

South Gippsland Heritage Study



VOLUME 3 HERITAGE PLACE CITATIONS



December 2004



The front cover shows (from top):

- A shearing shed at Dumbalk East.
- The former Bank of Australasia at Stony Creek.
- Berry's Creek Public Hall.

South Gippsland Heritage Study

Volume 3

Heritage Place Citations

2004

Overview

This *Heritage Place & Precinct Citations* report comprises Volume 3 of the *South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004* (the Study). The purpose of the Study is to identify, assess and document all post-contact places of cultural significance within South Gippsland Shire (the Shire) and to make recommendations for their future conservation.

This volume contains all the citations for heritage places and precincts of local significance (Local 1) throughout the Shire that illustrate the themes set out in the *South Gippsland Thematic Environmental History* (see below). The citations are contained in an electronic database known as the *South Gippsland Heritage Database* (SGHD), which uses a program that was developed for the Study by David Helms.

It should be read in conjunction with the other volumes of the Study, which are:

- *South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004 Volume 1: Thematic Environmental History*. This volume provides an explanation of the themes and activities that have been important in shaping the study area so as to provide a context to assist with the identification of heritage places that illustrate its rich cultural history.

- *South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004 Volume 2: Key Findings & Recommendations*. This volume provides an explanation of the key findings including a comprehensive list of heritage places and precincts identified and assessed by the Study as well as a series of recommended actions and strategies that form the basis of a Heritage Strategy for Casey.
- *South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004 Volume 4: Appendices*. This volume provides information in relation to recommended planning policy and guidelines, financial & technical assistance, a building style guide and heritage character areas.

The terms used throughout this report are consistent with the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance* (the Burra Charter). A glossary of these terms and their meanings is provided at the end of this report.

How to use

Introduction

The *South Gippsland Thematic Environmental History* (Volume 1) describes the rich and diverse cultural heritage of the Shire, which illustrates the historic use, development and occupation of the land by indigenous and non-indigenous peoples during the post-contact period. This history is demonstrated by a wide range of heritage places that include buildings and structures, monuments, trees and landscapes, archaeological sites, and places with spiritual or symbolic meaning. They have one thing in common:

These are places that are worth keeping because they enrich our lives – by helping us to understand the past; by contributing to the richness of the present environment; and because we expect them to be of value to future generations.

These places give the Shire a sense of historic continuity as well as a distinctive character and are related to the historic themes described in this report. They reveal the way local communities in the Shire in past years thought about their local area as well as indicating prevailing economic, social and political circumstances that may have extended outside the Shire to include the whole of Victoria.

The purpose of the heritage place and precinct citations is to provide a description of the history of the place and its surviving fabric (including buildings, trees, fences etc.) and, on this basis, to provide an assessment of the significance of the place. Further detail about how places were assessed can

be found in Volume 2 of the Study.

The citations in this volume are listed in alphabetical order by the locality and then by street address (the Contents provides a listing) and use a standard report layout provided by the SGHD. The information that will be relevant to most users is included under the following headings:

- Statement of Significance
- Description
- History
- Recommendations
- References

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance is based upon the information known about a place including its history and the surviving physical fabric that illustrates that history. On this basis, it seeks to describe the principal reasons for the significance of the municipality and is intended to be:

... a brief, pithy but comprehensive statement of all the ways in which the place is significant. It should not just be a list of every conceivable reason for significance that the assessor can think up, however, it must state clearly and unequivocally the major reasons why the place is important. It must be supported by the presentation of sufficient evidence to justify the assessment judgement. (Pearson & Sullivan 1995.)

Description

This provides a description of all the surviving physical fabric (such as buildings, trees, fences, etc.) that illustrates the history and contributes to the significance of the place.

History

This provides a history of place on the basis of the information available at the time of preparing the Study. It is not intended as a complete history of the place, but of the key events and influences that shaped its development. For example, the history would not usually provide a description of all of the owners of a place, but rather of those that were associated with key periods in its development, usually when it was first constructed or established, and when key changes or improvements were made. The extent of history depends on the availability of primary and secondary source material about a place.

Recommendations

This provides recommendations for inclusion to any statutory registers including:

- The Heritage Overlay of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme.
- The Victorian Heritage Register or Heritage Inventory.
- The National Heritage List.

It also includes an extent of registration, which describes what part of the property should be included in the Heritage Overlay.

References

This provides a list of the references that were consulted in researching the history of the place.

Contents

Citations for the following Local 1 heritage places are included in this volume.

The citations are listed in alphabetical order first by the locality, then by street address.

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
AG-SO-5967	Dwelling	5967 South Gippsland Highway	Local 1
AL-GR-CE	Allambee East Cemetery (aka Allambee South Cemetery)	Grand Ridge Road Allambee East	Local 1
AL-MIYA-PS	Allambee South State School No. 3075 (former)	55 Mirboo-Yarragon Road Allambee South 3871	Local 1
AR-FA-355	Arawata Post Office (former) (Rowe cottage)	355 Fairbank Road Arawata 3951	Local 1
AR-FA-555	'Quambi' & 'Hazel Hill'	555 Fairbank Road Arawata 3951	Local 1
AR-FA-CH	Arawata Uniting Church (Former Union Church)	Fairbank Road Arawata 3951	Local 1
AR-FA-HA	Arawata Public Hall	Fairbank Road Arawata 3951	Local 1
AR-FA-PS	Arawata State School No. 2970 (former)	Fairbank Road Arawata 3951	Local 1
AR-ON-150	'Geraldine Glens'	150 One Chain Road Arawata 3951	Local 1
AR-ON-450	'Devonscot'	450 One Chain Road Arawata 3951	Local 1
BC-BE-AV	Berry's Creek Honour Avenue	Berry's Creek Road Berry's Creek 3953	Local 1
BC-BE-HA	Berry's Creek Public Hall	Berry's Creek Road Berry's Creek 3953	Local 1
BC-BE-PS	Berry's Creek State School No. 2925 (former)	Berry's Creek Road Berry's Creek 3953	Local 1
BC-FO-095	Shearing shed & cottage	95 Forresters Lane Berry's Creek 3953	Local 1
BC-MO-MO	'Mossvale Park'	Mossvale Road Berrys Creek 3953	Local 1
BC-MOVE-310	'Boorool'	310 Mount Vernon Road Berrys Creek 3953	Local 1
BE-BEPO-006	Stationmasters residence (former)	6 Bena-Poowong Road Bena 3946	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
BE-BEPO-BR	Bena-Poowong Road Bridges	Bena-Poowong Road Bena 3946	Local 1
BE-CA-002	'Mapleton'	2 Canobios Road Bena 3946	Local 1
BE-SO-7530	'Shamrock Vale'	7530 South Gippsland Highway	Local 1
BE-SO-7730	'Balvormie'	7730 South Gippsland Highway	Local 1
BN-PO-310	Bennison School Residence (former) + site of Bennison State School	310 Port Franklin Road Bennison 3960	Local 1
BU-RS-022	Buffalo Station residence (former)	Lot 22 Railway Siding Buffalo 3958	Local 1
BU-STDU-1050	'Tullaree'	1050 Stewart & Dunlops Road Buffalo 3958	Local 1
DA-RS-CU	Brick Culverts on former Mirboo Railway	Darlimurla	Local 1
DO-DO-640	'Koombahla'	640 Dollar Road Dollar via Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
DO-DOHA-DW	Dollar State School residence (former)	Dollar Hall Road Dollar via Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
DO-DOHA-PS	Dollar State School No. 3473 (former)	Dollar Hall Road Dollar 3957	Local 1
DU-DUMI-CH	Dumbalk North Methodist Church (former)	Dumbalk North-Milford Road Dumbalk North 3956	Local 1
DU-DUMI-PS	Dumbalk North State School No. 2945 (former)	Dumbalk North-Milford Road Dumbalk North 3956	Local 1
DU-FA-045	Dumbalk Butter Factory Hostel (former)	45-47 Farmers Road Dumbalk 3956	Local 1
DU-IN-180	Inglis farm complex	180 Inglis Road Dumbalk East via Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
FI-FA-019	Bank of Australasia (former)	19 Falls Road Fish Creek 3959	Local 1
FI-FA-915	'Greenfields'	915 Falls Road Fish Creek 3959	Local 1
FI-FA-HA	Fish Creek Memorial Hall	13 Falls Road Fish Creek 3959	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
FI-FIFO-685	'Biran Biran'	685 Fish Creek-Foster Road Fish Creek 3959	Local 1
FI-FO-002	Promontory Gate Hotel (aka 'The Fishy Pub')	2 Foster Road Fish Creek 3959	Local 1
FI-FO-018	Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception	18 Foster Road Fish Creek 3959	Local 1
FI-FO-PS	Fish Creek State School No. 3028	Foster Road Fish Creek	Local 1
FI-LO-UN	Fish Creek Union Church	Lorimer Street Fish Creek 3959	Local 1
FO-AM-175	'Hillcrest'	175 Amey's Track Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-DA-DW	Former Dr Davis cottage	Davis Road Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-HO-AV	Former Foster HES War Memorial Avenue	Hoddle Road + Pioneer Street Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-JA-040	'Fairlie' (Former Jackson residence)	40 Jackson's Road Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-MA-043	Exchange Hotel	43 Main Street Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-MA-MU1	Foster Post Office (former) (South Gippsland Historical Society Museum)	Main Street Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-MA-MU2	Agnes State School No. 3043 (former)	Main Street Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-MA-WW1	Foster World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial	Main Street Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-MI-005	Dwelling	5 Mine Road Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-SO-4420	'Argyle'	4420 South Gippsland Highway	Local 1
FO-ST-033	Foster Court House and police stables (former)	33 Station Road Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-ST-057	Dwelling	57 Station Road Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-ST-059	'Wilga' (Former Dickson Residence)	59 Station Road Foster 3960	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
FO-ST-086	Dwelling	86 Station Road Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-ST-098	'Heatherlea'	98 Station Road Foster 3960	Local 1
FO-ST-REPA	Foster Recreation Reserve Pavilion	Foster Recreation Reserve Station Road Foster 3960	Local 1
GR-CH-CH	'Oakwood' (Former GR Charlton homestead)	Charlton's Road Grassy Spur 3957	Local 1
HA-CL-160	'Fernvale'	160 Clark's Road Hallston 3953	Local 1
HA-GR-HA	Hallston Public Hall	Grand Ridge Road Hallston 3953	Local 1
HA-GR-PS	Hallston State School No. 2825 (former)	2640 Grand Ridge Road Hallston 3953	Local 1
HE-HO-030	Robert Hodgson homestead (former)	30 Hodgsons Road Hedley 3967	Local 1
HE-HO-GR	'Fern Tree Vale' (aka 'Greenaway')	Hodgsons Road Hedley 3967	Local 1
HE-SO-6922	Hedley Anglican Church of Transfiguration	6922 South Gippsland Highway Hedley 3967	Local 1
HE-SO-HA	Hedley Public Hall	South Gippsland Highway Hedley 3967	Local 1
HP-HA-PS	Hazel Park State School No. 4363 (former)	Hazel Park Road Hazel Park via Toora 3962	Local 1
JE-JE-090	Dwelling	90 Jeetho Road Jeetho via Loch 3945	Local 1
JE-JE-190	'Glenorchy'	190 Jeetho Road Jeetho via Loch 3945	Local 1
JE-JE-270	Dwelling	270 Jeetho Road Jeetho 3945	Local 1
JE-JE-HA	Jeetho Public Hall (Former Shire of Poowong & Jeetho Offices & Hall)	Jeetho Road Jeetho via Loch 3945	Local 1
JU-CR-037	Jumbunna State School residence (former)	37 Cruikshank Street Jumbunna 3951	Local 1
JU-CR-049	Former General Store, Post Office + Bakery	49 Cruikshank Road Jumbunna 3951	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
JU-TA-005	'Cora Lynn'	5 Taverners Road Jumbunna 3951	Local 1
KA-KAFA-AV	Kardella Avenue of Honour	Kardella-Fairbank Road Kardella	Local 1
KA-KAFA-OAK	Boer War Memorial Oak Trees	Kardella-Fairbank Road Kardella 3951	Local 1
KON-KOWO-1487	Kongwak Store	1487 Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road Kongwak 3951	Local 1
KON-KOWO-AV	Kongwak Avenue of Honour	Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road Kongwak 3951	Local 1
KON-KOWO-BU	Kongwak Co-operative Butter Factory (former)	1486 Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road Kongwak 3951	Local 1
KON-SH-040	'Wolonga'	40 Sheepways Road Kongwak 3951	Local 1
KOO-KO-002	Bacon Bros. Coffee Palace (former) (Koonwarra Café & Store)	2-6 Koala Drive Koonwarra 3954	Local 1
KOO-RW-BR	Three Railway Bridges	Tarwin River Koonwarra	Local 1
KOR-BR-001	St Joseph's Catholic School	1-3 Bridge Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-BR-023	Dwelling	23 Bridge Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-BR-024	Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office (former)	24-26 Bridge Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-BR-025	Korumburra Masonic Lodge	25 Bridge Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-BR-033	'Top of the Town'	33 Bridge Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-BR-034	Austral Hotel (former Bridge Hotel)	34 Bridge Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-CC-COU	Korumburra Court House (former)	Coal Creek Heritage Village	Local 1
KOR-CC-KIPS	Kilcunda Road State School No. 3337 (former)	Coal Creek Heritage Village Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-CC-WADA	Wattle & Daub Cottage	Coal Creek Heritage Village	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
KOR-CH-008	Korumburra Drill Hall (Department of Defence - Third Recovery Company)	8 Charles Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-CO-007	Shops	7-9 Commercial Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-CO-015	CBC Bank (former)	15-17 Commercial Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-CO-019	Sutcliffe's buildings	19-25 Commercial Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-CO-073	'Lynton House'	73 Commercial Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-CO-081	Korumburra Hotel (Former Radovick's Hotel)	81 Commercial Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-CO-093	Shop	93 Commercial Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-CO-097	Foreman's Buildings	97-101 Commercial Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-GO-016	Dwelling	16 Gordon Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-GU-004A	St Joseph's Catholic Church	4 Guys Road Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-GU-004B	St. Joseph's Catholic Presbytery	4 Guys Road Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-GU-004C	Good Samaritan Catholic Convent	4 Guys Road Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-GU-047	Dwelling	47 Guys Road Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-HO1	Korumburra Civic + Commercial	Commercial and Bridge Streets, Korumburra	Local 1
KOR-HO2	Korumburra Residential	Queen, Radovick and Victoria Streets, and Guys Road Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-HO3	Korumburra Church + Residential	Bridge & Queen Streets, and Guys Road Korumburra	Local 1
KOR-HO4	Korumburra Radovick + Commercial	Commercial and Radovick Streets Korumburra 3950	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
KOR-KOWA-STRZ	Korumburra Strzelecki Memorial	Korumburra-Warragul Road (Cnr. Old Bena-Korumburra Road) Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-MI-CH	Korumburra Baptist Church	Mine Road Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-MI-PS	Korumburra Infant School (former) Korumburra State School No. 3077	Mine Road Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-MI-PS2	Korumburra South State School (former)	Mine Road Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-QU-003	St. Paul's Church of England	3 Queen Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-QU-028	Dwelling	28-30 Queen Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-QU-044	Former Church of England Rectory	44 Queen Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-QU-WW1	Korumburra World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial	Coleman Park Queen Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-RA-003	Korumburra Comfort Station for Women	3 Radovick Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-RA-005	State Savings Bank of Victoria (former)	5 Radovick Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-RA-013	Former Falconer Building	13 Radovick Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-RA-031	Dwelling	31 Radovick Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-RA-033	Dwelling	33 Radovick Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-RA-052	'Braeside'	52-54 Radovick Street Korumburra	Local 1
KOR-ST-017	Dwelling	17 Station Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-ST-BU	Korumburra Butter Factory complex (former) (Burra Foods)	40-45 Station Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-ST-RS	Korumburra Railway Station complex	Station Street Korumburra 3950	State (VHR 1571)

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
KOR-VI-001A	Dwelling	1A Victoria Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-VI-009	Dwelling	9 Victoria Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-VI-018	'St Georges'	18 Victoria Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-VI-020	Dwelling	20 Victoria Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
KOR-VI-025	Dwelling	25 Victoria Street Korumburra 3950	Local 1
LE-BA-003	'Elizabeth House'	3 Bair Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-BA-008	Shops	8-10 Bair Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-BA-016	Former Thomas Ridgway Store (Nick's Clothing)	16 Bair Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-BA-018	Bair's Otago Hotel	18-22 Bair Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-BA-046	Former Knight's Garage	46-48 Bair Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-BA-7735	Leongatha State School Shelter (former)	7735 Bass Highway Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-BAS-7855	'Wahroonga'	7855 Bass Highway Leongatha South 3953	Local 1
LE-BAS-PS	Leongatha South State School No. 3251(former)	7975 Bass Highway Leongatha South 3953	Local 1
LE-BRU-002	St Peter's Church of England complex	2-6 Bruce Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-CA-315	'Hollyside'	315 Canavans Road Leongatha North 3953	Local 1
LE-GW-190	'Springdale' (Former Martin residence)	190 Gwyther Siding Road Leongatha South 3953	Local 1
LE-HAR-WA	South Gippsland Regional Water Authority Purification Plant	Harveys Road Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-HO1	Leongatha Civic + Commercial	Bair & McCartin Streets, Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-HO2	Leongatha Interwar Commercial	Bair Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
LE-HO3	Leongatha Railway + Residential	Ogilvy + Long Streets Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-HO4	Leongatha Catholic Church + Residential	Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-HO-LA	Leongatha Labour Colony (former)	Horn Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-HY-AV	Koorooman Avenue of Honour	Hydes Road Koorooman 3953	Local 1
LE-JE-037	'Egerton'	37 Jeffrey Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-JE-041	'Mortlake'	41 Jeffrey Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-KO-440	'Cluanie' (Former 'Linsfield', 'Lyre Bird Mound')	390-440 Koonwarra-Inverloch Road (?) Leongatha South 3953	Local 1
LE-LO-011	Dwelling	11 Long Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-LO-017	Dwelling (Former Coffee Palace)	17 Long Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-LO-019	Dwelling & Former Boarding House	19 Long Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-LO-RS	Leongatha Railway Station complex	Long Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-LO-STRZ	Leongatha Strzelecki Memorial	Long Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-MC-001	Commercial Hotel (McCartin's Hotel)	1-3 McCartin Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-MC-002	Leongatha Court House (former)	2 McCartin Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-MC-004	Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office	4 McCartin Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-MC-006	Leongatha Memorial Hall & former Shire Offices	6-8 McCartin Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-MC-010	Leongatha Mechanics' Institute & Free Library (former)	10 McCartin Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-MC-011	Former Goller's Saddlery	11 McCartin Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
LE-MC-021	Colonial Bank of Australasia (fmr)	21 McCartin Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-MC-036	Great Southern Star office	36 McCartin Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-MC-110	Dwelling	110-112 McCartin Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-NE-530 1/State	Knox's Rockhill Farm	530 Nerrena Road Leongatha 3953	Local
LE-NE-SS	Leongatha Agricultural College (former) (Leongatha Secondary College, former Leongatha High School)	Nerrena Road (1-45 Horn Street) Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-NE-SS2	Mackey State School No. 3796 (former)	Nerrena Road Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-OG-001	Dwelling (Former Railway cottage)	1 Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-OG-002	Dwelling (Former Bridge Retail Dairy)	2 Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-OG-003	Dwelling (Former Railway cottage)	3 Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-OG-019	'Veronica'	19-21 Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-OG-025	Catholic Church Hall	25 Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-OG-026	Dwelling (Former UV Knight residence)	26 Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-OG-027	St Laurence's Catholic Church	27 Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-OG-031	Catholic Presbytery	31 Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-OG-037	Catholic Convent	37 Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-PE-016	Leongatha Presbyterian Church (former) (Uniting Church Hall)	16-18 Peart Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-PO-031	'Namoorook'	31 Potters Road Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-RO-004	Former Hayes' Store (aka PA Dunnes Store)	4-8 Roughead Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
LE-RO-010	Dwelling	10 Roughead Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-RO-013	Leongatha Cooperative Stores (former)	13 Roughead Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-RO-CR	Leongatha Croquet Club pavilion	Roughead Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-RO-GR	Leongatha Showgrounds Grandstand	Recreation Reserve & Showground Roughead Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-SI-169	Dwelling	169 Simons Lane Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-SM-036	'Mavis Bank'	36 Smirls Road Leongatha North 3953	Local 1
LE-SP-080	'Emerald Hill' (former WT Johnson homestead)	80 Spencers Road Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-ST-015	Steele's Old Barn	Behind 15 -19 Steele Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-TU-027	'Rostrevor' (Hylands')	27 Turner Street Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-YA-AV	Leongatha World War 1 Memorial Avenue of Honour	Yarragon Road & Wild Dog Valley Road Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LE-YA-BU	Leongatha Butter & Cheese Factory (former)	1 Yarragon Road Leongatha 3953	Local 1
LO-AL-001	Dwelling	1 Albert Road Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-CL-002	St Paul's Church of England & Parish Hall	2 Clarence Street Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-CL-010	Former Presbyterian Manse	10 Clarence Street Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-CL-025	'Colonial House'	25 Clarence Street Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-HO1	Loch Village	Clarence, Roy and Smith Streets, and Victoria Road Loch	Local 1
LO-LOPO-RE	Loch Memorial Reserve	Loch-Poowong Road Loch 3945	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
LO-RO-005	St Andrew's Uniting Church & Church Hall (former St Andrew's Presbyterian Church)	5 Roy Street Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-SM-002	Royal Hotel	2 Smith Street Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-SM-007	Loch Post Office	7 Smith Street Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-SM-008	Dwelling	8 Smith Street Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-SM-HA	Loch Mechanics Institute Hall	16 Smith Street Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-VI-001	St Vincent's Catholic Church	1 Victoria Road Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-VI-020	Loch Masonic Temple	20 Victoria Road Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-VI-035	Former Bigelow's Store	35 Victoria Road Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-VI-038	Shops	38-40 Victoria Road Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-VI-044	Former Union Bank (Manor House Antiques)	44 Victoria Road Loch 3945	Local 1
LO-VI-PS	Loch Primary School No. 2912	Victoria Road Loch 3945	Local 1
MA-CO-295	Former Coulter Homestead	295 Coulters Road Mardan South 3953	Local 1
MA-CO-HA	Mardan South Hall	Coulters Road Mardan South 3953	Local 1
MA-IN-080	'Warraving' (Former Andrew Inglis homestead)	80 Inglis Lane Mardan 3871	Local 1
MA-MA-5628	James Campbell Homestead	5628 Mardan Road Mardan 3871	Local 1
MA-MA-CH	Scots Presbyterian Church	Mardan Road Mardan South 3953	Local 1
MA-MA-PS	Mardan State School No. 2156 (former)	Mardan Road Mardan 3871	Local 1
MA-MA-PS2	Mardan South State School No. 3166 (former)	1165 Mardan Road Mardan South 3953	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
MA-OM-CH	Anglican Christ Church	O'Malleys Road Mardan South 3953	Local 1
MA-TO-295	Peter Campbell Homestead	295 Toomeys Road Mardan 3871	Local 1
MA-TO-JOCA	John Campbell homestead	Toomeys Road Mardan 3953	Local 1
ME-GE-PS	Tarwin Valley Primary School (Former Meeniyan State School No. 3165)	6 Geale Street Meeniyan 3956	Local 1
ME-HO1	Meeniyan Commercial	Whitelaw Street Meeniyan 3956	Local 1
ME-MC-002	'Caringa' (Former Private Hospital)	2 McDonald Street Meeniyan 3956	Local 1
ME-RW-BR	Railway Bridge	Tarwin River Meeniyan 3956	Local 1
ME-WH-082	Shops and residence (Former Baker and Butcher)	82-94 Whitelaw Street Meeniyan 3956	Local 1
ME-WH-089	Former Butcher shop	89 Whitelaw Street Meeniyan 3956	Local 1
ME-WH-113	Meeniyan Hotel-Motel	113-129 Whitelaw Street Meeniyan 3953	Local 1
ME-WH-AV	Meeniyan Honour Avenue	Whitelaw & Geale Streets Meeniyan 3956	Local 1
ME-WH-HA	Meeniyan Public Hall	Whitelaw Street Meeniyan 3956	Local 1
ME-WH-WW1	Meeniyan & Stony Creek World War 1 Memorial	Whitelaw Street Meeniyan 3956	Local 1
MI-BA-PS	Mirboo North Memorial Higher Elementary School (former)	1 Balook Street Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MI-GI-028	Dwelling (Former Presbyterian Manse)	28 Giles Street Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MI-HO1	Mirboo North Civic + Residential	Balook Street and Ridgway Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MIL-MIHA-HA School Road	Milford Hall and Primary School No. Local 1 3565 (former)	Milford via Mirboo 3871	Milford
MI-MISO-365	Mirboo State School Residence (former)	365 Mirboo South Road Mirboo 3871	Local 2

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
MI-MISO-HA	Mirboo on Tarwin Mechanics' Institute and Free Library	285 Mirboo South Road Mirboo 3871	State (VHR 1973)
MI-RI-004	Dwelling (Former Bush Nursing and Private Hospital)	4 Ridgway Mirboo North 3953	Local 1
MI-RI-030	Mirboo Shire Hall & Offices (former)	30 Ridgway Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MI-RI-040	Gippsland and Mirboo Times Office (former)	40 Ridgway Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MI-RI-042	Shop	42 Ridgway Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MI-RI-058	Dwelling (Former Adam Ogilvy residence)	58 Ridgway Mirboo North 3953	Local 1
MI-RI-060	Former Colonial Bank of Australasia (Old Colonial Bank of Antiques)	60 Ridgway Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MI-RI-062	Shop	62 Ridgway Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MI-RI-086	Shop	86 Ridgway Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MI-RI-100	Mirboo North Post Office	100 Ridgway Mirboo North 3953	Local 1
MI-RI-RS	Mirboo North Railway Station (former)	Ridgway Mirboo North 3871	Local 1
MI-RI-STRZ	Mirboo North Strzelecki Memorial	Ridgway Mirboo North 3953	Local 1
MO-ANIN-075	Dwelling (Former Rainbow homestead)	75 Andersons Inlet Road Moyarra 3951	Local 1
MO-ANIN-PS	Moyarra State School No. 3556 (former)	Anderson Inlet Road Moyarra 3951	Local 1
MTBE-TI-HA	Mount Best Public Hall	5 Tin Mine Road Mount Best	Local 1
MTEC-HA-HA	Mount Eccles Public Hall	Hall/Brownhill Road Mount Eccles 3953	Local 1
NE-NEHA-HA	Nerrena Public Hall	Nerrena Hall Road Nerrena 3953	Local 1
NY-DA-046	Nyora Hotel	46 Davis Street Nyora 3987	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
NY-MI-005	Dwelling	5 Mitchell Street Nyora 3987	Local 2
NY-MI-RS	Nyora Railway Station complex	Mitchell Street Nyora 3987	Local 1
NY-PO-377	'Aroyn'	377-379 Poowong-Nyora Rd Nyora 3987	Local 1
OU-BE-SC	Outtrim School Residence (former)	Beard Street Outtrim 3951	Local 1
OU-SM-DW	Dwelling	Smith Street Outtrim 3951	Local 1
PF-BO-022	Dwelling	22 Bowen Street Port Franklin 3964	Local 1
PO-DRKO-2476	'Peckham Rye'	2476 Drouin-Korumburra Road Poowong 3988	Local 1
PO-DRKO-2605	'Marminta'	2605 Drouin-Korumburra Road Poowong 3988	Local 1
PO-DRKO-DO	'Dorfstedt'	Drouin-Korumburra Road Poowong 3988	Local 1
PO-NY-005	Poowong Pioneer Store	5 Nyora Road Poowong 3988	Local 1
PO-NY-006	All Saints Anglican Church	6 Nyora Road Poowong 3988	Local 1
PO-NY-035	Poowong Pioneer Chapel (Former Poowong Wesleyan Church)	35 Nyora Road Poowong 3988	Local 1
PO-NY-068	Former Poowong Consolidated School No. 2011 (Bindaree School Camp)	68 Nyora Road Poowong 3988	Local 1
PO-NY-920	'Glen Wallace' (aka 'Notched Log' or 'Chock and Log' cottage)	920 Nyora-Poowong Road Poowong 3988	State (VHR 1987)
PO-NY-WW1	Poowong World War 1 Soldiers' memorial	Nyora Road Poowong 3988	Local 1
PO-RA-BU	Former Poowong Butter Factory	40-70 Ranceby Road Poowong 3988	Local 1
PW-JE	Fishermens Jetty (aka Tramway Jetty)	Port Welshpool 3965	Local 1
PW-LOJE	'Long Jetty' (aka Long Pier, Big Jetty, New Jetty)	Port Welshpool 3965	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
PW-TU-006	Dwelling	6 Turnbull Street Port Welshpool 3965	Local 1
PW-TU-CR	'Crescent' (Port Welshpool Museum)	Turnbull Street Port Welshpool 3965	Local 1
RA-KO-865	Dwelling	865 Korumburra-Warragul Road Ranceby 3951	Local
RU-RUAR-730	'Atherstone'	730 Ruby-Arawata Road Ruby 3953	Local 1
RU-RU-BR	Two reinforced concrete bridges	Ruby Road & Ruby-Arawata Road Ruby 3953	Local 1
RU-SO-8294	'Beltrassna'	8294 South Gippsland Highway	Local 1
RU-ST-HA	Ruby Public Hall	Station Road Ruby 3953	Local 1
SA-SA-PI	Pilkington Homesteads	"Lallah Rookh" Sandy Point Road Sandy Point 3959	Local 1
SC-HO1	Stony Creek Village	Main Street Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
SC-MA-023	Bank of Australasia (former)	23 Main Street Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
SC-MA-025	Stony Creek General Store	25 Main Street Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
SC-MA-HA	Stony Creek Mechanics' Institute & Free Library	31 Main Street Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
SC-STDO-002	Butter Factory Manager's Residence (former)	2 Stony Creek-Dollar Road Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
SC-STDO-280	'Woodlands'	280 Stony Creek-Dollar Road Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
SC-STDO-PS	Stony Creek State School No. 3665 & Teacher's residence	Stony Creek-Dollar Road Stony Creek 3957	Local 1
ST-KOWA-1405	'The Firs'	1405 Korumburra-Warragul Road Strzelecki 3951	Local 1
ST-KOWA-1469	Strzelecki Uniting Church	1469 Korumburra-Warragul Road Strzelecki 3951	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
ST-KOWA-AV	Strzelecki Avenue of Honour	Korumburra-Warragul Road Strzelecki 3951	Local 1
ST-KOWA-HA	Strzelecki Public Hall	1476 Korumburra-Warragul Road Strzelecki via Korumburra 3951	Local 1
TA-AR-025	'Tarwin Park' (former 'Halewood')	25 Arbutnots Road Tarwin Lower 3956	Local 1
TAM-TA-HA	Middle Tarwin Public Hall	Tarwin Lower Road Middle Tarwin 3956	Local 1
TA-RI-BU	Tarwin Lower Butter Factory (former)	53-57 River Drive Tarwin Lower 3956	Local 1
TA-RI-GR	John Simpson memorial	River Drive Tarwin Lower 3956	Local 1
TA-RI-HA	Tarwin Lower Memorial Hall (Former Mechanics' Institute Library and Hall)	River Drive Tarwin Lower 3956	Local 1
TA-TAME-FA	'Tarwin Meadows'	Tarwin Meadows Road Tarwin Lower 3956	Local 1
TA-WA-008	Bush Nursing Residence (former)	8-10 Walkerville Road Tarwin Lower 3956	Local 1
TO-CR-TI	Toora Tin Mines (former)	Creamery Valley Road & Woomera Creek Road Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-DU-007	St Thomas' Anglican Church & Parish Hall	7 Dutton Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-DU-009	Dwelling	9 Dutton Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-FO-009	St Agnes' Catholic Church	9-11 Foster Road Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-FO-013	Toora Butter Factory Manager's residence (former)	13 Foster Road Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-GRA-020	Toora Fire Brigade Station	20 Gray Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-GRA-PS Street	Toora Primary School Jubilee Gates Local 1	Toora 3962	33 Gray
TO-GRI-190	Dwelling	190 Grip Road Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-GRI-230	'Ambleside'	230 Grip Road Toora 3962	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
TO-HA-017	Toora Bush Nursing Hospital (former)	17 Harriet Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-HA-026	Former Toora Police Station	26 Harriett Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-HO1	Toora Commercial + Residential	Stanley Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-KE-100	Kewita Homestead	100 Kewita Road Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-KE-100EL	Kewita Hydro Electric facility (former)	"Kewita" 100 Kewita Road Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-SC-046	'Ingleside' (former) ('Gully Humphrey')	46 Scannells Road Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-SO-4680	'Franklin Downs'	4680 South Gippsland Highway Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-SO-5208	Miranda Farmhouse & Cooks Garden	5208 South Gippsland Highway	Local 1
TO-ST-013	Toora Post Office residence	13 Stanley Street Toora 3953	Local 1
TO-ST-015	Toora Post Office	15 Stanley Street Toora 3953	Local 1
TO-ST-023	Dawson's Cash Store (former) (Former Great Southern Cooperative Store)	23 Stanley Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-ST-030	Union Bank of Australia (former) (National Australia Bank)	30 Stanley Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-ST-039	Bank of Victoria (former)	Stanley Street Toora 3953	Local 1
TO-ST-058	Blanton's Store (former) (aka Cooper's Store)	Stanley Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-VI-039	Royal Standard Hotel	39 Victoria Street Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-WE-016	Toora Private Hospital (former)	16 Welshpool Road Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-WE-AV	Toora Avenue of Honour	Welshpool Road Toora 3962	Local 1
TO-WE-WW1	Toora World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial	Welshpool Road (Cnr. Stanley Street) Toora 3962	Local 1

Site ID	Name of Place	Address or Location	
WA-BA-HA	Walkerville North Public Hall	Bayside Drive Walkerville North 3959	Local 1
WA-BE-LIME	Bell Point Lime Kilns	Bell Point near Walkerville South	State
WA-LIME	Walkerville Lime Kilns	Walkerville South	State
WAR-COO	Cook's Creek Bridge	Mouth of Cook's Creek Waratah Bay	Local 1
WAR-GAP	The Gap Camping Ground	Cnr. Gale Street & Fish Creek- Waratah Road Waratah Bay	Local 1
WE-MA-021	Welshpool Hotel (Former Mates' Hotel)	21-23 Main Street Welshpool 3966	Local 1
WE-MA-AV	Welshpool Avenue of Honour	Main Street, Woorarra Road & Port Welshpool Road Welshpool 3966	Local 1
WE-MA-WW1	Welshpool World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial	Main Street Welshpool 3966	Local 1
WE-PO-AV	Norfolk Pine Avenue	Port Welshpool Road Welshpool	Local 1
WN-BA-035	'Wongalee'	35 Bakers Road Wonga 3960	Local 1
WO-WO-HA	Woorarra Hall (former)	Woorarra Road Woorarra 3966	Local 1
WR-LEYA-AV	Wooreen Avenue of Honour	Leongatha-Yarragon Road Wooreen 3953	Local 1
WR-LEYA-PS	Wooreen State School No. 3723 (former)	Corner of Leongatha-Yarragon Road & Wooreen-Mirboo Road Wooreen 3953	Local 1
YA-PR-3640	Yanakie General Store	3640 Promontory Road Yanakie 3960	Local 1
YA-PR-3680	Yanakie Soldier Settlement house	3680 Promontory Road Yanakie 3960	Local 1

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

AG-SO-5967

5967 South Gippsland Highway
Agnes 3966

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1908-09

Style

Transitional
asymmetrical villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead, constructed c.1908-09 at 5967 South Gippsland Highway, Agnes.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 5967 South Gippsland Highway, Agnes is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the district of Agnes and Welshpool.

Historically, it is one of a number of dwellings that demonstrate the pattern of early settlement and development in the Agnes and Welshpool districts. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior and substantially intact example of a Transitional asymmetrical villa, with notable detailing to the façade and gable. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

The dwelling at 5967 South Gippsland Highway, Agnes is an asymmetrical Federation weatherboard residence. Notable details include the pressed metal cladding to the projecting gable end.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that the homestead at 5967 South Gippsland Highway, Agnes was constructed c.1908-09 for James & Alexander McDonald. The detail used in the construction of the homestead is very similar to the homestead at 5208 South Gippsland Highway Toora, which was constructed by Oscar Petersen, and suggests that he was also the contractor in this instance.

This property first appears in the Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1898-99 when the owners are listed as James & Alexander McDonald and it is described as comprising a house and 295 acres with a Net Annual Value of £80. This description remains the same until 1908-09 when the NAV suddenly increases to £100, and then remains at this level until a Shire-wide re-valuation was undertaken in 1919-20. The acreage of land remains the same, which suggests that the present homestead was constructed at this time.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Notable Private Houses & Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 5967 South Gippsland Highway, Agnes be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1898-1920. Entries for James & Alexander McDonald.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Allambee East Cemetery (aka Allambee South Cemetery)

AL-GR-CE

Grand Ridge Road
Allambee East

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1892

Style

Cemetery

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The site of the Allambee East cemetery, established in 1892, on the Grand Ridge Road at Allambee East.

Why is it Significant?

The site of the Allambee East cemetery is of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as a representative and rare example of an early cemetery associated with a small settlement that demonstrates the early settlement of the Allambee area. (AHC criteria A4, B2 & D2)

Description

The Allambee East Cemetery is located opposite the Agnes Smith Reserve on the south side of the Grand Ridge Road between Hallston and Allambee South, and is identified by a sign listing the known burials. There are no markers for any graves and the site is now covered by a stand of eucalypts.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Allambee East cemetery was opened following a government grant of £30 in 1892 and a public subscription which raised £9. A local selector, William Smith, was one of the first to be buried there after being killed by the falling limb of a tree. Up to fifteen known burials took place between 1892 and 1916, including William Smith's eldest daughter who died on 2 December, 1908.

The Gippslander & Mirboo Times reported on 2 March 1911 how the Trustees of the Cemetery were considering a report from the Public Health Department about Government Grants for fencing and other improvements. The Trustees considered that "no difficulty was anticipated" in obtaining the funds and this led the Times to conclude that:

".. there is every possibility of our local cemetery being transformed into such a cosy corner that it might be quite a pleasure to die just for the sake of being buried there.."

Most early cemeteries within the study area were established on reserves set aside in the larger towns. This cemetery is a rare example of a cemetery in a rural area.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institution

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Allambee East Cemetery be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title description.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994'. 1994. p.32
Gippslander & Mirboo Times. 2 March 1911

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Allambee South State School No. 3075 (former)

AL-MIYA-PS

55 Mirboo-Yarragon Road
Allambee South 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

CH Coney
(Public Works
Department)

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1936

Style

Interwar one room
school

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Allambee South State School No. 3075, designed by the Public Works Department and constructed in 1936, and the Cupressus Macrocarpa hedge at 55 Mirboo-Yarragon Road, Allambee South.

Why is it Significant?

The former Allambee South Primary School No. 3075 is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the district of Allambee South.

Historically and socially, as the only remaining example of the early schools that were erected in the Allambee district it is important in demonstrating their important role in the development of the area. Although it is no longer used as school it continues to play an important role as community meeting place and is a focal part of the identity of Allambee district. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2 + G.1)

Aesthetically, it is the best example in the Shire of the 'Watchupga' type, which heralded the appearance of the international modern style in one-room school design in Victoria. It is also of interest as one of the smallest surviving one-room schools in the Shire. (AHC criterion - F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Allambee South State School No. 3075 is a small weatherboard building with a hip roof. The most notable feature is the pair of corner windows in the east elevation, which demonstrate the "moderne" influence upon school design during the interwar period. It is very small with dimensions of only 21'6" x 18', which makes it one of the smallest of the extant one-room schools in the Shire. There are a number of contemporary outbuildings including a shelter shed and toilets and the entire complex is enclosed by a stand of mature Cypress Trees (*Cupressus Macrocarpa*)

Allambee South has the same basic elevational treatment (known as the "Watchupga type - see History) as the school erected at Berry's Creek in 1936, although Berry's Creek is slightly larger. Berry's Creek has also been altered and extended in a manner which partly obscures the original design.

History

Allambee South State School No. 3075 opened in the present building on this site in 1936 and was closed in the 1970s. It was one of a number of one-room schools erected in the Allambee area in the years between initial settlement in the 1880s and 1940, which included Allambee, Allambee East and Allambee Reserve. However, it is the only one to remain today. Since its closure, the school has been acquired by South Gippsland Shire Council and is now used as a community centre. The "Back To Allambee" celebrations were held here in 2001.

The elevation design of the School is based on a standard used by the Education Department known as the "Watchupga" type, which is the name of the first school where it was used in 1935. The type is distinguished by its unique corner windows and LE Burchell (1989) notes that "the most notable event in one-room school design during the 1930s was the appearance of the international modern style for 3380 Watchupga in 1935". This basic design was repeated with minor variation at 31 other schools throughout Victoria between 1935 and 1939 including two other locations in the Shire at Berry's Creek (see separate citation) and Dumbalk East (no longer extant).

The room size was based on the "Improved Glenmore" type, which was the smallest used by the Department after 1913 and accommodated up to 24 students.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Allambee South State School No. 3075 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Blake, J (ed.) (1973) 'Vision & Realisation. Volume 3'. p.1261

Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Arawata Post Office (former) (Rowe cottage)

AR-FA-355

355 Fairbank Road
Arawata 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Late Victorian
Cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Rowe cottage and former Arawata Post Office, constructed c.1900, at 355 Fairbank Road, Arawata.

Why is it Significant?

The Rowe cottage (former Arawata Post Office) is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the district of Arawata.

Historically, it is one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Arawata, and is important one of a group of early dwellings that demonstrate the early development and settlement of the district. It is also important for its former use as the Arawata Post Office and for its continuing association with the locally important Rowe and Wyatt families. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Aesthetically, although it is diminished by unsympathetic alterations, it retains its distinctive gabled roof profile that contributes to the historic character of the precinct of buildings including the nearby Arawata Public Hall, Union Church and former Arawata School. The setting is enhanced by the low hawthorn hedge at the frontage. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 355 Fairbank Road, Arawata is a late Victorian cottage with a long double gable iron roof and a projecting bay. Originally constructed of weatherboards, it has later been sheeted in false brick veneer and metal. The bullnose verandah is partially built in. It is set back from the road behind a low hawthorn hedge and there is a large eucalypt at the front boundary.

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 355 Fairbank Road, Arawata was constructed for Walter and Elsie Rowe c.1900-05 shortly after they were married. As well as being their residence, the dwelling was also used as the Arawata Post Office with Elsie Rowe as Postmistress for for almost 60 years from c.1900 to 1957, when a roadside delivery service was introduced.

The property was originally part of Crown Allotment 41A, Parish of Korumburra that was selected by Matthew Holland, who later sold it Walter's mother, Diana Rowe. Diana and her husband Thomas Hanby Rowe had originally selected the adjoining CA 12 in 1883 and were among the first settlers in the Arawata district.

Walter Rowe was the first student to be enrolled at Arawata State School when it opened in the old Arawata Public Hall in 1889. The present owner, Ivy Wyatt, is Mr Rowe's daughter.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration & Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that Rowe Cottage be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the dwelling and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the dwelling and the Fairbank Rowe frontage including the hawthorn hedge.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context including Hawthorn hedge and mature trees. Removal of cladding would greatly improve the appearance of the dwelling. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. 'They Called It Arawata'. 1982. pp. 37-38 & 40-44

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Quambi' & 'Hazel Hill'

AR-FA-555

555 Fairbank Road
Arawata 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Stephen Ritchie?

Significant Dates

c.1908 (Quambi)

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Quambi', constructed by Stephen Ritchie in 1908, at 555 Fairbank Road, Arawata.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Quambi' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the district of Arawata.

Historically, it is one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Arawata and is important for demonstrating the early development and settlement of the district. The continuing association with the locally important Ritchie family who were among the original selectors in Arawata is also of interest. (AHC criteria - C.2, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is notable for its unique design, which demonstrates the complexity of development of rural dwellings over a period of time resulting in odd associations of building elements. (AHC criterion - F.1)

The ruins of 'Hazel Hill' are of local historic interest. The inter-war dwelling is also of historic interest for its association with the Ritchie family, and demonstrates how the property was developed over time.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

"Quambi" is a weatherboard dwelling with corrugated iron roofs, which has a design that is unique in the Shire. It is assumed to comprise the original dwelling constructed by Stephen Ritchie, with later additions, now in the form of a major hip with secondary gables. Two projecting gables towards the road have octagonal hipped bays and enclose a small verandah. The entry porch is in the back corner of the side hip and is adjacent to a wide straight roof verandah to a recessed rear gable. There are various skillion additions at the rear. The sequence of development is not clear.

On the hillside to the side and closer to the road is an Interwar villa with a hipped roof and contiguous verandah with brick piers supporting paired square cast concrete columns.

The adjacent site to the west contains the ruins of "Hazel Hill" comprising a timber frame, part of the shingle roof and a brick chimney.

History

It is believed that "Quambi" was built c.1908 for Alex (AJ) Ritchie and his wife Marjory. Alex was the son of Stephen Ritchie who had earlier built "Hazel Hill" nearby. While the exact date of construction of the earlier dwelling is unclear, it is known that the dwelling was erected shortly after applications for Crown Lease were lodged for this property and others selected by the family in January and February 1890, and prior to the great bushfires of 1898.

Stephen Ritchie arrived in Australia from Scotland in 1849. His two brothers, John and Robert arrived in 1854 with their parents, John and Agnes and three sisters. After living on a property near Geelong, the three brothers came to Arawata in 1883, and were one of the first families to select land in this area.

The Ritchie family made applications for licence to occupy Crown Allotments 42, 43 and 44 in the Parish of Korumburra on March 15, 1883. The following month a further application was made for a non-resident licence for CA 47 in the name of their mother Agnes, which gave them the largest area selected by any one family in the Arawata district.

AJ Ritchie was a grazier and breeder of sheep, and his Ryland Stud flock was reputedly one of the earliest registered in Victoria. He was a trustee of the Arawata Union Church when constructed in 1910, and was elected as a Councillor in Arawata Riding of Korumburra Shire Council in 1921, a position he held for almost 25 years. Finally, he was a Director on the board of the Korumburra Butter Factory and a committee member of the Korumburra Agricultural society for a number of years.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

'Ruby Bank', 355 Fairbank Road, Arawata
'Geraldine Glens', 150 One Chain Road, Arawata
'Devonscot', 450 One Chain Road, Arawata

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Guidelines.

References

White, J. (1982) 'They called it Arawata'. pp62-65

'Land of the Lyre Bird'. First published 1920, Third Edition, Drouin 1998. p.170

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Arawata Uniting Church (Former Union Church)

AR-FA-CH

Fairbank Road
Arawata 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Neil Falconer

Contractor

Neil Falconer

Significant Dates

1910

Style

Victorian Carpenter
Gothic church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Arawata Uniting Church (Former Union Church), designed and constructed by Neil Falconer in 1910, at Fairbank Road, Arawata.

Why is it Significant?

The Arawata Uniting Church is of local historic and social significance to the district of Arawata.

Historically, it is the oldest public building in Arawata and demonstrates an important phase in the early development of the district. It is also of interest as an early and locally rare example of an early Union Church combining Methodist and Presbyterian congregations. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, C.2, and D.2)

Socially, it is one of a group of public buildings including the School and Hall that have played an important role in the development of the Arawata community, and is an integral party of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of an early church building and contributes to the historic character of this important 'civic centre' precinct of the Arawata district. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Arawata Union Church is a simple Carpenters' Gothic church with a 45 degree corrugated iron gable roof, and a gable porch having doors at the sides. It is notable for the false buttresses at the front elevation. There are lancet windows in the nave walls and the porch, a Gothic louvred vent in the gable end, and an added cross gable at the rear. The interior is in original condition. The building has been reclad with cement sheet weatherboards.

The church is set behind a low timber picket fence (possibly the original fence shortened), and the grounds include a "Garden of Remembrance" comprising a low Castlemaine slate wall with two plaques behind a bed in the form of an inverted arch inlaid with a white cross. It is situated adjacent to the former Arawata State School, and in proximity to the Arawata Public Hall.

History

The Arawata Union Church was opened on 17 April 1910 when Rev. JS Davis conducted the morning service and Rev. T. Green the afternoon. It was designed and constructed by Mr. Neil Falconer of Korumburra for the sum of £317, while the total cost of the church including seating and fencing was £480.

In 1947 a new room, a gift from Mrs Ritchie, was added to the vestry. On 13 July, 1957 a new brick Sunday School built at the rear of the church as a tribute to the church pioneers was opened and dedicated by Rev. CTF Goy. A small memorial garden, which was a gift from the Ritchie Family, was constructed in the grounds in 1968.

Prior to the construction of the Union Church, early services in the Arawata district were held in the homes of local adherents and later in the old Arawata Hall when it was opened in 1889. The decision to construct the Arawata Union Church was first made at a meeting held on 11 October 1901 by members of the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations. A subscription list was opened at the meeting with a total of £67 being subscribed.

However, the project was for some reason deferred and services continued to be held in the old Arawata Hall until a further meeting was held in July 1909 when it was decided to proceed with the building of the Church on a site donated by Chris Aeschlimann. The site was cleared to allow building to commence, and a building committee was formed to approve plans and invite tenders.

The first four trustees appointed for the new Church were Mr AJ Ritchie and Mr Chris Aeschlimann by the Presbyterian congregation, and Mr John Western and Mr WHC Holmes by the Methodists.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Fish Creek Union Church
Tarwin Lower Union Church
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the Arawata Uniting Church at Fairbank Road, Arawata be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp 92-94

White, J. (1982) 'They called it Arawata'. pp17-20

Great Southern Advocate. April, 1910

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Arawata Public Hall

AR-FA-HA

Fairbank Road
Arawata 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

JJ Mundine

Contractor

S Munday & S Ling

Significant Dates

1936

Style

Interwar Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Arawata Public Hall, designed by JJ Mundine and constructed by Messrs. Munday and Ling in 1936, at Fairbank Road, Arawata.

Why is it Significant?

The Arawata Public Hall is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the district of Arawata.

Historically and socially, it demonstrates the importance of the public hall as a major feature of small rural communities, and is part of a group of public buildings including the School and Union Church that have played an important role in the development of the Arawata district. It is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criteria - A.4, C.2, D.2, and G.1)

Aesthetically, this hall is a good and substantially intact example of an interwar hall and contributes to the historic character of this important 'civic centre' precinct of the Arawata district. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Arawata Public Hall is a single storey timber building sheeted in bullnose weatherboards with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The projecting entrance at the east end has a gabled roof. The main hall has a floor space of 45 ft by 26 ft with a raised stage at one end, and there is a kitchen, supper room and ante room. Other notable elements include:

- The multi-pane double hung windows
- Exposed rafter ends
- The coved ceiling with structural ties.

The Hall is situated in proximity to the Arawata Union Church and the former Arawata State School.

History

The Arawata Public Hall was opened on 24 November, 1936 by Mr WG McKenzie MLA. It was constructed by Mr S Munday at a cost of £388/10/6, while the interior was lined at a further cost of £44 by Mr S Ling. The plans were prepared by JJ Mundine, a builder from Krowera.

The present Hall replaced the first Arawata Hall, which opened on this site on 14 April 1889 and was destroyed by fire in early 1936.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Arawata Public Hall at Fairbank Road, Arawata be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual item with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1998) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp 92-94

White, J. (1982) 'They called it Arawata'. pp17-20

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Arawata State School No. 2970 (former)

AR-FA-PS

Fairbank Road
Arawata 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Cunningham & Smith

Significant Dates

1919

Style

Federation School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Arawata State School No. 2970 and shelter shed, reconstructed by Cunningham & Smith in 1919 on this site at Fairbank Road, Arawata.

Why is it Significant?

The former Arawata State School is of local historic and social significance to the district of Arawata.

Historically, it demonstrates an important phase in the development of Arawata, and is also of interest as being part of the original Outtrim State School. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, C.2, and D.2)

Socially, the School is one of a group of public buildings including the adjacent Union Church and the nearby Public Hall that have played an important role in the development of the Arawata community, and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, it contributes to the historic character of this important 'civic centre' precinct of the Arawata district. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Arawata State School No. 2970 is a single storey weatherboard building of typical single room school with a gable corrugated iron roof and a large multi-paned bank of windows at one end. There is an external chimney on the west side, and Health Department vents along the roof ridge. The entry and cloakroom are at the rear under the main gable.

There is a small rectangular shelter shed with a hipped roof and trellis above a weatherboard dado located in the grounds, which have pine perimeter plantings and some minor exotic trees.

The Arawata Union Church is on the adjacent site to the west, and the former teacher's residence is situated on the west side of Church. It is a weatherboard building of typical postwar design with a low pitch iron gable roof.

History

Arawata State School No. 2970 was opened on 7 November 1919 by the Hon. Alfred Downward MLA, and students moved to the building on the 19 December of that year. A teachers residence was added in 1960 and the School closed in 1970.

Prior to the construction of the School, classes were held in the old Arawata Hall. The first school in the Hall was officially opened on 3 October 1889 and was known as Korumburra Leased School No. 2970. To prevent confusion with the new township of Korumburra, the name was changed to Arawata on 20 October 1891. Enrolments fluctuated over the next 22 years, but by 1913 the average enrolment was 43 and the hall accommodation was becoming inadequate.

After lobbying by the local community, which included an approach to Mr Downward, the purchase of a site for the school from Mr EC Aeschlimann was finally authorised by the Education Department in April 1918 and tenders were called for the removal and remodelling of part of the Outtrim State School in the following year (Another part of the Outtrim School was removed to Nyora - see separate citation). The successful tender was from Cunningham and Smith of Korumburra.

Since its closure the building has been used by the local community, who have planted many of the trees in the grounds.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Arawata State School No. 2970 at Fairbank Road, Arawata be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title (excluding the former School residence)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.152

White, J. (1982) 'They called it Arawata'. pp. 8-15

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Geraldine Glens'

AR-ON-150

150 One Chain Road
Arawata 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Transitional villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Geraldine Glens', constructed c.1900, at 150 One Chain Road, Arawata.

Why is it Significant

The homestead at 'Geraldine Glens' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the district of Arawata.

Historically, it is one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Arawata and is important for demonstrating the early development and settlement of the district. It is also significant for its long and continuing relationship with the locally important Fitzgerald family. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and intact example of a characteristic and well detailed Transitional dwelling. The Agathis Robusta is a fine example of its type and contributes to the setting of the house. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at "Geraldine Glens" is weatherboard transitional villa with a valley hipped roof and projecting gables. The front gable has an octagonal hipped bay and bullnose return and side verandahs. Other notable elements include the eaves decoration, gable end frames and finials. The paired verandah posts carried on brick piers are probably not original.

The site is distinguished by a huge *Agathis robusta* (?) at the north side rear. This is one of the largest known examples on private property in the study area.

The location of a concrete water tank at the front of the house is unfortunate.

History

The homestead at "Geraldine Glens" was built c.1900 for Edmund and Mary Fitzgerald and their family. It was the second house on the property and replaced an earlier dwelling that was built c.1893.

Crown Allotment 39 was originally selected by Duncan Clerk who applied for a Crown Licence to occupy the land on 3 April, 1882. After subsequently being granted a Crown Lease for the land, he apparently got into financial difficulty and the land was sold to Mr Edmund Fitzgerald in 1893.

Edmund and his wife Mary had been married at St Mary's Church West Melbourne on 19 May, 1892 and at the time of purchasing the property, he was involved with a transport business that had contracts associated with the construction of the Great Southern Railway. Edmund and Mary named the property "Geraldine Glens" and raised their family of eight sons and three daughters here.

Edmund Fitzgerald was actively associated with the early development of the Korumburra Butter Factory and was Chairman of Directors of the Company in the early 1900s. He was also a Shire Councillor with the then Shire of Poowong & Jeetho (later Korumburra) from 1904 to 1917.

"Geraldine Glens" was taken over by Edmund's son Desmond, who later transferred to his son Christopher who continues to farm it today.

Thematic Context

Early exploration and pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that 'Geraldine Glens' be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the dwelling and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the dwelling and the One Chain Road frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings, significant trees and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

White, J. 'They called it Arawata'. Korumburra, 1982. pp.57-60
Fitzgerald, C & J. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire April 2000.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Devonscot'

AR-ON-450

450 One Chain Road
Arawata 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1899

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa &
Rural vernacular

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The farm complex at 'Devonscot', comprising the homestead constructed in 1899 with its associated gardens and the early shearing shed, at 450 One Chain Road, Arawata.

Why is it Significant?

The farm complex at 'Devonscot' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the homestead is believed to be the oldest surviving dwelling in Arawata while the shearing shed is a locally rare example of an early farm building. Together, they are important as a complex of buildings that demonstrate the development of the district that occurred in the wake of the 1898 bushfires, and are also of interest for the continuing association with the locally important Western family who were among the original selectors in Arawata. (AHC criteria - A.4, C.2, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, the homestead is a superior and substantially intact example of a late Victorian villa in a rural setting. The surrounding mature exotic trees, some of which were planted at the time the house was built, provide an appropriate setting for the homestead. (AHC criterion - F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

"Devonscot" is an asymmetrical late Victorian weatherboard villa with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The projecting octagonal hip has three double hung windows. The return bullnose verandah has been replaced with a straight roof, which is supported on turned posts with a cast iron frieze and is stepped around a large rear extension. The eaves are decorated and the brick chimney has a moulded render cap.

An early shearing shed located a short distance to the west of the house is of gabled weatherboard studframe construction and contains original holding pens, shearing stand and wool press with a tack room as an eastern skillion. A hipped machinery shelter has been added (?) at the south.

The house is situated at the end of a short driveway on the side of a hill overlooking the road. The garden contains mature exotic trees including a Norfolk Island Pine, a Bunya Bunya Pine (?), a Cedar and elms and oaks.

History

The homestead at "Devonscot" was constructed late in 1899 as the home for John Western and his wife Agnes (the daughter of Mr & Mrs John Ritchie) who were married on 21 September, 1899. A reception was held in the new house on 18 October, 1899 which was enthusiastically reviewed in the Southern Mail as follows:

"The house which has just been completed is undoubtedly the finest in the district. Mr Western has evidently gone to considerable trouble and expense to achieve such success. The design is very pretty, and has certainly taken some thinking out. The rooms are all large and shapely, being plastered throughout. The hall up the centre is also spacious and in keeping with the rooms. The carriage drive leading up to the front is nicely laid out and planted on both sides with various ornamental trees and evergreens. The flower garden in front and on both sides of the house has also been artistically laid out and planted with the choicest up to date flowers and shrubs, giving the whole a picturesque and finished appearance".

This house was the third dwelling on this property and replaced an earlier two roomed cottage constructed in 1884, which in turn superceded an original slab hut. The 1884 cottage is thought to have been removed to Coal Creek Heritage Village (See separate citation). The exact date of construction of the shearing shed is not known.

John Western and his brother George were among the first people to select land in the Arawata district. After arriving in the area in December, 1882 John selected Crown Allotment 35 in the Parish of Korumburra, while George selected the adjoining CA 50, and by early 1883 they had marked out their selections. In 1890, George returned to England and John subsequently acquired his selection in June 1893.

John Western was very active in the development of the Arawata community; he travelled the district as local preacher for fifty years, after commencing teaching Sunday School in the Glentress Church in 1888. In 1896 he took over as Superintendent of the Arawata Sunday School until he retired in 1928. He was chairman of the Arawata Union Church when it was built in 1910, and was also secretary of the Church from 1920 until 1947. Finally, he was a Korumburra Shire Councillor from 1908 until 1927 and served a term as Shire President in 1926/27. Agnes was also active in the local church.

In October 1973, "Devonscot" was sold to the grandson of John Western, also known as John who

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

still owns it today.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering

Sub-Themes

Early Settlement & Pastoralists; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the farm complex at "Devonscot" at 450 One Chain Road, Arawata be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 20m, including the whole of the land between the homestead and One Chain Road, and the shearing shed and surrounding land to a surrounding distance of 10m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1982) 'They called it Arawata'. pp.49-54

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Berry's Creek Honour Avenue

BC-BE-AV

Berry's Creek Road
Berry's Creek 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1918, 1919, 1920

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Berry's Creek Honour Avenue, originally planted in June 1918 with later replacements and additions, in Berry's Creek Road.

Why is it Significant?

The Berry's Creek Honour Avenue is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the district of Berry's Creek.

Historically and socially, the Avenue is important as the first of a series of World War 1 memorial avenues established throughout the former Woorayl Shire, presumably in response to the initiative of the Victorian State Recruiting Committee. It expresses the significant effect of World War 1 upon the Berry's Creek community and the desire to erect a suitable memorial. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and G.1)

Aesthetically, despite its diminished size and somewhat poor condition, the Avenue is an important part of the character and identity of Berry's Creek. It marks the entrance to Berry's Creek from the Strzelecki Highway and provides an appropriate setting for the School and Hall, which are focal to the identity of the district. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Berry's Creek Honour Avenue comprises approximately 18 trees adjacent to Berry's Creek Road, which are believed to be the remnants of trees originally planted in 1918 and 1919. It is likely that replacements were made in later years. The trees, which are located on the roadside as well as on private property include:

- 7 Algerian Oaks (*Quercus canaiensis*)
- 6 English Oaks (*Quercus robur*)
- 5 English Elms (*Ulmus procera*)

There are also 5 Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). These are not consistent with the original plantings, which exclusively comprised elms and oaks, but it is possible that they were substituted as a hardier alternative.

The trees on private land are untouched and are in relatively good condition, whereas the trees on Council land have been mutilated and are in poor condition due to incorrect maintenance, vandalism and accidental damage.

History

The Berry's Creek Honour Avenue was originally established in June 1918 when 37 Oak and Elm trees were planted beside the Berry's Creek Road between the Berry's Creek State School and the Leongatha-Mirboo North Road. Further planting was carried out in August 1919 to replace 7 trees that had died, and add 3 new trees for soldiers who were originally missed.

The Berry's Creek district held an official welcome home for their soldiers on 4 November 1919 when it was noted that "every eligible man in Berry's Creek had enlisted or volunteered", and it was added that "an avenue of trees had been planted in honor of these men, but they were deserving of very much more".

The establishment of the Honour Avenue was the suggestion of Mr T Weir, and a meeting of local residents was called by a Miss Bromley in June 1918 to discuss the proposal. According to newspaper reports the meeting, which was chaired by Mr G St Ellen was "well attended and representative" and it was resolved to accept Mr Weir's offer to supply 37 trees of about 10' in height. Working parties were subsequently held on 21 June 1918 to clear, drain and fence the site and later plant the trees after permission had been obtained from the Shires of Mirboo and Woorayl.

A subscription list was subsequently established to obtain the necessary funds for white enamelled name plates for each of the trees, which were ordered from Roeszler & Sons of Collins Street in Melbourne in 1919. However, due to an industrial dispute at the firm manufacturing the plates it would be over a year before they were finally installed in June 1920. At a meeting held in that same month, Miss Bromley and Messrs. Francome & Dyall were appointed as trustees and a permanent fund of £3 established for the future maintenance of the Avenue.

The Berry's Creek Honour Avenue was the first to be established in the Shire of Woorayl. The largest Honour Avenue in the Shire at Leongatha was established the following day and inspired the planting of similar memorial avenues at Koorooman, Meeniyah, Nerrena and Wooreen (see separate citations).

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'...The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

Honour Avenues at Foster, Kardella, Kongwak, Koorooman, Leongatha, Meeniyan, Strzelecki, Toora, Welshpool and Wooreen.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Berry's Creek Honour Avenue in Berry's Creek Road be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the Avenue as it extends along both sides of Berry's Creek Road, including the part now on private property.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Council prepare a management plan for the Avenue. (See Recommendation j in Section 4.2 of Volume 2). Immediate maintenance of some trees is required and identification of the Avenue with appropriate signage would be desirable. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Gippslander & Mirboo Times. 6 February, 28 August & 13 November 1919. 10 June 1920
Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Berry's Creek Public Hall

BC-BE-HA

Berry's Creek Road
Berry's Creek 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

See Contractor

Contractor

Mr AG Miles

Significant Dates

1956

Style

Postwar Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Berry's Creek Public Hall, constructed by Mr Miles in 1956 at Berry's Creek Road.

Why is it Significant?

The Berry's Creek Public Hall is of local social significance to the district of Berry's Creek. It demonstrates the continuing significance of halls to the development of small rural communities in the postwar period and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The Berry's Creek Public Hall is a rectangular timber gabled postwar hall with battened cement sheet walls with a bullnosed weatherboard dado. A regular pattern of windows, single at the front and paired at the sides is formed with fixed glazing with louvres in the upper panels. There is a later brick addition to the east side.

The Hall is situated adjacent to the former Berry's Creek State School (see separate citation).

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Berry's Creek Public Hall was opened by Sir Herbert Hyland MLA at a grand opening ball held on 13 July 1956, which was also attended by Mr HO Fulton MLC, the Acting President of Woorayl Shire, Cr Bond, and the President of Mirboo Shire, Cr A Jepson.

Constructed by local builder, Mr AG Miles, the Hall was the second on this site and replaced the original Berry's Creek Hall, which had been erected in 1899. The cost was £5,600 of which £1,500 was a grant from the State Government with the balance raised by the local community over a period of about 10 years.

The Gippslander & Mirboo Times reported how Sir Herbert explained that the government grant was made under a scheme that originally came into operation in 1939 after the bush fires to help small country communities to rebuild their halls. This scheme was later extended to include other rebuilding projects such as Berry's Creek.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Berry's Creek Public Hall be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Gippslander & Mirboo Times. 5 & 13 July 1956

Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994'. p.60

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Berry's Creek State School No. 2925 (former)

BC-BE-PS

Berry's Creek Road
Berry's Creek 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1936, 1959

Style

Interwar School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Berry's Creek State School No. 2625 comprising the 1936 school building designed by the Public Works Department, the 1959 classroom and the surrounding exotic trees, at Berry's Creek Road.

Why is it Significant?

The former Berry's Creek State School No. 2625 is of local social and aesthetic significance to the district of Berry's Creek.

Socially, it played an important role in the development of the Berry's Creek community, and together with the adjacent Public Hall is a focal part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, although altered the 1936 classroom is of interest as one of two extant examples in the Shire of the 'Watchupga' type, which heralded the appearance of the international modern style in one-room school design in Victoria. The 1959 classroom is of interest for its unusual siting with the main windows facing west. The setting is enhanced by mature exotic trees. (AHC criterion - F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Berry's Creek State School comprises the original 1936 classroom and the 1959 addition. The 1936 classroom was originally a hipped shiplap weatherboard building, which is notable for its corner windows that demonstrate the "moderne" influence upon school design during the interwar period. The same basic elevational treatment (known as the "Watchupga type - see History) was used at Allambee South (see separate citation), however, the integrity of the Berry's Creek School has been comprised by a later skillion addition to the west.

The second classroom, added in 1959 is a rectangular weatherboard building with a low pitched corrugated iron gable roof. It is notable for the bank of five double hung windows, which unusually faces west. It was normal for large single classroom windows to face south to avoid excessive sun penetration and it is difficult to explain this departure from normal practice. The school yard is surrounded by notable exotic trees.

The school is situated opposite a small group of houses and adjacent to the Berry's Creek Public Hall.

History

The former Berry's Creek State School No. 2625 comprises the original one room school opened in 1936, and a second room added in 1959. The mature exotic trees are presumed to have been planted by the students on Arbor Day, as was common practice particularly during the interwar period. The school closed in 1977 due to declining attendances.

The 1936 building was based on a standard design known as the "Watchupga" type that was also used within the Shire at Allambee South (see separate citation), Dumbalk East (demolished/removed), and at 28 other locations throughout the State between 1935-39. LE Burchell (1989) notes that "the most notable event in one-room school design during the 1930s was the appearance of the international modern style for 3380 Watchupga in 1935".

The first Berry's Creek School opened in a building on a site in St Ellens Road in April, 1889. This building was destroyed in the bushfires of 1898 and, following this, students attended school either at Mirboo North or Allambee South, until the school reopened at the Berry's Creek Hall in 1900 where it continued to be held until the opening of the new school in 1936.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Berry's Creek State School No. 2625 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

- Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994'. 1994. p60
Blake, LJ (ed.). (1973) 'Vision & Realisation' Volume 3. p.1251
Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shearing shed & cottage

BC-FO-095

95 Forresters Lane
Berry's Creek 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1906

Style

Rural Vernacular

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The complex of farm buildings comprising the former shearing shed (constructed c.1906) and small cottage, and the formal entrance avenue of trees at 95 Forresters Lane, Berry's Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The farm buildings and formal entrance avenue of trees at 95 Forresters Lane, Berry's Creek are of local historic, technical and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the former shearing shed exemplifies an early example of this building type on what must have been a substantial sheep run, and demonstrates the importance of sheep in the early economy of the region, while the small cottage is a locally rare example of early workers accommodation. The mature avenue of trees and other plantings demonstrate the influence of Mossvale Nursery in the early part of this century. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, and D.2)

Aesthetically and Technically, the shearing shed demonstrates the classic form of early shearing sheds and construction innovation in the design of the structural frame and the adjustable louvre vents, and is the most architecturally resolved example of this type of building in the Shire. The setting of the entire complex is enhanced by the mature exotic trees, particularly the formal planting along the driveway. (AHC criteria - E.1 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former shearing shed at 95 Forresters Lane, Berry's Creek is a clear storey gable structure clad in corrugated iron. It originally contained holding pens, shearing stands and presumably a wool press, but it has since been converted to a cattle crush with a concrete floor and only a small area of the slatted floor holding pen area remaining. The structure has also been modified in part. Other notable elements include:

- The form of structure with scissored rafters carried from the outside walls and crossing to form the projecting profile of the clear storey vent. The two rows of supporting posts are of adzed and chamfered hardwood.
- Regular panels of adjustable timber louvres at the sides of the building.
- Remnant ogee profile roof gutters.
- Projecting hood over the entry in the west end.

The external yards are of later construction and are designed for cattle.

There is a gabled galvanised iron cottage with a brick chimney at the east end on the rise above the shearing shed which, by the former opening in the west wall appears to have been originally a coach house. This is assumed to have been in association with the former homestead which must have been nearby.

The shearing shed and cottage are approached from the road along an avenue of massive exotic trees, mainly species of oak (some evergreen) and the property also contains many other substantial specimens. These are assumed to have come from Mossvale Park Nursery, which is across the Tarwin River valley. The identification of these magnificent specimens is recommended.

History

It is believed that the shearing shed at 95 Forresters Lane, Berry's Creek was built c.1906 for DP McK Aberdeen. A rate list for the Shire of Woorayl published in the 12 October 1894 edition of the "Great Southern Star" lists Mr Aberdeen as the owner of "allot 21 and house, 219a, Mardan", which was valued at £52. The exact date of the iron hut, which was possibly a coachhouse, is also not known, although it may have been built about the same time. Both buildings were associated with the original homestead that was destroyed by fire some years ago, and was replaced by the present dwelling on the same site.

It is believed that Mr Aberdeen was a close friend of Francis Moss who owned the nearby Mossvale Nursery property, and the large exotic trees lining the entrance driveway and surrounding the buildings are thought to have come from his Nursery. The trees constitute one of the largest known private collections of Mossvale Nursery trees in the Shire, and the formal avenue itself is one of the oldest and largest in the Shire.

There is a similar shearing shed nearby at "Greycotes", Mossvale Park, Berry's Creek, which is presumably derived from the Forrester's Lane shed as it is based on the same principles of design. It is, however, of a much later date and has lesser design qualities. Other early shearing sheds at 180 Inglis Lane, Dumbalk East (c. 1890) and at "Devonscot" at 450 One Chain Road, Arawata are not built with the same degree of innovation. (see separate citations)

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Commercial Enterprise

Livestock Trade and Stockyards

Comparative Examples

'Greycotes', Berry's Creek
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the farm complex at 95 Forresters Lane, Berry's Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The former shearing shed and an area of 20 metres distant surrounding it (excluding the recent cattle yard structures), the iron hut, the entry avenue and the whole area containing exotic specimen trees, including the trees but excluding the recent house.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings, trees and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 12 October 1894

Ellis, J. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2. Personal comment.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Mossvale Park'

BC-MO-MO

Mossvale Road
Berrys Creek 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

Est. 1946

Style

Public Park

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Mossvale Park, including the original plantings by Francis Moss and later plantings and buildings established following the establishment of the Park in 1946, at Mossvale Road, Berry's Creek.

Why is it Significant?

Mossvale Park is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, Mossvale Park is important as an example of 19th century landscaping that demonstrates how European settlement and development of this area sought to radically modify the natural and cultural landscape. It is also notable for its development as an important regional park in the post war period and for its associations with Francis Moss and the former Mossvale Nursery. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, C.2, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, Mossvale Park is distinguished by its many fine examples of mature exotic specimen trees, which together with the remnant indigenous vegetation, create an area of exceptional landscape quality that is unique within the Shire. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, Mossvale Park is an important part of the identity of the Berry's Creek area, and is one of most well-known and best-loved parks in the South Gippsland region. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

Mossvale Park is situated on flat land adjacent to the Tarwin River at Berry's Creek. The main, developed area of the Park comprises approximately 9.5 acres on the south and west side of the River, with a further 2 acres of natural bush on the northeast side.

The most notable elements of the Park are the mature native and exotic trees. The native trees are remnants of the original bushland and include examples of Strzelecki Gums, which are endemic to the Strzelecki Ranges and have been identified as endangered at a National Level. Among the many fine examples of exotic trees are five that have been included on the Register of Significant Trees compiled by the National Trust as outstanding examples of their species in terms of size, spread and circumference. They are:

Algerian Oak (*Quercus Canariensis*)

This is considered to be an outstanding example in terms of its spread and circumference and is situated near the sound shell. It has a height of over 25m, a circumference of 5.5m and a canopy spread of 28.5m.

Chesnut Leafed Oak (*Quercus Castaneifolia*)

This is considered to be an outstanding example in terms of its spread and circumference and is situated near the toilet block. It has a height of just over 33m, a circumference of 6.1m and a canopy spread of 35m.

London Plane (*Platanus X Acerifolia*)

This is considered to be an outstanding example in terms of its spread and circumference and is situated adjacent to the sound shell. It has a height of over 26m, a circumference of 3.55m and a canopy spread of 32.3m.

Oriental Plane (*Platanus Orientalis*)

This is considered to be an outstanding example in terms of its spread and circumference and is situated next to the rear gateway leading to the adjoining private property, which includes the site of the former Mossvale Nursery. It has a height of 23.4m, a circumference of 2.96m and a canopy spread of 24.2m.

Variegated Elm (*Ulmus Minor 'Variegata'*)

This is considered to be an outstanding example in terms of its spread and circumference and is situated outside the Park, on the east facing slope of the private property just to the rear. It has a height of 28.8m, a circumference of 3.88m and a canopy spread of 28.5m.

Amenity buildings in the park include:

- a postwar toilet block of typical design, which is constructed of clinker bricks. Notable features include the curved walls that encompass the entrances to each convenience, and the skillion roof with its expressed timber beams. In aesthetic terms, these simple features raise it a little above the ordinary when compared to the usual standard of public conveniences.

- a postwar picnic shelter, which is a rectangular gabled pavilion in rustic vernacular style constructed of concrete block with a corrugated iron roof. It is open sided with low walls on three sides, and a fireplace at one end.

- a sound shell, situated near the centre of the park.

A small corrugated iron shed in the northern part of the park is used by the Berry's Creek Pony

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Club. It is situated adjacent to an internal road that gives access to the farm property at the rear. Remnants of the timber bridge across the Tarwin River that led to the nursery can still be seen on the banks to the south of the Picnic Shelter. This aligns with a row of elms on private property on the opposite side of the river that once lined the driveway leading to the nursery.

History

Mossvale Park was formally created in March 1946 when ten acres of land then owned by Mr GM Hayes were jointly purchased and declared a reserve by the Shires of Mirboo and Woorayl. Following this, a meeting was held in the Berry's Creek Public Hall on 17 April, 1946 which established a Committee of Management of seven members.

At the time it was established, Mossvale Park was relatively undeveloped apart from the fine exotic trees that had originally been planted almost half a century earlier by employees of Francis Moss, who had established a nursery nearby. The Committee of Management, with assistance from the Shire Councils and the local community, set about developing the park facilities. School sports events were held here regularly during the 1950s and a running track and oval was established for this purpose.

The picnic shelter and the adjacent toilet block were constructed in about 1954 as the park became increasingly popular as a place of passive recreation and for camping. The first "Music in Mossvale Park" concerts featuring the State Orchestra of Victoria commenced in 1969, and a permanent Sound Shell was constructed for these concerts in 1982. Today, these concerts attract an audience in excess of 3000 people.

The Committee of Management has continued to plant new and replacement trees in the Park. In 1957, eight trees were donated by the descendants of Mr Moss, who continued to operate a nursery known as "Mossmont", by then located at Monbulk.

The story of Mossvale Park began in January 1888 when Mr Francis Moss acquired the site of the park and over 1000 acres of surrounding land from Bernard Farrell. Mr Moss had established a nursery known as "Moss Mont" at Buninyong (near Ballarat) in 1853, and he set about creating a new nursery on this property, which was originally known as "Mossmont-on-Tarwin". Clearing and burning off of trees commenced in January, 1888 and it is believed that the nursery was in operation by 1890. The name of the nursery was changed to "Mossvale" in 1910.

The nursery itself was situated in the valley behind the ridge that is to the rear of the park, while nursery buildings were located on the ridge and the hillsides above. The entrance to the Nursery passed through what is now the Park over a bridge that was located just to the south west of the existing picnic shelter. A line of elms lined this driveway and some of these can still be seen on the opposite side of the river from the park.

It is believed that early plantings in the park were carried out following the appointment of Mr William Gould as Nursery Manager in 1898. Mr Gould's granddaughter, Norma Mahoney, wrote to the editor of the "Star" newspaper in 1972 to give the following account:

"The Park was the work of my grandfather, Mr William Gould, who, on his own initiative and in his own time, with the assistance of his son Mr George Gould (my late father), planted the trees using those which for various reasons were rejects from the nursery. In this, just a piece of rough ground, they set out the specimens, trained ivy up the burnt trunks, and planted the avenue on towards the nursery from the old bridge, which was beyond the present pavilion. The first two trees on the bank of the river were spaced to the width of the bridge, the avenue then widening out."

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The planting of trees in the Park that were not considered suitable for sale continued to be carried out up until the death of Francis Moss in 1916. After the death of Mr Moss, the property was put on the market, but failed to find a buyer. The estate, administered by the Ballarat Trustees and Executors Agency Company, engaged a manager/partner, Thomas Weir, and commenced dairy farming trading as Moss Vale Co-operative Dairying Company. The project continued from 1916 to 1923, when a clearing sale was advertised and all stock and machinery auctioned. The property was then leased to local farmers running sheep or cattle.

After being leased for a number of years, the property was finally sold to a Mr Les Edey in 1931. Mr Edey and his family took an interest in the local Berry's Creek School and from 1933 onwards the school sports and picnics were held in the park area under the now mature trees. The next owner of the property, Mr J Hayes, also allowed school picnics and it was he who originally suggested that to Woorayl Shire that this property be purchased and reserved as a public park for the future.

In April 1945 delegates from the Leongatha branch of the Australian Natives Association approached Woorayl Shire Council with a proposal that it purchase the riverside picnic ground on the Mossvale. Mirboo Shire Council supported the proposal and this led to the purchase of the land for the park in March 1946.

Thematic Context

Industry and Economic Development;
Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming; Leisure & Recreation

Comparative Examples

Mossvale Park is unique within the Shire

Existing Listings

National Trust Register of Significant Trees

Recommendations

It is recommended that Mossvale Park at Berry's Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place with Tree Controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the Park area.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain park, including existing buildings. It would desirable to erect interpretive signage, which describes the history of the park.

References

Lyndon, E. (1994) 'The Story of Mossvale Park.'
National Trust Register of Significant Trees. ID Nos. 715-719

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Boorool'

BC-MOVE-310

310 Mount Vernon Road
Berrys Creek 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1894

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Boorool', constructed c.1894, at 310 Mount Vernon Road, Berry's Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Boorool' is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which illustrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also notable for its associations with the locally important Smith and McIndoe families. (AHC criteria - A.4, and D.2)

Socially, it is an integral part of the identity of the Boorool district, which assumed the same name as the property. (criterion G.1)

Aesthetically, although somewhat diminished it remains a locally rare and superior example of a Victorian villa which retains notable details such as the verandah, which surrounds the projecting bay. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

"Boorool" at 310 Mount Vernon Road, Berrys Creek is an asymmetrical double fronted late Victorian villa with an convex cast iron post verandah around the projecting hip bay and along both sides. The house is of weatherboard with a corrugated iron roof and has paired double hung windows to the front rooms. There is a substantial six panel front door with sidelights.

The cast iron frieze and capitals and some of the fluted verandah posts have been removed. The posts are carried on a slate plinth, suggesting that the concrete floor may once have been of tessellated tiles. The eaves decoration has also been removed, along with some of the chimneys.

A rear service wing has also been demolished.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Boorool" is not known, although it was possibly constructed as early as 1894 for Robert Smith. A rate list for the Shire of Woorayl published in the 12 October 1894 edition of the "Great Southern Star" lists Robert Smith as the owner of "allots 46 and 48 and house, 620a, parish of Mardan", which was valued at £165.

It is not certain that the present homestead is the one mentioned in 1894, but it is believed that the homestead was constructed prior to the great bushfires of 1898, and was one of the few residences in this district to survive that conflagration (Another early homestead belonging to the Chalmers family on a nearby property was destroyed.)

The Smith family were among the first settlers in this area, and in 1894 various family members owned almost 2000 acres in the Parish of Mardan alone. The size of their landholdings led to the surrounding district also assuming the identity of "Boorool", which at one time included a school and public hall (moved to the area from nearby Koorooman) with that name. The school and the hall are now gone and the homestead is now the sole physical reminder of this early community, which is now more usually described as part of Berry's Creek.

A later owner of the property was Bill McIndoe. The McIndoe family were early settlers in the adjacent Mardan district and "Boorool" formed part of the extensive landholdings in this area, which the family had acquired by the interwar period. A significant portion of this land, including part of the original "Boorool" property was acquired by the Government for soldier subdivision following World War 1.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration + Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Boorool", 310 Mount Vernon Road, Berry's Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 20m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to restore missing detail (see Description). See Heritage Policy.

References

'Great Southern Star'. 12 October 1894.

Lynn, C & ML. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. August, 2000

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Stationmasters residence (former)

BE-BEPO-006

6 Bena-Poowong Road
Bena 3946

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Standard Railway
Dwelling

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bena Stationmaster's residence, designed by the Public Works Department and constructed c.1900, at 6 Bena-Poowong Road, Bena.

Why is it Significant?

The former Bena Stationmaster's residence is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Bena township.

Historically, it is significant as the only extant building associated with the former Bena Railway Station, which played an essential role in the early development of the town and is only early railway residence of this type still on its original site within the Shire. It is believed to be the only extant railway building between Nyora and Korumburra. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, and D.2)

Aesthetically, the residence is significant as the best surviving example in the Shire of the early 'T' class standard residence design. The significance of the building is enhanced by its location on its original site overlooking the former station site adjacent to the railway line and bridge. (AHC criterion - F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Bena Stationmasters residence is a single storey weatherboard building with a traverse main gable and a projecting central gable. An example of the standard railway residence erected by the Victorian Railways throughout Victoria during the Federation period, it retains the distinctive features of the type, with the only significant change to the elevation being the replacement of the original double hung multi-paned window in the front of the projecting gable with a larger double sash. (This was a typical change made to dwellings of this type) Otherwise, the elevation appears to be much as it was originally. Apart from requiring a coat of paint, the residence appears externally at least to be in reasonably sound condition.

The residence is situated adjacent to the former Presbyterian Church on the side of an embankment overlooking the site of the railway station (now removed). It is adjacent to an early timber road bridge over the railway line that retains an early picket fence as a balustrade.

History

The former Bena Stationmasters residence is an example of the standard "T" class dwellings that were erected by the Victorian Railways throughout Victoria during the Federation period. Believed to have been constructed c.1900, it overlooks the site of the station complex that originally included a small station building and a Goods Shed (the latter was later moved to Nyora). Apart from the residence, the only other surviving evidence of the Station is the remnant platform and some trackwork, and the adjacent early timber road bridge that retains a picket fence.

The residence at Bena is the only example in the Shire of this early type that is still on its original site. All of the others (which were situated at towns such as Loch, Korumburra, Leongatha, Meeniyon, Fish Creek, Foster and Bennison) have been relocated. Some, such as the one at Bennison, are still situated in relative proximity to their original site, while others (such as Meeniyon or Foster) are still situated within the township area, but no longer have any direct relationship to the railway.

The section of the South Eastern Railway from Loch to Korumburra was opened on 17 June, 1891 and Bena (originally known as Cromwell) along with Jeetho and Whitelaw was one of three stations created between these two towns. Of these three towns, Whitelaw never really developed while Jeetho, after a promising beginning, also declined and consequently all the buildings associated with these two stations were removed.

Thematic Context

Transport + Communications

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

Former Station Residences at Bennison and Meeniyon.
See also Style.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Bena Stationmaster's residence at 6 Bena-Poowong Road be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Magor, John R. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. March 2000.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bena-Poowong Road Bridges

BE-BEPO-BR

Bena-Poowong Road
Bena 3946

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

JH Barratt & WS
Brydon

Significant Dates

1916-1918

Style

Reinforced concrete
bridges

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The group of four reinforced concrete bridges along the Bena-Poowong Road.

Why is it Significant?

The four reinforced concrete bridges on the Bena-Poowong Road are of local historic, technical and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, they are significant as representative and intact examples of very early reinforced concrete bridges that are among the oldest in the Shire. They demonstrate the development of roads during the early twentieth century and are important in demonstrating how new technologies were adopted in road construction. (AHC criteria A4, B2 and D2)

Aesthetically, the bridges contribute to the cultural landscape character of the Bena-Poowong Road and its environs. (AHC criteria E1)

Technically, the bridges are significant as locally rare and intact examples of early reinforced concrete bridge construction. (AHC criterion F1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Four reinforced concrete bridges of identical design along the Bena-Poowong Road, which is a narrow serpentine road that wends its way through the picturesque Bass River Valley. The bridges retain the original rendered posts and iron balustrading, and are almost identical to two reinforced concrete bridges at Ruby.

History

The Shire of Poowong and Jeetho issued Contract No. IP 16/17 for the "Construction of 4 Reinforced Concrete bridges over the Bass River on the Bena-Poowong Road" in November 1916. The total cost of works was £1972/19/- and the successful tender was submitted by JH Barratt and WS Brydon, C/- Geo Ruby Esq. of Latrobe Street, Oakleigh.

Prior to setting up his own company, JH Barratt was employed as foreman by the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co., which was established by Sir John Monash. This company was responsible for the construction of what are believed to be the first reinforced concrete bridges in the Shire at Kardella and Outtrim in 1914. (see separate citations)

Thematic Context

Transport and Communications

Sub-Themes

Further Improvements in Roads Over the Years

Comparative Examples

See Style. Compares directly with reinforced concrete bridges at Kardella (1), Outtrim (1) and Ruby (2).

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the four reinforced concrete bridges on the Bena-Poowong Road be added to the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as individually listed places.

Conservation recommendations

Conserve and maintain. Repair with same or similar materials where possible. See Heritage Policy.

Extent of Designation

To the whole of the bridge structure including abutments.

References

Shire of Poowong & Jeetho Contract Register. Contract No. IP 16/17

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Mapleton'

BE-CA-002

2 Canobios Road
Bena 3946

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Symmetrical
Victorian villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Mapleton', constructed c.1900, at 2 Canobio's Road, Bena.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Mapleton' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest surviving dwellings in the Bena district and demonstrates the early phase of settlement and development in this area. It is an example of the more substantial homesteads that were constructed in the freehold selection era as farms became profitable. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of a substantially intact and superior late Victorian Villa. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at 'Mapleton' is a double fronted late Victorian weatherboard homestead. It is painted white and has an iron hip roof that is painted red. The return verandah has a convex profile and is supported on timber posts with cast iron frieze along the front elevation. It is situated at the end of a long driveway.

History

It is believed that the homestead at 'Mapleton' was constructed c.1900.

Thematic Context

Industry and Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at 'Mapleton', 2 Canobios Road, Bena be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the house and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 10m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. June, 2000

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Shamrock Vale'

BE-SO-7530

7530 South Gippsland Highway
Bena 3946

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1885, 1900

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Shamrock Vale', constructed c.1890 and extended c.1900, at 7530 South Gippsland Highway, Bena.

Why is it Significant?

'Shamrock Vale' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which illustrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also of interest for its possible associations with WJ Hosking. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is of interest as a rare and substantially intact example of a Victorian dwelling, which includes elements such as weatherboard stops and windows in the side walls that clearly illustrate two distinct stages of development. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at "Shamrock Vale", 7730 South Gippsland Highway, Bena is a large double fronted symmetrical late Victorian house of timber construction with a corrugated iron roof. This building comprises an earlier hip and valley house constructed c.1885 that was extended by one room deep at the front c.1900. This is indicated by the weatherboard stops in the side walls and by the change from multi-pane windows to single panel at the front. Other notable elements include:

- The bullnose verandah returning on both sides. It is detailed with stop chamfered timber posts and a ladder frame frieze with simple spayed brackets and reflects the c. 1900 extension.
- Single double hung windows and door case with side lights at the front.
- Multi-pane double hung windows in the older rear section.
- Corbelled brick chimneys

A small corrugated iron clad gabled building at the rear is of uncertain origin, but was probably used as an outbuilding and is unlikely to have been an early house. The house is set close to the road, and is surrounded by an overgrown windbreak of Cypress trees.

History

It is believed that the original part of the homestead at "Shamrock Vale" was constructed c.1885 for WJ Hosking, with later additions c.1900. WJ Hosking, together with other members of his family, owned several parcels of land in the Jeetho and Bena area, and operated a sawmill near the township of Jeetho. Land owned by the family was subdivided and sold to create the township of Jeetho, and in 1891 he constructed and donated the building and land for the first Shire Offices and Hall for the new created Shire of Poowong & Jeetho. (see separate citation)

This property forms part of CA 10, Parish of Jeetho that was originally selected by WJ Hosking on 2 November, 1876 and for which a Crown Lease was granted on 4 September 1889. Later, the property was owned by the Cosgriffe family from 1929 to about 1970. The land was subdivided in January 1988 when the site containing the dwelling and its outbuildings was excised from the larger farm lot.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Shamrock Vale", 7530 South Gippsland Highway, Bena be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 20 metres including all land between the homestead and the highway frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp. 64-65

Dark, C & Smith, T. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. April, 2000.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Balvornie'

BE-SO-7730

7730 South Gippsland Highway
Bena 3946

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1895

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Balvornie', constructed c.1895, at 7730 South Gippsland Highway, Bena.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Balvornie', 7730 South Gippsland Highway, Bena is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the earliest dwellings in Bena and demonstrates the early settlement and development of the district. It is also important for its probable connection with the locally important Fuller family who played an important role in determining the route of the Great Southern Railway and established the town of Bena. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example of a late Victorian Villa in a rural context. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

"Balvornie", at 7730 South Gippsland Highway, Bena is a large double fronted symmetrical late Victorian villa of timber construction with a steep pitched corrugated iron roof. Other notable elements include:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- The bullnose verandah returning on both sides. It is detailed with stop chamfered timber posts, cast iron frieze and brackets, a bullnose gablet at the centre front and dentils below the gutter board.
- Paired double hung windows at the front.
- A number of corbelled brick chimneys, and
- A rear projecting gable with a finial that is possibly a later addition.

Although some distance from the road, the homestead is clearly visible at the eastern edge of Bena township and its setting is enhanced by a garden that contains a number of excellent examples of mature exotic trees.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Balvormie" is not known, although it is believed that it was constructed c.1895 for the Fuller family. In 1876 various members of the Fuller family originally selected several Crown Allotments in this area, which they would originally name Cromwell, but would soon become known as Bena. This homestead is situated on part of Crown Allotment 48, Parish of Jeetho, which was selected by Thriza Fuller, however by 1881 all the Crown Allotments were transferred to a partnership of Robert Fuller and his son, Robert John.

The Fuller family were responsible for the creation of the township of Bena, which in turn owes its existence to the important role played by Robert John in identifying a suitable route for the Great Southern Railway, which happened to pass through his family's property. This is described by Bowden (1970):

"Nothing like an ideal route could be found in South Gippsland. The biggest obstacle was the spur of the Strzelecki Range between the Bass River to the west and the Tarwin River system to the east. Its steep rise set a major problem for the surveyors and for a time it looked as though the project would have to be abandoned. G Montague, a railways surveyor, set out on a 'flying survey' from Dandenong hoping to find a way across the ranges with a grade not exceeding 1-in-40.... Thwarted in his attempts to find a way over the ranges, he returned to Lang Lang and began a survey along the coast beyond Grantville. A railway following the coast would have been of little use to many of the selectors in South Gippsland, so the more enterprising of them, not to be outdone, joined in the search for a satisfactory route.

Convinced that a suitable line could be built along the valley of the Alsop, a tributary of the Bass River, two settlers, RJ Fuller and P Shingler took part in the search ... they followed the Alsop and found what they thought was a feasible track over the Strzelecki range and down Coal Creek to the Tarwin River.

Fuller persuaded the engineer-in-chief of the Victorian Railways to have this track expertly examined and, subsequently, WG Field made another survey. This was followed by TR Griffen, a civil engineer and one of the permanent survey staff who found an easier grade on the eastern side of the Strzelecki Range by following Coalition Creek down through Koorooman (Leongatha) to the Tarwin River. This was the route finally adopted."

Robert Fuller died in 1899 and the association of the Fuller family with Bena ended in April, 1903 when all properties were sold at auction.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Balvormie", 7730 South Gippsland Highway, Bena be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and a site area 20 metres distant from them and extending at right angles to the highway frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Bowden, Keith Macrae. (1970) "The Great Southern Railway. An illustrated history of the building of the line in South Gippsland". pp. 19-20

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp. 65-67

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bennison School Residence (former) + site of Bennison State School

BN-PO-310

310 Port Franklin Road
Bennison 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Mr Carter

Significant Dates

1914-15

Style

Federation hip &
gable school dwelling

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bennison school residence, constructed by Mr Carter in 1914, at 310 Port Franklin Road, Bennison.

Why is it Significant?

The former school residence at 310 Port Franklin Road, Bennison is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the only extant dwelling associated with the former Bennison State School and one of only two extant dwellings associated with the former township of Bennison. It is therefore highly important in demonstrating the early development of this area before the Station was closed. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2, and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a good and substantially intact example of a standard design used by the Public Works Department for school residences. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Bennison school masters house at 310 Port Franklin Road, Bennison is a timber Federation dwelling based on a single corrugated hip roof with a projecting gable set off centre. A contiguous verandah at a lower pitch covers the wider section of the façade. Other notable elements include:

- The battened rough cast gable end.
- The large brick chimney with moulded brick bands.
- The simple frets to the square verandah.
- Multi-pane double hung windows.
- Margined casement windows to the exposed part of the front elevation. (query originality.)

The school building was apparently originally located to the north of the dwelling, but no evidence of it remains.

History

Bennison State School No. 3025 opened in 1890 after a local residents sent a petition to the Education Department. It was originally known as Liverpool until about 1907 when the name was changed to Bennison, and eventually closed in 1948. The Department approved expenditure for the construction of a School residence on 2 September 1914 and the contractor, Mr Carter, completed it the following year at a cost of £494/15/6.

As well as the school buildings, the township of Bennison at one stage included a Railway Station and residence, Mechanics Institute and store. Today the former school residence and the former station residence (see separate citation) are the only remaining buildings.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

School residences at Dollar, Outtrim and Toora use similar standard design.
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Bennison school residence at 310 Port Franklin Road, Bennison be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

PROV, VPRS 795/P, 1740, Bennison State School No. 3025 Correspondence File

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Buffalo Station residence (former)

BU-RS-022

Lot 22 Railway Siding
Buffalo 3958

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Victorian Railways

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1928

Style

Interwar Dwelling

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Station residence, designed by the Victorian Railways and constructed c.1928, at Buffalo.

Why is it Significant?

The former Buffalo Station residence is of local historic, and aesthetic significance to the township and district of Buffalo.

Historically, it is one of a number of similar residences that were erected at stations along the South Eastern Railway line, and is the only extant building associated with the former Buffalo station. It is important in demonstrating the importance of the railway to small rural towns and the continuing development of the railway in the interwar period. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2, and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is the most intact example of this type of station residence in the Shire, and its form and detail represents the simple, but well resolved design by the department of the time. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Buffalo Station residence is a single storey double fronted dwelling with a transverse gable roof extended to cover the front verandah. The central front doors are flanked by double hung windows with four panes per sash. The verandah posts are square and there are simple timber fret brackets.

The Buffalo Station residence is essentially identical to those erected at Korumburra and Leongatha during the same period (see separate citations) and is the most superior example, in terms of its intactness.

History

It is believed that the former Station residence at Buffalo was constructed in 1928. It was the third known building to serve this purpose, and was used until the line was closed to passenger traffic in 1981. The last Stationmaster to occupy it was Jack Armstrong, who lived here with his family from 1962 until his death in 1978. His wife later bought the house after the line was closed.

The design of the residence is based upon a standard used by the Victorian Railways during the interwar period. The Buffalo residence is now one of only three known extant examples in the Shire, the other two being at 1 and 3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha (see separate citations).

The first residence is thought to have been built c.1892 when the railway was first opened and was located near where the railway crossed Buffalo Road. The second dwelling was constructed sometime after this date, but prior to the present residence, and was later moved to another property in the Buffalo district.

Thematic Context

Transport + Communications

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

Station residences at Leongatha
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Buffalo Station residence be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Malone, HJ. (1983) 'Buffalo 1894-1983. Incorporating a Short History of South Gippsland' 2nd Edition pp. 96 & 106

Cater, S. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. June 2000.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Tullaree'

BU-STDU-1050

1050 Stewart & Dunlops Road
Buffalo 3958

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1907

Style

Transitional
Victorian-Federation
Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead, constructed c.1907, and the pair of Washingtonia Palms at 'Tullaree', 1050 Stewarts & Dunlops Road, Buffalo.

Why is it Significant?

'Tullaree' is of local historic, aesthetic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the oldest homestead in the Buffalo and Tarwin districts and is the only substantial dwelling associated with the large early grazing properties of this area still extant. It is therefore highly important in demonstrating the importance of the 'Tullaree' property to the early settlement and development of this area, particularly in opening up the swampy country in this area to grazing. The association with the Clement family is also of interest. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, C.2, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically and Technically, it is the most substantial Victorian-Federation transitional house in the Shire, and is a locally rare example of this style employing brick construction in an area where availability of such materials was extremely restricted due to distance and the swampy surroundings. It is especially notable for the quality of the brickwork and other detail, particularly the arched brick portico intersecting the verandah at the front entrance. The setting is enhanced by

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

the pair of mature Washingtonia Palms. (AHC criteria - E.1 and F.1)

Description

The homestead at "Tullaree", at 1050 Stewart and Dunlops Road, Buffalo is a large tuck pointed brick Victorian-Federation transitional villa in symmetrical hip and valley form. The three-sided bullnose verandah is intersected at the recessed entry by an arched portico with its gable roof at the same level as the main roof. Other notable elements include:

- The fretted gable end fascia to the portico.
- The roughcast gable end wall to the portico with the name of the property emblazoned on a heraldic shield.
- The rendered chimney cap mouldings.
- The paired eaves brackets.
- The tripartite front windows with floor level sills placed in projecting brick bays.
- The double neck moulds to the paired stop chamfered verandah posts.
- The internal ceilings are lined in "Lincrusta Walton", an embossed linoleum like material.

It is unlikely that the interior decorations cost the reputed amount of money. However, something special may be hidden behind the present paint. The former verandah brackets and possible frieze are now missing, its floor has been re-decked and the timber roof framing has been replaced with steel.

The setting of the homestead is enhanced by a pair of Washingtonia Palms in the front of the house.

History

The homestead at "Tullaree" was constructed c.1907 for John and Charles Arthur Widdas and was sold, along with most of the surrounding "Tullaree" property, soon after it was completed on 18 November, 1907 to Peter Scott Clement who purchased it on behalf of his two sisters, Jeannie Swanson Clement and Margaret Clement.

At the time of the construction of the homestead, "Tullaree" was one of the largest grazing properties in the Shire, and in the Buffalo and Tarwin districts it was rivalled only by the extensive cattle runs of George Black and his family at "Tarwin Meadows", which was located further to the south adjacent to the coast around Anderson's Inlet. These two properties were almost singlehandedly responsible for the opening up and development of grazing lands in this area, and substantial homesteads were erected by George Black at the "Meadows" and by his son Archie at "Tarwin Park" (see separate citation). Today, only the homestead at "Tullaree" remains to remind us of this important early phase of development.

The homestead at "Tullaree" is situated on Crown Allotment 6 in the Parish of Tarwin South, which was first selected by George Murdoch Longmore who obtained a Crown Licence on 24 August, 1883. The name "Tullaree" apparently first appeared in a letter dated 21 August, 1883 signed by Francis Longmore, while the Certificate of Leasehold issued on 25 September, 1889 was sent to Mr GM Longmore whose address was given as "Tullaree".

The homestead property was sold along with CA 5 to Joseph Hoddinott on 24 July, 1897, and then to John and Charles Widdas on 26 April, 1904 who obtained the first freehold Title. Over the next few years, the Widdas brothers added a number of adjoining titles until the property comprised

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

almost 2,500 acres and became one of the largest and most prosperous in the district, rivalled only by extensive cattle runs of George Black at "Tarwin Meadows". The development of the farm included the construction and maintenance of a series of drains to take away the water from the low lying swampy country.

After the farm was purchased by the Clement family, enormous sums of money were spent developing the house and garden (Legend has it that the internal furniture and decorations alone cost several thousand pounds). Of the garden, only the two Washingtonia Palms are thought to survive from these original plantings. However, after a while the farm went into a slow decline, which was believed to be due to a combination of extravagant living by the two Clement sisters and poor management of the farm.

By 1915, and after taking out several loans, there was no equity left in the property and the Mortgagee assumed control of the title. However, the sisters through their legal advisor somehow managed to add a Caveat that famously allowed them to keep living in the homestead as long as they remained in physical possession. This Caveat was to effectively prevent any sale of the property until the death of both sisters.

Jeannie Swanson died at the homestead at the age of 72 in 1950 and was buried at Sale. Margaret disappeared in mysterious circumstances on May 25, 1952 in a case that became notorious locally and throughout the State as the "Lady of the Swamps". Margaret's body has never been found and, although several theories have been put forward to explain her disappearance, none has been proved beyond doubt to be correct.

Thematic Context

Early exploration and pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement through selection; Notable Private Houses & Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetteer (HSG 56)
National Trust

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead and associated land at "Tullaree", 1050 Stewarts & Dunlops Road, Buffalo be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual item.

Extent of Designation: The homestead, and the surrounding area to a minimum distance of 20m including the Washingtonia Palms and the whole area in front of the homestead to the driveway.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Fitzgerald, B. 'Tullaree. A Tale of the Lands that surround Famous 'Tullaree'.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Brick Culverts on former Mirboo Railway

DA-RS-CU

Darlimurla

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Victorian Railways

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1885

Style

Railway

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The brick culvert, constructed c.1885, on the route of the former Morwell-Mirboo Railway at Darlimurla.

Why is it Significant?

The brick culvert on the route of the former Morwell-Mirboo Railway at Darlimurla is of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as the only known example of a brick culvert within the Shire associated with the construction of the Morwell-Mirboo Railway in 1885. (AHC criteria A4, B2 & D2)

Description

This is a circular culvert made from locally fired bricks.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

This culvert was constructed from local fired bricks using local clay as part of the construction of the Morwell-Mirboo railway between Morwell and Darlimurla built in 1885.

After the closure of the line in 1974 the tracks were removed and the route remained unused until a walking trail was established from Mirboo North to Boolarra via Darlimurla in 1997.

Thematic Context

Transport and Communication /Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the brick culvert at Darlimurla on the route of the former Morwell-Mirboo Railway be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The culvert and surrounding land within the reserve to a minimum extent of 2m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Local Newspapers/History Books

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Koombahla'

DO-DO-640

640 Dollar Road
Dollar via Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1894

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Koombahla', constructed c.1894, at 640 Dollar Road, Dollar.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Koombahla' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and demonstrates the early settlement and development of the Dollar district. Significantly, it is one of the few dwellings in this district and the wider South Gippsland region that survived the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also of interest for its associations with the locally important Henderson and Carmichael families and for being the early post office for the Dollar area. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example in the Shire of a large late Victorian Villa with an encircling verandah. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Koombahla" at 640 Dollar-Dumbalk Road, Dollar is a symmetrical double fronted late Victorian hip and valley villa with an convex roofed post verandah around three sides. The house is of weatherboard with a corrugated iron roof and has three part double hung windows to the front rooms on either side of a panelled front door with sidelights. It is very large, being four rooms deep.

A cast iron frieze spans between the stop chamfered timber posts of the verandah, and the eaves are decorated with brackets and a cricket bat frieze.

A small cottage to the south-east may have been part of an earlier house or a workers cottage. Only the original framework of this building remains.

Evidence of an original carriageway circle is visible at the front of the house

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Koombahla" is not known. A rate list for the Shire of Woorayl in the 12 October 1894 edition of the "Great Southern Star" lists Donald Henderson as the owner of "allots 30 and 31, and house, 548a, parish of Dumbalk", which was valued at £86. Mr Henderson originally selected the land and married Margaret Carmichael, the daughter of John & Isabella Carmichael who selected the property known as "Hilands", which was situated on the opposite side of Dollar Road.

It is believed that the dwelling was used as the Dollar post office for many years. Later the property was sold to Rod and Nina Carmichael. The family of the present owners originally purchased the property in 1959.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration + Pioneering Of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Koombahla", 640 Dollar Road, Dollar be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation. The homestead and the surrounding cultivated garden area to a minimum distance of 20m from the perimeter of the homestead.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 12 October 1894.

Stone, M. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. June, 2000

Stony Creek Back-To Committee. (1985) 'A History of Stony Creek'.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dollar State School residence (former)

DO-DOHA-DW

Dollar Hall Road
Dollar via Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Mr Gale

Significant Dates

1913

Style

Federation standard
school dwelling.

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Dollar State School residence, constructed in 1913, at Dollar Hall Road, Dollar.

Why is it Significant?

The former Dollar State School residence is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the district of Dollar.

Historically, it is the oldest extant purpose-built teacher's residence in the Shire. It demonstrates the development of the Dollar district as well as the development educational facilities in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a good example of an early form of standard school residence design used in the pre-WW1 period, and is a locally rare example of an intact residence and school complex constructed at the same time. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it is one of the public buildings including the hall (now demolished) and the former Methodist Church that played a significant role in the development of the Dollar community, and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Dollar State School residence at Dollar Hall Road is a timber Federation dwelling based on a single corrugated hip roof with a projecting gable set off centre. A contiguous verandah at a lower pitch covers the wider section of the façade. Other notable elements include:

- The battened gable end, which is now over sheeted with vertical boards.
- The large brick chimney with moulded brick bands.
- The simple frets to the square verandah.
- Multi-pane double hung windows.

The Dollar residence is based on a standard design that was also used at Bennison, Outtrim and Toora.

History

The former Dollar State School residence was constructed by Mr Gale in 1913 at a cost of £584/13/6, at the same time that the adjacent School building was built (see separate citation).

Local communities in the early days of the settlement and development of the Shire found it difficult enough to convince the somewhat parsimonious Education Department to construct schools, let alone School residences. However, persistence by communities (and their long-suffering teachers) saw the first purpose built school residences provided by the early 1900s, and the one at Dollar was one of a number constructed in the few years just prior to the First World War (see separate citations for residences at Bennison, Outtrim, and Toora). It is now believed to be the oldest extant purpose built school residence in the Shire. The Dollar example is also locally unusual in that both the residence and the School were constructed at the same time.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

School residences at Bennison, Outtrim and Toora.
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Dollar State School residence at Dollar Hall Road be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Dollar School Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Blake, LJ (ed.). (1973) 'Vision & Realisation'. Volume 3. p.1290

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dollar State School No. 3473 (former)

DO-DOHA-PS

Dollar Hall Road
Dollar 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Mr Gale (School)
Wm Luttick & J
Wilson (Shelter)

Significant Dates

1913

Style

Federation School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Dollar State School No. 3473, constructed by Mr Gale in 1913, at Hall Road, Dollar.

Why is it Significant?

The former Dollar State School No. 3473 is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the district of Dollar.

Historically, it is one of a number of schools erected in the immediate pre-World War period that demonstrate the development of educational institutions in the Shire at that time and is also important in demonstrating the development of the Dollar district. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is important as part of a rare extant example of an early complex of school, residence and outbuildings, which were constructed at the same time. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it is one of the public buildings including the hall (now demolished) and the former Methodist Church that played an important role in the development of the Dollar community, and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Dollar State School is a typical single room weatherboard school with an offset gable entry porch to the north and a bank of double hung and hopper windows to the south. The porch has a north entry and a side entry in an extended section of its roof plane. The gable ends of the building have louvred vents and vertical battened end frames.

To the west of the school is a relatively large hipped weatherboard shed with an open front and a projecting gable facing the school. This appears to have been the school shelter shed. The school masters residence is to the south of the school building. (see separate citation.)

History

Dollar State School No. 3473 was opened on 8 July, 1913. It was constructed at a cost of £494/8/- by contractor, Mr Gale, while the adjacent teacher's residence was built in the same year. (see separate citation.) It is believed that the shelter pavillion at the rear of the school was erected in 1914 by Wm. Luttick and J Wilson of Mirboo North at a cost of £68/5/6.

The design of the School is based on a standard used by the Education Department known as the "Swan Marsh" type, named for the first school where it was used in 1910. This basic design was repeated with minor variation at 74 other schools throughout Victoria between 1910 and 1914 including five other locations in the Shire at Hoddle Range (1911 and later moved to Fish Creek), Koonwarra (1913), Mount Eccles (1912), Stony Creek (1913) and Wooreen (1913). (see separate citations) The former Dollar School is essentially identical to the one at Stony Creek, which shares the same "Type C" floor plan designed to accommodate up to 50 students.

Persistent lobbying of the Education Department and local parliamentarians by local communities saw the construction of a number of school buildings in the years leading up to the First World War. As well as the schools mentioned above, new schools were also built at Mardan (1909), Mardan South (1906), Meeniyan (1905), Ruby (1914), and Tarwin Meadows (1913). Most of these schools had been previously established in local halls or, on occasion, the homes of local residents

The 2 acre site had originally been reserved and gazetted for school purposes on 1 July, 1903, and the first School had opened on 14 February of that year in the Dollar Mechanic's Institute Hall, which was then situated on the adjoining site to the north but has since been demolished.

One of the students was Fred Brooks who later went on to become Director General of Education in Victoria.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the former Dollar State School No. 3473 at Dollar Hall Road be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Dollar School Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

See General Recommendations - Conservation of Buildings.

References

Blake, LJ (ed.). (1973) 'Vision & Realisation'. Volume 3. p.1290

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dumbalk North Methodist Church (former)

DU-DUMI-CH

Dumbalk North-Milford Road
Dumbalk North 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Mr Edwards

Significant Dates

1903

Style

Victorian Carpenter
Gothic Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Dumbalk North Methodist Church, constructed by Mr Edwards in 1903, at Dumbalk North-Milford Road, Dumbalk North.

Why is it Significant?

The former Dumbalk North Methodist Church is of local historic and social significance to the district of Dumbalk North.

Historically, it is the oldest extant public building in Dumbalk North and demonstrates the early development of the district. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Socially, it demonstrates the importance of church buildings in the early development of small rural communities and is an important part of the identity of the Dumbalk North area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Dumbalk North Methodist Church is a typical Victorian carpenter Gothic Church with a gable roof and a small projecting porch with a steeper pitched roof and a one sided entry to the north. Its has few distinguishing features apart from multi-pane lancet windows in the nave and the front of the porch and a small circular louvred vent high in the gable end.

Conversion to a dwelling has resulted in a stove flue through the roof and the construction of a garden and picket fence.

History

The Dumbalk North Methodist Church was opened by the Rev. G Harrison on 7 June, 1903. It was built by Mr Edwards of Meeniyah and was the second public building to be constructed in this district after the former Mirboo South Hall was re-erected here in about 1899. Prior to the construction of the church, early services were held at the homes of local adherents including Frank Dodd and Thomas Trease, as well as the Dumbalk North Hall, and School.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Dumbalk North Methodist Church at Dumbalk North-Fairbank Road be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Dumbalk Back To Committee. (1970) 'Dumbalk Saga. 1878-1970'. p.29

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dumbalk North State School No. 2945 (former)

DU-DUMI-PS

Dumbalk North-Milford Road
Dumbalk North 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1927

Style

Interwar one room
School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Dumbalk North State School No. 2945, constructed in 1927, at Dumbalk North-Milford Road, Dumbalk North.

Why is it Significant?

The former Dumbalk North State School No. 2945 is of local historic and social significance to the district of Dumbalk North.

Historically, it demonstrates the continuing development of the Dumbalk North district in the interwar period. (AHC criteria - A.4, and D.2)

Socially, it is one of the public buildings including the hall (now demolished) and the former Methodist Church that played a significant role in the development of the Dumbalk North community, and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Dumbalk North State School No. 2945 is a typical weatherboard gable roof single school room with an offset projecting gable porch to the north. It has two sets of multi-pane double hung windows to the south and a single set to the north, and there are simple gable end brackets and a louvred vent in the gable peak. It has been painted yellow. There is a single palm tree planted centrally in the front yard that suggests a formal garden at some point.

History

Dumbalk North State School No. 2945 was opened on this site on 20 April, 1927. It is now closed and appears to be used as a residence. The first school in this area was known as Mirboo South and opened on 1 May 1889 in a paling building with a shingle roof that was constructed by local residents. This building was destroyed in the 1898 bushfires, and school was then held in the Mechanic's Institute Hall from about 1899 until the construction of the present building. The name was changed to Dumbalk North in 1917.

The elevation design of the school was based on a standard known as the "Melton South" type, which was repeated (with minor variation) at 180 schools throughout the State between 1922 and 1935. Other schools within the Shire to use this design included Poowong North, Poowong South (now at Poowong), Leongatha South and Tarwin Lower. (see separate citations)

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Dumbalk North State School No. 2945 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Blake, LJ (ed.). (1973) 'Vision & Realisation' Volume 3. pp.1252-1253

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dumbalk Butter Factory Hostel (former)

DU-FA-045

45-47 Farmers Road
Dumbalk 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1950

Style

Postwar dwelling

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Dumbalk Butter Factory Hostel, constructed in 1950, at 45-47 Farmers Road, Dumbalk.

Why is it Significant?

The former Dumbalk Butter Factory Hostel at 45-47 Farmers Road, Dumbalk is of local historic significance to the township of Dumbalk.

Historically, it is significant as one of the few extant buildings associated with the former Dumbalk Co-operative Butter & Cheese Company, it demonstrates the important influence of the company upon the development of Dumbalk and the surrounding district. It is the only known example of housing associated with a butter factory in the study area. (AHC criteria A4, B2, D2 and H1)

Description

The former Dumbalk Butter Factory Hostel is a weatherboard postwar dwelling with a hip iron roof.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Building Permit Index No. 311 was issued by the Shire of Woorayl on 17 March, 1950 for the construction of a hostel on this site that was associated with the Dumbalk Butter & Cheese Factory. It is believed that the hostel housed workers employed at the factory, which had difficulty finding accommodation - materials shortages that delayed the construction of new houses together with a post war population increase led to housing shortages, particularly in rural areas, during the postwar period.

The Butter Factory itself was demolished c.1980 and the Hostel and the Cooperative Store at 1-5 Nerrena Road (see separate citation) are the only buildings associated with the Co-operative still extant in the town.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Dumbalk Butter Factory Hostel be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title boundary.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Woorayl Building Records Index No. 311 - 17 March 1950.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Inglis farm complex

DU-IN-180

180 Inglis Road
Dumbalk East via Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Beales & Sykes
(homestead)

Significant Dates

1906 (homestead)
c.1890 (shearing shed)

Style

Transitional
Victorian-Federation
Villa & Rural
Vernacular Shed

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Inglis farm complex comprising the homestead (constructed by Frank Tuck in 1905-06), coolroom (c.1905-06), stables and shearing shed (c.1890) at 180 Inglis Lane, Dumbalk East.

Why is it Significant?

The Inglis farm complex at 180 Inglis Lane, Dumbalk East is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the homestead, coolroom and shearing shed are notable for their ability to demonstrate the early settlement and development of farming in this area, particularly in illustrating the importance of sheep to the local economy at that time. The shearing shed is of particular importance as the only known extant example of this type of early farm building in the Dumbalk district, and one of only three in the Shire. The farm is also of interest for its long and continuing association with the Inglis family. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the homestead is significant for its unusual design, which illustrates the confusion of the transitional period between the Victorian and Federation styles. This homestead achieves an individual solution that is unique in the Shire rather than the more superficial changes of the typical

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

transitional house. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

Description

The homestead at 180 Inglis Lane, Dumbalk East is a single storey weatherboard Transitional villa. The design, which illustrates the confusion of the transitional period between Victorian and Federation styles, is unique in the Shire and is based on a large single longitudinal corrugated iron hip with a wide centrally projecting gable. It has a smaller parallel hip and an encircling verandah. Other notable elements include:

- The two tripartite windows in the projecting front gable.
- The main entry relegated to the secondary side room in a re-entry against the main building form. It has rendered steps built into the angle of the verandah return.
- The rendered chimneys with moulded caps.
- The pressed metal infills to the projecting gable end.
- Bracketed eaves decoration.
- Louvred ridge gablets.
- The bullnose verandah with stop chamfered square posts (neck moulds missing) and cast iron frieze with crescent brackets.
- The false ashlar (blocked) boards of the main facades below the verandah

There is an early gabled stable structure constructed from corrugated iron to the east of the house and a small weatherboard coolroom with an iron gable shade roof and a hood over the entry, at the rear of the house.

The shearing shed is located on a hillside above the entry drive to the west of the house. The earlier section (c. 1890) is constructed of parallel corrugated iron roofed gables with vertical single lapped split planks on split framing. This section has a slat floor and contains the holding pens. The shearing, sorting and baling areas are now contained within a later pair of parallel vertical corrugated iron gabled structures. External pens are located further to the east.

The property is located at the very end of Inglis Road, with the homestead surrounded by pine trees and the shed more exposed on the side of a hill. The homestead is set in an old garden, which contains some very old tree ferns, as well as exotic trees.

History

The homestead at 180 Inglis Lane, Dumbalk East was constructed in 1906 for James and Thomas Wills. Tender notices were placed by James Wills in the edition of the Great Southern Star on 16 September, 1905 and the "Gippslander and Mirboo Times" on 4 January, 1906 that sought expressions of interest for the erection of a "nine room weatherboard house on brick foundations". By 7 July 1906, the Times was able to report that:

"Messrs. Beales & Sykes have just completed the erection of a fine home for Mr Wills at Dumbalk, which is considered the best structure in that district."

It is thought that some of the work may have been undertaken by Frank Tuck of Mirboo North, which may have included the small dairy/coolroom adjacent to the homestead. It is also believed that timber for the homestead was milled on the property and the bricks used for the foundations were made from clay taken from the saw pit.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The exact date of the shearing shed is not known, although it is believed that the first stage was constructed c.1890, with later additions. It served the district for a number of years as one of only two sheds, which acted as 'depots' for the surrounding district, with sheep on adjoining properties being brought here at shearing time. Of these early 'depot' sheds, it is the only one in the Dumbalk district known to have survived, and is thought to be the oldest of the four known early examples of this type of building that have been identified in the Shire.

Robert Inglis purchased the property in 1909, after moving from "Warraving" in Inglis Lane, Mardan (see separate citation), and the Inglis family have owned it continuously ever since.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland;
Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Notable private houses and buildings.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Inglis farm complex at 180 Inglis Lane, Dumbalk be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual item.

Extent of Designation: The homestead, the coolroom, the stables and the corridor between them. A further minimum distance of 20m surrounding these buildings including all garden areas to their enclosing fences, whichever is greater, including the trees contained within it. The shearing shed and external holding pens and a further distance of 20m around the rear and sides and projected to the entry road below.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

The Gippsland and Mirboo Times. 4 January & 7 July, 1906.

Great Southern Star. 16 September, 1905.

Inglis, I. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. June, 2000.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bank of Australasia (former)

FI-FA-019

19 Falls Road
Fish Creek 3959

Significance

Local 1

Designer

A & K Henderson

Contractor

Olaf Pederson/Oscar
Peterson

Significant Dates

1910, 1913

Style

Federation
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bank of Australasia, designed by A & K Henderson and constructed by Oscar Petersen in 1910 and extended in 1913, at 19 Falls Road, Fish Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The former Bank of Australasia at 19 Falls Road, Fish Creek is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest extant commercial buildings in Fish Creek and one of two former Bank of Australasia branches in the Shire. It demonstrates the significant role played by the bank in the early development of Fish Creek as a important local commercial centre. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of Federation bank that can be compared with the former Bank of Australasia at Stony Creek. It makes an important contribution to the historic character of Falls Road. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Bank of Australasia at 19 Falls Road, Fish Creek is a single storey weatherboard clad building with a transverse corrugated iron gable roof at the street frontage, and a residence contained in a wide gable projecting to the rear. The residence has a projecting verandah contiguous with the roof to the north side. The roof has boxed eaves and the gable ends are bracketed and stepped with pressed metal cornices.

The front elevation has weather boards to window height with a rough cast frieze above. It has a central pair of framed vertical board doors with a highlight above. The symmetrical side windows are paired double hung with bracketed mini-orb hoods over. The single end windows are similarly treated. Other notable elements include:

- The chimneys of red brick with splayed cap moulds and terra cotta pots.
- The elaborate fret brackets to the window hoods.
- The detail of the gable end with its pressed metal cornices at two levels, the frame in the peak and the diagonal pressed metal infill in the lower section.
- The barge boards are also shaped at the intersection of the frame and at the gutter line where they swell to contain a circular boss.

History

The Bank of Australasia opened as an agency on 12 July, 1910 with Mr AS Chalk as agency officer under the supervision of Mr JH Dolphin, who was the Manager at Foster. An article in the Foster Mirror on 14 July, 1910 reported the opening of the new bank, which it described as an "ornament to the town", and listed the contractor as Oscar Peterson, a builder from Welshpool. It is presumed that it was designed by the Bank architects, A & K Henderson, who designed the Bank of Australasia at Stony Creek, which was constructed in the following year.

On 11 February, 1913, the agency was converted to a full branch under the management of Mr DR Smith. At that time, the agency was described as "a good site with a make-shift office on it" and so a further £550 was spent making the premises suitable for branch purposes. The branch was once again converted to an agency of the Foster branch during the depression of the early 1930s, but was restored to full branch status in July 1947 follow a petition by over 60 local residents. It finally closed in the 1980s and is currently used as a shop.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Banking Profession and Bank Buildings

Comparative Examples

Former Bank of Australasia, Stony Creek
See also Style

Existing Listings

South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Bank of Australasia at 19 Falls Road, Fish Creek be retained in the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: As existing.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Thomson, M. (1984) 'Fish Creek Revisited 1884-1984'. p.87 (*photographs)
'Mirror'. 19 May & 14 July, 1910
Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1909-11

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Greenfields'

FI-FA-915

915 Falls Road
Fish Creek 3959

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

James & Thomas
Cahill

Significant Dates

1908

Style

Transitional Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Greenfields', constructed by J & T Cahill in 1908, at 915 Falls Road, Fish Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Greenfields' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the district of Fish Creek.

Historically, it is one of a small number of dwellings that demonstrate the early pattern of settlement and development of the Fish Creek area, and has associations with the pioneering Cahill family. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is a large and locally superior example of a Transitional Federation Villa, which retains notable detail to the verandah not found elsewhere in the Shire and is a well-known local landmark. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at "Greenfields" is a large double fronted Transitional weatherboard villa. It has a corrugated iron M-hipped roof. The separate return verandah is supported on timber posts with elaborate timber fretwork. It retains the original door and fenestration to the main elevations.

History

It is believed that the homestead at 'Greenfields' was built in 1908 by James and Thomas Cahill as their own residence. The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books list the Cahill brothers as owners of this property as early as 1898 when it is described as comprising a house and 310 acres with a Net Annual Value of £80.

The 8 October 1907 edition of the 'Toora & Welshpool Ensign' reported that "Things in the building line at Fish Creek are booming .. In the distance, Messrs. Cahill Bros. have a fine modern residence planned..". The Rate Book for the following year consequently shows a dramatic increase in the NAV of the property to £200, which remains at this level until a Shire-wide re-valuation was undertaken in 1919-20. The acreage of land remains the same, which suggests that the "fine modern residence" was indeed constructed as planned in 1908.

James and Thomas were sons of John Cahill, who also owned land in this area. John was probably part of the syndicate described by Collett (1994) as a ".. Ballarat group, including a man named Cahill, the merchant Greenfield and several of his friends" who in 1884 made the first land selection application in the Fish Creek valley. This connection presumably accounts for the name of the property, although there is a potential connection with the early Fish Creek Butter Cooperative, which marketed butter also using the name "Greenfields".

The homestead was purchased in the early 1970s from descendents of the original owners when it was in an almost derelict state and was subsequently restored both internally and externally.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Greenfields" at 915 Falls Road, Fish Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding garden to a minimum extent of 10m including all the land between the dwelling and the Falls Road frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Collett, B. (1994) Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon. A History of South Gippsland' p.135
Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1898-1910
South Gippsland Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. 12, No.4, p.5.
Toora & Welshpool Ensign. 8 October 1907

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Fish Creek Memorial Hall

FI-FA-HA

13 Falls Road
Fish Creek 3959

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TE Molloy

Contractor

Cunningham & Smith

Significant Dates

1930

Style

Interwar Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Fish Creek Memorial Hall, designed by TE Molloy and constructed by Cunningham and Smith in 1930 at 13 Falls Road, Fish Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The Fish Creek Memorial Hall is of local aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Aesthetically, it is a key public building that contributes to the historic character of Fish Creek and is also of interest as a substantially intact example of the work of the important local architect TE Molloy that may be directly compared with the more superior Mirboo-on-Tarwin Public Hall. (AHC criteria - E.1, F.1 and H.1)

Socially, it demonstrates the importance of public halls to the development of small rural towns. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Fish Creek Memorial Hall is another example of a public hall design by local architect, TE Molloy, and is a simple gabled brick hall with a cinema projection box as a smaller projecting gable over the entry portico, which is supported on concrete "Doric" columns standing on pedestals at either side. The false gable end on the portico is a later addition, covering the original masonry parapet. This portico is flanked by matching hipped side rooms with paired sets of multi-pane metal windows.

The hall has a steel roof frame with a vaulted ceiling, presumably carried on the bottom chords of the trusses. It has an elevated rear stage and side wings with a rear supper room. The undercroft and base of the main structure is in reinforced concrete.

The nature of the design, apart from the portico columns is very utilitarian, but the massing is reminiscent of that of the Mirboo-on-Tarwin Public Hall by the same architect, which was built in the previous year. (see separate citation.)

History

The Fish Creek Memorial Hall was opened in April 1930. The architect was TE Molloy and the contractor was Cunningham & Smith of Korumburra. It replaced the original Fish Creek Public Hall that had been constructed in 1900 and was situated opposite this site, on land where the Butter Factory was constructed in 1934.

TE Molloy was a local architect who is best known for his design of the Leongatha Shire Offices and Memorial Hall in 1926, which led to a number of other commissions to design other buildings in the Shire in interwar period. Extant examples of his designs include the Leongatha Catholic Church Parish Hall (1927), the Mirboo-on-Tarwin Public Hall (1929), and the Anglican Christ Church at Mardan South (1934), which was his last commission before his death in the same year. He also designed the Leongatha Showgrounds Grandstand in 1922, and a number of other buildings that have been lost including the Leongatha South Public Hall, the Leongatha Church of England Parish Hall, and the Meeniyah Mechanics Institute.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Mirboo on Tarwin Public Hall
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Fish Creek Memorial Hall constructed 1930 at 13 Falls Road, Fish Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay, with control over interior alteration.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Thomson, M. (1984) 'Fish Creek Revisited 1884-1984'. p.87 (*photographs)
The Foster Mirror. April, 1930

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Biran Biran'

FI-FIFO-685

685 Fish Creek-Foster Road
Fish Creek 3959

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1906-08 (homestead)

Style

Homestead - Late
Victorian Villa;
Cottage - Rural
Vernacular

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead (constructed c.1906-08) and old cottage (c.1890) at 'Biran Biran', 685 Fish Creek-Foster Road, Fish Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead and old cottage at 'Biran Biran' are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, they are important as a locally rare example of a property containing two early dwellings that represent two distinct phases of the early settlement and development of the Shire. Together, the two dwellings clearly demonstrate how selectors were able to build more substantial dwellings as land was cleared and farms eventually became more profitable. They are also of interest for their association with Charles R Hall. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, the homestead constructed c.1906-08 is a typical well detailed late Victorian dwelling. The cottage constructed c.1890 demonstrates characteristic vernacular informality of design and construction that is redolent of its historical origins. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The homestead (constructed c.1906-08) at "Biran Biran", is a single storey weatherboard double fronted symmetrical late Victorian villa. Notable elements include:

- Two tripartite windows in the front facade flanking the central door with sidelights.
- Corbelled brick chimneys.
- Bracketed eaves decoration.
- A return bullnose verandah with turned timber posts and cast iron frieze and brackets.

The earlier cottage is a long, low and narrow weatherboard gable structure with an iron roof, nestled under some large cypress trees. There is a large brick external chimney on one side wall and the windows are of single six pane sashes in basic frames. There is a ledged vertical board door. The building may have been extended in length at some stage. The structure is now almost derelict.

The homestead and cottage are surrounded by an overgrown garden, which includes mature cypress trees, at the end of a long driveway.

History

It is believed that the main homestead at "Biran Biran" was built c.1906-08 for Charles R Hall. The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books prior to 1906-07 describe the property as comprising 158 acres with a Net Annual Value of £30, with no reference to a house. In 1906-07 there is a pencil notation in the entry "revalue house at £25". A similar pencil notation appears the following year, when there is still no mention of a house in the description of the property. By 1908-09, the property is described as containing a house and the NAV has correspondingly increased to £80. Mr Hall was a Councillor for the Shire of South Gippsland from 1910-21 and served a term as Shire President in 1915-16.

Although there is no reference to it in the Shire Rate Books, the old cottage was evidently constructed prior to the main residence, possibly c.1890, following the initial selection of the property by Mr Hall in the late 1880s.

"Biran Biran" is one of only a few properties within the Shire that retains two early dwellings, which demonstrate two distinct phases of development. The early cottage is typical of the modest buildings that were built at the time of first settlement, while the more substantial homestead represents the period, particularly during the first decade of the 20th Century, when farms were made more profitable. This was a pattern that was repeated on properties throughout the Shire, but it is rare to find examples where more than one early dwelling still exists today. The earlier cottage is probably one of the oldest extant dwellings in the Fish Creek district, and possibly the Shire.

Thematic Context

Early exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Notable Private Buildings and Dwellings.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that the farm complex at "Biran Biran" at 685 Fish Creek-Foster Road, Fish Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The house, the old cottage, the area between them and a further 20 metres surrounding this area including the trees and hedge contained within it.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1900-1910

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Promontory Gate Hotel (aka 'The Fishy Pub')

FI-FO-002

2 Foster Road
Fish Creek 3959

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

C Sherlock

Significant Dates

1939

Style

Interwar Moderne
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 'Promontory Gate' Hotel, constructed by C. Sherlock in 1939, at 2 Foster Road, Fish Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The 'Promontory Gate' Hotel is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the Hotel was, as the original name suggests, one of the first developments that recognised the economic potential for Fish Creek and the Shire as the 'gateway' to Wilson's Promontory. It is therefore important in demonstrating the important influence of the emerging tourism industry upon development in Fish Creek and the Shire during this period, and the optimism for future growth due to improved motor vehicle access. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, C.2, and D.2)

Aesthetically, the hotel is a locally rare example of massive construction in the streamline Moderne style, which demonstrates the optimism for the development of tourism in the Shire during the interwar period. Although rather bland in detail and massing, it is a surprising occurrence in a small rural town. (AHC criteria - E.1 and F.1)

Socially, it is a well-known local landmark, which is an important part of the identity of Fish Creek

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

and a gathering point for locals and tourists on journeys to the 'Prom'. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The Promontory Gate Hotel is a parapeted two storey rendered brick building in streamline Moderne style. The design of the building relies on simple massing of the major bulk articulated by projecting elements at the north west and south sides. The articulation is emphasised by horizontal recessed bands at first floor and parapet levels. The re-entry at the south west corner is curved and filled by a curved projecting balcony with a narrow curved cantilever hood, below which the bottle shop has been constructed. Projecting hoods also are placed above the ground floor south windows and encircle the projecting bottle shop.

The massive wall surfaces are punctured by small almost square steel frame windows with horizontal glazing bars. Typically these are also located at the corners of the projecting bay. There is a stepped brick opening portal to the main entry doors (now painted). Internally, typical art deco cornices remain in most rooms and the stair has a characteristic metal balustrade.

The bottle shop at the front right is a later (c.1980) addition in matching style and detail. It is possible that this structure replaced or was built into a former vehicular entry canopy. (this may be confirmed by early photos). There is a single storey c.1970 motel at the rear.

History

The Promontory Gate Hotel at Fish Creek was constructed by C Sherlock in 1939 and completed and opened in about October of that year. It replaced the earlier hotel on this site, which was destroyed by fire in January, 1939. At the time of the fire, plans had been prepared for a new hotel that incorporated the old hotel and these were revised following the fire.

The importance of the Shire as a tourist destination developed in the years following the official gazettal of Wilsons Promontory as a National Park in 1905, and the old Fish Creek Hotel was popular as the final staging point for journeys to the "Prom" for people travelling by railway from Melbourne. Visitors to the "Prom" began to increase in the late 1920s after a Chalet providing guest rooms was provided at Darby River. Access to the Chalet was greatly improved by the construction of a new road from Yanakie, which was opened on 30 January, 1939 by the Minister for Public Works, Sir George Goudie, and further improvements and extensions were made to this road over subsequent years. A newspaper article at that time noted that, until this time, the Chalet had "been an almost isolated area, due to the treachery of the only accessible road along the ocean beach."

The completion of the new Chalet road was evidently a factor in the construction of the new Hotel, which was completed nine months later, and the continuing development of roads in the Shire (particularly the declaration of main South Gippsland Road as a State Highway in 1939 and its subsequent development in the immediate post war years) resulted in increased visitation with the new Hotel being a popular stopping off point for people travelling to the "Prom" by car from Melbourne and elsewhere in the region.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise; Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Promontory Gate Hotel at 2 Foster Road, Fish Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the 1939 hotel building and adjacent land between the Hotel and the two street frontages.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

'Toora & Welshpool Ensign'. 19 January, 2 February, 4 May, 5 & 19 October, 1939, 4 January, 1940

*Early photograph in foyer of Hotel

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception

FI-FO-018

18 Foster Road
Fish Creek 3959

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TA Payne

Contractor

EP (Ted) Harden

Significant Dates

1904

Style

Victorian Carpenter
Gothic Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, designed by TA Payne and constructed by Ted Harden in 1904, at 18 Foster Road, Fish Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at 18 Foster Road, Fish Creek is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the second oldest extant Catholic Church in the Shire, and one of the oldest buildings in Fish Creek. It demonstrates the important role of the Catholic Church in the early development of Fish Creek. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2, and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a large and superior example of an early timber Church in the Shire that demonstrates the importance of the Catholic Church in this area. Although somewhat diminished by the inappropriate modern cladding, it remains substantially intact and is especially notable for its fine interior. It is also of interest as an example of the work of notable Church architect, TA Payne, and is complemented by the adjoining brick postwar convent. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it demonstrates the importance of churches in the early development of small rural townships.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at 18 Foster Road, Fish Creek is a Victorian Carpenter Gothic Church of typical gabled weatherboard form with a projecting gabled chancel and gabled front porch with side doors. The gable end has shingled weatherboards, a simple end frame (possibly not original) and a circular window with quatrefoil glazing. The nave has lancet windows with diamond lead lighting, but the architrave tips have unfortunately been cut off with the addition of the Hardiplank cladding to the body of the walls.

The interior of the church is a fine example of timber detailing in original condition. It has an exposed frame of stop-chamfered posts with neck moulds, dressed rafters with collar tie frames reinforced with steel T section arches. The whole interior is lined with v-jointed tongue and groove boarding, vertical to the dado mould, diagonal to the body of the wall to the picture rail level and with a horizontal panel above to the pitching line. The ceiling is lined diagonally, possibly in Kauri. The timber-framed Stations of the Cross have painted panels.

(Note: A detailed interior and exterior description of the church when it opened is contained in an article in the 14 December 1904 edition of the "Great Southern Star".)

History

The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at Fish Creek was opened and blessed by Bishop Corbett of Sale and the Very Rev. M Maher CM, Provincial of the Vincentians, on 11 December, 1904. The architect was TA Payne and it was constructed for £550 by EP (Ted) Harden of Leongatha, who was a builder and undertaker. The original site for the church was donated by William Patrick and John Joseph Ryan, and a further parcel of land was donated later by Burke Buckley.

The church was originally in the Parish of Leongatha, and was one of three churches established in this Parish under the supervision of Dean PJ Coyne of Leongatha that also included the churches at Meeniyan (1908 - later replaced) and at Leongatha (1913). It is now the second oldest extant Catholic Church in the Shire after St Vincent's of Loch, which was constructed in the previous year. The church was later transferred to the Toora Parish, and a "motor Convent" was established in an adjacent building in 1960. (see separate citation.)

TA Payne was a Melbourne architect who designed a number of churches and other buildings for the Catholic Church in Victoria during the late 19th and early 20th century. One of his notable works was the first stage of St Mary's College at Bendigo comprising the Hall and classrooms, which was opened in 1897. These buildings now form part of the Catholic Convent complex, which has been included on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at 18 Foster Road, Fish Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. If possible, restore exterior based on photographic or other evidence. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 14 December, 1904

VHR 1676 - Citation for Catholic College complex, Bendigo

Thomson, M. (1984) 'Fish Creek Revisited 1884-1984'. pp.93-94

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Fish Creek Primary School No. 3028

FI-FO-PS

Foster Road
Fish Creek

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

James Johns (1901)

Significant Dates

1901, 1915, 1926

Style

Federation one
room school

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Fish Creek Primary School No. 3028, comprising the original schoolroom constructed by James Johns in 1901 and moved to this site in 1926, and the Mirboo West and Hoddle Range buildings moved to the site in 1930 and 1948 respectively, at Foster Road, Fish Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The Fish Creek State School is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the township and district of Fish Creek.

Historically and socially, it demonstrates the significant development that occurred in Fish Creek in the interwar and postwar periods following the establishment of the new Butter Factory in the township in 1930. It also illustrates the increasing centralization of schools within this area during the interwar and postwar period. The 1901 building is one of the oldest extant school buildings in the Shire. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and G1)

Aesthetically, it is of interest as a collection of early School buildings that demonstrate the consistent style used for small rural schools during the Federation and interwar periods. (AHC criterion E1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Fish Creek Primary School No. 3028 comprises a complex of three originally free-standing single room Federation and interwar school buildings that have been joined together. It includes the original Fish Creek school building (closest to the Falls Road frontage?) constructed in 1901 and later remodelled in 1915 and 1926, to which has been added the former Mirboo West School, and the former Hoddle Range School.

The original form and extent of the three schools can still be interpreted. They were all weatherboard gabled buildings of similar standard design and layout with multi-paned windows with hoppers above in one end elevation.

History

Fish Creek State School No. 3028 opened on this site in 1926 in a single room building that was relocated from the previous school site in Waratah Road. Increasing enrolments led to the relocation of the former Mirboo West School No. 3371 to the site in 1929, which was joined to the existing school on its north side. Enrolments continued to climb following the establishment of the new Butter Factory in the township in 1930, and in 1949 the former Hoddle Range School No. 3220 was added. Further classrooms were added in 1954 and 1962, when the principal's office was built. It is still used as a school today.

Fish Creek State School led a nomadic existence during its early years with no fewer than four different locations between 1890 and 1900. The opening of the first school on 29 July, 1890 followed the petitioning of the Minister for Education by local residents including Michael Synan. This school was situated on land owned by Mr James O'Leary some distance from the township, a location that was soon to prove unsuitable as the school moved to new premises on land owned by a Mr WP Ryan in 1892. This location proved short lived as well and in 1895 the School moved into a new building constructed by Mr Michael Synan.

By 1899, increasing enrolments led to relocation of the School once again to a new site on the main Waratah Road. Here a new school building was erected on behalf of the Public Works Department by James Johns for a contract price of £208/10/-. The building, which had a capacity of 50 pupils, was completed in July 1901, and was remodelled in 1915.

In 1925, the present site of the School was purchased from Mr Michael Buckley after it was decided that the site in Waratah Road was too small. The 1901 school building was subsequently moved to the new site on 30 June 1926 by Mr CS Linton at a cost of £288/10/-.

Thematic Context

Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style. Compares directly with Loch State School No. 2912.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the Fish Creek State School No. 3028 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the 1901, 1915 and 1926 School buildings and immediately surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Booklet - 'Fish Creek Primary School No. 3028. 1890-1990.' (undated)
Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Fish Creek Union Church

FI-LO-UN

Lorimer Street
Fish Creek 3959

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Olof Peterson

Significant Dates

1910

Style

Federation
Carpenter Gothic
Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Fish Creek Union Church, constructed by Olof Peterson in 1910, at Lorimer Street, Fish Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The Fish Creek Union Church is of local historic and social significance to the township of Fish Creek.

Historically and socially, it is one of two surviving Union Churches in the Shire and demonstrates the importance of churches in the early development of small rural towns such as Fish Creek. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and G1)

Description

The Fish Creek Union Church is a simple timber Carpenter Gothic Church. It has been re-clad in hardiplank boards. It is situated on a prominent hilltop at the northwestern entrance to Fish Creek.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Fish Creek Union Church was opened on 10 September, 1910. The builder was Olof (Olaf?) Peterson. It was the second church to be constructed after the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception in 1904.

Mr Peterson was a Foster builder who was also responsible for the construction of a number of other buildings in the town including the Bank of Australasia in Falls Road (refer to separate citation in this Study).

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Fish Creek Union Church (former) be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the 1910 church and immediately surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Thomson, M. 'Fish Creek Revisited. 1884-1984' 1984.
'The Mirror'. Various editions 1910

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Hillcrest'

FO-AM-175

175 Amey's Track
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

JC Andrews?

Significant Dates

c.1886

Style

Vernacular cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Hillcrest', originally constructed c.1886 by JC Andrews, at 175 Amey's Track, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

'Hillcrest' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the cottage is one of the oldest in the Shire and is one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare example of an early rural cottage with sympathetic later additions. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

"Hillcrest" at 175 Ameys Track, Foster comprises an original four room transverse gabled weatherboard cottage built c.1886 with later additions of symmetrical gabled wings added at right angles to the sides. The cottage has a central door and symmetrical 12 paned double hung windows. The added wings have pairs of double hung windows and a light diagonal gable end frame (not original). The straight verandah between the added wings has plain square posts.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that the original part of the cottage at "Hillcrest" was constructed by JC Andrews in 1886, with additions being made at a later date. The property was first selected in 1882 by Mr Andrews, who was one of the first settlers in the Foster district.

The present owners now operate use the property as tourist accommodation.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland; Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement / Other

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 84)

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Hillcrest" at 175 Amey's Track, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The existing house and outbuildings and a site area 20 metres distant from them and extending at right angles to the road frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Francis, L & R. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. September 2000

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Dr Davis cottage

FO-DA-DW

Davis Road
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1897

Style

Victorian cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Dr. Davis residence, constructed c.1897, at Davis Road, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The former Dr. Davis residence at Davis Road, Foster is of local historic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be the oldest extant dwelling in the Foster area and is one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. (AHC criteria - A.4, and D.2)

Technically, it is the only surviving example in the Shire of post and horizontal slab infill construction. (AHC criterion - B.2, E.1 and F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Dr Davis Cottage at Davis Road, Foster, built c. 1897, or perhaps earlier, is a much extended hip and valley cottage with a corrugated iron roof and post and horizontal slab infill walls. The front section has a high, hipped roof, which may have been the original cottage. The rear wings form a typical hip and valley configuration, but are of lower height, suggesting that they have been added. The walls are of close spaced split posts with horizontal plank infill panels held between the posts with vertical fillets attached to the posts. This construction extends across the front elevation and along part of the northern rear hip but elsewhere is of a modern version of the same construction. The form has been also used in the extensive additions at the rear, part of which is two storey.

A new roof has been added, making it difficult to analyse the development of the building. The windows, although probably in their original positions, have also been changed. Very wide timber architraves, which considerably alter the appearance of the place, have been used in this work. A new verandah replaces what presumably was a verandah contiguous with the main roof, but at a lower pitch. This can be assumed because the wall construction would have required weather protection.

Further analysis is required to fully understand this building, however, the following general comments are made about the construction method:

- The wall construction is based on a post frame with split hardwood posts ...mm x....mm varyingly spaced between and
- The openings are located between posts and the solid panels are formed with split planks ofmm thick many of which taper in length.
- The planks are laid horizontally between the posts with their meeting edges planed for close fit. They are held in place with fillets nailed to the posts at the front and behind.

From a section removed adjacent the front door it appears that bracing was fitted behind the horizontal planks. The original linings appear to have been replaced with plaster board, but it can be assumed that hessian was stretched over the frames and then wall papered.

The construction is defined as "plank infill". This is where the planks are fitted into a frame, rather than "drop slab", where the slabs are dropped down grooves in the posts. The original external fillets appear to have been replaced. The windows and door are located between posts, the originals possibly fixed directly rather than with a sub-frame.

A large two storey addition was made at the rear c.1995. It is believed that some of the windows and doors added in the recent renovation came from the Exchange Hotel at Foster.

History

It is believed that the slab cottage at Davis Road, Foster was constructed c.1897 for Dr Davis.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration + Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

See Style

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Dr. Davis residence at Davis Road, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The house and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 20m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. Restoration of more appropriate windows, particularly their architraves is desirable. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Foster HES War Memorial Avenue

FO-HO-AV

Hoddle Road + Pioneer Street
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1921

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Foster Higher Elementary School War Memorial Avenue of trees, established in 1921, at Hoddle Road, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The former Foster Higher Elementary School War Memorial Avenue is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the town and district of Foster.

Historically and socially, the War Memorial Avenue, which presumably responded to the initiative of the Victorian State Recruiting Committee, was the first memorial to World War 1 be established in Foster and specifically commemorated former students who served in the war. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and G.1)

Aesthetically, the War Memorial Avenue provided an appropriate and related setting for the Memorial Higher Elementary School that opened in the following year. Today, although diminished in number the now mature trees enhance the appearance and setting of South Gippsland Secondary College, and remain an evocative symbol of the impact of World War 1 upon the school. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Foster Higher Elementary School War Memorial Avenue comprises a number of mature exotic trees, generally situated along the periphery of the school site (now known as South Gippsland Secondary College).

(Note: further research is required to determine the location and species of the trees)

History

The War Memorial Avenue at Foster Higher Elementary School was planted on Arbor Day, 15 July 1921, after a working bee to prepare the site was held in the previous week. The Avenue honoured former pupils of Foster State School whose names appeared on the School World War 1 Honour Roll.

The Foster Mirror reported that tree planting commenced at 1.30 pm and "as near as possible was carried out by soldiers, relatives or nearest friends". The trees placed around the site of the school buildings were for soldiers who made the Supreme Sacrifice.

Mr AG Thomas, chairman of the School board, made an address that urged the children who were present to look after the trees and:

".. see that they matured so that in days to come they would always have something to look upon as a memento of the loyalty of soldiers whom they represent."

The Avenue was the first of three memorials established in Foster to honour those who served in World War 1 and preceded the opening of the Higher Elementary School, which was carried out in the following year. The Shire of South Gippsland donated £600 to the cost of construction of the School and made a successful request to the Minister of Education, Alexander Peacock, for it to be dedicated as a memorial to World War 1 soldiers. The World War 1 memorial in Main Street was unveiled in 1925. (see separate citation)

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'...The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals; Military Defence.

Comparative Examples

The Avenue is believed to be a unique example within a School in the Shire. It compares to the other Honour Avenues,

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

usually situated along streets and roadsides.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Foster HES War Memorial Avenue at South Gippsland Secondary College, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of all surviving trees as measured to a distance of at least 2m from the outside of the canopy of the tree.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain trees. An assessment of the condition of the trees should be carried out and appropriate management strategy developed for their on-going maintenance. Interpretive signage, which explains their history and significance is desirable. See Heritage Policy.

References

Foster Mirror. 7 and 21 July 1921, 16 February 1922.

Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Fairlie' (Former Jackson residence)

FO-JA-040

40 Jackson's Road
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1908-09

Style

Federation Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Fairlie', constructed in 1908-09, at 40 Jackson's Road, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

'Fairlie' at 40 Jackson's Road, Foster is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates the early development of the Foster district and is also important for its original association with the locally important Jackson family. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a locally superior and well-detailed example of a Federation villa, which demonstrates the importance of the Jackson family. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

"Fairlie" at 40 Jacksons Road, Foster is a single storey timber Federation hip and gable house with a broken back verandah and an corrugated iron roof. Notable elements include:

- The segmentally arched casement windows at the front.
- The verandah with projecting rafters carried on square posts with neck and knee turnings and

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- segmentally arched valance beams.
- The Nouveau curved gable end brackets.
- The short ridge with terra cotta cresting.

History

"Fairlie" at 40 Jackson's Road was built in 1908-09 for William Robert and Alice Jackson. The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book shows that Mr Jackson acquired this property from the Executors of FC Jackson in 1905-06. The description of the property at this time does not include a house and the Net Annual Value is £6. The description remains the same until 1908-09, which then includes a house and the NAV has increased to £15. It was originally valued at £27, but was reduced on appeal. The description of the property remained the same until 1919-20 when a Shire-wide revaluation was carried out. Alice Jackson is listed as the owner from 1913-14.

Mr Jackson first came to Foster in 1892 where he opened a store with his brother Walter S Jackson, and became actively involved in the development of Foster until his death in 1954 at the age of 89. He was Chairman of Directors of the Great Southern Cooperative (which established Butter & Cheese factories at Foster and Toora) from its inception in 1904 until 1945, and was one of the first Councillors elected in the newly created Shire of South Gippsland in 1894. With the exception of 1900-01 and 1905-1909, he was to remain a councillor until 1912 and served two terms as Shire President in 1902-03 and 1911-12.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Fairlie" at 40 Jackson's Road, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

- Collett, B. (1994) 'Wednesday's Closest to the Full Moon. A History of South Gippsland'. p.288
Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1900-1921.
Smith, J (Ed.) (1903-05) 'The Cyclopaedia of Victoria.' Vol. 3 pp. 617-18
Wilson, HC; Cunningham, R; Esler, G. (1995) 'From Palings to Pavement. A History of Foster'.
p.21

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Exchange Hotel

FO-MA-043

43 Main Street
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

J Edmund Burke

Contractor

Olof Peterson

Significant Dates

1906-07



Style

Federation
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Exchange Hotel, designed by J Edmund Burke and constructed by Olof Peterson in 1906-07, at 43 Main Street, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The Exchange Hotel is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates the development of the Foster area as an important local commercial centre in the early 20th century. It is also of interest for its association with locally important businesswoman, Anastasia Thornley. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, the hotel is an unusual and locally rare exercise in Federation freestyle design using timber as the construction medium. (AHC criteria - E.1 and F.1)

Socially, it is an important part of the identify of Foster and is significant as a place of local gathering and social intercourse. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Exchange Hotel at 43 Main Street, Foster is an extended single storey gabled building running roughly east-west at the dog-leg corner of Main Street. From the corner tower it formerly extended a short distance along the secondary frontage, but this wing has been demolished for brick shops. Notable elements include:

- A wide mitred street verandah contiguous with the main roof but at a lower pitch. This verandah is intersected by major and minor gable ends. The verandah is carried on substantial turned posts, paired at the major intersecting gable, which reduce in size east of this point.
- An elaborate fretted ladder frame valance with brackets fitted to the tower end, while the section with the thinner posts has a simple segmental arch valance.
- The gable ends, which are battened, bracketed and stepped. The major one has a dove-cote fret vent at the peak.
- The walls, which have a shingle board dado and plain weatherboard body separated by a strong dado mould. The wide windows, once glazed with leadlight panels have since been modernised with clear glass. There is a wide entry door with sidelights at the minor intersecting gable.
- The main wall, which is recessed for the former residential entry at the major verandah gable. Similar turned posts are employed, but the former doors and double hung windows have been removed.
- The octagonal tower defining the corner, which has an octagonal ogee domed roof in sheet iron surmounted by a finial/flagpole. It is clad in shingles and has windows on the three sides facing the street.
- The window at the corner, which is a projecting three sided bracketed bay with leaded casements. Those at the sides have three casements set in a segmental arched frame.
- The extension of the building beyond the verandah in a lower section with double hung windows and a roughcast frieze below the eaves before finally stopping at a cross gable element with gable end decoration similar to that of those on the verandah. This employs the floral fret brackets which are now missing from the other gable ends. Early photographs indicate that the lower section is an addition and that the cross gable has been moved from its original location at the end of the verandah.

There are various other hip and gable elements at the rear, including a separate cross gable building, which are presumably either part of the original or other early additions.

The 1907 photograph hanging in the hotel shows some of the missing elements. They are:

- The original tower end return wing.
- Leadlight windows of various forms under the verandah.
- A canopy over an entry door at the corner of the tower element.
- Chimneys.
- Cresting to the ridges.
- The original location of the cross gable.
- A signboard stepping away from the tower.
- Frets supporting the gable ends at the verandah eaves level.
- Return gutters across the gable end fascias.

Restoration of most of these elements should be feasible (See Conservation Recommendations)

History

The Exchange Hotel was built in 1906-07 for Anastasia Thornley by local builder Olof Peterson of Foster. The architect was J Edmund Burke of Melbourne. The Foster Mirror reported on 25 April, 1906 that the Exchange Hotel was "to be rebuilt on an elaborate scale", and Mr Burke advertised

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

for tenders for the construction of the new Hotel later that month and in early May, 1906. The acceptance of Mr Peterson's successful tender of £2,870 was reported in the Mirror on 22 May, 1906.

The demolition of the old Hotel was well underway by July, 1906 and by the 2 November of that year the South Gippsland Shire Echo was able to report that the Hotel was nearing completion. Although there appears to be no articles about its opening, the Hotel was apparently completed sometime between this date and the death of Mrs Thornley in January, 1907.

Mrs Thornley first arrived in Foster in 1871, where she met her husband William Thornley. Mr Thornley built the first Exchange Hotel on this site in 1874. Mrs Thornley became an important businesswoman in the town and was known for her acts of philanthropy. After the bushfires of 1898 destroyed part of the town, she made the old Exchange Hotel available as temporary accommodation for those who had lost their houses in the blaze. She set up a company to operate one of the mining leases in the town, which she later renamed the "Gladstone", after a politician of the time, whom she admired.

Olof Peterson is known to have built several dwellings and commercial buildings in the Foster and Fish Creek area. Known surviving examples include the Fish Creek Union Church, and the Bank of Australasia, also at Fish Creek, and possibly the former Dickson residence at 59 Station Street, Foster. (see separate citations) There is some confusion between Mr Olof Peterson, and Mr Oscar Petersen who lived and worked in the Welshpool and Toora areas.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants;
Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 46)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria) - Classified
C
South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage
Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Exchange Hotel at 43 Main Street, Foster be retained in the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: As existing

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to restore or reconstruct some of the missing minor elements (See Description). The new timber element against the tower could be redesigned to provide a better resolution at the junction to the new shops. Reconstruction of the chimneys would be ideal but is unlikely to be feasible at this stage. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

- Wilson, HC; Cunningham, R; Esler, G. (1995) 'From Palings to Pavement. A History of Foster'. p.21
- Collett, B. (1994) 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon'. pp. 179 + 189
- Foster Mirror. 22 May 1906 & 22 January 1907
- South Gippsland Shire Echo. 9 March & 2 November, 1906
- *1907 hanging in foyer of Hotel

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Foster Post Office (former) (South Gippsland Historical Society Museum)

FO-MA-MU1

Main Street
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department
CE Couchman

Contractor

W Davies

Significant Dates

1891

Style

Transitional
Victorian-Federation
Post Office



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Foster Post Office, designed by CE Couchman and constructed by W Davies in 1891, in Main Street, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The former Foster Post Office is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it was the first Post Office constructed by the Public Works Department in the Shire and is now one of the oldest buildings in Foster. Although it is no longer used for its original purpose and has been moved to a different site, it remains important for its ability to illustrate the early importance of Foster as a local commercial centre following the 'gold rush' to this area. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare example of a well resolved transitional Victorian-Federation Government building with notable detailing not found on other public buildings in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Socially, it was significant as a place of local gathering and social intercourse at a time when postal business was the principal form of communication. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The former Foster Post Office is a single storey weatherboard building with a hip and valley corrugated iron roof. It has a transverse half hip roof projection to the side and a projecting gable bay to the front. A skillion extends from the rear of the unequal gables and a side post verandah set behind the projecting half hip probably included the original residence. The front of the building has verandahs in front of and beside the projecting bay. Other notable elements include:

- Bracketed eaves with the brackets checked into the gutter board.
- Mitred verandah to the projecting bay. (with non-original posts and balustrade)
- Inset verandah to the front elevation with paired posts.
- Original verandah posts on the side verandah.
- Three part and paired double hung windows and substantial door frame to the front elevation.
- Bracketed and stepped gable and half gable ends with circular vents.
- Projecting box bay with eaves frieze to the half gable end.

The fact that the building has been relocated is apparent in its siting distant from the street, its orientation, modifications to the detail and the lack of chimneys. The design once included elaborate barge boards to the projecting gable, which can be seen in an early photograph but have now been removed. A similar post office constructed at the same time at Walhalla retains similar decoration.

The building now forms part of the South Gippsland Historical Society complex, which includes a collection of historic buildings and objects from Foster and the surrounding districts. Among these is the former Agnes State School, which is described in a separate citation.

History

The former Foster Post Office was built in 1891 by local contractor, W Davies. The tender of Mr Davies for its construction was originally approved by the Public Works Department in August 1890, but after a number of delays work did not actually commence until January, 1891. It was opened apparently without ceremony in about November, 1891.

The plans of the building were drawn by CE Couchman, under the supervision of the Chief Architect for the Eastern District of the PWD, John T Kelleher. The design was based on one of three standard designs, which were used for small post offices constructed in wood by the PWD between 1880 and 1890. Three other post offices at Myrtleford, Walhalla and Wedderburn were built to the same basic standard, with differing degrees of elaboration. The former Walhalla PO is now on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Gold was discovered in the Foster area late in 1869, which led to a rush of people to the district and by the time of a census in 1871 there were 345 people living in the township, which was then known as Stockyard Creek. A Mechanic's Institute Hall was constructed in 1872, and first school opened in a temporary building in 1873 shortly before moving to the Institute while a new school house was built in 1874. The opening of the Post Office in 1891 followed the the establishment of the Court House, also by the PWD, in 1889. These were the first two buildings in the Shire to be constructed by the PWD, and are now the only extant public buildings in Foster from the early period of its development.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Foster Post Office was originally located on a site at the corner of Main Street and Station Road. After the construction of a new post office in the 1970s, it was moved to its present site to become part of the South Gippsland Shire Historical Society's Museum. Other items held by the Museum on the site include:

- A gold stamper
- Lasseter's Work Boat 'Victory'
- The former Yanakie Homestead flag pole. This flag pole was erected over 100 years ago on the south side of the Yanakie Homestead on a high sand dune to signal ships in Waratah Bay if they were required to come into the Yanakie Landing.
- The former Agnes Primary School (See separate citation)

Thematic Context

Transport and Communication; Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Networks

Comparative Examples

The former Foster Post Office is unique in the Shire. It compares with the post offices at Myrtleford, Walhalla and Wedderburn.

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 47)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Foster Post Office at Main Street, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the building and surrounding land for a distance of 5m including all the land between the building and Main Street.

Conservation Recommendations
See Heritage Policy.

References

Collett, B. (1994) 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon. A History of South Gippsland.' pp. 62-105
Trethowan, B. (1975) 'The Public Works Department of Victoria 1851-1900. An Architectural History in Two Volumes.' Chapter 11 and Appendix 3.

Foster & Toora Mirror. 6 June, 1890 (Tender Notice), 18 July & 29 August, 1890. 9 January & 20 November, 1891.

* Photographs in Historical Society Records & 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon'

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Agnes State School No. 3043 (former)

FO-MA-MU2

Main Street
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

See Contractor

Contractor

Mr John Sumners

Significant Dates

1906

Style

Rural Vernacular
School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Agnes State School No. 3043, constructed by John Sumners and opened in June 1906 at Agnes, and later moved to the present site at Main Street, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The former Agnes State School No. 3043 is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to Foster and Agnes district.

Historically and socially, although no longer on its original site, the School is still able to illustrate the early development of educational facilities in the Shire. It is of particular interest as one of two surviving examples (the other being at Moyarra) of how prior to 1910 small schools were established by local communities if they agreed to provide a building. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2, and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare example of a non-standard school building of a more domestic appearance. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Agnes State School No. 3043 is a small weatherboard gabled hall with a projecting porch.

History

Agnes State School No. 3043 was constructed in 1906 by a local resident, John Sumners, on part of his own property in Gasson's Road, Agnes, and was opened in June of that year. The first Agnes State School opened in 1890 and the 1906 School replaced an earlier school building that was destroyed in the bushfires that devastated the area earlier in the same year. The Education Department originally leased the building before eventually purchasing it in 1913, when minor alterations were made including the addition of a porch. It was closed in 1973 and later relocated to its present site as part of the South Gippsland Museum.

The Agnes School is a locally rare example of a non-standard school constructed by parents, a practice that was described by LE Burchell (1989) as follows:

"In an effort to contain the cost and number of small schools the Education Department had for many years set minimum enrolments for the establishment of new schools and, to cover the gaps, offered conveyance allowances or worked existing schools part-time. It also consented to establish very small schools if the parents provided a building and, in extreme cases, agreed to pay part of the teacher's salary."

A number of schools were constructed in this manner in the early years of settlement in the Shire. Today, the former Agnes School is one of only two extant examples; the other is at Moyarra, which opened in 1907. (see separate citation)

This practice continued until about 1910 when a protest from a local member of Parliament led to the Department to adopt a plan for a small school, which was named after the first example at Glenmore.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Moyarra State School
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Agnes State School No. 3043 at Main Street, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place (or as part of a joint listing with the former Foster Post Office).

Extent of Designation: The whole of the building and surrounding land to a distance of 2m.

Conservation Recommendations
See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

PROV VPRS 795/P Unit 2673 File 3043

Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Foster World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial

FO-MA-WW1

Main Street
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Standard Quarry Co.
of Melbourne

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1925

Style

World War 1
Memorial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Foster World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial, designed by the Standard Quarry Co. of Melbourne and constructed in 1925, in Main Street, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The Foster World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the town and district of Foster.

Historically and socially, although not the first, it has now become the main World War 1 memorial in Foster and demonstrates the impact of World War 1 upon rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a locally superior example of a World War 1 monument that contributes to the historic civic character of Main Street in Foster. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Foster World War 1 Soldier's Memorial, located in the central median of Main Street, Foster, is constructed in grey granite in simplified Classical style (vaguely Doric) as a small temple like structure with four columns carried on a battered rough split pedestal standing on a two step concrete base. Memorial plaques are set into the sides of the pedestal; that for WW2 to the west opposite the WW1 plaque. The echinus of the column capitals has a bulging profile and the entablature features triglyphs and a cornice. The stone structure is surmounted by a four faced clock mounted in a metal cube, a place, which it is believed was originally set aside for the statue of a soldier.

An untidy overhead electrical connection spoils the appearance of the monument.

History

The Foster World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial was unveiled by the Governor of Victoria, Lord Stradbroke on Tuesday, 8 December, 1925. Others in attendance included the Shire President, Cr. F. Fisher JP, Colonel Cox ADC, Thos. Patterson MHR, and W West MLA. The Stony Creek Brass Band provided appropriate entertainment. In 1984, a four-sided clock was added by the Foster RSL sub-branch and the Foster Apex Club to commemorate Victoria's sesquicentenary celebrations.

The Soldiers' Memorial was the third of three World War 1 memorials established in Foster. The first was the Foster Memorial Higher Elementary School, which was opened in 1922. The Shire Council donated £600 to the cost of the School, which at their request was dedicated as a memorial to War World 1. The site of the School also included a memorial avenue of trees dedicated to former students who served in the War, which was established in 1921. (see separate citations)

The Foster Mirror reported that a meeting held in Foster in May 1919 discussed the erection of a suitable and permanent memorial for the soldiers of Foster and district. Mention was made of the Memorial Avenue that had been established in Welshpool in the previous year, which was described as a "credit to the people and the place and was done with funds publicly subscribed". A meeting to establish a War Memorial Fund was later held in August 1919.

However, unlike other districts the initial enthusiasm appeared to wane and progress in raising funds was slow. This may be partly explained by the lack of financial support from the Shire Council who had decided instead to donate funds to the establishment of the Higher Elementary School in 1922. The apparent lack of interest led to a somewhat scathing article in the 20 January 1921 edition of the Mirror, which reported that:

"It is now some months since the initial steps were taken and a subscription list opened... to date the response has been far from gratifying, in fact it has about reached the stage that unless some more encouraging effort is made by the public in responding to the appeal, the effort will in all probability fizzle out."

This article appeared to have the desired effect as by April 1921 the Mirror was able to report that new Trustees had been appointed to the Soldiers' Memorial Fund; James Allan (representing the Mechanics Committee), FR Fretwell (Sports Club) and CJ Warner (Soldiers Association). A meeting held in August discussed the need to increase the subscription list and resolved that a monument at a minimum cost of £250 be erected. The next meeting in September considered different designs submitted by the Standard Quarry Co. of Melbourne and decided upon Design No. 11 with one modification: As a cost saving measure, it was decided to delete the statue of a soldier that would have surmounted the memorial.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

However, fund raising continued to be slow and in November 1921 the decision was made to "get the ladies involved". Mr AG Thomas said that he had noticed in other places where the ladies had interested themselves "... they had undertaken to raise £1,200". The decision appears to have been a wise one; A War Memorial concert organised by Mrs. Geo. Davis in December 1921 was deemed to be "a pronounced success, both financially and otherwise".

Despite the involvement of the ladies, the funds raised remained insufficient to proceed and at one point in August 1924, a motion was raised to divert the funds raised thus far to the construction of a Memorial Hall. However, this motion was later rescinded at a meeting held in February 1925 when it was also decided to proceed with seeking designs with the funds in hand, which totalled approximately £350. Consequently, it was decided to accept one of two options submitted by the Standard Quarry Co. for a memorial costing approximately £300. This was based on the original design submitted some four years previously by the same firm.

Finally, more than six years after the first meeting the concrete foundation was completed in readiness for the erection of the memorial itself and records were placed in the base on 12 September 1925 by the Shire President, Cr EJ Fisher.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Foster World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial at Main Street, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The memorial and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 1m from the edge of the base.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain memorial and site context. The four-sided clock is not related to the original form or purpose of the monument and need not be retained. A less obtrusive electrical connection would be desirable. See Heritage Policy.

References

Foster Mirror. 20 January, 21 April, 4 August, 15 September, 1921. 22 January, 5 February, 17 September and 10 December 1925.

Wilson, HC; Cunningham, R; Esler, G. (1995) 'From Palings to Pavement. A History of Foster'. p.17 & 50

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

FO-MI-005

5 Mine Road
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1895

Style

Late Victorian
Cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1895, at 5 Mine Road, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 5 Mine Road, Foster is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Foster.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Foster and is a locally rare example of an early workers cottage that is important for demonstrating the early development of the town, particularly through its potential association with the gold mining industry in the area. (AHC criteria - A.4, and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of a late Victorian cottage, which may contain fabric of the earlier, original dwelling. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 5 Mine Road, Foster is a typical weatherboard Victorian workers cottage with a transverse corrugated iron gable roof, symmetrical front with a central panelled door, single double hung windows and a straight verandah with square ends. It has an external brick chimney at one end which has a plain top (possibly reduced in height). The original verandah posts and any decoration have been removed. The recent front fence is sympathetic.

History

It is believed that the original part of the dwelling at 5 Mine Road, Foster was built c.1895 for Edward Armytage. Edward Armytage purchased this property (which originally formed part of CA 2 Sec.16 Township of Foster) on 11 December, 1890, and the first Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book of 1894-95 lists Mr Armytage as owning a property which is described as comprising a house and 68 acres in the Parish of Wonga Wonga South with a Net Annual Value of £25. (No Crown Allotment or Section numbers are specified in the Rate Books prior to 1901-02)

This entry remains the same until 1902-03 when the description is changed to refer to two properties. One is this property, CA 2 of Sec. 16, which is described as comprising a dwelling with a NAV of £15. The other is a 68 acre allotment, which does not contain a house and has a NAV of £17. A notation under the entry shows that the latter property with no house was sold to Fred Carrick that year. The description of this site then remains the same (ie. No dwelling mentioned) at least until 1910-11.

Thematic Context

Mining

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 5 Mine Road, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1894-1911

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Argyle'

FO-SO-4420

4420 South Gippsland Highway
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1908-09

Style

Asymmetrical
Victorian villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Argyle', constructed c.1908-09, at 4420 South Gippsland Highway, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Argyle' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the districts of Toora and Foster.

Historically, it significant as a representative example of an early twentieth century farmhouse that demonstrates the pattern of settlement and development in the Toora & Foster districts. It is also important for its associations with the locally important McDonald family. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a substantially intact and superior example in the Shire of a late Victorian asymmetrical villa of individual design with a range of decorative features that are locally rare. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at "Argyle" is an asymmetrical late Victorian/Federation weatherboard villa. Notable features include the ashlar boards to the façade, elongated windows, and the verandah decoration.

History

The homestead at "Argyle" was constructed in 1908-09 as the new home for Hugh and Mary Ellen McDonald. It is presumed that the building of the homestead was financed by the sale of two other properties owned by the family in the previous year.

This property originally formed part of Crown Allotment 1 in the Parish of Wonga Wonga, which until 1902-03 was owned by Patrick O'Dea. In 1902-03 Mr O'Dea subdivided the original CA 1 into four parts, and in 1903-04 Mary Ellen McDonald is listed as the owner of this property, which is then described as Allotment 4 of O'Dea's subdivision in the Parish of Wonga Wonga, comprising 120 acres with a Net Annual Value of £25. There is no reference to a house. In 1907-08 Hugh McDonald sold two other properties (CA 24, which comprised 280 acres; and CA 9 which comprised a house and 268 acres, both to Thomas and Isabella Oram) and in the following year he is shown as the owner of this property (referred both as part of CA 1, and allot 4 of O'Dea's subdivision), which is now described as containing a house and 120 acres with a NAV of £70.

The property remained in the McDonald Family for a number of years and it is believed that one of the first telephone exchanges in the district, known as Cypress Grove, was located here. Hugh McDonald was one of the founders of the Great Southern Cooperative, which owned Butter Factories at Foster and Welshpool, as well as Cooperative Stores at Foster and Toora, and remained a director until 1921. He was also a member of the local Agricultural Society.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Notable Private Homes & Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that 'Argyle' at 4420 South Gippsland Highway, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the dwelling and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the dwelling and the South Gippsland Highway frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1900-1911
Foster Mirror. 28 November, 1940

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Foster Court House and police stables (former)

FO-ST-033

33 Station Road
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department
PCJ Glass

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1889, 1890

Style

Victorian Court
House

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Foster Court House and police stables, designed by the Public Works Department and constructed in 1889-90, at 33 Station Road, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The former Foster Court House and police stables are of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

As the first building in the Shire constructed by the Public Works Department the Court House is highly important in demonstrating both the early importance of Foster as a local commercial centre following the 'gold rush' to this area, as well as the beginnings of government and community facilities in the Shire. As the only surviving evidence of the first police station in Foster, the former stables are important for their ability to further illustrate and assist in interpreting the history of this site. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Foster Courthouse is based upon a standardised design used by the Public Works Department for small country towns in the late 19th century. The building is in weatherboard with single double hung sashes of domestic scale and form. It has a central gable flanked by lower symmetrical half gable side extensions towards the back of the main courtroom, which would have contained the Judges' room and the Clerk of Court's office. The larger window and former entry to the front has been altered by a recent flat roofed entry with toilets to the sides. In front of this stands a steeply gabled entry porch. A further gabled section has been added at the rear. The building is very basic and exhibits no special features. The former front verandah has unfortunately been lost.

The building formerly was part of a complex including the police residence, the police stables (A simple gabled structure situated behind the Courthouse) and presumably a lock-up.

History

The Foster Court House was constructed in 1889 at a cost of £570/3/6 and replaced the original court house, which had stood on Church Hill. The plans for the building were drawn by draftsman employed by the Public Works Department, PCJ Glass, under the supervision of the Chief Architect for the Eastern District, John R Brown. The design was based on a standard layout, which was used for a number of court houses constructed in timber by the PWD between 1884 and 1899. Four other courthouses at Dimboola, Healesville, Landsborough and Sunbury were built by the PWD to the same basic standard, with differing degrees of elaboration.

The stable and forage store at the rear of the Court House was erected in 1890 by J Malcolm at a cost of £210/10/-.

Gold was discovered in the Foster area late in 1869, which led to a rush of people to the district and by the time of a census in 1871 there were 345 people living in the township, which was then known as Stockyard Creek. A Mechanic's Institute Hall was constructed in 1872, and first school opened in a temporary building in 1873 shortly before moving to the Institute while a new school house was built in 1874. The opening of the Court House in 1889 was followed by the construction of the Post Office, also by the PWD, in 1891. These were the first two buildings in the Shire constructed by the PWD, and are now the only extant public buildings in Foster from the early period of its development.

The Foster Court House was closed in 1984 and is now used as a community centre.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions;
Mining

Sub-Themes

Govt. Structures, Law Enforcement &
Democracy

Comparative Examples

The former Foster Courthouse is unique within the Shire. It compares with courthouses at Dimboola, Healesville, Landsborough and Sunbury.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the former Foster Court House and former police stables at 33 Station Street, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the site as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to restore or reconstruct original elements using either comparative examples (A similar court house at Healesville is substantially intact) or early photographs. See Heritage Policy.

References

Trethowan, B. (1975) 'The Public Works Department of Victoria 1851-1900. An Architectural History in Two Volumes.' Chapter 11 and Appendix 3.
Wilson, HC; Cunningham, R; Esler, G. (1995) 'From Palings to Pavement. A History of Foster'. p.10
Foster & Toora Mirror. 28 March 1890.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

FO-ST-057

57 Station Road
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1899

Style

Victorian cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1899, at at 57 Station Road, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 57 Station Road is of local historic significance to the town of Foster.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Foster and is one of the few surviving examples of a miners cottage. It is therefore important in demonstrating the influence of gold mining upon the early development of the town. (AHC criteria A4, B2 & D2)

Description

The dwelling at 57 Station Road, Foster is a Victorian weatherboard cottage. It has a traverse corrugated iron roof and a front verandah, which has been enclosed.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The exact date of the dwelling at 57 Station Road, Foster is not known, although it was possibly built c.1899 for Ralph Moriarity, whose occupation was given as "Miner".

The owner of this property in 1894-95 was James Baptiste, when it was described as "Hut, Foster" with a Net Annual Value of £2. Ralph Moriarity becomes the owner in the following year, when the description has been changed to "house", while the NAV remains the same. In 1896-97 the NAV increases to £5, and increases again in 1898-99 to £8. Over the next few years the property goes through a number of changes of ownership until it is owned by WJC Hardy in 1905-06 when the property is described as "House, Foster, Station Road" and the NAV remains at £8.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

See Style.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 57 Station Road, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy. Restoration of original front verandah would enhance the appearance of the cottage.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1894-1910

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Wilga' (Former Dickson Residence)

FO-ST-059

59 Station Road
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Olof/Oscar Peterson?

Significant Dates

1910

Style

Transitional
Victorian-Federation
Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Wilga', constructed by Olof Peterson in 1910, at 59 Station Street, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

'Wilga' at 59 Station Street, Foster is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates an important phase in the development of Foster and is also of interest for its association with Mr Ernie Dickson. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a large and superior example in the Shire of a transitional Victorian-Federation villa. It is also of interest as one of the dwellings that may be tentatively ascribed to local builder, Oscar Peterson. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

"Wilga" at 59 Station Street, Foster is a transitional Victorian-Federation weatherboard villa with a hip and valley roof, matching projecting front and side gables and a return bullnose verandah.

Notable elements include:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- The battened roughcast gable ends with their sweeping ogee overlay battens.
- The three part casement and hopper windows in the projecting gables.
- The turned verandah posts and cast iron frieze and brackets.
- The wide blocking course below the eaves.
- Shingled weatherboard dados.

History

"Wilga" was constructed in 1910 for AE (Ernie) and F Dickson. The property was originally purchased by EA Cole in 1901 and remained vacant until it was purchased by Mr Dickson, who was the proprietor of the "South Gippsland Shire Echo" newspaper, in 1909-10 when the Net Annual Value was £3. On 28 January 1910 Mr Dickson placed an advertisement in his newspaper calling for tenders for the erection of a six-roomed weatherboard house. The Rate Book for 1910-11 consequently describes the property as containing a house with a NAV of £30. It is believed that Mr Dickson built the dwelling with the proceeds of a fortuitous win in Tattersalls.

It is believed that the contractor (who may have also been the designer) was Oscar Peterson who lived in Foster and owned a building supplies business at Welshpool. Mr Peterson is known to have constructed a number of commercial and residential buildings in the district including the Exchange Hotel at Foster in 1907, and Mirandah farmhouse at Toora in 1910. (see separate citations)

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Newspapers; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Wilga" at 59 Station Street, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the site as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Shire Echo. 28 January 1910
South Gippsland Shire Rate Books. 1900-1911

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

FO-ST-086

86 Station Road
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900-05

Style

Symmetrical
Victorian villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1900, at 86 Station Road, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 86 Station Road, Foster is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as a representative example of an early twentieth century dwelling that demonstrate the early development of Foster. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of a symmetrical Victorian villa that is notable for the unusual detailing to the front façade and the extravagant detailing to the verandah, which is not found elsewhere in the Shire. (AHC criteria B2 & E1)

Description

The dwelling at 86 Station Road, Foster is a weatherboard symmetrical Victorian villa. The front verandah is supported on timber posts with cast iron frieze, and an unusual feature is the twin gables at either end, each with carved timber fretwork. The centrally located entrance doorway with sidelights is flanked by tall sash windows that are not centrally spaced. The roof and verandah

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

have been re-clad in concrete tiles.

History

The exact date of construction of the dwelling at 86 Station Road, Foster (originally part of CA 2B, S.B Parish of Wonga Wonga South) is not known, although it was possibly built c.1900-05 for Henry Farrell or Adelina Pinkerton.

The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1901-02 refers to Henry Farrell being the owner of a "House Foster, Station Road" with a Net Annual Value of £10. In 1903-04, Adelina Pinkerton is shown as owner with H Farrell as occupying tenant, and the NAV has increased to £15. The description of the property remains the same until 1908-09 when it begins to be described as Pt Allot 2, Parish of Wonga Wonga South. In 1910-11, William Jones becomes the owner, and by 1919-20 the property (which is by then described as Pt of CA 2B) is described as containing two houses, one with a valuation of £20 and the other £30.

Station Road was important as the original route connecting the township to the Foster Landing, which was the primary point of entry for the township, and later to the Foster Railway Station.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

Rostrevor, 27 Turner Street, Leongatha
Greenfields, 915 Falls Road, Fish Creek

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 86 Station Road, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1900-1920

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Heatherlea'

FO-ST-098

98 Station Road
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1920-30

Style

Asymmetrical
interwar villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Heatherlea', constructed c.1920, at 98 Station Road, Foster.

Why is it Significant?

'Heatherlea' is of local aesthetic significance

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and very intact example of an Edwardian bungalow.

Description

'Heatherlea' is an asymmetrical Edwardian weatherboard bungalow. It has an iron gable roof with a contiguous front verandah. The windows and front door are original.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The exact date of 'Heatherlea' is not known, however, it was likely to have been constructed c.1920

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

House, 19 Long Street, Leongatha
'Egerton', 37 Jeffrey Street, Leongatha

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that 'Heatherlea' at 98 Station Road, Foster be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Foster Recreation Reserve Pavilion

FO-ST-REPA

Foster Recreation Reserve
Station Road
Foster 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1940?

Style

Interwar public
building

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Foster Recreation Reserve pavilion, constructed c.1940, at the Foster Recreation Reserve.

Why is it Significant?

The Foster Recreation Reserve pavilion is of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as a representative example of the pavilions that were erected to display produce and livestock in association with annual agricultural shows. It is believed to be the only pre-World War 2 pavilion in the Shire. (AHC criteria A4, B2 & D2)

Description

The Foster Recreation Reserve exhibition pavillion is a simple weatherboard gabled hall, which is situated adjacent to the Station Road frontage in the south east corner of the Reserve.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The exact date of the Foster Recreation Reserve Pavilion is not known. It is believed that it was erected to display produce and livestock in association with the annual Foster Agricultural Show.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Foster Recreation Reserve Pavilion be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the pavilion and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the pavilion and the Station Road frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Oakwood' (Former GR Charlton homestead)

GR-CH-CH

Charlton's Road
Grassy Spur 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1897

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Charlton homestead at 'Oakwood', constructed c. 1897 at Charlton's Road, Grassy Spur is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Why is it Significant?

The former Charlton homestead at 'Oakwood' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the oldest homestead in the Grassy Spur district and is one of a small number of rural buildings in the Shire, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also of interest for its association with the locally important Charlton family. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and substantially intact example of a typical simple Victorian villa in a rural context. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Oakwood', the former GR Charlton homestead at Charltons Road, Grassy Spur is a typical four room Victorian double fronted weatherboard hip and valley dwelling with an iron roof and an encircling verandah with a straight roof and turned posts. The house has a central front door without sidelights and single double hung windows at either side. It is clad in sawn hardwood weatherboards and has one low corbelled brick chimney.

At the rear is a smaller 'L' shaped kitchen building with a hip roof, which is separated from the front section by the rear verandah - this is possibly the original part of the homestead. (This is supported by the Rate records as described in the History, but further analysis is required)

To the west of the homestead are two gabled corrugated iron and timber dairy sheds of uncertain age, which were originally part of the Charlton property, but are now contained on a separate title.

History

The exact date of the former Charlton homestead at 'Oakwood', is not known. However, South Gippsland Shire Rate Books suggest that the original part was constructed c.1897 (which may have been the hipped section at the rear of the present homestead) for George R Charlton, and that additions (which may have included the main section at the front) were made between this year and 1906.

The Rate Book for 1895-96 records that Mr Charlton owned this property, which then formed part of CA 61 in the Parish of Dumbalk. The description of the property does not make reference to a house and the Net Annual Value is given as £20. In the Rate Book for the following year, the description now includes a house, but the NAV has not increased. The first change in the NAV comes in 1901-02 when it has increased to £25. The next increase comes in 1905-06 when the NAV is £35 and the property is more specifically described as CA 61B, comprising a house and 152 acres.

George Charlton was one eight sons of Robert and Margaret Charlton, who also had five daughters. He and his elder brother, James, selected land in what would become known as Grassy Spur in the early 1880s and were among the first settlers in the district. Their parents followed in 1896 along with a number of their brothers and sisters who each selected land and built homesteads. "Oakwood" is the only original family homestead to survive.

George was actively involved in the development of the local district. He was a founding member of the local Bush Nursing Hospital committee in 1912, Chairman of the Stony Creek Butter Factory from 1918-28, and remained as one of five directors in 1930. In 1911 he was part of a committee formed to establish a Farmer's Club in Stony Creek.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland;
Industry and Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Dairying
Industries

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that 'Oakwood' at Charlton's Road, Grassy Spur be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1894-1910 Entries for GR Charlton

Stony Creek Back To Committee. (1985) 'Stony Creek: A History'. pp.18 & 19

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Fernvale'

HA-CL-160

160 Clark's Road
Hallston 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Sydney H Wilson

Contractor

Bob McKean, Jim
Townley & Reg
Costain

Significant Dates

1913-14

Style

Federation Attic
Bungalow

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead, designed by Sydney H Wilson and constructed by Bob McKean, Jim Townley and Reg Costain in 1913-14 and surrounding gardens including the mature exotic trees lining the entrance driveway at "Fernvale", 160 Clarke's Road, Hallston.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead and surrounding gardens at "Fernvale" are of local historic, aesthetic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it exemplifies the continuing development and relative prosperity of the Hallston district in the pre-WW1 period. It is also of interest for its association with the locally important Clark family. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a well resolved Federation attic bungalow by the noted Melbourne architect Sydney H Wilson employing interesting design features, which are unusual in a rural setting and unique within the Shire. The setting is enhanced by the mature exotic trees lining the driveway and in the garden surrounding the homestead. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Technically, it is notable in a State-wide context as an early and rare example of cement block

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

construction, erected less than a decade after the introduction of American block making machines in about 1905. (AHC criteria - B.2 and F.1)

Description

The homestead at "Fernvale", 160 Clarke's Road Hallston is a Federation attic bungalow constructed in pressed concrete blocks with a corrugated iron roof. Notable elements include:

- The use of vermiculated blocks for the dado of the structure and as quoins to the walls and openings. The concrete blocks are 305 mm long, 170 mm high and 150 mm thick with chamfered corners.
- Bracketed and framed gable ends.
- Gable and eyebrow dormers on opposite sides of the main 45 degree longitudinal gable.
- Tripartite attic windows with cement block mullions.
- Paired ground floor windows with concrete block mullions set in a shallow projecting bay.
- A contiguous verandah extended across the front end of the building, highlighted with a central gablet and carried on timber posts set on stepped block bases.
- Central arched door frame with leadlight and stained glass cockatoos.
- Corbelled and banded chimneys.
- Pressed metal ceilings.

It is believed that the rear skillions containing the service rooms were part of the original design, but have been significantly altered.

The homestead is the only known example of a Federation attic villa in the Shire and the earliest known use of concrete block construction. It is a unique design and a locally rare and early example of an architect designed dwelling.

The property contains some notable exotic planting including Canary Island palms adjacent to the house and an informal Oak avenue along the driveway entrance. Scattered exotic shrubs such as rhododendrons are the evidence of a once grand garden.

History

The homestead at "Fernvale" was constructed for TW (Tom) and Mary Clark. Designed by Melbourne architect, Sydney H Wilson (whose offices were located at "Temple Court, Collins Street"), it was constructed over a period of 18 months from 1913-14 by three men (one of whom was a stonemason); Bob McKean, Jim Townley and Reg Costain. The cost of construction was £1000.

The Clark family history prepared by Smith (1988) tells the story of how the cement blocks were made using one of the then recently arrived cement block making machines, which was acquired by the family and is still in their possession. Sand was carted by wagon from Wooreen and cement in barrels came from England. Smith goes on to describe how, after constructing their fine homestead, Tom and Mary turned their attention to developing an English-style garden surrounding the house, which included a large orchard as well as avenues of deciduous trees. It is believed that some of the surviving exotic trees along the driveway and in proximity to the house are the remnants of the first plantings carried out during 1915-16.

Tom Clark was the eldest son of Edward and Mary Clark who were among the first selectors in the Hallston district when they settled on this property in 1878. This homestead replaced the original house on the property that was constructed around 1892 and was originally part of a complex of

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

buildings, which also included a large barn and milking shed that Smith (1988) describes as being of 'ultra modern design' and where some of the first milking machines in the district were installed. Smith goes on to describe how:

"The upstairs barn soon became the district social centre. It had a stage and oregon floor polished and ready for dancing."

Unfortunately, the barn was destroyed by a violent storm during the late 1960s.

The use of materials other than timber for rural dwellings is extremely rare in this Shire. While almost certainly the first building to use concrete block construction in the Shire, the homestead at "Fernvale" is also significant as a very early example not only within the Gippsland region, but also in a State and National context. Miles Lewis (1988) explains how "concrete blocks were far more widespread than reinforced concrete houses, but the technology was entirely imported. While some British machines were available, most of them probably came from America". Machines were advertised as early as 1908.

Lewis notes that despite the "apparently wide acceptance of block-making machinery, references to concrete block structures are somewhat scanty". Early examples cited by Lewis include a building in Terang from 1906, Flemington in 1908, and another in about 1912 in Black Rock. One of the first examples in New South Wales at Kurrambede, near Gunnedah, was built in 1907-08.

The "Cyclopedia of Victoria" includes an entry for Sydney H Wilson who is described as an "Architect, Sanitary and Ventilating Engineer". Born in South Yarra in 1860, he was the son of "well known Melbourne architect", Ralph Wilson, who came to Melbourne from London where he was a member of the firm of Wilson, Wilcox and Wilson. Upon arrival in Melbourne he created the firm of Crouch and Wilson with TJ Crouch. Sydney completed his articles at his father's firm before establishing his own practice in 1887. Among his commissions were the mansion at Bundoora Park, and the town halls at Malvern and Brunswick. In the same year as "Fernvale", he designed the Parish Hall for St Mary's Church of England in North Melbourne.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

The homestead at 'Fernvale' is unique within the Shire. It compares with Federation attic bungalows found elsewhere in Victoria.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Fernvale" and its trees and land at 160 Clarke's Road, Hallston be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The house and the surrounding garden area to a minimum distance of 20m including any significant exotic trees, and the avenue of exotic trees along the driveway.

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

- Lewis, Miles (1988) '200 Years of Concrete in Australia' pp. 25-27
Clark, P. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. July 2000.
Smith, DT (1988) 'Clark. A Short Family History'
Smith, J (Ed.) (1903-05) 'The Cyclopedia of Victoria'. Vol 1. p.383

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Hallston Public Hall + Memorial Cairn

HA-GR-HA

Grand Ridge Road
Hallston 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1933, 1978

Style

Interwar Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Hallston Public Hall, constructed in 1933 with later additions, at Grand Ridge Road, Hallston.

Why is it Significant?

The Hallston Public Hall is of local social significance to the district of Hallston. It is one of two public buildings, the other being the former State School, that played a significant role in the development of the Hallston community, and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and G.1)

Description

The Hallston Public Hall is a rectangular timber half hip interwar hall with weatherboard walls and a corrugated iron roof. The side windows are four paned hoppers. The original building appears to have been a simple gabled structure with the half hip roof being formed by returning the roof planes across the front and rear additions. At the front is a small gabled porch in front of a recessed entry. It is set back from the road behind Cypress trees. The former Hallston State School is situated on the adjacent site to the west.

There is Memorial Plaque attached to a stone adjacent to the north boundary fence which reads:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"1878-1978. This plaque commemorates Hallstons' first 100 years and was unveiled by Cr. MJ O'Bryan on 11 March 1978."

History

The Hallston Public Hall was opened on 3 May, 1933 by (Sir) Herbert Hyland MLA. It replaced the original public hall that was constructed c.1885 and was located on a different site closer to the Tarwin River. Extensions were made to the hall in 1934.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Hallston Public Hall at Grand Ridge Road, Hallston be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994'. p.228
Great Southern Star. 2 May 1933 & 22 December 1933

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Hallston State School No. 2825 (former)

HA-GR-PS

2640 Grand Ridge Road
Hallston 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Mr Pullen

Significant Dates

1922

Style

Interwar one room
school

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Hallston State School No. 2825, designed by the Public Works Department and constructed by Mr Pullen in 1922, at 2640 Grand Ridge Road, Hallston.

Why is it Significant?

The former Hallston State School No. 2825 is of local social significance to the district of Hallston. It is one of two public buildings, the other being the adjacent public hall, that played a significant role in the development of the Hallston community, and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and G.1)

Description

The former Hallston State School No. 2825 at Grand Ridge Road, Hallston is a single room weatherboard school with a recessed entry porch at the north east corner. It has a trellis vent in the gable end and a bank of double hung and hopper windows in the south elevation. It is now surrounded by other buildings, including a 1960s portable classroom. A small gable shed at the rear may have been the original shelter shed. The Hallston Public Hall is on the adjacent site to the east.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

Hallston State School No. 2825 opened on this site in February, 1923 after the school building had been completed the previous year by Mr Pullen, who was assisted by Hughie Bateman and Jack Yates. Prior to the construction of this building, the school had been held in the old Hallston Hall and first opened in January, 1887. It was originally known as Allambee South.

The elevation design is based upon a standard used by the Education Department known as the "Bena" type, which was named after the first School where it was used in 1921. This standard design was repeated with minor variations at 55 schools throughout Victoria between 1921-23. Apart from Bena and Hallston, it was used in the Shire at Buffalo (1922) and Mount Best (1922). The Bena School itself is now significantly altered.

The School is situated adjacent to the Hallston Public Hall, which also dates from the interwar period (see separate citation)

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Hallston State School No. 2825 at Grand Ridge Road, Hallston be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Hallston Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The 1923 School building and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m, projecting to the Grand Ridge Road.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain significant building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

- Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.44
Blake, LJ (ed.). 'Vision & Realisation' Volume 3.
Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Robert Hodgson homestead (former)

HE-HO-030

30 Hodgsons Road
Hedley 3967

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1908-09

Style

Symmetrical
Victorian villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Robert Hodgson homestead, constructed c.1908-09, at 30 Hodgsons Road, Hedley.

Why is it Significant?

The former Robert Hodgson homestead at 30 Hodgsons Road is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as a representative and intact example of a homestead that demonstrates the development of the Hedley district during the early twentieth century. It is also important for its association with the locally important Hodgson family. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and intact and well detailed example of a late Victorian villa, which retains some early outbuildings. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

The former Hodgson homestead at 30 Hodgsons Road is a double fronted Victorian weatherboard residence with a hip roof and return verandah. The driveway entrance to the property is flanked by remnants of an early post and rail fence. There are a number of timber outbuildings at the rear of the house.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The homestead at 30 Hodgsons Road was constructed c.1908-09 for Robert Hodgson. Robert obtained a lease for the property in the early 1900s when it was described as comprising 318 acres with a Net Annual Value of £30. In 1908-09, the description has been amended to include a house and the NAV has increased to £55.

Robert was the eldest son of John and Margaret Hodgson who had earlier selected their property "Fern Tree Vale" on the opposite side of the road in 1879 (Refer to separate citation in this study)

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Robert Hodgson homestead (former) be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the dwelling and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the dwelling and the Hodgsons Road frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Gippsland Heritage Journal. No. 8 June 1990. p.47. Article by Terri Allen on Margaret Hodgson. South Gippsland Rate Books 1900-1921. Entries for Hodgson.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Fern Tree Vale' (aka 'Greenaway')

HE-HO-GR

Hodgsons Road
Hedley 3967

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1892

Style

Victorian
symmetrical villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 'Fern Tree Vale' homestead, constructed c.1892, at Hodgsons Road, Hedley.

Why is it Significant?

The 'Fern Tree Vale' homestead is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the homestead is one of the oldest in the Shire and is one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also of interest for its continuing association with the locally important Greenaway and Hodgson families. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of an early rural dwelling, and is enhanced by the mature trees in the surrounding garden. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The "Fern Tree Vale" homestead at Hodgsons Road, Hedley is a wide, low double fronted Victorian weatherboard house with a straight roofed verandah returning on both sides. It has multi-pane double hung windows in the sides, but the front windows are the then more modern single sheet of glass. The front door is in a separate frame, with narrow windows on either side. The weatherboards are of undressed mill sawn hardwood.

The verandah has stop chamfered square posts but no other detail. One side of the verandah is built in. The ceilings are of tongue and groove boards. The paint scheme may be original.

There is a large Norfolk Island palm in an overgrown garden.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Fern Tree Vale" is not known, although it is believed that the original part was constructed as early as 1892 for John and Margaret Hodgson, and replaced the first house, which was a simple bush hut constructed of local timber and bark.

John Hodgson is listed as the owner of this property in the Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1894-95, which describes it as comprising a house and 120 acres at Welshpool with a Net Annual Value of £30. This description remains the same until 1898-99 when the NAV increases to £50, while the acreage remains the same, indicating that additions were made to the homestead in this year. The next change in the property description comes in 1902-03 when CA 12 is added to give a total of 200 acres with a combined NAV of £60.

John Hodgson first arrived at Hedley (then known as 'Nine Mile Creek') c.1879 after selecting the property and travelling overland via Woodside. He then set about clearing the land and arranged for his family with their stock and belongings to sail to Port Albert from Geelong on the "Rosedale". Margaret and their family of five children arrived in February 1880 and moved temporarily into a house on a property near the Albert River. In 1881, the family moved to their selection, which they named "Fern Tree Vale". Three more children were born on the property.

The Hodgsons were active in the early development of the Hedley district and the homestead at "Fern Tree Vale" was the venue of the first school in the area. Margaret assumed the role of midwife for local settlers and also administered first aid when necessary. For a number of years in the early 1900s, various members of the family collectively owned or leased a total of over 1000 acres in the Hedley area. Eldest son Robert built his own homestead on the opposite side of Hodgsons Road in 1908-09 (see separate citation)

The property is presently owned by FJ Greenaway. Mr Greenaway's mother was Susan Hodgson, who was the second daughter of John and Margaret. She married Teamster, John Greenaway, in 1938.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland, Industry and Economic Development.

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement, Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Fern Tree Vale" at Hodgsons Road, Hedley be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 20m projected to Hodgsons Road.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and Maintain building and site context. This house is deteriorating and needs comprehensive remedial work, and a Conservation Management Plan is recommended to guide this process. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Greenaway, S. Family History & Notes.

Blake, J (ed.) (1973) 'Vision & Realisation. Volume 3'. p.1243

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1894-1910

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Hedley Anglican Church of Transfiguration

HE-SO-6922

6922 South Gippsland Highway
Hedley 3967

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Gawler & Drummond

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1922

Style

Interwar Carpenter
Gothic Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Anglican Church of the Transfiguration, designed by Gawler and Drummond and constructed in 1922, at 6922 South Gippsland Highway, Hedley.

Why is it Significant?

The Anglican Church of the Transfiguration is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the district of Hedley.

Historically and socially, it demonstrates the growth in the Hedley district in after Soldier settlement, as well as the development of the Anglican Church during the interwar years. An important community meeting place, the Church is an integral part of the identity of the Hedley district. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2, and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is an unusual example of an interwar weatherboard Church by noted Melbourne architects, Gawler and Drummond, which may be directly compared with the former Koonwarra Anglican Church, now situated in Leongatha. Together with the adjacent Hedley Public Hall, it defines the former township of Hedley. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Anglican Church of the Transfiguration at 6922 South Gippsland Highway, Hedley is a small weatherboard gable structure with a projecting gable side porch towards the front and a projecting gable vestry at the other side and a gabled chancel at the rear. The roof eaves are returned across the front elevation and mitred on either side of a large central Gothic traceried window which projects above the eaves height into a panelled and stepped gable end. The side Gothic windows feature leadlighting and the ceiling is coved with ties at the wall plate level.

Designed by Melbourne architects, Gawler and Drummond, a timber foundation block indicates the date of dedication as 12 April 1922, and it is similar in style to another small church designed by the same architects at Koonwarra in 1930. (see separate citation)

History

The Anglican Church of the Transfiguration at Hedley was officially opened and dedicated by the Bishop of Gippsland, Dr Cranswick, on 21 August 1922 with the assistance of the Revs. White (Yarram) HC Busby (Foster) and HO Watson (Toora). The Foster Mirror described how the Bishop led the clergymen in a procession from the Hedley Hall to the Church where they were met by the choir and shown to the door. Mr Bird of the choir then read the petition and the "sacred edifice was entered and the dedication ceremony begun".

Designed by Church architects, Gawler and Drummond, the Church was the second public building constructed in the Hedley district after the adjacent public hall, which was erected in 1912. The building of the Church and the later permanent establishment of a state school illustrates the growth in the Hedley district as a result of closer (soldier) settlement in the period following World War 1.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Former Koonwarra Anglican Church. See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Anglican Church of the Transfiguration at Hedley be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Foster Mirror. 31 August 1922
Hedley Anglican Church Trustees

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Hedley Public Hall

HE-SO-HA

South Gippsland Highway
Hedley 3967

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Mr Dossiter

Contractor

Parry & Summers

Significant Dates

1912

Style

Federation public hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Hedley Public Hall, designed by Mr Dossiter and constructed by Parry & Summers in 1912 at South Gippsland Highway, Hedley.

Why is it Significant?

The Hedley Public Hall is of local historic, social and aesthetic and social significance to the district of Hedley.

Historically and socially, it has played an important part in the development of the Hedley community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, although altered it is one of the better examples of small rural halls erected at this time in the Shire and, together with the adjacent Church, expresses the historic focus of the Hedley township. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Hedley Public Hall is a rectangular timber gabled hall formerly clad in weatherboards, but now over clad in brick. A substantial low pitched gable brick extension has been added at the front and west side (c. 1970), leaving only the gable end of the original hall visible above its roof. This has a close spaced ladder frame above an arched rail with a flagpole finial at the ridge. The design of this element suggests that an originally interesting building may have been lost under the recent cladding and extensions.

The Hall is situated between the Anglican Church of the Transfiguration (to the East - see separate citation) and the site of the Hedley State School (to the West).

History

Hedley Public Hall was opened on 17 April, 1912 by Mr Thos. Livingston MLA. It was designed by a Melbourne architect, Mr Dossiter, and constructed by local contractors, Perry & Summers, for £252. The first public building in the Hedley district, it was used as a school and for church services until permanent buildings were constructed on adjacent sites for these purposes.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that Hedley Public Hall be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Toora & Welshpool Ensign. 26 April 1912

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Hazel Park State School No. 4363 (former)

HP-HA-PS

Hazel Park Road
Hazel Park via Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1929

Style

Interwar school

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Hazel Park State School, constructed in 1929, at Hazel Park Road, Welshpool.

Why is it Significant?

The former Hazel Park State School is of local historic and social significance to the district of Hazel Park.

Historically and socially, it demonstrates the development of the Hazel Park district as a result of increased settlement during the interwar years. As the only extant public building in the Hazel Park district, it is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Description

The former Hazel Park State School No. 4363 is a small weatherboard building.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Hazel Park State School No. 4363 was opened in 1929 and closed in 1969.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Hazel Park State School No. 4363 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

JE-JE-090

90 Jeetho Road
Jeetho via Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1895

Style

Asymmetrical
Victorian villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1895 at 90 Jeetho Road, Jeetho.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 90 Jeetho Road, Jeetho is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Jeetho and demonstrates an important early period of development of the area. It is also of interest for its possible use as the residence for the Shire Secretary of the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and substantially intact example of an asymmetrical Victorian villa in a rural context, a type that is relatively uncommon within this area. (AHC criteria B2 & E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The residence at 90 Jeetho Road, Jeetho is an asymmetrical Victorian Villa that is situated at the end of a steep driveway on the side of a hill overlooking the road. The projecting room has a canted bay with a non-original horizontal profile window. The dwelling is constructed of timber and has a hip corrugated iron roof. The return verandah is supported on timber posts with cast iron lacework frieze between.

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 90 Jeetho Road, Jeetho was constructed c.1892 as the residence for the Shire Secretary (possibly FDR Cook) of the then recently created Shire of Poowong & Jeetho. After the new Shire Offices and Hall were constructed in 1892 in the township of Jeetho, suitably convenient accommodation had to be found for the Shire Secretary and Engineer. As there were few houses available, it is believed that this house, along with another for the Shire Engineer (which has since been demolished) was constructed soon after the opening of the Offices

This site originally formed part of Crown Allotment 11, Parish of Jeetho West and was selected by C Hosking on 2 November, 1876. Mr Hosking later obtained a Crown Lease on 4 September 1889. CA 11, along with CA 47, owned by Mrs Ursula Richardson were subdivided in the late 1890s when the subject site became Lot 5 on LP 4204. The property was subdivided again in 1991 when a lot containing the dwelling was excised from the larger farm lot.

Thematic Context

Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

Devonscot, 450 One Chain Road, Arawata

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 90 Jeetho Road, Jeetho be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the house and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. Korumburra, 1988. p.3
Walker, R. Personal comment, April 2000.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Glenorchy'

JE-JE-190

190 Jeetho Road
Jeetho via Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Federation hip &
gable residential
with contiguous
verandah

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The residence and stables, constructed c.1900, and the associated gardens at 'Glenorchy', 190 Jeetho Road, Jeetho.

Why are they Significant?

The residence and stables at 'Glenorchy' are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the residence and stables complex is one of the oldest surviving in Jeetho and demonstrates the important early phase of development in the area following the subdivision of original selections, and also the influence of the Railway upon the development of the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4, and D.2)

Aesthetically, the residence is the most substantial timber Federation house in the Shire and, together with the contemporary stables building, demonstrates the style and its features in full measure. Of particular interest are its split level plan, its relatively massive scale (for the Shire) and the fine detail of its verandah frieze. A local landmark, the setting of the buildings is enhanced by the mature exotic trees in the surrounding gardens. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The dwelling at "Glenorchy", 190 Jeetho Road, Jeetho is a Federation hip and gable house on a relatively massive scale for the Shire. Notable elements include:

- The very high main half hip roof.
- Bi-chrome banded brick chimneys with rendered caps and terra cotta pots.
- The projecting flying bracketed gable ends with their fretted fascias, pressed metal panels and fluted finials with neck moulds.
- The contiguous return verandah with turned posts, neck moulds, fretted brackets and a finely detailed ladder frame frieze.
- Multi-banked casement/hopper window bays under bracketed hoods.
- Shingle board friezes below gable ends and window bays.

There is also a contemporary stable beside the approach to the house with a high central gable, skillion side aisles and a loft. The ground floor is subdivided transversely into three sections.

Both buildings occupy a prominent position overlooking the road and are surrounded by a garden that contains many fine mature exotic trees including a Bunya Bunya Pine, a Norfolk Island pine, and others.

History

It is believed that the homestead and stables at "Glenorchy", 190 Jeetho Road Jeetho were built c.1900 for Captain Charles Bickford Blanchard. Captain Blanchard was a sea pilot on Port Phillip Bay who lived at Williamstown, and he used "Glenorchy" as a weekender, often entertaining large numbers of guests who would travel to the property on a train especially hired for the occasion.

The design of the homestead and stables was apparently influenced by American architecture seen by the Captain on trips to that country. The homestead itself was originally much larger, and a substantial rear wing of about 14 rooms by demolished by one of the later owners, the Barbers. The Captain sold the property in 1912 and it was given its present name by the purchaser at that time, Josephine McIntyre.

"Glenorchy" is situated on land that originally formed part of Crown Allotment 47, Parish of Jeetho West, which was selected by WJ Hosking on behalf of his daughter, Mrs Ursula Richardson, on 2 November 1876. The northern part of CA 47 was subdivided and sold by Mr Hosking and Mrs Richardson in 1888 as township allotments, which became Jeetho Valley township.

White (1988) speculates that the Hosking family may have got into financial difficulties in 1896 as Wm. Hamilton & Co. received instructions from the Perpetual Trustees Co. on 21 November of that year to sell at auction the southern portion of CA 47, along with CA 10 & 11 in the adjoining Parish of Jeetho. This land was subdivided into 10 blocks from five acres to 150 acres, and lots 9 & 10 were acquired by Captain Blanchard who paid £6/17/- for each lot, and then built "Glenorchy" on one of the lots a few years later.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

See Style

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the residence and stables at "Glenorchy", 190 Jeetho Road, Jeetho be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The house and stable, to a distance of 20 metres surrounding each building, and including the cultivated garden area and significant exotic trees in proximity of the house and stable.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp. 60-65.
Motton, R. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. April 2000
South Gippsland Sentinel Times Article (Undated - c.1980) from Leongatha Historical Society Records.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

JE-JE-270

270 Jeetho Road
Jeetho 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1920

Style

Asymmetrical
Edwardian villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1920, at 270 Jeetho Road, Jeetho.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 270 Jeetho Road, Jeetho is of local aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

esthetically, it is significant as a representative and intact example of a well-detailed Edwardian asymmetrical villa residence in a rural context. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

The dwelling at 270 Jeetho Road, Jeetho is an asymmetrical Edwardian weatherboard residence.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The history of the dwelling at 270 Jeetho Road is not known. The style of the dwelling suggests that it was constructed c.1920. Further research is required.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 270 Jeetho Road, Jeetho be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the house and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the house and the Jeetho Road frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Jeetho Public Hall (Former Shire of Poowong & Jeetho Offices & Hall)

JE-JE-HA

Jeetho Road
Jeetho via Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

John Waugh

Contractor

William Hosking

Significant Dates

1892

Style

Federation Public
Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Shire of Poowong & Jeetho Offices and Hall, designed by J Waugh and constructed by WJ Hosking in 1892 at Jeetho Road, Jeetho.

Why is it Significant?

The former Shire of Poowong & Jeetho Offices and Hall is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it was erected one year after the creation of the Shire of Poowong & Jeetho as the first permanent Shire Offices and Hall for that municipality, and is the only one of the four original municipal headquarters erected prior to 1900 to survive. It is therefore highly significant in demonstrating the earliest development of local government in the Shire. It is also important as the only surviving building of the former township of Jeetho. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, and D.2)

Socially, it has played an important role in the development of the Jeetho community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare example of an early architect-designed hall, which illustrates its original function as the first Shire offices by its superior design. Unique features not found elsewhere in the Shire include the fully three dimensional design with each elevation containing

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

projecting gables from the main hip form, and the internal layout where the main room is transverse to the axis of the plan. (AHC criteria - B.2, E.1 and F.1)

Description

The former Shire of Poowong and Jeetho Shire Hall and Offices is a single storey weatherboard structure with a corrugated iron roof. Its form is established by gables projecting from a transverse oblong hip; a pair to the front and single gables to the other three sides. Other notable elements include:

- Bracketed gable eaves with chunky finials.
- A recessed central entry porch between the pair of front gables with a small bracketed gabled hood.
- Circular vents set in a fretted label in each gable end.
- Paired casement windows.
- Corbelled and tabbed brick chimneys.
- The building is carried on brick piers.
- The interior of the hall is lined with unpainted boards and has a coved ceiling.
- The former strongroom, which is situated behind the front room to the left, which was originally occupied by the Shire Secretary. The room to the left was the office of the Shire Engineer.

A skillion section containing toilets has been added to the rear gable. The brick front steps replaced original timber steps with balustrade (An early photo in the possession of the Hall Committee shows this detail)

History

The Shire of Poowong and Jeetho Council Chambers & Hall was completed on 7 July 1892 at a cost of £500 to the design of Melbourne architect, John Waugh. The building was used as Council Chambers until 18 March 1908 when new premises were opened at Korumburra, and was eventually transferred to local trustees as the district Hall for Jeetho in 1919 for £75. It has been continuously used for this purpose until the present day.

The Shire of Poowong and Jeetho was created on 29 May 1891 on land that was severed from the Shire of Buln Buln, and followed the creation of the Shire of Woorayl three years earlier in 1888. Mirboo and South Gippsland Shires were created in 1894. The Council Chambers & Hall at Jeetho were erected one year after the first permanent Council Chambers for the Shire of Woorayl were erected in Leongatha in 1891, while those Mirboo and South Gippsland Shires were erected after their formation in 1894. The former Shire of Poowong & Jeetho Chambers is the only one of these early municipal headquarters to survive today.

The first Council election of the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho was held on 13 August, 1891 and the first official Council meeting was held on 2 September 1891 at the Athenaeum in Poowong. The first meeting considered a number of items including the question of permanent Council chambers. After considering several written offers, Council decided to advertise in local papers and offers were received from a number of parties including the Athenaeum, the Loch Mechanics Institute and various private individuals, including Mr WJ Hosking of Jeetho.

Council decided at a meeting on 15 January, 1892 to accept Mr Hosking's offer, which included the construction of the new offices on about half an acre of land owned by his daughter, Mrs Ursula Richardson, in Jeetho township. The building was to include a nine stall stable and Mr Hosking offered to transfer the site and buildings as a free gift to the shire.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Govt. Structures, Law Enforcement & Democracy; Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hosp.

Comparative Examples

The former Shire of Poowong & Jeetho Council Chambers and Hall is unique within the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Shire of Poowong & Jeetho Council Chambers and Hall, Jeetho Road, Jeetho be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp. 2-6 (photographs)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Jumbunna State School residence (former)

JU-CR-037

37 Cruikshank Street
Jumbunna 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1910

Style

Late Victorian
asymmetrical
residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling and former Jumbunna State School residence, constructed c.1910, at 37 Cruikshank Street, Jumbunna.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 37 Cruikshank Street is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township of Jumbunna.

Historically, it is one of a small number of early dwellings that demonstrate the early development of the Jumbunna township, which has now all but disappeared. It is also important for its use as the Jumbunna School residence from 1919 and is the only building associated with the school still extant. (AHC criteria A4, B2 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of a late Victorian residence that contributes to the historic character of Cruikshank Street. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 37 Cruikshank Street, Jumbunna is an asymmetrical late Victorian weatherboard residence with a hip roof. The projecting bay has a tripartite window, and there is a second tripartite window adjacent to the front entrance door that has sidelights. The verandah has a convex profile and is supported on timber posts with a cast iron frieze.

History

The date of construction of the former Jumbunna School residence is not known, although it is probably c.1900-10. In 1919, the owner, Mr Leeke, offered it for sale to the Education Department who agreed to purchase it as the residence for Jumbunna State School after the Head Teacher at the time had complained about a lack of suitable accommodation for himself and his family.

The Department duly authorised the expenditure of £300 for its purchase, and also allocated funds to be used on improvements. The transaction was completed, however, the Department encountered some difficulties in removing the incumbent tenant, Mr Smith. Following the intervention of the police, and after an article in the Great Southern Advocate in May 1921 Mr Smith finally vacated in June of that year.

The Jumbunna State School later closed and was removed from the site and the School residence is now the only building associated with it to remain.

Thematic Context

Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals; Notable Private Houses & Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Jumbunna State School residence at 37 Cruikshank Street, Jumbunna be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Borthwick, G. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. July, 2000.
Blake, LJ (ed.). 'Vision & Realisation' Volume 3. p.1253
PROV - Jumbunna State School file

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former General Store, Post Office + Bakery

JU-CR-049

49 Cruikshank Road
Jumbunna 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Federation
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Jumbunna Store, Post Office & Bakery, constructed c.1900, at 49 Cruikshank Road, Jumbunna.

Why is it Significant?

The former Jumbunna Store, Post Office & Bakery is of local historic, aesthetic, and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, with the nearby hall, it demonstrates the early development and former importance of the town of Jumbunna, and is the only surviving remnant of the once thriving commercial area. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is important as a locally rare example of an intact early 20th century store with integral residence that is of some architectural quality. The extant bakery with its brick oven is also of technical interest as a demonstration of bread production in the area. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Socially, it is, along with the Hall, an important part of the identity of Jumbunna and was once significant as a principal place of commercial and social activity in the town. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Jumbunna Store at 49 Cruikshank Road, Jumbunna is essentially a typical Federation hip and gable dwelling with the front gable used as a shop. The bakery is located to the rear west corner of the site, with the steel reinforced brick oven and workroom contained under a single hipped roof. The store has been extended to the west with a complementary extension of the street verandah, and notable elements of the original part of this building include:

- The hip and gable roof form with gablets at the ridge and bracketed and batted gable ends.
- The scalloped metal clad Dutch gable parapet to the shop.
- The straight street verandah with original turned posts and boarded end valance.
- The original shopfront.
- The contiguous verandah and shingle board dado to the dwelling.
- The bakery at the rear.

History

The exact date of construction of the former Jumbunna Store, Post Office and Bakery is unknown, although it is thought have been constructed for Mrs Adeline Gerrard sometime in the period between 1893 and 1910.

It is known that the site was one of a number within Section "D" of the township survey and was purchased by Mrs Gerrard at the first land sales held in 1893, along with two other allotments in Station Street.

It was on the Great South Road allotment that she erected a building containing a store and post office sometime after this. Early postal records show that a building containing a post office was in existence by 1910. The present building has been altered on at least two occasions and it is possible that it may be, or at least contain part of, the original building.

At its peak in about 1901, the township of Jumbunna was a thriving community with a population of over 500 people and the former store is the only surviving remnant of a commercial precinct that once extended along Cruikshank Street, Lynn Street and South Road and contained a hotel, three coffee palaces, as well as numerous shops, cafes and banks.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware etc.; Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Networks

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Jumbunna Store constructed c.1900 at 49 Cruikshank Road, Jumbunna be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.73-74.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Cora Lynn'

JU-TA-005

5 Taverners Road
Jumbunna 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

John Glew

Significant Dates

c.1880

Style

Victorian Cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The residence at 'Cora Lynn', constructed c.1880 by John Glew at 5 Taverners Road, Jumbunna.

Why is it Significant?

The residence at 'Cora Lynn' is of local historic and technological significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest residences in the Shire and is important for its ability to illustrate the initial period of development following the opening of the area to selection. It also demonstrates the early appeal of the area to Melbourne based owners presumably seeking recreation in the countryside. It is also of interest for its association with the locally important Glew family and Robert Seignor. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Technologically, it is of interest for its construction in local hand made bricks (no doubt employing the expertise of the Glew family) in an area in which construction was almost invariably in timber. Unfortunately the bricks are now concealed by a later render finish. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The residence at "Cora Lynn", 5 Taverners Road, Jumbunna is a four room brick cottage with a low pitched corrugated iron gable roof. The original character of the building cannot now be seen as the brick walls have been recently rendered. A large modern addition is located to the north, with a walled courtyard enclosing the rear of the original house. A skillion roofed cabin in front of the house is of uncertain origins. The surroundings have been intensely developed in a formal manner, but there are no significant trees. Notable elements of the original house are limited to the simple front elevation containing only symmetrical double hung windows and a central door.

History

The residence at "Cora Lynn" was constructed by John Glew and his son, John Jnr., on the north east corner of Crown Allotment 34 in the Parish of Jumbunna East. While the exact date of construction is unknown, it is believed that the house was built in the period between 7 March 1878 (which is the date that the Glews originally selected their land) and 2 March 1885 when Crown Leases were granted.

John Glew Snr. was a brickmaker from Melbourne who is credited with the introduction of 'fancy white bricks' in Melbourne in the late 1850s and whose Brunswick works were one of the major sources of polychrome bricks until the late 1880s. The expertise of the family was put to good use at "Cora Lynn", which was built from bricks hand made on site from local clay found in the district. Timber was pit-sawn on the property and windows and other fittings were brought overland from Grantville.

The house and both allotments (together with CA 41 owned by John's daughter, Dinah) remained in the Glew family until 1888 when John Jnr. sold his allotments to Robert Seignor. Nine months later, John Glew Snr. sold the remaining Crown Allotment 31 to the same man.

Mr Seignor obtained the Crown Grants for all these allotments in 1893 and early 1894. On obtaining the Crown Leases in 1893 and early 1894 he immediately began selling most of the land, which was then subdivided and sold to become the township of Jumbunna. He retained the portion that "Cora Lynn" was constructed on.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the residence at "Cora Lynn", 5 Taverners Road, Jumbunna be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The original house, a distance of 10 metres surrounding it and the projection of this area to Taverners Road.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

'Land of the Lyre Bird'. p.205

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Kardella Avenue of Honour

KA-KAFA-AV

Kardella-Fairbank Road
Kardella

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

c.1919

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Kardella Avenue of Honour, established c.1919, at Kardella-Fairbank Road, Kardella

Why is it Significant?

The Kardella Avenue of Honour is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to the district of Kardella.

Historically and socially, the Avenue is important as one of a series of honour avenues and other memorials that were established throughout Shire after World War 1, which demonstrate the effect of this conflict upon small rural communities. As many of the original buildings associated with Kardella have now vanished, it is an important reminder of the early settlement of this area. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, the now mature trees enhance the setting of Kardella. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Kardella Avenue of Honour consists of two sections as follows:

- Following the old Kardella Road alignment there are 9 Ash and 6 Elm trees in good condition.
- Along the present Kardella Road there are 7 Elms in poor condition, which is due to pruning and Elm Leaf Beetle infestation.

There is also a pair of Oak trees, however, it is believed that these were planted earlier in honour of Boer War soldiers (see separate citation).

History

The exact date of the Kardella Avenue of Honour is not known, however the other Honour Avenues in the former Shire of Korumburra were established in 1918 (Kongwak) and 1919 (Strzelecki) and it is likely that Kardella also dates from around this time. ,

The Avenue passed through what was originally the village of Kardella, which once included a store, school church, public hall and railway station. Now only a scattering of houses remain, though few (if any) date from the World War 1 period or earlier.

The first Avenue in what is now South Gippsland Shire was commenced at Welshpool in 1917, while the largest (and most influential) was established at Leongatha in 1918.

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'...The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Kardella Avenue of Honour be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the avenue and associated land.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain the Avenue and replace trees as necessary. A Management Plan is

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

recommended. (See Recommendation j in Section 4.2 of Volume 2.)

References

Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Boer War Memorial Oak Trees

KA-KAFA-OAK

Kardella-Fairbank Road
Kardella 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

Planted 1901

Style

Significant Trees

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The pair of Boer War Memorial Oak Trees, believed to have been planted in July 1901, adjacent to Kardella-Fairbank Road, Kardella.

Why is it Significant?

The pair of memorial Oak trees at Kardella are of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, they are believed to be the only memorial to the Boer War in the Shire and are the earliest war memorial in the Shire. Together with the nearby Honour Avenue planted in memory of the First World War, they demonstrate the impact of these conflicts upon the Kardella community and assist in interpreting the location of Kardella township, which has now all but disappeared.

Description

A pair of Oak Trees planted adjacent to the roadside (Kardella-Fairbanks Road) in the middle of what was Kardella township. The trees are in fair condition - they have been badly pruned to avoid interfering with overhead services.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that the pair of Oak Trees in Kardella-Fairbank Road, Kardella were planted by local storekeeper, Mr Murray, in July 1901 to honor the return of Charlie Aeschlimann from the Boer War. It is the only known memorial to the Boer War in the Shire, and one of the few in Victoria

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Boer War Memorial Oak Trees at Jumbunna be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the trees to the edge of the canopy line and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain trees and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Sentinel Times. 17 July, 2001.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Kongwak Store

KON-KOWO-1487

1487 Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road
Kongwak 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

J Weatherhead

Contractor

Mr Curwood

Significant Dates

1953

Style

Postwar Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Kongwak Store, designed by J Weatherhead and constructed by Mr Curwood in 1953, at Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road, Kongwak.

Why is it Significant?

The Kongwak Store is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the township and district of Kongwak.

Historically, it demonstrates the importance of Butter Factories to the economy of the Shire and the development of small townships and forms part of the regionally significant Kongwak Butter Factory complex. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a large and substantially intact postwar store, which is an important part of the complex of buildings associated with the butter factory that define the commercial centre of Kongwak. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, the store contributes to the identity of Kongwak, and has been an important meeting place and focus of the Kongwak district. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Kongwak Store at 1487 Korumburra Wonthaggi Road, Kongwak is a large scale single storey red brick saw-tooth roofed structure of considerable width, with a slightly stepped free standing parapet. A suspended canopy is tied back through the parapet to the first ridge of the saw-tooth roof. It has a huge reinforced concrete beam over a very wide metal shopfront with a recessed entry and lower height brick additions to the east. The building retains some of its original interior fit out.

The store forms part of the complex of buildings associated with the former Kongwak Butter Factory, which is directly opposite.

History

The Kongwak Store was opened by Mrs EJ Grabham on 5 October, 1953. Mrs Grabham was the daughter of WJ Williams, who in 1896 was the first Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kongwak Cooperative Butter Factory, and was married at the time of the opening to the Director, Mr EJ Grabham. The foundation stone of the store had earlier been laid on 19 February, 1953 by RN Scott, who was one of the original Board of Directors in 1896 and was still on the Board in 1953. The store had been designed by the General Manager of the Factory, J Weatherwood, and was constructed by Mr Curwood.

The Kongwak Co-operative Butter Factory first purchased the store in Kongwak in 1916 using money borrowed from the company's shareholders. Between the purchase of this store and the construction of the new store in 1953, the turnover increased from £4,458 pa to almost £100,000 pa. As well as selling almost every item imaginable for the home and farm, the building also operated as the post office for Kongwak. It still operates today.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, clothing etc.; Dairying Industries & Milk, Butt

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Kongwak Store at 1487 Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Kongwak Cooperative Butter Factory complex Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of site as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.198-199 (*photographs)
South Gippsland Sentinel Times. October 1953

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Kongwak Avenue of Honour

KON-KOWO-AV

Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road
Kongwak 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1918

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Kongwak Avenue of Honour, planted on 15 August 1918, at Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road, Kongwak.

Why is it Significant?

The Kongwak Avenue of Honour is of local historic, social, aesthetic, and scientific (horticultural) significance to the district of Kongwak.

Historically and socially, the Avenue is important as the World War 1 memorial for Kongwak. One of a series established throughout South Gippsland, presumably in response to the initiative of the Victorian State Recruiting Committee, it demonstrates the significant impact of the war upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, the Avenue is unique in the Shire for its mixed planting, which enhances the appearance and amenity of Kongwak and is an integral part of its identity. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Scientifically, the Bunya Pine and the Turkey Oak are outstanding examples of their type in terms of their age, condition and size. (AHC criterion C.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Kongwak Avenue of Honour comprises approximately 70 mature exotic trees planted on either side of the Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road. Originally extending from the Kongwak School and Foster Creek, it now extends to the west of the Creek beyond the Kongwak Store.

Unusually, the Avenue includes 6 different species, rather than one or two, which is generally typical of all other avenues in the Shire. The species are:

- Horse Chesnut (*Aesculus hippocastaneum*)
- Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*)
- Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra*)
- Turkey Oak (*Quercus cerris*)
- Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)
- English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)

The South Gippsland Shire Significant Tree Study has identified two outstanding specimens:

- A Bunya Pine with a height of 16.24m, circumference of 3m and spread of 12m
- A Turkey Oak with a height of 17.46m, circumference of 3.35m and a spread of 12m

History

The Kongwak Avenue of Honour was established during August 1918. A working bee was held on 10 August 1918 when tree guards were erected along the chosen site, which extended along the Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road between the School and Public Hall and Foster Creek. The Avenue itself was planted on 15 August 1918. The Great Southern Advocate reported that first tree was planted opposite the school by the president of the Hall committee, Mr CD Tulloch, and that the planting of the other trees was "done by the mothers or lady relatives of the soldiers, as far as practicable".

About forty trees were originally planted. The ceremony was attended by the local councillor and then Shire President, Richard N. Scott and the Rev. H Williams who described the Avenue as a "tribute of Honour to the brave lads ... by the people who planted them."

It is evident that additional trees have been planted in subsequent years.

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'... The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Comparative Examples

Honour Avenues at Kardella, Koorooman, Leongatha, Meenyan, Strzelecki, Toora, Welshpool and Wooreen.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Kongwak Honour Avenue be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the Avenue.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Council prepare a management plan for the Avenue. (See Recommendation j in Section 4.2 of Volume 2)

References

Great Southern Advocate. 8, 15 & 29 August 1918.

South Gippsland Shire Council Significant Tree Register 2001-2002. pp. 23-25

Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Kongwak Co-operative Butter Factory (former)

KON-KOWO-BU

1486 Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road
Kongwak 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TC McCullough
(1941)

Contractor

Mr McClure (1925)

Significant Dates

c.1896, 1925, 1941

Style

Federation and
Interwar Moderne
Industrial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Kongwak Co-operative Butter & Cheese Factory complex, constructed in four stages between 1896 and 1941, at 1486 Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road, Kongwak.

Why is it Significant?

The former Kongwak Co-operative Butter & Cheese Factory complex is of local historical, aesthetic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the complex demonstrates the importance of the dairying industry to the development of the Kongwak township and district, and is important for its ability to illustrate in one location the key phases of growth that occurred from the Federation to postwar periods. It includes the 1941 cheese factory, which illustrates the change to cheese production that occurred as a result of World War 2 and is believed to be the only surviving example of its type in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically and Technically, the 1941 cheese factory designed by TC McCullough is a locally rare example of the art deco/moderne style, which is expressed in a spare, but powerful way. It is the superior interwar factory in the Shire, and the use of such a progressive commercial styling demonstrates the importance of the dairying industry at that time. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

It is understood that the former Kongwak Co-operative Butter & Cheese Factory was built in about four stages between 1896 and 1941 with the earlier stages situated closer to the creek. There doesn't appear to be any surviving fabric of the first timber factory and what is presumed to be the earliest surviving building, which probably dates from 1925, is a single gable structure parallel to the road with the delivery bays to the west on higher land and the production floor lower and closer to the adjacent creek. It is a simple piers brick structure with a clear storey vent at the floor level transition and square window openings between the piers.

The cheese factory, constructed in 1941, is a large wide span low pitched gable structure with a corrugated asbestos cement roof carried on steel trusses. The front section is raised to meet the delivery bay level and the balance is depressed to accommodate the manufacturing process. The front section is wrapped in a rendered brick parapet wall with horizontally proportioned window and loading bay openings. This wall is designed in art deco/moderne style with horizontal end grooves, raised sections at either side, louvred paired vents in the raised pylons and half height pilasters between openings.

The 1941 cheese factory is the best and most externally intact example of the surviving art deco/moderne butter factories in the Shire, which includes the former factories at Mirboo North and Poowong.

(Note: More detailed analysis, including internal investigation, is required to properly document the actual sequence of development and extent of surviving fabric from each phase of development)

History

The Kongwak Co-operative Butter & Cheese Factory was originally established on this site in October 1896 in a wooden building. Plant and equipment came from the Moyarra Butter Factory, which was closed in the previous year. This factory was progressively enlarged and extended before a new reinforced concrete factory was constructed in 1925, which was opened on 3 December of that year by Thomas Patterson MHR. The 1925 factory was constructed by Mr McClure.

After the outbreak of World War Two, Butter Factories around the State were encouraged to change to cheese production for export to England. The 11 April 1942 edition of the Korumburra Times reported that:

"Bigger cheese supplies were needed locally for the troops and Britain would take all the surplus offering."

The Kongwak Co-operative accepted the tender of Melbourne architect, TC McCullough, to design and construct the new cheese factory, which was in operation by February 1942 - one of 12 such factories opened in Victoria during that year. Although other factories such as Leongatha and Korumburra switched to cheese production, this is believed to be the only purpose-built cheese factory constructed in the Shire. A new depot for the supply of milk to Melbourne was erected at the same time.

The Co-operative continued to prosper in the immediate postwar period, and in 1955 an imposing new Co-operative Store was opened on the opposite side of the road. (see separate citation.). However, increasing competition led to a merger with the Korumburra Butter Factory in 1963. The factory was eventually closed a few years later.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

TC McCullough was a Melbourne based architect and builder who designed and constructed a number of commercial buildings in the Shire during the interwar and immediate postwar period including Bair's Otago Hotel (1939), Elizabeth House (1940) and extensions to the Mirboo North Butter Factory (1949).

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

Mirboo North Butter Factory (1949)
See also Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 51),
National Trust of Australia (Victoria) - Local Register of the National Estate
South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Kongwak Co-operative Butter & Cheese Factory complex be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Kongwak Butter Factory complex Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title. Significant elements include all the fabric associated with the use of the site as a butter and cheese factory.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain significant buildings and site context. The factory appears to be vacant, and is in need of maintenance. If it is no longer required for its original use, then a suitable new use should be found. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Advocate. 10 December, 1925
Korumburra Times. 14 January & 11 April 1942
White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra' pp.197-200 (*early photographs)
White, J. (1983) 'Kongwak: Valley of Peace. 1883-1983' pp. 59-65 (*early photographs)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Wolonga'

KON-SH-040

40 Sheepways Road
Kongwak 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

"Chips" Emery (1906)

Significant Dates

c.1895, 1906

Style

Late Victorian
asymmetrical villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The complex at 'Wolonga' comprising the homestead, constructed c.1895, and the shearing depot, constructed c.1906, at 40 Sheepways Road, Kongwak.

Why is it Significant?

The complex at 'Wolonga' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be the oldest surviving complex of farm buildings in the Kongwak district, and the homestead is one of a small number of rural buildings in the Shire, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also important for its association with Richard N Scott, and continuous ownership of the property by the Scott family since original selection. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, the complex as a whole is a locally rare example of an early rural homestead with complementary outbuildings, which is important for its ability to illustrate the early development of farming in the Shire. The homestead is a relatively intact example of a large late Victorian weatherboard villa with characteristic detail, which demonstrates development over time. The shearing shed is a large and well resolved example of its type and one of only four early examples identified in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The homestead at "Wolonga", 40 Sheepways Road, Kongwak is a sprawling late Victorian hip and valley villa with later additions of uncertain age (probably almost contemporary), which originally may have been a symmetrically fronted house with a double return verandah. It now has a projecting gable bay to the front around which the verandah has been extended, and projecting bays to both sides against which the verandah is stopped. Notable elements include:

- The rendered mouldings capping the chimneys.
- The return convex verandah with square chamfered posts extending around the front projecting bay.
- The eaves decoration.
- The hipped octagonal bay window planted on the east gable end.
- The complementary rear extensions.

The shearing shed and stable is a single gable structure, clad in corrugated iron, with a rolled ridge vent. It has a central aisle with the stalls in the lower section at either side. There is also an early domed concrete well.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Wolonga" is not known. However, accounts of the Scott family history in "Land of the Lyre Bird" (originally published in 1920) and White (1983) suggest that it was constructed for Richard Nutter Scott sometime after his marriage to Sarah Edwards at Ballarat in 1890 and following his election to the first Shire of Poowong and Jeetho Council in 1891. This is supported by the recollections of Mr Scott in "Land of the Lyre Bird" where, after discussing his election to Council, he adds that :

"We had cleared a good portion of my father's block, and we found there were better building sites there, more level country for cultivation, gardens, etc., so we made our home where we are now living."

Later, when talking about the Great Fire of 1898 he says:

"We then gave our attention to the homestead; there were 26 men round it, and after a fierce fight with the fire, we managed to save it."

White (1983) tells the story of how the present homestead replaced an earlier two room cottage erected c.1886, which in turn replaced a two room log hut erected on the property when the Scott family originally took up their selection in 1884. The shearing shed and stables were constructed in 1906 by "Chips" Emery. The shearing shed became a central 'depot' for many farms in the district. At its peak, as many as 10,000 sheep brought from surrounding farms were shorn in a season.

Richard Nutter Scott took played an active and important role in the civic and community life of Kongwak and the former Korumburra Shire. Elected to the first Shire of Poowong and Jeetho Council in 1891, and with the exception of the period from 1898 to 1908 he remained a Councillor until 1955, serving four terms as Shire President. He was one of the original Directors of the Kongwak Butter Factory in 1896, a position he held for over 60 years. The Scott family were one of a number of families who, unhappy with the selling arrangements of early butter factories, helped to establish the Victorian Butter Factories Co-operative in 1900, which marketed produce on behalf of manufacturing companies. Mr Scott served on the board of this company for 56 years, serving several years as chairman. In the 1950 New Year's Honours List he was awarded the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his 50 years service to the people of the district. (White, 1993)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The complex at "Wolonga" is one of only a small number in the Shire that comprise both an early homestead and associated early farm buildings. The largest and most intact complex is found at "Dorfstedt" near Poowong. Others include the Inglis farm at Dumbalk, "Hollyside" at Leongatha, and "Devonscot" at Arawata. (see separate citations.) It is also one of only a few properties in the Shire that have been owned by the same family continuously since selection.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland; Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings; Early Pastoralism & Settlement; Developing Agricultural Indust

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the farm complex at "Wolonga", 40 Sheepways Road, Kongwak be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and 1906 woolshed and stables, and a minimum area of 10m surrounding each building, including the garden area between the homestead and Sheepways Road.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

- 'Land of the Lyre Bird'. Reprinted Drouin, 1998. pp.285-288
White, J. (1983) 'Kongwak. Valley of Peace 1883-1983.' pp.26-33
White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.15 & 199

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bacon Bros. Coffee Palace (former) (Koonwarra Café & Store)

KOO-KO-002

2-6 Koala Drive
Koonwarra 3954

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Robert Bacon

Significant Dates

1892

Style

Late Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Koonwarra Coffee Palace, constructed by Robert Bacon in 1892 at 2 Koala Drive, Koonwarra.

Why is it Significant?

The former Koonwarra Coffee Palace is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, as the first commercial building to be erected in Koonwarra, it is now one of the oldest commercial buildings within the Shire and is important for its ability to illustrate the early settlement and development of the Koonwarra area that followed the opening of the Great Southern Railway in 1892. The long association with the pioneering Bacon Bros. is also of interest. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of an early store that retains its distinctive parapet and original fenestration to the streetscape elevations. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it is an integral part of the identity of Koonwarra and has been an important community meeting place. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Koonwarra Coffee Palace at 2 Koala Drive, Koonwarra is a single gable structure parallel to the side road with a parapet comprising three raised triangular pediments, including one at the splayed corner. The north facing pair of pediments express the original roof form of two parallel gables, which are now replaced with a single higher gable which is exposed between the two pediments. All of the windows in the two principal elevations and the door opening in the corner splay are original. Part of an early Bushell's Tea sign remains in the front side window. The verandah is new, but is a close copy of the original that was added to the store sometime after it was first built, as early photographs of the store show it without a verandah.

History

The Koonwarra Coffee Palace was constructed c.1892 for twin brothers, Robert and Francis Bacon, who also built a general store on the opposite corner at the same time. It is believed that Robert, who was a carpenter, may have constructed both buildings. The coffee palace was operated by Mrs. Francis Bacon until about 1905 when both of the brothers left the district. It continued to operate as a coffee palace and was then leased to various people.

In 1908, the store burnt down, and two years later in 1910 Francis Bacon returned at the behest of local resident, John Holt, to re-open the store in the old coffee palace. It is believed that alterations to convert the building were undertaken by Peter Ahlstead, and it is possible that the verandah was first added at this time as early photographs of the coffee palace show that it originally did not have a verandah. Otherwise, the two principal facades have changed little in the intervening time apart from the closing up of two doors.

The store also served as the post office for Koonwarra. A restaurant was added in the 1990s.

The Bacon brothers first arrived in Koonwarra c.1891 after travelling on the South Eastern Railway contractors train from Melbourne. Robert was a carpenter, and Francis had acquired business experience in London. They believed that Koonwarra had a prosperous future, believing that it would become the key marshalling point for cattle being despatched for market from properties in the Tarwin Valley area. However, as it turned out, most cattle were moved through Tarwin and later Meeniyah and so the businesses initially languished and Koonwarra never developed as they had envisaged.

Francis Bacon was associated with the store until his death at the age of 86 in 1946. His son, John, later carried on the business.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware; The importance of Heritage to Tourism

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetteer (HSG 53)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the former Koonwarra Coffee Palace at 2-6 Koala Drive, Koonwarra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the site as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

'Koonwarra Back To. 12 March, 1965'. Leongatha Historical Society & Koonwarra Back To Committee

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Three Railway Bridges

KOO-RW-BR

Tarwin River
Koonwarra

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Victorian Railways

Contractor

Andrew O'Keefe

Significant Dates

1892

Style

Railway Timber
Bridge

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The three timber railway bridges and associated cuttings constructed in 1892 by Andrew O'Keefe as part of the South Eastern Railway over the Black Spur Creek and Tarwin River at Koonwarra.

Why is it Significant?

The three timber railway bridges and associated cuttings on the former South Eastern Railway at Koonwarra are of local historical, aesthetic and technological significance to South Gippsland Shire

Historically, they are highly significant as an important element of the South Eastern Railway which was responsible for the economic and social integration of the Shire and the region with the rest of the State. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the bridges are one of the most powerful expressions of how early European settlement altered the natural and cultural landscape as well as a highly visible illustration of the engineering feats that were required to construct the line. In this context, the importance of the bridges is enhanced by the large cuttings adjacent to, and between them. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Technologically, the two larger bridges are important as rare and substantially intact examples that were built to the maximum engineering standards of the Victorian Railways of the time. (AHC criterion - F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

This group of railway bridges on the South Eastern Railway at Koonwarra comprise three single track timber beam bridges in close proximity. They are situated to the east of Koonwarra township and comprise:

Black Spur Creek Bridge

The westernmost of the three bridges is an eleven span bridge over Black Spur Creek. It has standard fifteen-foot spans, which give a transverse timber deck length of 58.5 metres.

Tarwin River West Branch 1 Bridge

The middle bridge spans the west branch of the Tarwin River and comprises 25 spans of standard twenty-foot design giving a total (curving) transverse timber deck length of 144 metres.

Tarwin River West Branch 2 Bridge

The easternmost bridge spans the west branch of the Tarwin River and comprises 24 spans of standard twenty-foot design with a total (curving) transverse timber deck length of 144 metres.

The construction of all three bridges is typical hardwood trestles formed of paired hardwood tree posts braced diagonally and carrying multiple beams below the rail deck. The maximum height of the bridges varies between 7.5-8 metres. The two largest bridges are visible from the South Gippsland Highway.

History

The three railway bridges at Koonwarra were constructed by Andrew O'Keefe in 1891-92 as part of his contract to construct the section of the South Eastern Railway between Korumburra and Toora. The total cost of construction of this section of the railway was £322,194 (or approximately £7000 per mile) of which over £34,000 was for bridges.

The smaller of the three bridges over the Black Spur Creek was built to the standard 15 feet transverse timber deck design. The two larger bridges were constructed using the 20 feet timber beam span, which was the maximum standard used by Victorian Railways for bridges constructed after 1880 and are believed to be among the largest extant examples of their type in the State.

The bridges have been tested several times by flooding over the years. The most severe flood occurred in 1934, when the floodwaters exceeded the height of the bridges and the central section of the middle (curved) bridge was washed away.

The South Eastern Railway almost single-handedly facilitated the settlement and development of the South Gippsland region as described by Murphy (1988):

"It could be said that the opening of the railway marked the end of the pioneering era of South Gippsland. Although a tremendous amount of physical work in the development of farms, homes, roads, townships etc. remained to be done, the tyranny of isolation felt by the first settlers no longer prevailed. The economic benefits were incalculable."

The section of the railway between Leongatha and Welshpool was closed on 30 June 1992, and the trackwork was dismantled between 1992 and 1994. The bridges are proposed to become part of a walking trail being established along the former railway route.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Thematic Context

Transport and Communication

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

Railway Bridge, Meeniyan

Existing Listings

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) - State

Recommendations

It is recommended that the three Railway Bridges at Koonwarra be added as a group to the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as an individual place, and also be nominated for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the bridge and the corridor of railway land surrounding it, including the cutting between the two bridges and the cutting to the north of the northernmost bridge. Adjacent site controls to apply to the surrounding private property.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain bridges and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.39

National Trust of Australia (Victoria). Classification Report - National Trust Timber Bridges Nos. 485-487. 21 December 1998.

Bowden, K. 'The History of the Great Southern Railway'

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Joseph's Catholic School

KOR-BR-001

1-3 Bridge Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Mr Harper

Contractor

Mr Firth

Significant Dates

1914

Style

Federation School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Joseph's Catholic School, designed by Mr Harper and constructed by Mr Firth in 1914, at 1-3 Bridge Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

St Joseph's Catholic School is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is an important part of the precinct of buildings established by the Catholic Church, which demonstrates the important phase of its development during the Federation period and expresses the strength of the Catholic community in Korumburra. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, it demonstrates the importance of the Catholic Church to the development of the local community and its role as a principal educational and social facility in the town of Korumburra. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a relatively intact Federation school in a complementary context of Catholic church, presbytery, and convent. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The original part of St Joseph's Catholic School, constructed in 1914, is a simple brick half hipped structure with symmetrical projecting gables to the east enclosing a straight verandah with turned posts and fret brackets. The northern end has a raised section (formerly a stage?) with a storage undercroft below. The roof is of unglazed terra cotta tiles.

History

St Joseph's Catholic School was opened on 28 June, 1914 by Archbishop Carr after the foundation stone had been laid by him on 5 October of the previous year. The architect was Mr Harper, and the builder was Mr Firth of Wonthaggi. The adjacent Good Samaritan Convent was opened on the same day (see separate citation).

The building of the school and convent was initially discussed during a visit by Archbishop Carr to Korumburra in March 1909. After meeting with the Parishioners, Archbishop Carr decided that a presbytery could be built in the church grounds, and also agreed that a school could be established when funds were available on two recently acquired adjacent allotments.

At a meeting of parishioners held in October 1912, a decision was made to proceed with the establishment of a school. A committee was formed and over the next twelve months raised sufficient money to seek tenders by 20 September 1913.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Joseph's Catholic School at 1-3 Bridge Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Guys Road and Bridge Street Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the 1914 building.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.110-111

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-BR-023

23 Bridge Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

RA Kelly

Contractor

RA Kelly

Significant Dates

1905

Style

Late Victorian
asymmetrical villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, designed and constructed by RA Kelly in 1905, at 23 Bridge Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 23 Bridge Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, the dwelling demonstrates an important phase in the development of Korumburra in the first decade of the 20th Century, when it was the largest and most prosperous town in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally superior example of a late Victorian villa with notable detailing, which contributes to the historic character of the Bridge and Victoria Streets. Its significance is slightly diminished by the loss of its chimneys. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 23 Bridge Road, Korumburra is a superior late Victorian hip and valley asymmetrical timber villa with a corrugated iron roof and quality detailing. Notable elements include

- The octagonal hipped bow added to the front of the projecting hip with segmental arched windows
- Block fronted weatherboards.
- Paired windows to the front room and large door case.
- The eaves decoration.
- The bullnose verandah with its paired cast iron posts and frieze.
- The window hoods to the south side.

A sympathetic timber picket fence has been added to the street boundaries.

History

This property was purchased by IMH Croad in the Government Land Sale on 19 September, 1900 and the dwelling was constructed in 1905 for A Lambert, who was a local businessperson. The architect and builder was RA Kelly, who also designed the former Anglican Rectory, now located at 44 Queen Street, Korumburra. (see separate citation) Mr Kelly was also an undertaker who lived and worked in Korumburra and Leongatha before his death in 1911.

Thematic Context

Commercial Development

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 23 Bridge Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Commercial & Bridge Streets Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Advocate. 2 & 9 March 1905

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office (former)

KOR-BR-024

24-26 Bridge Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

JB Cohen
(Public Works
Department)

Contractor

Neil Falconer

Significant Dates

1904

Style

Federation Queen
Anne Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office complex comprising the brick post office and timber outbuilding, designed by JB Cohen and constructed by Neil Falconer in 1904, at 24 Bridge Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The former Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office complex is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it was the first Post & Telegraph Office in the Shire to be constructed on behalf of the newly formed Commonwealth Postmaster-General's office, and is believed to be only the third in the State. It is therefore highly important in both a local and regional sense as a notable piece of architecture that demonstrates the impact of Federation and the importance of Korumburra at that time. (AHC criteria - A.4, C.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a fine example of Federation design by a government department, featuring a full range of inventive decorative elements and forms, with a distinctive address of the slightly acute street corner. Its extravagant style makes it one of the most notable buildings in the Shire, which demonstrates the importance of Korumburra during the Federation period. It is complemented by

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

the intact original outbuilding. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it was an important community asset and meeting place in Korumburra during an important phase of development of the town.

Description

The former Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office is a single storey brick building with unglazed terra cotta tile roofs in Federation Queen Anne style. It is characterised by the complexity of its roof forms and detail. The roof is basically of two major gables intersecting at the corner where the junction is emphasised by an octagonal cone with broken roof pitches. At the Bridge Street side, the residence is identified by two projecting gables and a contiguous verandah. On the Mine Road side, a porch and one projecting gable define the staff and operational section. The public section is accessed by a projecting gable porch diagonally placed on the octagonal corner element. Other notable elements include:

- The finial capping the corner cone.
- Chimneys with roughcast bands and terra cotta pots.
- The heavily bracketed flying gable ends with roughcast and louvre vented panels.
- The roughcast band around the corner octagon.
- The tiled window hood with decorative brackets over the office windows.
- The stained glass decoration to the windows of the public section.
- The elaborate verandah to the residence with paired turned posts and arched ladder frame frieze.
- The original weatherboard outbuilding.

History

The Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office was officially opened on 9 December 1904 by Mr. Mason from the Post & Telegraph Department, while the Public Works Department of Victoria (who designed and constructed the building on behalf of the Commonwealth) was represented by the architect, Mr JB Cohen, and the District Inspector, Mr Bartel. The cost of construction was £2387/18/6 and the contractor was local builder, Neil Falconer, who commenced in April 1904 and finally completed works in November of that year after delays caused by wet weather.

Following the Federation of Australia in January, 1901 the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Act was passed in June 1902, which gave the Postmaster-General control of over 5,000 post offices throughout the nation. However, shortages in funds and resources meant that the design construction of new buildings remained the immediate responsibility of State public works departments. (in some States this continued until the 1920s.)

Post & Telegraph offices were often the first physical manifestation (particularly in smaller rural towns) of the new Commonwealth and demonstrated that the new federal system of government was established and operative. The Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office was the first of two in the Shire to be completed during this early transitional phase (the other at Leongatha was completed in 1906-07 - see separate citation), and is believed to be only the third in Victoria after those at Terang in 1903 and Sorrento in 1904. The only other known Post Office from this period was opened at Woodend in 1905.

The decision to erect such a substantial and handsome building reflected the importance of the Korumburra, which was the largest and most prosperous town in South Gippsland at the time. The prosperity was due to the coal industry, which together with the then recently established butter factory, had been responsible for the extraordinary growth of Korumburra since the first land sales

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

in 1889 to a thriving town of almost 2,000 people just over ten years later.

A telephone exchange was added in 1908 in part of the mail room, and in 1912 the Post Office was also made a weather reporting station. The telephone exchange equipment was extended and improved after 1948, but by 1969 it could not be upgraded further and so it was moved to a new purpose built building on the corner of Princes and Bridge Streets. The Post Office itself closed in 1973 after new premises were constructed in Radovick Street, which are still in use today.

The first post office in Korumburra was established on 2 December, 1889 in Mr Shepherd's store in Commercial Street near Radovick's (now Korumburra) Hotel. In 1892 the Post and Telegraph Department began negotiations with the Lands Department to have the site on the corner of Bridge Street and Mine Road reserved for a post office. This site, which had previously been set aside for police purposes, was eventually reserved for the Post & Telegraph department after the Police Department withdrew its objection.

There was some local opposition to the proposed site as many people felt that Radovick Street would be more suitable as the business centre of the town was now developing in Commercial Street around this area. In 1903 two opposing delegations met with the Postmaster General to discuss this issue. Following these meetings, tenders were called for the construction of the new post office on this site early in 1904.

Thematic Context

Transport and Communication

Sub-Themes

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Networks

Comparative Examples

See Style.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office at 24 Bridge Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Bridge Street Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.216
Australian Heritage Commission. Register of the National Estate Interim List Database Nos. 101016 (Woodend Post Office - File No. 2/06/101/0010), and 102017 (Sorrento Post Office - File No. 2/18/021/0007)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Masonic Lodge

KOR-BR-025

25 Bridge Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Neil Falconer (1905)

Significant Dates

1905, 1932

Style

Federation Hall with
Art Deco façade

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra Masonic Temple, constructed by Neil Falconer in 1905 and altered in 1932, at 25 Bridge Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra Masonic Temple is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically and socially, it is the oldest Masonic Temple in the Shire and is important for demonstrating the beginnings of the Masonic movement in this area. The Korumburra Masonic Lodge was the first to be established in the Shire and assisted in the establishment of other Masonic Lodges at Foster, Leongatha, Loch, Mirboo North & Toora. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, the façade dating from 1932 is a notable and locally rare example in the Shire of Art Deco design with decorative motifs that illustrate the interest of Freemasons in Egyptian culture. The size of the building demonstrates the importance of the Korumburra Lodge, and the strength of the Masonic movement in this area in the pre-World War 2 period. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Korumburra Masonic Temple is a pair of attached half hipped brick halls constructed in 1905 facing Bridge Street. The 1932 facade is of rendered brick in art deco style with Egyptian form. Two wide pylons with paired fluted pilasters are located to reflect the peaks of the roofs behind and the parapets are decorated with typical triangulated art deco bands featuring wave and sun motifs. The entries are located in the pylons and some openings are either blind or bricked up at a later date.

The use of Egyptian themes in the 1932 façade demonstrates the interest of Freemasons in ancient Egyptian mysteries and ritual. Egyptian inspired decorative themes can be found at other Masonic Temples in Victoria such as the Freemasons Hall at Piper Street, Kyneton.

History

The Korumburra Masonic Temple was constructed by local builder, Mr Neil Falconer, for £322 and was dedicated on 17 May, 1905. The site of the Temple had been bought on behalf of the Lodge at the Government Land Sale in 1900 by Mr Forestal for the sum of £74. Extensive alterations and additions were carried out in 1932, including the addition of the present façade.

The Temple was constructed for the Korumburra Masonic Lodge, and was also used by the Outtrim Masonic Lodge from 1919 after its own premises burnt down. Korumburra Masonic Lodge was the first to be dedicated in South Gippsland Shire and the Temple was the first permanent lodge building to be built. The Korumburra Lodge was later to act as sponsor for new lodges at Leongatha in 1896, Loch (1903), Outtrim (1908), Mirboo North, Foster and Toora.

The first official meeting of the Korumburra Masonic Lodge was held in the Lodge Room of the Austral Hotel on 18 May 1894. The meeting was opened by the Master and officials of the Drouin Lodge, who had agreed to act as Sponsor, and the Lodge was formally Consecrated and Dedicated by officials from the Grand Lodge on the same day. It continued to meet at the Austral Hotel until the Temple was completed.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Leisure and Recreation

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra Masonic Temple at 25 Bridge Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Commercial & Bridge Streets Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.177-178

Great Southern Advocate. 1 December 1904 (Tender Notice), 12 January, 2 March & 22 May 1905

Heritage Victoria. File No. HER/2002/000001 (VHR H1988)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Top of the Town'

KOR-BR-033

33 Bridge Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1894

Style

Late Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 'Top of the Town' shops, constructed c.1900, at 33 Bridge Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The "Top of the Town" shops are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, they demonstrate the significant commercial development that occurred in Korumburra during the beginning of the 20th century when it was the largest and most prosperous town in the Shire. (AHC criteria A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, although diminished by alterations, they remain significant as one of the few early examples of two storey commercial development in the Shire and are an important element, which contribute to the historic character of Bridge Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The "Top of the Town" building at 33 Bridge Street, Korumburra is a substantial two storey brick terrace of originally four shops with a skillion roof to the upper floor resulting in a very high parapet at the front and notable steps at the sides. Although a dominant built mass, its high rendered facade is almost devoid of relief except for shallow string course and the upper floor fenestration. A new bullnose verandah has been added. There is evidence of an earlier bracketed timber verandah which suggests a construction date of post 1910.

The "Top of the Town" makes an important contribution to the historic streetscape at the intersection of Bridge Road with Mine Road and Commercial Street, which also includes the two storey Austral Hotel, and former Post & Telegraph Office (both opposite), and adjacent Masonic Lodge. (see separate citations)

History

The exact date of the "Top of the Town" shops is not known, although it is presumed that were constructed during the Federation period. It is possible that they are the shops referred to in a tender notice placed by Melbourne architect, John Waugh, in the 14 April 1894 edition of the "Australian Building and Construction News" for a person referred to only as "Davis" at Korumburra

The area surrounding the intersections of Bridge Street with Commercial Street and Mine Road was one of the first to develop in Korumburra and soon became the commercial and civic hub of the town. Notable buildings constructed in the immediate vicinity of this site included Sutcliffes Buildings (1892), the Austral Hotel (1894), the Korumburra Court House (1899 - Now relocated to Coal Creek), Bank of Australasia (1900 - Demolished), the first Korumburra Post Office (1904) and the Korumburra Masonic Lodge (1905).

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, clothing etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the "Top of the Town" shops at 33 Bridge Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as part of the Bridge & Commercial Streets heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Lewis, M (1988) 'Australian Architectural Index'. Entries for Korumburra Shire.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Austral Hotel (former Bridge Hotel)

KOR-BR-034

34 Bridge Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

John Waugh

Contractor

Neil Falconer?

Significant Dates

1894

Style

Late Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Important?

The 'Austral' (former 'Bridge') Hotel, constructed in 1894 at 34 Bridge Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The 'Austral' (former 'Bridge') Hotel is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, as one of the oldest commercial buildings in the town it demonstrates the important early development of Korumburra, and reflects the optimism for the growth of the town following the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891. It is also of interest for its original association with locally important businessman, John Sutcliffe (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Socially, it was an important community asset and meeting place during the early development of Korumburra. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, it is one of only two early hotels in the Shire, which is relatively intact externally. A simple but substantial Victorian hotel with original structure, fenestration and an appropriate replica verandah, it is an important element of the historic character of the commercial precinct surrounding the intersections Bridge Street with Mine Road and Commercial Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Austral Hotel at 34 Bridge Street, Korumburra is a substantial two storey rendered brick structure with corrugated iron roofs formed by a major hip along Bridge Street and a minor hip along Mine Road. Only one chimney remains after substantial interior alterations. The two storey timber post verandah replicates one removed in the 1950s (the accuracy of the detail is uncertain). The fenestration pattern is original, with most openings on the upper floor retaining their original rendered architraves. The banded rendered finish is assumed to cover the original face brickwork.

The interior of the ground floor has been severely modified. The upper floor was not inspected.

History

The Austral (former Bridge) Hotel was completed early in 1894 for Mr John Sutcliffe of Drouin. It was licensed on 21 April, 1894, and then officially opened on 1 May in the same year. After originally being known as the "Bridge Hotel", the name was changed within a month of its opening to the "Austral". The actual reason for this name change is not known, however, it is possible that Mr Sutcliffe's son (who was a founding member of the local branch of the Australian Natives Association) may have suggested it to express the growing nationalist sentiment in the period leading up to Federation.

Upon its completion in 1894, the Hotel was described as having 40 rooms with two main entrances, one onto Bridge Street, and the other to Mine Road, with the bar room opening to the corner of the two streets. Apart from the bar, the ground floor contained parlours, dining rooms, a kitchen and other ancillary rooms. The upper floor contained bedrooms as well as a sitting room, and a Lodge room used by the first meetings of the local Masonic Lodge and other organisations in the town.

The Hotel was designed by Melbourne architect, John Waugh, who designed some of the first commercial and civic buildings in the former Shire of Poowong and Jeetho. Surviving examples of his work in the Shire include "Foreman's Buildings" at 97-101 Commercial Street, Korumburra (1891), "Sutcliffe's Buildings" at 19-25 Commercial Street (1892), and the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho Offices and Hall (1892). (see separate citations)

The site of the Hotel (Crown Allotments 18C & 18D) was sold at auction during the first Korumburra land sales in October, 1889 to a Melbourne speculator named Samuel Gray. In 1892 he disposed of the site to a group of three people who were connected with the hotel business; John Sutcliffe of Drouin, Charles Allan Champion, a Melbourne licensed victualler, and Mrs. Mary A Patterson.

Following the purchase of the land, the partnership commenced construction of a building on the two allotments and John Sutcliffe submitted an application for a conditional victualler's licence to the Licensing Court in Korumburra in December 1893. A conditional certificate was granted that required the Hotel to be completed in conformity with the plans submitted by Mr Sutcliffe for a hotel costing approximately £4,500 before 29 June 1894. During construction of the Hotel, Mr Sutcliffe purchased the interests of his partners and the property was transferred to him on 27 February, 1894. Following his death on 26 January, 1895 the Hotel was operated by his widow before being sold to Mr Felix Larkin in 1897.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Commercial Enterprise

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Austral Hotel at 34 Bridge Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Bridge & Commercial Streets Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp. 260-261
*photographs in the above
Great Southern Advocate. 3 May 1894 + 1895

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Court House (former)

KOR-CC-COU

Coal Creek Heritage Village

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department
W Mackay/JB Cohen

Contractor

John Eadie

Significant Dates

1899

Style

Federation Queen
Anne Court House

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Korumburra Court House, designed by W Mackay or JB Cohen and constructed by John Eadie in 1899 at Bridge Road, Korumburra and now located at Coal Creek Heritage Village.

Why is it Significant?

The former Korumburra Court House is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it was the second Court House to be constructed in the Shire and, although no longer on its original site, it demonstrates the development of government institutions in the Shire. It is also of interest as the first building to be relocated to the Coal Creek Heritage Village. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a rare and early example in the Shire of fine Federation (Queen Anne) timber detailing applied to basic building forms, and is one of only two known examples in Victoria of a Court House in the Federation Queen Anne style, which was more commonly used in residential architecture. (AHC criteria - B.2, E.1 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Korumburra Court House, constructed in 1899, is basically a weatherboard clad gabled hall with a distinct cross hip/gabled element at the rear projecting beyond the west side of the main hall and a gabled projection from its side at the east. The original plan displayed in the foyer does not show the latter, and it is presumed to be a relatively early addition. The entry at the north is protected by a straight verandah, reconstructed to the original drawings with a ladder frame valance over a segmentally arched board and with square stop chamfered posts with neck moulds.

The gable end is filled with an elaborate bracketed frame with hammer beams and a flagpole, which is set around a group of three windows. The windows to the sides of the hall are fixed four panel sashes with hoppers over. There are small dormer vents to the roof space on both sides of the hall.

The west (rear) gable has a slightly less complex end frame and a skillion porch against the side of the hall with an arched valance as shown on the drawing. The east gable is of similar detail, but with a hipped porch. There is an internal wind lobby with dual side doors inside the double front doors.

The interior of the court is finished in varnished beaded tongue and groove lining boards, vertical as the dado and horizontal above. The roof has collar tie trusses and a side fireplace with a bracketed mantel. The room is furnished with typical courtroom furniture of the period including a prisoner's dock and a witness box. The bench and jury box, constructed in L formation at the end of the room, have a diagonal board dado as a balustrade and are assumed to be original, although perhaps altered. A highlight window is located above the gutter line abutment of the rear gable with the end of the main hall.

The Clerk of Courts room in the east extension also has a fireplace and chimney, but the fireplaces and chimney to the Magistrates rooms in the rear gable have been omitted, presumably in the relocation (some evidence of the roof penetration remains).

There is a timber portable lockup at the rear of the court building which has been sheeted over with vertical boards.

The Court House was originally located on a site in Bridge Street, Korumburra before being moved to its present location in the early 1970s. The siting of the Court House close and parallel to a steep bank and facing a stand of trees and the sides of minor buildings is unfortunate. It requires the more open frontage within a reserve facing a road, which is characteristic of such buildings of its time.

History

The Korumburra Court House was constructed on a site in Bridge Street, Korumburra in 1899. The building was designed by either W Mackay or JB Cohen of the Public Works Department, and was constructed by John Eadie of Jumbunna for £595/10/-. The Federation Queen Anne style was rarely used for Court buildings in Victoria and the Korumburra Court House is believed to be one of only two extant examples of four originally constructed in this style by the PWD between 1891 and 1900. The other, constructed in brick, is located at Melton.

The first Korumburra Court House was established in the Mechanics' Institute in Station Street, Korumburra in 1891, and continued in this building after it was moved to Radovick Street in 1895. A public meeting held in July 1896 to seek support for the establishment of a permanent County Court building drew up a petition signed by local residents, magistrates and solicitors. This petition

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

was forwarded to the Minister for Justice that same year, however, it was not until 8 June 1899 that tenders were finally called for the construction of the new Court House.

The Court House was in use for 70 years until an announcement was made in May, 1969 by the late Mr L Cochrane MLA that a new court house, police station and police residence would be built. The Court House was moved to its present site in 1970 by local house removers Clem and Bert Wilson to allow construction of the new complex in Bridge Street, which was carried out between 1970-72.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Govt. Structures, Law Enforcement & Democracy

Comparative Examples

The Korumburra Court House is unique within the Shire. It compares with the former Melton Court House.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Korumburra Court House, now located at Coal Creek Heritage Village, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the Court House and the portable lock up and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations
See Heritage Policy.

References

Trethowan, B. (n.d.) 'Court Houses in Victoria: A Survey.' p.130
White, J (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Kilcunda Road State School No. 3337 (former)

KOR-CC-KIPS

Coal Creek Heritage Village
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

JB Cohen

Contractor

JC Hick

Significant Dates

1902

Style

Federation School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Kilcunda Road State School No. 3337, originally constructed by JC Hick in 1902, and later moved to Coal Creek Heritage Village.

Why is it Significant?

The former Kilcunda Road State School No. 3337 is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, although no longer on its original site, as one of the oldest in the Shire and the only surviving building from the Kilcunda Road district it assists in illustrating the history of that area as well as the early development of community facilities. (AHC criteria A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, although basic in design it is notable as an early school that incorporates a number of unusual design features not found on school buildings elsewhere in the Shire. (AHC criterion F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Kilcunda Road State School No. 3337 at Coal Creek Heritage Village is a single classroom school of timber construction with a half gabled corrugated iron roof. The building has been incorporated as the northern end and main room of the Masonic Lodge and has an offset gabled roof over the front skillion verandah which may be in part original.

The most notable feature is the bracketed extension of the roof plane to protect the three side windows which have fixed multi-pane sashes with hoppers over, a feature that is not found in other schools in the Shire. Similar windows are located at both ends of the building. The gable end has a triangular louvred vent, as well as heavy brackets, a horizontal frame and a finial. The brackets, frame and finial are repeated in the other new gables of the building, and it is unclear which are original, possibly only the brackets.

History

The first Kilcunda Road State School opened on 1 September, 1899 in a disused building leased from a local landowner, RC Edwards, who was a tea merchant in Melbourne. The building, which is now at Coal Creek was constructed in 1902 after residents petitioned the Education Department for a new school following an increase in enrolments. It was designed by JB Cohen of the Public Works Department, and the contract was granted by the Department on 3 February 1902 to Mr JC Hick of Williamstown who completed the building by the end of March.

Burchell (1989) notes how in the years between 1900-1906, although ground plans remained "the same as before .. Public Works Department architects apparently felt that it was time for a change and new small schools were individually designed with elevations more in tune with current architectural style." He adds that: "As pressure for building new schools increased after 1905 some designs were re-used several times".

The former Kilcunda Road State School is a locally rare example of a design using unique design elements. Burchell notes that the window elevation was similar to that used at a school at Neerim North erected in the same year.

It is presented at Coal Creek Heritage Village as the Masonic Lodge. This is inappropriate as it obscures its original purpose, and the form of the building, which is typical of state schools of the Federation period is completely unrelated to the typical Masonic Lodges found throughout the Shire, which mostly date from the interwar period.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Insitutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Kilcunda Road State School No. 3337 at Coal Creek Heritage Village be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Coal Creek Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings. It would be desirable for the building to be presented as it was originally used. See Heritage Policy.

References

Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940'. pp.1-3
White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.161

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Wattle & Daub Cottage

KOR-CC-WADA

Coal Creek Heritage Village

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1842

Style

Early vernacular
building (pre-1850)

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Wattle and Daub cottage, originally constructed in c.1842, and later moved to Coal Creek Heritage Village.

Why is it Significant?

The Wattle and Daub cottage is of local historic, aesthetic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be the oldest building in South Gippsland Shire and one of a relatively small number of pre-1850 buildings in Victoria. Although no longer on its original site, the building is of considerable importance in demonstrating the very first phase of European occupation of Gippsland at the time prior to the opening up of the region for land selection. (AHC criteria A.4, B.2, C.2)

Aesthetically and technically, it is unique in the Shire and a rare example in a Statewide context of an early vernacular building utilising local materials in its construction. However, the significance of the building has been compromised by its removal to this new site, and the apparent incorporation of non-original and inappropriate new materials into the structure. (AHC criteria E.1 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Wattle and Daub cottage at Coal Creek Heritage Village, originally built c.1842 at Tarwin Meadows and reconstructed at its present site in the 1970s, is a small two roomed hip roof structure with an earth floor, a timber shingled roof framed with bush poles carried on split hardwood plates supported by large timber poles at regular centres.

The infill panels between the poles are of "wattle and daub", in this case apparently consisting of ti-tree wattles rendered over with a cement based "daub" which is also carried over the vertical poles. The bush pole roof construction of rafters with collar ties appears to be original for the reason that it carries an early shingle roof under the later shingles of the 1970s and has no eaves, but detailed analysis is required to establish this. The wall plate is of split hardwood and also appears to be original. However, the construction below this level gives the impression of dating from the 1970s.

In the larger room is a large open cooking fireplace with a concave brick hearth with the sides and back of large sandstone blocks that are regular in form and pick faced with the suggestion of margins on some. These appear to have been recycled from some much later building and do not originate from the region, which has no sandstone quarries. As far as is known, no building using imported sandstone existed in the original region of the cottage, or the region as a whole for that matter. The bricks in the hearth would also be of later origin. There is a large swinging kettle frame mounted on the post adjacent the fireplace.

The fireplace is outside the wall line and is surmounted by a substantial tapered chimney of uncertain construction material. It is also stuccoed. This chimney has two horizontal mouldings, the lower being the proportions of the final cap. This suggests that the chimney has been extended in height at some stage. The dividing wall between the rooms is of similar construction to the external walls has an opening at one side and panels left un-finished to demonstrate the woven nature of the wattles between the posts. The wattle panels are at the centre line of the posts and have horizontal weft sticks woven over and under the vertical warps. It is unclear how they are fixed to the posts. The ti-tree visible is obviously of recent origin, suggesting that the balance may be the same. Whether the posts were originally stuccoed is open to question. There is a door opening to each room and the windows are large multi-pane fixed sashes of recent origin, although the sills are very weathered.

Slightly up the hill from the cottage is a "dairy" of similar construction and built form with a rear skillion and concrete floor. This appears to be entirely of 1970s origin. Damage to the stucco over one of the posts reveals that it is held in place with bird wire. The roof is entirely new and has overhanging eaves.

(Note: This description is of a preliminary nature only. A full analysis of this building would be worthwhile after assembling any early documentary evidence and photographs, records kept by Coal Creek and anecdotal evidence from those who worked on the relocation. Consequently, the integrity of this building is hard to establish without records of its appearance before it was relocated. Physical evidence of the existing building suggests that much of the original fabric has been lost and that significant changes have been made either before or after the relocation, apart from the radical change of context.)

History

The Wattle and Daub cottage was originally located at "Tarwin Meadows", and is thought to have been constructed in the 1840s. "Tarwin Meadows" is part of the property that was owned by George Black who settled in this area in

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

The Wattle and Daub Cottage is unique in the Shire

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Wattle and Daub cottage, now located at Coal Creek Heritage Village, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as individual place.

Extent of Designation: The original cottage excluding the non-original outbuilding, and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m.

Conservation Recommendations
See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Drill Hall (Department of Defence - Third Recovery Company)

KOR-CH-008

8 Charles Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Department of
Public Works

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1914

Style

Federation Drill Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra Drill Hall, designed by the Public Works Department and constructed in 1914, at 8 Charles Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra Drill Hall is of local historic significance to Korumburra.

Historically, it is significant as the only Drill Hall in the Shire and illustrates the measures that were taken throughout Victoria to prepare for the outbreak of the First World War. (AHC criteria A4, B2 and D2)

Description

The Korumburra Drill Hall is gabled Federation Hall. Clad in corrugated iron, its simple utilitarian design is typical of other drill halls throughout Victoria.

In a similar manner to one room state schools, Drill Halls were constructed throughout Victoria to a standard design that only varied in terms of size.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The Korumburra Drill Hall was constructed in 1914. It was one of a number of Drill Halls established throughout Victoria at the beginning of First World War and the only one established in South Gippsland.

An article in the 16 June 1913 edition of the Great Southern Advocate reported that Korumburra Shire Council had voted to put £80 toward the purchase price of £125 of the site for a Drill Hall on condition that the balance be subscribed by residents of the district. The area officer, Captain OL Olden, explained the advantages of making Korumburra the "military training headquarters of South Gippsland".

Korumburra was chosen ahead of Leongatha and Wonthaggi and the Drill Hall became the headquarters of the Army during World War 1. According to White (1988), very little use was made of the hall until militia army units were formed in 1938 prior to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. It became the HQ of the 22nd Battalion until these units moved overseas, and was then taken over by the VDC until the end of WW2.

In 1949 a CMFR Battery was established in the Hall, which remained there until it was disbanded in 1959. In 1960, the hall was occupied by the 2nd Field Regiment.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

The Korumburra Drill Hall is unique in South Gippsland

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Korumburra Drill Hall at 8 Charles Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the Drill Hall and adjoining land to a minimum extent of 2m surrounding the hall.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra' p.24
Great Southern Advocate. 16 June 1913

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shops

KOR-CO-007

7-9 Commercial Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1910

Style

Federation
commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The pair of Federation shops, constructed c.1910, at 7-9 Commercial Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The shops at 7-9 Commercial Street, Korumburra are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, they demonstrate the significant growth of the commercial centre of Korumburra that occurred following the development of the coal mining industry in the township. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, they are notable as superior examples of Federation shops, which express advanced design for the period in comparison with the more conservative examples within the Shire. The styling of the parapets with distinctive brick and render contrasts makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Commercial Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The building at 7-9 Commercial Street, Korumburra is a pair of brick Federation shops with a parapet concealing a skillion roof behind. Notable elements include the parapet, which is distinguished by its division into three (over two shops) by pilasters with barrel caps and contrasting brick and render areas with a scrolled render frieze at the top, and the original shopfront to No. 7. The shops are part of group of Federation era commercial buildings that include 'Sutcliffe's Buildings' at nos. 19-25 (q.v.).

The original street verandah has been replaced with a suspended awning which has more recent and awkwardly placed timber posts with a ladder frame frieze below.

History

The exact date of the pair of Federation shops at 7-9 Commercial Street, Korumburra is not known, however, the design and surrounding development suggest that they date from the Federation period.

The precinct at the top end of Commercial Street near the intersection with Bridge Street was one of the first to develop in Korumburra and soon became the commercial and civic hub of the town. Notable buildings constructed in the immediate vicinity of this site included Sutcliffe's Buildings (1892), the Austral Hotel (1894), the Bank of Australasia (1900 - Demolished), the first Korumburra Post Office (1904) and the "Top of the Town Shops" (c.1894).

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Federation shops at 7-9 Commercial Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Commercial & Bridge Streets Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title. Significant elements include the whole of the façade of the shops, excluding the awning and the non-original shopfront to No. 9

Conservation recommendations

Conserve and maintain. It would be desirable to replace the awning with a more appropriate verandah, using photographic evidence if available. See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

CBC Bank (former)

KOR-CO-015

15-17 Commercial Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

WH Eales

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1939

Style

Interwar Bank

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former CBC Bank, designed by WH Eales and constructed in 1939, at 15 Commercial Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The former CBC bank at 15 Commercial Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it is one of two surviving pre-World War 2 banks in Korumburra, which demonstrate the importance of the town as a regional centre during this time. It also expresses the now historic role of the former Commercial Banking Company in country Victoria and the confidence displayed in the town of Korumburra in the inter war years. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is important as an intact example of an interwar commercial building in an eclectic style, based on Egyptian motifs, which adds character and value to the streetscape. The scale of the building demonstrates the importance of Commercial Street as the main street of Korumburra, and forms an important grouping with the similarly imposing Sutcliffe's buildings on the adjacent site. (AHC criteria - E.1 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former CBC Bank at 15-17 Commercial Street, Korumburra has a high facade in front of its double height former banking chamber, which imparts an imposing street presence and forms an important group with the similarly imposing (though stylistically contrasting) Sutcliffe's Buildings next door.

The stark symmetrical double height clinker brick parapet facade has no upper level windows (A skillion roof rakes steeply to the rear) and is relieved with rendered Egyptian motifs. A pair of slender detached grand order columns in a shallow recess support a narrow hood over the entry door. Fenestration has narrow moulded render architraves with false Egyptian keystones, while the windows are of multi-pane metal frames. The lotus leaf motif repeats in the moulding of the parapet capping, the columns, the keystones and the entry hood.

The former CBC Bank is essentially identical to, but more intact than the identical example at 18 McCartin Street, Leongatha

History

The exact date of the former CBC Bank at 15-17 Commercial Street, Korumburra is not known. However, it is identical to another branch building designed by WH Eales and constructed in 1939 at 18 McCartin Street, Leongatha. This building is almost certainly by the same architect and constructed at the same time.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Banking Profession and Bank Buildings

Comparative Examples

Former CBC Bank, 18 McCartin Leongatha
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former CBC Bank at 15 Commercial Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Commercial and Bridge Streets Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Woorayl Building Records (for identical former CBC Bank in McCartin Street, Leongatha)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Sutcliffe's buildings

KOR-CO-019

19-25 Commercial Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

John Waugh

Contractor

Ball & Bennett

Significant Dates

1892

Style

Federation
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Sutcliffe's Buildings', designed by John Waugh and constructed by Ball & Bennett in 1892, at 19-25 Commercial Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

'Sutcliffe's Buildings' are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest commercial buildings in the Shire, and is highly important in demonstrating the first phase of development in Korumburra following the opening of the railway in 1891, which illustrates the optimistic outlook for the town's future at that time. It is also of interest for the association with the locally important businessman, John Sutcliffe, who also built the Austral Hotel in 1894. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is the superior example of Federation commercial design in the Shire which is notable for the unusual division of the segmental arched windows with a central pier. It is also notable as one of the first to be constructed in brick, and probably the earliest of only two examples in the Shire of a two storey terrace building. Although the values of the building are somewhat reduced by the loss of original fabric, the building remains the most prominent and important feature of the historic Commercial Street precinct. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

"Sutcliffe's Buildings" at 19-25 Commercial Street, Korumburra are a group of three double storey brick shops with residences above, in Federation style. On the upper floor, each shop has a centrally divided segmental arched window and a Dutch parapet pediment. The central shop is of double width and has semi-circular arched windows on either side, and its larger and higher central pediment (which originally contained the name and date of construction) has been removed. Some of the original parapet urns remain. The red brick facade is relieved with typical rendered bands and the piers separating the shops are deeply panelled and have scrolled cornice blocks.

No. 19 has been painted externally and the original straight verandah has been replaced with suspended awnings. None of the shopfronts are original, although No. 25 retains an early shopfront, probably from the inter-war period.

History

It is believed that "Sutcliffe's Buildings" were constructed by Ball & Bennett in 1891-92 for Mr John Sutcliffe, who purchased the site at the first Korumburra Land sales in 1889. It is presumed that the architect was John Waugh, who also designed the Austral Hotel for Mr Sutcliffe two years later. The completion of the buildings early in 1892 at a reputed cost of £2,000 does not appear to have been reported in local newspapers, although a brief report in the 26 April 1893 edition of the "Great Southern Advocate" advises that the Bank of Australasia had leased "one of Mr Sutcliffe's large shops in the principal street".

"Sutcliffe's Buildings" were amongst the first commercial buildings to be erected in Korumburra. At the time this building was built, Korumburra was just a fledgling settlement, and an early photograph shows the building surrounded by the remnants of the great forests that covered the township area before settlement.

Mr Sutcliffe was originally from Drouin and purchased several other sites in Korumburra during or soon after the first land sales, including the site of the Austral Hotel, which he later built in partnership with two other people. (see separate citation.)

"Sutcliffe's Buildings" was one of a small number of commercial buildings in Korumburra, which were constructed immediately following the opening the South Eastern Railway in 1891. The other surviving examples are the former Radovick's Hotel (1891), Foreman's Buildings (1891), Falconer's Building (1893), Austral Hotel (1894), and "Top of Town" shops (c.1894).

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that Sutcliffe's Buildings at 19-25 Commercial Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Commercial & Bridge Streets Heritage precinct.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. It would be desirable to reconstruct the original parapet detail, verandah and shopfronts. See Heritage Policy.

References

Bowden, K. (1970) 'Early Days of Korumburra'. p54 (photograph showing original verandah)

Great Southern Advocate. 26 April 1893

Lewis, M (1978) 'Australian Architectural Index'. Entries for Korumburra Shire.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Lynton House'

KOR-CO-073

73 Commercial Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1930

Style

Interwar Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former 'Lynton House' at 73 Radovick Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The former 'Lynton House' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it expresses the continued commercial development of Korumburra in the interwar years. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantial example of interwar commercial construction and a notable corner element to the Radovick Street entry, matching the two storey hotel opposite, which makes a distinctive and important contribution to the historic character of the commercial area of Korumburra. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

"Lynton House" at 73 Commercial Street, Korumburra is a two storey red brick commercial building with a strong octagonal oriole tower with a pyramidal roof surmounted by a flag pole. The street facades have deeply recessed arched metal framed fanlight windows above timber casements with a brick outer arch projecting into the high flat rendered parapet. Render string moulds are located

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

at the springing and sill levels. A lower two storey section is located at the rear where the street level falls steeply. The shopfronts are not original.

History

The exact date of "Lynton House" is not known, although it was probably constructed c.1930. The "Great Southern Star" reported on 1 January 1929 that the original timber shop on this site along with adjoining shops in Commercial Street were destroyed by fire and it is presumed that "Lynton House" was constructed sometime after this date.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, clothing etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former "Lynton House" at 73 Radovick Street, Korumburra be added to the schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Commercial & Radovick Street Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

'Great Southern Star'. 1 January 1929.

*Photo c.1930 hanging in foyer of Sentinel-Times office in Radovick Street, Korumburra.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Hotel (Former Radovick's Hotel)

KOR-CO-081

81 Commercial Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Osborne & Sons

Significant Dates

1890, c.1931

Style

Late Victorian and
interwar hotel

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra (former Radovick's) Hotel, originally constructed by Osborne & Sons in 1890 with later alterations and additions, at 81 Commercial Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra (former Radovick's) Hotel is of local historic and architectural significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it was the first hotel to be established in Korumburra and is one of a small group of buildings, which demonstrate the important first phase of development immediately after the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891. It is also important for its associations with Mr Antonio Radovick, who was influential in the early development of Korumburra. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, although now reconstructed in brick, it retains its original form and important role on a prominent corner in the streetscape, and expresses the second phase of development of sites where early buildings of timber were replaced by more substantial structures responding to changed community and construction standards. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Korumburra (former Radovick's) Hotel at 81 Commercial Street, Korumburra is a two storey brick hotel with a brick parapet and a two storey street verandah to two street frontages. Occupying a prominent corner site at the intersection with Radovick Street, the Hotel is an imposing element in the streetscape of Commercial Street.

The original hotel on this site was constructed of timber and early photographs show it with a verandah only to the Commercial Street elevation. It is not clear how much of the original fabric survives under the later additions, which were presumably carried out during the interwar period. The cast iron balustrade to the upper verandah was possibly recycled from the original building.

History

The Korumburra (former Radovick's) Hotel was originally constructed in timber by Osborne and Sons in 1890 for Mr Antonio Radovick. It was the first Hotel to be built in Korumburra, and one of the first commercial buildings in the township. The exact date of the substantial alterations that changed it to its present appearance is not known, though it possibly occurred after the sale of the Hotel on 26 November 1931.

Mr Radovick purchased the site of the hotel at the first Korumburra land sales, which were held over two days in January 1888. At the first sale he purchased allotments 23 and 25 in Commercial Street paying £122 for the former and £265 for the latter. At the second sale he paid £320 for allotment 24. He then owned three adjoining lots at the corner of Commercial Street and what is now known as Radovick Street.

After clearing the land, Mr Radovick made a successful application to the San Remo Licensing Court for a conditional licence to build a house for hotel purposes. The Court stipulated that it must be completed before the next sitting of the Court on 12 December 1890. After many difficulties due to the lack of formed roads and resources (For the timber supplies alone, a sawmill was brought by bullock dray from Drouin and set up in Mine Road near the railway crossing expressly for milling timber for the construction of the building), the building was finally completed on time and a victualler's licence was then granted.

Mr Radovick was active in the early development of Korumburra. He owned the Hotel until 1899, and during this time it was the venue for many public meetings and also for the first services of the Catholic Church in Korumburra. He purchased land in Guys Road, which he donated for the establishment of the Catholic Church. Radovick Street is named in his honour.

The hotel was one of a small number of commercial buildings in Korumburra, which were constructed immediately following the opening the South Eastern Railway in 1891. The other surviving examples are the former Foreman's Buildings (1891), Sutcliffe's Buildings (1892), Falconer's Building (1893), Austral Hotel (1894), and "Top of Town" shops (c.1894). Other early hotels in the Shire include the Royal Standard at Toora (1889), and McCartins (Commercial) at Leongatha (1891).

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

See Style

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 88)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra Hotel at 81 Commercial Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Commercial & Radovick Streets Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Advocate. 19 November 1931.

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.258-259

Bowden, Dr. K. (1970) 'Early Days of Korumburra'.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shop

KOR-CO-093

93 Commercial Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Late Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The shop, constructed c.1900, at 93 Commercial Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The shop at 93 Commercial Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest shops in Korumburra and demonstrates the early commercial development of the town. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is notable for retaining its original Victorian shopfront, which is the last known example in Korumburra and contributes to the historic character of Commercial Street. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

The shop at 93 Commercial Street, Korumburra is one of a pair of single storey hipped shops with a shared modern parapet and cantilevered verandah. It has an original Victorian timber recessed shopfront.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The exact date of the shop at 93 Commercial Street, Korumburra is not known. It is known that some of the earliest commercial buildings in Korumburra were constructed in this part of Commercial Street, which included the nearby Radovick's Hotel (1890) and Foremans Buildings (1891). It is likely that this shop is almost contemporary with these buildings, which suggest a probable construction date of between 1895-1900.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, Clothing etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the shop at 93 Commercial Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Commercial & Radovick Streets Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Foreman's Buildings

KOR-CO-097

97-101 Commercial Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

John Waugh

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1892

Style

Late Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Foreman's Buildings, designed by John Waugh and constructed in 1892, at 97-101 Commercial Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

Foreman's Buildings is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it is one of the oldest commercial buildings in the Shire and one of a small group of buildings, which illustrate the important initial phase of development in Korumburra immediately following the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the building at No. 97 is important as the most intact of the three original shops and retains its original Victorian parapet, which contributes to the historic character of Commercial Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Foreman's Buildings comprises three attached single storey Victorian brick shops. The façade of the building has been extensively altered and only No. 97 retains its original decorative parapet. None of the shop fronts or awnings are original. Some interior fabric appears to be original including the pressed metal ceilings.

History

It is believed that Foreman's Buildings were constructed in 1891-92 for W Foreman. It is possible that the building was designed by Melbourne architect, John Waugh, who also designed several other early commercial buildings in the town including Sutcliffe's buildings (1891) and the Austral Hotel (1894), both for John Sutcliffe. A tender notice placed by Mr Waugh in the 1 August 1891 edition of the "Australian Building and Construction News" advised that tenders had been let for the construction of 3 shops in Korumburra.

Mr Foreman purchased Crown Allotments 19 and 20, Section 2 in the Township of Korumburra at the first Korumburra land sales held over two days in January, 1888. The first business to operate were: a newspaper office; a jeweller and musician; 'The Colliery Store'; and a mixed business and barber's shop.

Foreman's Buildings is one of a small number of commercial buildings in Korumburra, which were constructed immediately following the opening the South Eastern Railway in 1891. The other surviving examples are the former Radovick's Hotel (1891), Sutcliffe's Buildings (1892), Falconer's Building (1893), Austral Hotel (1894), and "Top of Town" shops (c.1894).

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that Foreman's Buildings at 97-101 Commercial Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place or as part of the Commercial and Radovick Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Titles.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to restore or reconstruct the original verandah to all three shops and the original parapets to Nos. 99-101 using No. 97 and early photographs as a guide. See Heritage Policy.

References

Lewis, M. (1978) 'Australian Architectural Index'. Entries for Korumburra Shire.

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. (*photographs)

Bowden, Dr K. (1970) 'Early Days of Korumburra'.

*Korumburra Historical Society has early photographs

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-GO-016

16 Gordon Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1910

Style

Federation
Residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1910, at 16 Gordon Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 16 Gordon Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the quality of the detailing illustrates the development and prosperity of Korumburra during the Federation period. (AHC criteria - A.4, C.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an unusual interpretation of the Federation style with a notable octagonal front bay below a flying gable roof, which is unique within the Shire. (AHC criteria - E.1 and F.1)

Description

The dwelling at 16 Gordon Street, Korumburra is a Federation hip and gable residence, which is notable for the projecting gable placed centrally. This is in an unusual octagonal form below a battened flying gable end. Return verandahs with broken pitches are located on both sides of the projecting bay.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The exact date of the dwelling at 16 Gordon Street, Korumburra is not known. The style would suggest a construction date of c.1910.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 16 Gordon Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Shire Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Joseph's Catholic Church

KOR-GU-004A

4 Guys Road
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

PJ O'Connor

Contractor

Cunningham & Smith

Significant Dates

1939

Style

Interwar Gothic
Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, designed by PJ O'Connor and constructed by Cunningham and Smith in 1939 at 4 Guys Road, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

St. Joseph's Catholic Church is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is an integral component of the Catholic Church complex and was the culmination of a building program that began with the construction of the Presbytery in 1911, which demonstrates the important role of the Catholic Church in the development of Korumburra and its district. As the substantial second church on the site, it expresses the continuing importance and development of the Catholic faith in the region. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, occupying a prominent site at one of the highest points in the town, it is a local landmark and is perhaps the most important element in the Korumburra Catholic Church complex. Designed by noted Church architect, PJ O'Connor, it is the most significant example of interwar church building in the Shire. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it remains the focal place for the Catholic congregation of the Korumburra parish. (AHC

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

criterion - G.1

Description

Dominating the ridge overlooking the town, St. Joseph's Catholic Church at 4 Guys Road, Korumburra is a substantial red brick interwar Gothic church with a steep unglazed terra cotta tiled roof. It has a square tower at the south east corner and a central direct entry from the south front below a decorative architrave surmounted by a large three part window with vertical tracery. The nave has no aisles and the windows are paired between brick buttresses. Rendered dressings to the windows, door and buttress steps relieve the massive brick form. The sacristy is contained in a small wing to the rear east. The apse is octagonal and the timber lined roof is supported by timber king post collar tie trusses with large fretted brackets.

History

St Joseph's Catholic Church was opened and dedicated on 10 December, 1939 by Archbishop Mannix. Designed by the noted Church architect, PJ O'Connor of Melbourne, it was constructed by local builders, Cunningham & Smith, for a total cost of just over £6,000, of which over £2,400 had been raised by a local appeal and donations.

This site of the present Church was originally purchased at a cost of £57 by Mr Antonio Radovick on behalf of the Catholic Church in 1894, and was registered in the names of Archbishop Carr, Rev. J. Daly and Mr Radovick. The present Church replaced the first timber Church that was opened and dedicated to St Joseph on this site on 28 April, 1895 by Archbishop Carr.

The new Church was the culmination of a building program that commenced in 1911 with the construction of the adjacent Presbytery, followed by the Good Samaritan Convent and St Joseph's School, both constructed in 1914. These buildings now form one of two significant Catholic Church complexes in the Shire; the other is situated in Ogilvy Street, Leongatha. (see separate citations)

PJ O'Connor designed many buildings for the Catholic Church in Victoria during the interwar and postwar years. A notable example of his work is St Mary's Star of the Sea Convent at Flinders Naval Base (HMAS Cerberus), which is on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

St Lawrence's Catholic Church, Leongatha

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Joseph's Catholic School at 4 Guys Road, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual site with internal controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.102-103

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St. Joseph's Catholic Presbytery

KOR-GU-004B

4 Guys Road
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Patrick Poer

Contractor

Mr Doherty

Significant Dates

1911

Style

Federation Bungalow

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St. Joseph's Catholic Presbytery designed by Patrick Poer and constructed by Mr Doherty in 1911 at 4 Guys Road, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

St. Joseph's Catholic Presbytery is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically and socially, constructed in 1911 it was the first building to be erected as part of an ambitious program that culminated in the building of the new Church in 1939, and demonstrates the important role of the Catholic Church in the development of Korumburra and its district. That a substantial new Presbytery was erected so soon after the first demonstrates the importance of the Church to the Korumburra community at that time. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an integral part of the Catholic Church complex in Guys Road, and is also notable as a locally important example of Federation bungalow style, which can be compared with the presbytery at Leongatha. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St. Joseph's Catholic Presbytery at 4 Guys Road, Korumburra is a substantial red brick Federation bungalow with an unglazed half hipped terra cotta tiled roof with projecting gables and a verandah on three sides. Other notable elements include:

- The substantial turned verandah posts with neck moulds and bracket capitals.
- Terra cotta ridge cresting and cross finials.
- Massively corbelled and tabbed chimneys.
- Battened ends to half hips.

It forms part of the Catholic Church precinct in Guys Road that also includes the adjacent St Joseph's Church (1939), Good Samaritan Convent (1914), and St Joseph's Catholic School (1914). (see separate citations.)

History

The foundation stone for St Joseph's Catholic Presbytery was laid by Dean Phelan V.G. on 5 March 1911. The architect was Partrick Poer of Melbourne, and the contract valued at £1,350 was awarded to Mr Doherty. The Great Southern Advocate reported that:

"The plans provide for a substantial edifice on the hill alongside St Joseph's Church and, in addition to the purpose for which it is erected, will prove a handsome addition and improvement to the town.

The building of the Presbytery, as well as the school and convent was initially discussed during a visit by Archbishop Carr to Korumburra in March 1909. After meeting with the Parishioners, Archbishop Carr decided that a Presbytery could be built in the church grounds, and also agreed that a school could be established, when funds were available, on two recently acquired adjacent allotments.

This Presbytery replaced the original weatherboard Presbytery built in 1902 and was the first stage of an ambitious building program that also included the new Convent and School constructed in 1914 and culminated in the construction of the new Church in 1939. (see separate citations)

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institution

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Leongatha Catholic Presbytery
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Joseph's Catholic Presbytery at 4 Guys Road, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Church and School Precinct Heritage area in Guys Road and Bridge Street.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Great Southern Advocate. 1 December 1910

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.110-111

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Good Samaritan Catholic Convent

KOR-GU-004C

4 Guys Road
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Mr R Harper

Contractor

Mr Firth

Significant Dates

1914

Style

Federation
Bungalow School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Good Samaritan Convent, designed by Mr Harper and constructed by Mr Firth in 1914, at 4 Guys Road, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Good Samaritan Convent is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically and socially, along with the adjacent school, it was the second stage of the ambitious building program by the Catholic Church that culminated in the new Church in 1939. It therefore demonstrates the important role of the Catholic congregation in the development of Korumburra and its district, and has important connections with the adjacent St Joseph's School. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare and substantially intact example of Federation bungalow design applied to a school building, and is an integral part of the Korumburra Catholic Church complex. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Good Samaritan Convent at 4 Guys Road, Korumburra, built in 1914, is a small, simple Federation domestic scale convent with red brick walls with an upper section frieze, an iron hip roof and a projecting gable distinguished by a blind Gothic bow window with an inset rendered cross. It forms part of the Catholic Church complex, and is related to the adjacent Presbytery and Convent School.

History

The Good Samaritan Convent was opened on 28 June, 1914 by Archbishop Carr after the foundation stone had been laid by him on 5 October of the previous year. The architect was Mr R Harper, and the builder was Mr Firth of Wonthaggi. The adjacent St Joseph's Catholic School was opened on the same day. (see separate citation.)

The building of the convent and school was initially discussed during a visit by Archbishop Carr to Korumburra in March 1909. After meeting with the Parishioners, Archbishop Carr decided that a presbytery could be built in the church grounds in Guys Road, and also agreed that a school could be established on two recently acquired adjacent allotments at the corner of Bridge Street when funds were available.

Consequently, the Presbytery was constructed in 1911 (see separate citation) and at a meeting of parishioners held in October 1912, a decision was made to proceed with the establishment of the school and convent. A committee was formed and over the next twelve months raised sufficient money to seek tenders by 20 September 1913. The Sisters of the Good Samaritan Community first arrived at the convent on 11 July 1914 and teaching commenced in the school on the following Monday morning, 14 July 1914.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Leongatha Catholic Convent
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that Good Samaritan Convent, constructed 1914 at 4 Guys Road, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Church and School Precinct Heritage area in Guys Road and Bridge Street.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra.' pp.110-11

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-GU-047

47 Guys Road
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Late Victorian
Symmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1900, at 47 Guys Road, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 47 Guys Road, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it is one of a number of dwellings that demonstrate the early pattern of development in Korumburra along key thoroughfares such as Radovick Street and Guys Road. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a well detailed late Victorian villa demonstrating many of the characteristics of the period that contributes to the historic residential character of the Radovick Street and Guys Road area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 47 Guys Road, Korumburra is a double fronted symmetrical late Victorian timber villa with a rear projecting hip and a bullnose return verandah. Notable elements include:

- Brick chimneys with rendered mouldings.
- Paired double hung front windows with elaborate architraves.
- A deep cast iron verandah frieze with fan brackets.
- Bracketed eaves.
- Turned verandah posts.
- Typical central steps to verandah with slate treads.
- Plain weatherboards to the front where blocked boards might have been expected.

History

The exact date of the dwelling at 47 Guys Road, Korumburra is not known. However, given the design, location and the nature of surrounding development, it is likely was constructed c.1900.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 47 Guys Road, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street Heritage Overlay area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Civic + Commercial

KOR-HO1

Commercial and Bridge Streets,
Korumburra

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1891-1939

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra Civic + Commercial heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at 23-33 & 24-34 Bridge Street, and 1-25 Commercial Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra Civic + Commercial heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is a cohesive late nineteenth and early twentieth century precinct that includes some of the earliest and most important civic and commercial buildings in Korumburra and is notable for its ability to illustrate the significant development that occurred in the two decades following the opening of the Railway in 1891 and the establishment of the coal industry. Later buildings demonstrate the continuing importance of this area as the civic and commercial heart of Korumburra. (AHC criteria A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is one of the most cohesive late Victorian and Federation commercial precincts in the Shire and makes a highly important contribution to the historic character and identity of Korumburra. The scale and quality of the buildings expresses the early importance of this area as the civic and commercial heart of Korumburra. (AHC criterion E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

On this basis, the following places contribute to the significance of the precinct:

- 23, 24, 25, 33 and 34 Bridge Street (Refer individual citations)
- 5-9, 15, and 19-25 Commercial Street (Refer individual citations)

Description

The Commercial and Bridge Street Heritage Precinct includes the following properties:

- 23-33 & 24-34 Bridge Street (inclusive)
- 1-25 Commercial Street (inclusive)

Bridge Street runs along one of the main ridge lines in Korumburra and the intersection with Commercial Street occurs at one of the highest points in the township. Commercial Street is level for a brief section then falls steeply as it continues toward the intersection with Radovick Street.

Building styles represent the main periods of development with a particular emphasis upon late Victorian and Federation architecture. The precinct is notable for both the scale of key buildings as well as their brick construction: Most early buildings in the Shire were single storey weatherboard structures and few were constructed in brick.

Examples include the "Top of the Town Shops" and the Austral Hotel in Bridge Street, while Sutcliffe's Buildings in Commercial Street are probably the best Federation shops in the Shire. Also in Commercial Street are an interesting group of single storey Federation shops, as well as an interwar bank designed in an austere style with Egyptian influences, which re-inforces the predominant scale as well as providing an interesting stylistic contrast.

Other notable buildings include the former Post & Telegraph office in Bridge Street, which is one of the most outstanding examples in the Shire of the Queen Anne style, while the facade of the Masonic Temple directly opposite is a locally rare application of art deco moderne detailing upon what is otherwise a simple Federation Hall. The Victorian villa at 23 Bridge Street, although altered, remains one of the best examples of its style in the Shire.

As a result of the topography, the key buildings in this precinct are visually dominant within the context of Korumburra. The position of Sutcliffe's Buildings near the crest of the hill in Commercial Street emphasises their already imposing presence in the streetscape when approached from the west, in much the same way as the "Top of the Town", the former Post Office and the Austral Hotel command the view when approached from the east along Mine Road. With the exception of the non-commercial buildings, the setbacks from the frontage (and often the side as well) are usually zero. The building scale ranges from one to two stories.

The streetscape elements in the public domain are varied. Concrete is the predominant footpath and kerb & channel material, while paving bricks have been used as part of the traffic calming devices at the intersection of the two streets. There is some low semi-formal planting at the intersection, but trees are otherwise not an important element in the streetscape.

History

The township of Korumburra was initially reserved as Crown Land to prevent selection in the early 1880s. Following the completion of the survey of the South Eastern Railway Line, the survey of Korumburra township was completed in 1887 on behalf of the Lands Department by John Lardner.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The first Korumburra land sales for allotments in Commercial Street between Radovick and King Streets, and in Station Street facing the railway ground were held in January 1888. The balance of land on the south side of Commercial Street was sold in February 1888 while the first lots in Bridge Street were sold in the following year and in subsequent sales held in various years up to 1900.

The establishment of the township followed the discovery of coal in the 1870s, and in 1890 the Minister of Mines ordered that a drill be brought from Kilcunda to sink exploratory bores. These bores confirmed that very valuable coal reserves existed in the area and resulted in great interest from businessmen and miners. The opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891, and its extension to the Coal Creek Mine in 1892 facilitated development and between 1892 and 1894 it is estimated that more than 46 syndicates or companies applied for mining leases in and around Korumburra.

Consequently, Korumburra grew rapidly and, in the ten years from 1891 to 1901, increased in population from 120 to over 2,400 (by comparison, the population of Leongatha at this time was about 600). This extraordinary period of growth is illustrated by Sutcliffe's buildings at 19-25 Commercial Street (constructed in 1892), the Austral Hotel (1894), the "Top of the Town" shops (c.1894) and the shops at 7-13 Commercial Street. The first Bank of Australia was erected in 1901 on a site adjacent to the Austral Hotel, but was demolished in the 1980s. The continuing development of the precinct into the interwar period is demonstrated by the former CBC bank at 15 Commercial Street, constructed in 1939.

The pre-eminence of Korumburra at the beginning of the 20th century is perhaps best illustrated by the imposing new Post & Telegraph office designed by the Public Works Department and erected in 1904 at the corner of Bridge Street and Mine Road on part of land set aside for public purposes when the town was originally surveyed. It was adjacent to the first Court House, erected in 1899, which was relocated to Coal Creek Heritage Village in 1969 and replaced by the present court complex. The present police station replaced the first office and residence erected c.1897.

Other early buildings within the precinct include the Masonic Lodge, originally constructed in 1905 and extended in the interwar period, while the early desirability of Bridge Street as a residential address is illustrated by the Victorian villa at 23 Bridge Street, which was designed and erected by a local architect, Mr RA Kelly (who also designed the Korumburra Church of England Manse) for a local businessperson, Mr Lamberton.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Mining, Transport & Communications,
Commercial Development

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra Civic + Commercial heritage precinct be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description.

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) "The History of the Shire of Korumburra"
Great Southern Advocate – 1904 & 1905 Editions

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Residential

KOR-HO2

Queen, Radovick and Victoria Streets,
and Guys Road
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1950

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra Residential heritage precinct, comprising the properties at 47 & 48 Guys Road, 28-44 Queen Street, 17, 31-63 and 18-70 Radovick Street, and 1A-13, 19, 25, 27 and 18-26 Victoria Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra Residential heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is important for its ability to illustrate the significant growth and prosperity of Korumburra during the Victorian and Federation periods, as well as the continuing role of Radovick Street during the interwar period as the pre-eminent residential area in Korumburra. (AHC criteria A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the most intact early residential precinct in the Shire and makes a significant contribution to the historic character and identity of Korumburra. The precinct is notable for the consistent streetscapes, which comprise dwellings of individual significance as well as contributory dwellings from the Victorian era until the interwar period. It is enhanced by mature trees in the street and some private gardens. (AHC criterion E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

On this basis, the following properties contribute to the significance of the precinct:

- 47 & 48 Guys Road
- 27 (odd), and 28-44 (even) Queen Street (inclusive)
- 17, 31-41, 47-63 (odd) and 18-48, 52-56, and 60-70 (even) Radovick Street (inclusive)
- 1A-13, 19, 25, 27 (odd) and 18-26 (even) Victoria Street (inclusive)

Description

The Korumburra Residential heritage precinct in Korumburra includes the following properties:

- 47 & 48 Guys Road
- 27 and 28-44 Queen Street (inclusive)
- 17, 31-63 and 18-70 Radovick Street (inclusive)
- 1A-13, 19, 25, 27 and 18-26 Victoria Street (inclusive)

Radovick Street runs from Commercial Street at its northern end, through to Guys Road at the south, and runs along the hillside that falls away from Bridge Road, situated on the ridge, with properties on the east side occupying the higher ground. Victoria, Queen and William Streets intersect Radovick at right angles, being part of the original grid of streets laid out by Lardner in 1887 to the south of Commercial and are parallel to it.

This precinct is almost exclusively residential and the various building styles represented demonstrate the desirability of this area over a long period and create streetscapes of great consistency. The area is predominantly comprised of late Victorian and Federation cottages and villas, which include some of the best examples of these styles of dwellings in the Shire. Some examples include the late Victorian villas at 31, 33 & 53 Radovick Street, and 47 Guys Road. Interwar dwellings are well represented with a number of notable examples including the residences at 26 Radovick Street, 9, 18 & 20 Victoria Street, and the group opposite Coleman Park in Queen Street.

The most outstanding house in the precinct (and one of the best in the Shire) in terms of its size, style and position is "Braeside" at 52 Radovick Street. It is a large transitional Victorian/Federation residence and its position at the crest of the hill in Radovick Street emphasises its already imposing presence in the streetscape when approached from both directions and makes it visible from many vantage points in the town. The three mature Norfolk Island Pines in the garden further distinguish the "landmark" status of this site.

Streets are either fully or partly constructed. Concrete is the predominant footpath and kerb & channel material. Radovick Street has mature street trees comprising Ash species along the east side, and Plantanus species along the west. Ash species are also found in some of the other streets. Coleman Park, which includes the handsome WW1 Soldier's memorial and entrance gates, enhances the amenity of Queen Street.

History

The township of Korumburra was initially reserved as Crown Land to prevent selection in the early 1880s. Following the completion of the survey of the South Eastern Railway Line, the survey of Korumburra township was completed in 1887 on behalf of the Lands Department by John Lardner.

The first Korumburra land sales for allotments in Commercial Street between Radovick and King Streets, and in Station Street facing the railway ground were held in January 1888. Land in

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Radovick Street was first offered for sale between 1889 and 1893. Land in Victoria and Queen Streets to the east of Radovick Streets was sold in the early 1890s, while land to the west was not offered for sale until around 1900.

The establishment of the township followed the discovery of coal in the 1870s, and in 1890 the Minister of Mines ordered that a drill be brought from Kilcunda to sink exploratory bores. These bores confirmed that very valuable coal reserves existed in the area and resulted in great interest from businessmen and miners. Between 1892 and 1894 it is estimated that more than 46 syndicates or companies applied for mining leases in and around Korumburra. The opportunity for development was further boosted by the completion of the South Eastern Railway to Korumburra in 1891, and its extension to the main Coal Creek mine in 1892. As a result, Korumburra grew rapidly and, in the ten years from 1891 to 1901, increased in population from 120 to over 2,400.

The pattern of development in the area reflects both the sequence of land sales, and the rapid development of Korumburra in its early years. Examples of early development in the area are found at 1A Victoria Street, and at 28 & 30 Radovick Street, while interwar dwellings tend to be found in Victoria and Queen Streets west of Radovick Street.

The high proportion of dwellings from the late Victorian and Federation era throughout the area demonstrates the intensity of development during this period. Finally, the relative prosperity of the era and desirability of Radovick Street and parts of the adjacent streets as a residential address is perhaps best demonstrated by "Braeside" at No. 52, erected c.1895 by James Edwards, which was later owned by Peter Hudson, one of the directors of the Austral Coal mine. The desirability of the area is also demonstrated by the quality of many of the villas such as those at Nos. 22, 31, 33 & 53 Radovick Street, 47 Guys Road, and 18-22 Victoria Street, which are among the best examples of their style in the Shire.

This area continued to be a popular address into the interwar years and beyond as demonstrated by the residence at 26 Radovick Street, and the villas in Queen Street facing Coleman Park.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Mining, Commercial Enterprise, Transport & Communications

Comparative Examples

The Korumburra Residential Precinct is unique within the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra Residential heritage precinct in Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description.

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

White, J. (1988) "The History of the Shire of Korumburra"
Great Southern Advocate. Various editions 1890-1910.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Church + Residential

KOR-HO3

Bridge & Queen Streets, and Guys Road
Korumburra

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1939

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Church & Residential heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at 1-7 Bridge Street, 4-48 Guys Road, and 1-15 Queen Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra Church & Residential heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the collection of ecclesiastical buildings demonstrates the continuing development of Korumburra during the interwar period and is important to its ability to illustrate its importance as a regional centre for worship within the Shire. The precinct also includes groups of houses such as the early workers cottages in Queen Street, which demonstrate early residential development within the town and the influence of the coal mining industry. (AHC criteria A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is notable for the collection of ecclesiastical buildings associated with two major faiths that are the focus of the precinct, which is unique within the Shire. The precinct also contains intact groups of housing, which illustrate two key development phases during the Victorian and interwar periods. (AHC criterion E.1)

On this basis, the following places contribute to the significance of the precinct:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- 1-7 Bridge Street (Refer individual citations)
- 4A, 4B + 4C Guys Road (Refer individual citations)
- 1-15 (odd), and 2-10 (even) Queen Street

Description

The Korumburra Church & Residential heritage precinct includes the following properties:

- 1-9 Bridge Street (inclusive)
- 4A, 4B and 4C Guys Road
- 1-15 Queen Street (inclusive)

Bridge Street runs north-south along one of the main ridgelines in Korumburra and the intersection with Guys Road (which continues to the west) and Princes Street (which continues to the east) occurs at one of the highest points in the township. Guys Road falls steeply to the west as it continues toward the intersection with Radovick Street. Princes Street is level before falling steeply to the west.

The Precinct has as its focus the Anglican and Catholic Churches and their associated buildings, which are complemented by the historic context provided by the surrounding residential areas.

.The Catholic Church complex is one of two in the Shire, the other being at Ogilvy Street in Leongatha, which comprises a set of complementary buildings including the Church, Presbytery, Convent and School. With the exception of the Church, which was constructed in 1939, the other Catholic Church buildings were constructed in the Federation period. The Church is the largest and best example of interwar ecclesiastical architecture in the Shire, and its traditional position at the top of the hill in Guys Road emphasises its already imposing presence in the streetscape and makes it visible from many directions.

The Anglican complex includes the Church, constructed in 1927, that occupies a key site at the intersection of Bridge and Queen Streets. The Parish Hall in Bridge Street and the Manse in Queen Street, both adjoin the Church and are built in styles that reflect the austerity and functionality of the postwar years.

The ecclesiastical buildings are surrounded by residential areas, which include dwellings from the late Victorian to the interwar period. However, the historic expression of many areas have been compromised by unsympathetic later development. The most intact groups of houses exist in Queen Street (although there are isolated examples in Bridge and Princes Street and Guys Road), which includes the group of three modest late Victorian workers cottages to the south of the Anglican Manse in Queen Street at Nos. 9-15 that were almost certainly built at the same time and by the same builder.

The setbacks range from the relatively close frontage and side setbacks for both the Anglican Church buildings and the residential properties to the large setbacks of the Catholic Church and Presbytery, which create something of a plaza in front of these buildings. Streets are either fully or semi made with concrete as the predominant footpath and kerb & channel material. There are significant street trees in Guys Road comprising Elms on the north side, and a combination of Ash and Planes on the south.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The township of Korumburra was initially reserved as Crown Land to prevent selection in the early 1880s. Following the completion of the survey of the Great Southern Railway Line, the survey of Korumburra township was completed in 1887 on behalf of the Lands Department by John Lardner.

The first Korumburra land sales for allotments in Commercial Street between Radovick and King Streets, and in Station Street facing the railway ground were held in January 1888. Land in Queen Street, and on the north side of Guys Road and the west side of Bridge Street between Victoria Street and Guys Road was first offered for sale in 1892. Other land in the area on the west side of Bridge Street south of James Street and on the south side of Guys Road and Princes Street was not offered until after 1900.

The establishment of the township followed the discovery of coal in the 1870s, and in 1890 the Minister of Mines ordered that a drill be brought from Kilcunda to sink exploratory bores. These bores confirmed that very valuable coal reserves existed in the area and resulted in great interest from businessmen and miners. The opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891, and its extension to the Coal Creek Mine in 1892 facilitated development, and between 1892 and 1894 it is estimated that more than 46 syndicates or companies applied for mining leases in and around Korumburra.

The Korumburra Church and Residential precinct forms part of an area of the town that historically developed along Bridge Street and around the Catholic Church complex. It reflects the sequence of early land sales in Korumburra, as well as the key development phases during the Victorian and Interwar periods, which illustrate the influence of key industries such as coal mining and the butter factory upon the development of the town.

Antonio Radovick purchased the current site of the Catholic Church in 1892 and the first church was erected there three years later. The Presbytery was added in 1911, and then the Convent and School were built in 1914. Finally, the new brick Church was constructed in 1939.

The St Paul's Anglican Church was constructed in 1893 on a site in Queen Street, near the intersection with Radovick Street. The present site was purchased in 1907 and a Rectory was constructed in the same year, with the new Church being added in 1927. The old Rectory was removed to 44 Queen Street to allow the construction of a new residence in the 1950s, and the Parish Hall was constructed in 1955.

Early housing is found within precinct also includes groups of houses such as the early workers cottages in Queen Street, which demonstrate early residential development within the town and the influence of the coal mining industry.

Thematic Context

Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Mining, Transport & Communications,
Government & Community Institutions

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the Korumburra Church + Residential heritage precinct in Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) "The History of the Shire of Korumburra"
Great Southern Advocate – 1904 & 1905 Editions

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Radovick + Commercial

KOR-HO4

Commercial and Radovick Streets
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1950

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra Radovick + Commercial heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at 55-81 Commercial Street, and 1-13 Radovick Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra Radovick + Commercial heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it was one of two early commercial precincts that developed in Korumburra, and is important for its ability to illustrate the development of Korumburra from soon after the first land sales until the interwar period. The early importance of this area is demonstrated by buildings such as the Falconer's Buildings and the former Radovick's Hotel, while later buildings demonstrate the redevelopment that occurred in the interwar years. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is notable for the Federation and interwar streetscapes, which are distinguished by individually important buildings such as 'Lynton House' and the former State Bank, that demonstrate the prosperity of Korumburra during the first half of the twentieth century. (AHC criterion - E.1)

On this basis, the following properties contribute to the significance of the precinct:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- 55-81 Commercial Street (odd numbers only - inclusive)
- 1-13 Radovick Street (odd numbers only - inclusive)

Description

The Korumburra Radovick + Commercial heritage precinct includes the following properties:

- 55-81 Commercial Street (odd numbers only - inclusive)
- 1-13 Radovick Street (odd numbers only - inclusive)

Commercial Street is the main street of Korumburra and the intersection with Radovick Street occurs approximately midway along its length, which is identified by key buildings on each corner; "Lynton House", an interwar building with corner tower, and the Korumburra Hotel, with its imposing two level verandah along both frontages.

Most buildings date from the interwar period, and are built to the street frontage with roofs concealed behind parapets. The precinct also contains the former Comfort Station for Women, which is designed to be viewed from two elevations and demonstrates modern influences. The former Falconer building in Radovick Street includes a notable Victorian era parapet.

History

The township of Korumburra was initially reserved as Crown Land to prevent selection in the early 1880s. Following the completion of the survey of the Great Southern Railway Line, the survey of Korumburra township was completed in 1887 by John Lardner on behalf of the Lands Department.

The establishment of the township followed the discovery of coal in the 1870s, and in 1890 the Minister of Mines ordered that a drill be brought from Kilcunda to sink exploratory bores. These bores confirmed that very valuable coal reserves existed in the area and resulted in great interest from businessmen and miners. The opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891, and its extension to the Coal Creek Mine in 1892 facilitated development, and between 1892 and 1894 it is estimated that more than 46 syndicates or companies applied for mining leases in and around Korumburra.

The first Korumburra land sales for allotments in Commercial Street between Radovick and King Streets, and in Station Street facing the railway ground were held over two days in January 1888. It was at these sales that Anthony Radovick purchased the site of the present Korumburra hotel; at the first sale he purchased allotments 23 and 25 in Commercial Street paying £122 for the former and £265 for the latter. At the second sale he paid £320 for allotment 24. He then owned three adjoining lots at the corner of Commercial Street and what is now known as Radovick Street. The Hotel was constructed in the following year.

The construction of the Hotel led to the development of a cluster of commercial buildings around this intersection, which included Neil Falconer's building at 13 Radovick Street in 1893 and the State Bank of Victoria at 5 Radovick Street in 1905. At the same time, a second commercial precinct was emerging at the north end of Commercial Street around the intersection with Bridge Street, and White (1988) describes the rivalry between these two areas, which was demonstrated by the decision of the Public Works Department to site the new Post Office in Bridge Street. This led to an opposing deputation that sought, unsuccessfully, in 1903 to have it constructed in Radovick Street, which they believed was becoming the business centre of town.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The area continued to develop into the interwar period. In 1929, a fire destroyed four shops on the opposite corner to the Hotel facing Commercial Street. These were replaced by the existing buildings, which includes "Lynton House". In 1944, the Public Works Department designed and constructed in the new Comfort Station for Women adjacent to the State Bank, which had been extensively modernised four years previously.

Thematic Context

Mining, Transport & Communications,
Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Comparative Examples

LE-HO4

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra Radovick + Commercial heritage precinct in Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra.'
Great Southern Advocate. 13 September 1917 & various editions 1900-1955

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Strzelecki Memorial

◀OR-KOWA-STRZ

Korumburra-Warragul Road
(Cnr. Old Bena-Korumburra Road)
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Mr Horsfall

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1927

Style

Interwar Monument

Statement of Significance

What is Important?

The Strzelecki Memorial at Korumburra, designed by Mr Horsfall and constructed in 1927 at Korumburra-Warragul Road, Korumburra.

Why is it Important?

The Strzelecki Memorial at Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town and district of Korumburra.

Historically, it is important as one of a series of similar memorials that were erected in 1927 at various sites throughout Gippsland, including Mirboo North and Leongatha, to commemorate the exploration of Gippsland by Sir Paul Edmund Strzelecki. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the largest of the three Strzelecki memorials erected in the Shire. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Strzelecki Memorial at Korumburra is located in a triangle at the intersection of the Old Bena Korumburra Road and Warragul Road. It is a simple roughly constructed tapered square column of split bluestone pitcher quoins and coursed bluestone rubble on a square base, with battered sides and a pyramidal top. A bronze plaque on the east side commemorates Strzelecki's passing near this place in May 1840; "Count Strzelecki, first explorer, South Gippsland passed this spot May 1840. Erected 1927".

History

The Strzelecki Memorial at Korumburra was officially unveiled by the Governor, Lord Somers, on 9 April 1927. Designed by the Korumburra Shire Engineer, Mr Horsfall, it was one of seven erected throughout Gippsland; the others were at Heyfield, Loy Yang, Koornalla, Mirboo North, Leongatha and Corinella. The first memorial was unveiled by the Governor at Benambra on 4 April 1927, and the last at Corinella on 9 April. The two other memorials in the Shire at Mirboo North and Leongatha were erected on the same day as Korumburra (see separate citations).

The memorial was erected in honour of Paul Edmund Strzelecki who in May 1840 was the first European explorer to cross Gippsland from east to west through what would be later become known as the Strzelecki Ranges. Described by Collett (1994) as ".. a cultivated and charming gentleman with scientific interests, and bearer of the self-awarded title 'Count'", he was not, however, the first European explorer to 'discover' Gippsland; that honour belongs to Angus McMillan who came to the area near Bairnsdale in January 1840 and later established a homestead on Avon River.

Strzelecki named the area "Gipps Land" in honour of the Governor, and his reports of the area along with McMillan's cattle station led to the settlement of Gippsland from two different directions - the settlement of north and central Gippsland by McMillan's followers from the north, via Omeo, and the settlement of South Gippsland via Port Albert by 'The Gipps Land Company' and others to follow. However, it took nearly 35 years for the heavily timbered area the Macarthur-Strzelecki Party explored to be settled by selectors after 1875.

The erection of the cairns throughout Gippsland was a project initiated by the Historical Memorials Committee. This Committee comprised individuals from the Education Department, Railways, Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Lands Department, Tourist Board, and the Town Planning Committee. Sir James Barrett was chairman, with CR Long as treasurer, and Chas Daley as secretary.

In March 1926 the Committee sent a circular to all Schools and Local Government authorities on the routes followed by two pioneer European explorers, Paul Edmund Strzelecki and Angus McMillan. The circular suggested that suitable monuments be erected to commemorate the journey by these two people.

Following receipt of the circular, the Korumburra Shire President, Cr. Umbers, convened a public meeting on 11 November, 1926 to discuss the proposal. A committee was elected and at a subsequent meeting it was decided to raise funds by donations and the sale of suitably inscribed buttons. A total of £95 was raised by these means, which more than covered the eventual cost of the memorial of £89/17/-.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South
Gippsland

Explorers by Land

Comparative Examples

Leongatha Strzelecki Memorial
Mirboo North Strzelecki Memorial
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra Strzelecki Memorial be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The memorial and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 2m.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve memorial and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

- Collett, B (1994) 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon' pp. 33-34
Great Southern Advocate. 10 February & 14 April 1927
White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire Of Korumburra.' p.33.
Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994.' p.183

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Baptist Church

KOR-MI-CH

Mine Road
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Jervis & Ormerod

Contractor

Mr Faulkner (Neil
Falconer?)

Significant Dates

1895

Style

Federation
Carpenter Gothic
Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra Baptist Church, designed by Jervis and Ormerod and constructed by Mr Faulkner in 1895, at Mine Road, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra Baptist Church is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is important as the first Baptist Church to be built in the Shire, and is thought to be the only early Baptist Church still extant. It is therefore highly significant in demonstrating the early development of this Church in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an interesting example of Federation Carpenter Gothic style, which includes unusual detailing not found elsewhere in the Shire such as the treatment of the main front with its panelled projections. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The design of the Korumburra Baptist Church is based on the simple 45 degree Gothic weatherboard nave with lancet windows decorated with geometric leadlight. The building is distinguished by the design of the skillion half hip porch and the unusual splayed semi-tower above it. These are clad in cement sheet with cover strips set out in a panelled design with diagonal elements and contain small Gothic windows and a Gothic lancet panel in the "tower". The porch and tower are roofed with terra cotta shingles with bracketed eaves. The tower is finished with a three sided cone in the same profile as the nave roof.

Given the the original date of construction and the lack of similar features on the main structure, the very distinctive design of the porch and "tower" suggests that they may have been added at a later date, possibly the inter war period.

There are substantial later additions to the rear. There is no fence.

History

The Korumburra Baptist Church was completed on 13 January, 1895 to the design of Jervis & Ormerod, architects, and the first anniversary of the Church was reported in the "Great Southern Advocate" on 4 June, 1896. "The History of the Shire of Korumburra" by Joseph White lists the builder as Mr Faulkner, though this may be a corruption of the surname of Neil Falconer, the local contractor who first established his business in Korumburra c.1893 and is known to have built several churches and public buildings in the area.

The site of the church was originally part of Crown Allotment 33, Section 4 in the township of Korumburra that was purchased by Stephen Greenslades for £40 at the Korumburra Land Sales in 1888. Mr Greenslades then subdivided this lot into three parts and one of these was purchased by the Baptist Church representatives and registered in the names of Robert Reid, Thos. Jackson and Robert Joseph Harvey on 28 August, 1894. In 1905, Mr Reid's name was removed and by 1931 the Baptist Union of Victoria were registered as proprietors.

The church was the first Baptist Church to be built in the Shire, and is the only one remaining from the early period of settlement and development. The Outtrim Baptist Church was built in 1897 and then destroyed by fire, while a later church at Jumbunna is thought to have been moved to Wonthaggi after it closed. Baptist services in other areas such as Bena, Kongwak and Kardella South were often held in local halls, or in church buildings shared with other faiths.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra Baptist Church, Mine Road, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.101-102
Great Southern Advocate. 4 June, 1896

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

**Korumburra Infant School (former)
Korumburra State School No. 3077**

KOR-MI-PS

Mine Road
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

GW Watson

Contractor

Neil Falconer

Significant Dates

1913

Style

Infant School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Infant School of the Korumburra State School No. 3077, designed by George William Watson and constructed by Neil Falconer in 1913, at Mine Road, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The former Infant School of the Korumburra State School No. 3077 is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically and socially, it was the first of only three Infant Schools erected within the Gippsland region, which illustrate the change in educational philosophy during the early years of the twentieth century toward the provision of buildings to serve the particular needs of very young children. It is also one of four key public buildings erected by the Public Works Department, which demonstrate the importance of Korumburra during the Federation period when it was the largest and most prosperous town in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the only example in the Shire of a standard design Infant School, which is locally notable as the largest and most architecturally resolved of the schools constructed in the Shire during the Federation period, and the only one constructed in brick. It is also important for its association with GW Watson, Chief Public Works Architect from 1910-15. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Infant School of the Korumburra State School constructed in 1913 is the only example in the Shire of the 'pavilion style', a standard Edwardian design adopted by the Education Department for Infant Schools constructed between 1907-15.

It is based on a substantial red brick half hip/half gable structure with a terra cotta tiled roof, serving as a central hall, which is flanked at the east and south ends by smaller half gable and hip combinations. There is a transverse half gable structure to the west. The main hall, now the library, has tied timbered trusses and a diagonally panelled board ceiling. Class rooms are located to the north (Mine Road) and the east under connecting transverse half hip projecting bays. A built in corridor links the elements across the south side. Other notable elements include:

- Roughcast banded chimneys with terracotta pots.
- Cast iron roof plumbing.
- A rendered dado band and window sills and heads.
- Grouped single double hung and hopper windows to classrooms

Externally, the building appears to be substantially intact with the exception of the octagonal-plan domed ventilators, once located on the main roof ridge, which have been removed.

The former Infant School forms part of a complex of buildings that also includes the former Korumburra South School to the west (see separate Citation), and a later complex of buildings surrounding a quadrangle of buildings to the south. The site is heavily landscaped with medium sized trees between the Infant building and Mine Road.

History

The Infant School at the Korumburra State School No. 3077 was completed on 25 January 1913 at a cost of £5,504/12/9 and was officially opened by the Director of Education, Frank Tate, on March 6 of that year. The Infant School was based on a standard design by the Chief Architect of the Department, George William Watson, which was originally used at Kew in 1909, and then repeated at eleven other Schools erected between 1911 and 1914. It was constructed by local builder Neil Falconer.

Following the Fink Commission (1899), investigations into kindergarten conditions in Victorian schools were undertaken on behalf of the Education Department by Miss Eva Hooper who was a lecturer with the London School Board. On the basis of Miss Hooper's recommendations, a total of 53 Infant Schools were erected in Victoria between 1901 and 1939. Heritage Victoria (1998) observes how the Infant Schools were:

".. testimony to a new ambition. They were buildings whose exteriors were less important than the function of the interior spaces...The provision of schools designed for the particular needs of very small children was a new phenomenon in Victoria. A greater emphasis was placed on hygiene, lighting and ventilation. Greater consideration was given to the way school buildings might contribute to teaching practice, particularly in developing the child's aesthetic sense."

Following the opening, Mr Tate arranged for Carlo Catani (who at the time was a Government landscape architect and is perhaps best known for his scheme for the St Kilda foreshore) to plan a landscaping scheme in conjunction with the Shire Engineer AR A'Beckett as the local consultant. The detail of this Scheme is unknown and it is not known whether any of his recommended plantings have survived.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The opening of the Infant School at Korumburra brought an end to years of inadequate school facilities in Korumburra, and was to serve the town well into the postwar years. The present site of the Korumburra State School was gazetted on 3 June 1892 and the first school on this site opened in June 1895 in a building that had been relocated from Clunes. Prior to this, the school had operated from two temporary sites; the first opened in January 1891 on a site in Bridge Street in a building constructed by parents; and the second which opened in January 1892 in the old Korumburra Mechanics Institute in Station Street (now the site of the former Butter Factory).

The early temporary schools were woefully inadequate in providing suitable accommodation for the ever increasing number of schoolchildren that were a consequence of the rapid development of Korumburra during the Federation period, and the former Clunes School was soon to prove inadequate as well. Despite being extended in 1901, and modified again in later years, the former Clunes School was experiencing acute overcrowding by 1909.

By the end of 1911 a persistent campaign led by the newly created School Committee was successful in gaining assurance from the Education Department that a new school would be built. Consequently tenders were called on 24 January 1912 for the construction of a new brick Infant School as well as renovation to the Clunes building. The Infant School was the last of four key public buildings erected in Korumburra by the Public Works Department during the Federation period, which also included the Court House (1899), Post & Telegraph Office (1904) and Railway Station (1907). (see separate Citations)

The Clunes building was eventually demolished between 1985 and 1990. Also demolished in 1990 were the Sloyd Room erected in 1927, the former Kardella South Primary School that had been moved to the site in 1956, and the 'Bristol' Room added in 1952. These buildings were replaced by the modern complex that now surrounds the quadrangle to the south of the 1913 Infant School.

From 1920 the School included a Higher Elementary Section, which became a High School in 1954. The High School eventually relocated to its own site at the end of 1957.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

The Korumburra State School 1913 Infant Room is unique within the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra State School 1913 Infant Building and former Korumburra South School at Mine Road, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The 1913 Infant Building, the former Korumburra South School and all the land between these buildings and Mine Road.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

- Burchell, Lawrence (1999) 'Infant Schools' pp. 12-13, 41-47 & 65-66
Heritage Victoria (INHERIT - Issue 4 Summer 1998) 'Inspired schools for youngest students'
Walls, W. (1991) 'Where Have the Years Gone?: 100 years of S.S. No. 3077 1891 - 1991'. pp.3-15, 30-32
White, J. (1989) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra' . pp. 154 & 156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra South State School (former)

KOR-MI-PS2

Mine Road
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1903, 1947

Style

Federation one
room school

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Korumburra South State School, designed by the Public Works Department in 1903 and relocated to the present site in 1947, at Mine Road, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The former Korumburra South State School is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra and district.

Historically, the former Korumburra South State School is one of the oldest one-room school buildings in the Shire. The closure and relocation of the School to Korumburra in 1946-47 demonstrates the increasing centralization of primary education in the Shire, which occurred in the postwar period, and the continuing expansion and change that occurred on this site. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the former Korumburra South State School is of interest as a substantially intact Federation weatherboard classroom of standard design. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Korumburra South State School is a single room school building located close to James Street. It is a typical weatherboard gable structure with a triple bank of double hung and hopper windows slightly off centre in the end elevation, which in this case faces north rather than south, the normal orientation.

History

The building from Korumburra South State School No. 3435 was moved to this site in August 1947 and opened for classes in June of the following year. This building was originally opened on a site in what was then known as the Strzelecki Village Settlement in 1903, and was closed in 1946 as a result of falling enrolments.

The former Korumburra South State School was one of two school buildings relocated to the Korumburra State School, which demonstrated the increasing centralization of schools to larger or 'consolidated' sites in the post war period. This was due to a number of factors, primarily improvements in roads and the increasing use of private motor transport, which meant that students could travel longer distances to attend school. The other relocated school came from Kardella South in 1956 - this building was demolished in 1990.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra State School 1913 Infant Building and former Korumburra South School at Mine Road, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The 1913 Infant Building, the former Korumburra South School and all the land between these buildings and Mine Road.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy

References

Walls, W. (1991) 'Where Have the Years Gone?: 100 years of S.S. No. 3077 1891 - 1991'. pp. 3-15, 30-32

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra.' pp.154-156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St. Paul's Church of England

KOR-QU-003

3 Queen Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Gawler & Drummond

Contractor

AJ Frongerud

Significant Dates

1927

Style

Interwar Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Paul's Church of England, designed by Gawler & Drummond and constructed by AJ Frongerud in 1927, at 3 Queen Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

St Paul's Church of England is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it demonstrates the important phase of development of the Anglican Church in Korumburra during the interwar period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, it remains the centre of Anglican congregation in Korumburra. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a modest example of Interwar Gothic influenced design with a fine interior featuring tuck pointed brickwork, stained glass windows and timber detail. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Paul's Anglican Church, Korumburra is a simple buttressed brick single gable structure with an octagonal apse and a squat buttressed tower. The roof is of corrugated iron. Other notable elements include:

- The projecting north bay with a rose window above.
- Tuck pointed face brick interior walls and arches.
- Panelled fibrous cement panelled ceiling and timber scissors trussed.
- Stained glass memorial and rose windows and original light fittings.

History

The foundation Stone of St Paul's Church of England was laid on 26 March 1927 and the new Church was opened and dedicated by Bishop Cranswick, Bishop of Gippsland on 3 September 1927. This followed the approval of the design by Melbourne architects Gawler & Drummond (who also designed the Anglican Churches at Loch in 1926 and Nyora in 1930) in April 1925 and the awarding of the tender to AJ Frongerud.

The present church replaced the first Anglican Church that was erected in another site in Queen Street on Crown Allotment 44, Section 3 in the Korumburra Township at about the same time the first minister appointed to the parish in 1894. It was a wooden building and seated about 150.

In 1907, the site of the present Church at the corner of Bridge Street was purchased from JS Yorath, and the first building to be erected was the Rectory, which was opened in 1908. In the 1950s, the original Rectory was relocated to 44 Queen Street (see separate citation) to allow the construction of the brick Rectory that exists today.

Following the construction of the new Church adjacent to the Rectory in 1927, the old Church was then used as the Parish Hall. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1933, then rebuilt, and finally burnt to ground on 15 December 1951. After the loss of the old hall, the new Parish Hall was built at the rear of the Church in Bridge Street at a cost of over £10,000. (see separate citation)

The tower at the side of the Church was completed and dedicated on 11 April, 1962 at a cost of £2,500. The clock was a gift from Mrs. M Harris, and the illuminated cross was purchased with part of the legacy from the Brett family.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Paul's Anglican Church at 3 Queen Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.104-107 (*photographs)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-QU-028

28-30 Queen Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1910

Style

Federation
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1915, at 28-30 Queen Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 28-30 Queen Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it is part of a group of dwellings in Queen Street and the surrounding area that demonstrate the early residential development of Korumburra. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior and relatively intact example of a Federation Asymmetrical Villa that makes a notable contribution to the historic character of Queen Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The dwelling at No 28-30 Queen Street, Korumburra is a substantial Federation Queen Anne style house with a high hipped roof, projecting front and side gables and a contiguous return verandah. Notable elements include:

- A terra cotta tiled roof with ridge gablets and scroll finials.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- Box bay windows with casement and hopper combination with tiled hoods.
- The wall body, which in roughcast with weatherboard dados.
- Battened roughcast gablets.
- Plain roughcast chimneys.

The front picket fence is of recent construction, but is reasonably sympathetic.

History

The exact date of the dwelling at 28-30 Queen Street Korumburra is not known. The architectural style suggests that it was constructed c.1915.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 28-30 Queen Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street & Environs Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. An appropriate colour scheme would enhance appearance. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Church of England Rectory

KOR-QU-044

44 Queen Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

RA Kelly

Contractor

RA Kelly

Significant Dates

1908

Style

Transitional
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Church of England Rectory, designed and constructed by RA Kelly in 1908, at 44 Queen Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The former Church of England Rectory at 44 Queen Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it demonstrates the early development of the Anglican Church in Korumburra. It was the first purpose-built Anglican Rectory erected in Korumburra, and is the oldest still in existence within the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example of a substantially intact Transitional villa that contributes to the historic character of Queen Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Anglican Rectory at 44 Queen Street, Korumburra appears to be a transitional Victorian/Federation symmetrical double fronted hip and valley house, with a return verandah and entry on the west side and two single full height double hung windows at the front. The convex return verandah has a new roof structure, but the stop chamfered posts may be original. The complex Federation fret brackets have replaced the original timber valance shown in early photographs. There is evidence of former paired eaves brackets, and the projecting front roof gable end is sheeted in shingle weatherboards. This element, along with the projecting side gable, originally had a gable end frame, together with a finial.

The balustrade to the elevated verandah also appears to be relatively new.

History

The Church of England Rectory was opened and dedicated on 15 July, 1908 by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Pain, the first Bishop of the Diocese. It was originally located at the opposite end of Queen Street, adjacent to St Paul's Church of England, and was relocated to its present site to allow the construction of the present brick Rectory on that site.

The original site of the Rectory had been purchased by the Anglican Church Trustees in 1907 from JS Yorath, and tenders were subsequently invited for the construction of the Rectory at a cost of £800 to the design of RA Kelly, a local architect and undertaker. £500 of this cost was donated by Mr Yorath, while the balance came from other donations and church funds.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Church of England Rectory at 44 Queen Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street & Environs Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.105 (*photograph)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial

KOR-QU-WW1

Coleman Park
Queen Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

RV Courtney

Contractor

GB Edwards

Significant Dates

1922

Style

War memorial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial, designed by RV Courtney and constructed by GB Edwards in 1922 in Bridge Street and later moved to Coleman Park in Queen Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the major memorial in the former Shire of Korumburra dedicated to the soldiers who served in the First World War and demonstrates the impact of the War upon the district. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, it is an important regional focus of Anzac Day, and demonstrates the importance placed upon the erection of a suitable memorial by local communities. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, the scale and quality of design make it the finest World War 1 memorial in the Shire. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Korumburra World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial in Coleman Park, Korumburra is a Tuscan column formed of stacked Pymont sandstone drums standing on a low square sandstone pedestal with radiating stub walls and bollards on a two step plinth and linked to the pedestal with bronze chains and trims. The dedications are engraved in black on granite panels on each side of the pedestal. The column is surmounted by a bronze scrolled finial which contains a mounting for a light (now missing).

The memorial is distinguished from other similar memorials in the Shire by the scale and quality of its design.

History

The Korumburra World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial was unveiled by Brigadier General Elliott on 14 October, 1922. Designed by RV Courtney and constructed by GB Edwards, it was originally located at the intersection of Bridge and Commercial Streets and was moved to the present site to allow for road widening works in about 1970.

Following the conclusion of the First World War there was keen debate in the Shire of Korumburra about the most fitting way to recognise and commemorate the memory of the soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice during that conflict. At several meetings held during 1918 and 1919, different schemes including an Avenue of Honour, a Memorial Hall, a Hospital and a monument were all discussed.

At one stage during a Council meeting in May, 1919, the Shire received a deputation from the local branch of the Returned Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmans Imperial League of Australia, which asked that the decision be deferred until a referendum of ratepayers had been held. The Council decided at first to hold the referendum, however, this motion was later defeated on a technicality. Following this, Council finally decided to proceed with the construction of a monument at Korumburra, however, the debate did not end there; the first proposed site at the corner of Radovick and Commercial Streets met with strong public opposition and, after hearing a deputation of local residents, Council eventually decided agree to change the site to the intersection of Bridge and Commercial Streets.

Each former Shire took a different approach to the establishment of their World War 1 memorials, with the earliest examples being the Honour Avenues that were established as early as 1917 in Welshpool and 1918 in Leongatha. The Korumburra World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial was one of the first monuments to be erected and most others followed in the following few years, although Toora was erected as late as 1939. More elaborate memorials such as the Leongatha Memorial Hall and Shire Offices and the Mirboo North Memorial Higher Elementary School were constructed by the mid 1920s.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institution

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra World War 1 Soldier's Memorial be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the memorial and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m including all of the land between the memorial and Queen Street.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain memorial and site context. It would be desirable to restore the light. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp. 34-35.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Comfort Station for Women

KOR-RA-003

3 Radovick Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Public Works
Department

Significant Dates

1944

Style

Interwar Art Deco
Public Convenience

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra Comfort Station for Women, designed and constructed in 1944 by the Public Works Department, at 3 Radovick Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra Comfort Station for Women is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically and socially, the quality of the design and prominent location of the facility on one of Korumburra's main commercial streets illustrates prevailing attitudes to the provision of separate public conveniences for women in the pre-World War 2 period (AHC criterion A.4 and C.1)

Aesthetically, it is a well resolved interwar public building, which is notable as a locally rare example that features progressive Moderne influences such as the stepped pylon at the south west corner. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Korumburra Comfort Station for Women at 3 Radovick Street, Korumburra is a cream brick single storey moderne structure with a high parapet concealing its skillion roof. At the southwest corner is a rendered brick pylon in stepped art deco style bearing the sign, "Comfort Station", in characteristically simple upper case lettering. The building has been converted from a women's only facility to cater for both sexes, but the present doors and some interior detail appear to be original. The windows are closely spaced double hung. Stylistically, the building is related to the adjacent State Bank, which was renovated in 1940.

An "historic" verandah in faux Victorian style has recently been added, which detracts from the character and stark simplicity of the original design.

History

The Korumburra Comfort Station for Women was completed in September 1944. Designed and constructed by the Public Works Department, the cost of the facility was £1,500 of which £500 was provided by a State Government grant with the balance paid by Council. Mrs EE Harrision was appointed as the first attendant and cleaner in October 1944 at a salary of £3 per week. The facility was later converted for use by both sexes, and a verandah was added in the 1980s.

The Korumburra Council meeting of 19 May 1943 included two motions in relation to public conveniences; one that the public lavatory at the Shire Hall would be opened at 8am and locked up at 5pm daily, and a second that a report be prepared on a suitable site for a further public sanitary convenience in Korumburra. A report was duly received at the June meeting of Council, which resolved to purchase land in Radovick Street from Mr AF Broughton for use as a ladies lavatory and rest rooms. It was further resolved that the cost of the new facility would be charged to all Ridings on the "basis of Shire valuations" and that "eventually the public lavatory at the Shire Hall be reserved for the use of men only".

The Public Works Department subsequently advised in October, 1943 that the Minister had approved an allocation of £200 for the construction of a comfort station for women, which was later increased to £500. Accordingly, Council resolved to agree to the proposal of the PWD for the construction of the facility at an estimated cost of £1,500. The Council contribution was apportioned in lots of £267 to Korumburra, Arawata and Jumbunna, and £100 to Poowong and Jeetho.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra Comfort Station for Women at 3 Radovick Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conserve and maintain original building and site context. It would be desirable to remove the inappropriate later verandah and, if cover over entries is required, to replace it with stylistically more appropriate canopies. The most simple form would be flat concrete, either cantilevered or carried on circular steel posts. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Korumburra Council Minute Book No. 9. May 1943 - October, 1944.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

State Savings Bank of Victoria (former)

KOR-RA-005

5 Radovick Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Sydney Smith & Ogg
(1902)

Contractor

Neil Falconer (1902)

Significant Dates

1902 & 1940

Style

Federation &
Interwar Bank

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former State Savings Bank of Victoria, designed by Sydney, Smith & Ogg and constructed by Neil Falconer in 1902 and altered in 1940, at 5 Radovick Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The former State Savings Bank of Victoria at 5 Radovick Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, the building demonstrates the early development of Radovick Street as an important part of the commercial precinct in Korumburra. It is also of interest for its association with the locally important builder and contractor, Mr Neil Falconer. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, although the significance of the building is diminished by the loss of the original art nouveau façade, the present building is nonetheless of interest as an example of interwar eclectic design favouring Egyptian motifs, and contributes to the historic character of Radovick Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former State Savings Bank at 5 Radovick Street, Korumburra is a two storey brick bank, plainly rendered and on a brick plinth, with references to Egyptian motifs in the palm/papyrus like decoration of the capitals to the four piers of the façade. The façade has a wide central panel with two upper windows flanked by narrower panels at the sides with single windows. On the ground floor, the entry is in the north panel with a small bracketed canopy. The ground floor windows surrounded by rendered architraves, have lower fixed panels and upper elements with diagonally crossed steel glazing bars.

The piers support a blocking course with cornice capped by a simple solid parapet with a wide, flat triangular pediment bearing the date 1940, presumed to be that date of the alteration.

The residence is a single storey element at the rear and south side.

History

The Korumburra Branch of the State Savings Bank of Victoria was opened on 16 June, 1902 after the building had been completed earlier that month by local contractor, Neil Falconer. At the time of its opening it was the major branch of the Bank between Lang Lang and Alberton. It is believed that the architect was Sydney, Smith & Ogg who designed a number of similar banks at this time. Extensive alterations were carried out in 1940, which changed it to its present appearance. The bank was closed in the 1980s and the building is now used as offices.

The State Bank was one of a cluster of early commercial buildings that developed in proximity to the first major commercial building in Korumburra, Radovick's Hotel, which was constructed at the corner of Commercial Street in 1889. A second area developed at the north end of Commercial Street around the intersection with Bridge Street. White (1998) describes the rivalry between these two areas, which was demonstrated by the decision of the Public Works Department to site the new Post Office in Bridge Street. This led to an opposing deputation that sought, unsuccessfully, in 1903 to have it constructed in Radovick Street, which they believed was becoming the business centre of town.

This site was sold in the first Korumburra land sales in 1888 as Allotment 29 of Section 3 to Charles Kirkwood of Healesville for £61. He died on 18 April, 1892 and the property was transferred to Charles, William and Ernest Kirkwood who then sold the site to the State Savings Bank of Victoria in 1901.

Neil Falconer was a local builder who constructed and designed many private and public buildings in Korumburra and surrounding districts during the Federation period. He was the contractor for the Post Offices at Korumburra (1904) and Leongatha (1906), and Churches at Leongatha (1901) and Arawatta (1910). His business was conducted from the building at 13 Radovick Street. (see separate citation)

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Banking Profession and Bank Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former State Savings Bank of Victoria at 5 Radovick Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.220
Great Southern Advocate. 5 & 16 June, 1902

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Falconer Building

KOR-RA-013

13 Radovick Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

unknown

Contractor

Neil Falconer

Significant Dates

1893

Style

Late Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Falconer's Building, constructed by Neil Falconer in 1893 at 13 Radovick Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

Falconer's Building is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the building is one of the oldest commercial buildings in Korumburra and demonstrates the important initial phase of development in Korumburra after the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891. It is also of interest for its association with the locally important builder and contractor, Mr Neil Falconer, who was one of the most prolific and important builders in the Shire in the period up until the First World War. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior and relatively intact example of a late Victorian/Federation shop with a notable parapet design for the region. It makes a notable contribution to the historic character of the Radovick Street precinct. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Falconer's Building at 13 Radovick Street, Korumburra is a single storey brick shop with a corrugated iron gable roof, a straight profile street verandah and a rendered brick parapet with a central pediment surmounted by a segmental cornice, scrolls and a spherical urn. The pediment is carried on piers from the verandah level and the straight sides of the parapet have side piers and a moulded capping.

The shopfront may date from the interwar period, but the brick side piers and stall and the verandah are recent.

History

It is believed that Falconer's Building was constructed in 1893 for local builder and contractor, Mr Neil Falconer, as his own business premises. It is assumed that Mr Falconer constructed the building.

Mr Falconer was employed as the contractor for many early public buildings in Korumburra and the surrounding districts. Other surviving examples of his work include the Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office (1904), former Korumburra State Savings Bank (1905), Korumburra Masonic Temple (1905), Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office (1906) and the Arawata Union Church (1910). (see separate citations) His last major commission was the construction of the Korumburra Primary School Infant Room in 1913 and he left the district shortly after the completion of this building.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Other

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetteer (HSG 91)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Falconer Building at 13 Radovick Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-RA-031

31 Radovick Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1910

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1915, at 31 Radovick Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 31 Radovick Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is part of a group of dwellings in Radovick Street that demonstrate the early residential development of Korumburra. The quality of the detailing demonstrates prosperity and development of Korumburra during the Federation period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior and relatively intact example of a Federation Villa that makes a notable contribution to the historic character of the Radovick Street residential area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The house at 31 Radovick Street, Korumburra is a Federation hip and gable villa with a separate return verandah. It is of weatherboard walls with the original corrugated iron roof over-sheeted in aluminium tiles. Notable elements include:

- The corbelled brick chimneys, now painted.
- The heavy gable end frames and finials.
- The separate straight return verandah with quatrefoil fretted arched valances.
- The simple diagonally crossed verandah balustrade (may not be original).

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 31 Radovick Street was constructed c.1915.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 31 Radovick Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-RA-033

33 Radovick Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1900, at 33 Radovick Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 33 Radovick Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it is part of a group of dwellings in Radovick Street that demonstrate the early residential development of Korumburra. The quality of the detailing demonstrates prosperity and development of Korumburra during the Federation period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior and relatively intact example of a Late Victorian Asymmetrical Villa that makes a notable contribution to the historic character of the Radovick Street residential area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 33 Radovick Street, Korumburra is a late Victorian asymmetrical villa with a projecting bay with a further octagonal full height bay extending at the front. It has a corrugated iron roof and false ashlar (block fronted) weatherboards at the front and a bullnose front verandah. Other notable elements include:

- Corbelled brick chimneys with a diagonal course below the cornice.
- Heavily decorated eaves with paired brackets and "cricket bat" moulds.
- Moulded dentils below the verandah gutter board.
- Turned verandah posts (probably not original).
- Pressed metal hoods over the octagonal bay windows.
- Heavily moulded architraves and bracketed sills to the single double hung windows.
- A wide door casing with panelled door, side-lights and strong cornice.

The dwelling is substantially intact, although it is probable that cast iron decoration to the verandah has been removed, and the verandah posts appear to have been replaced. The brick front fence although of fine design is not in character.

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 33 Radovick Street, Korumburra was constructed c.1900.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 33 Radovick Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Braeside'

KOR-RA-052

52-54 Radovick Street
Korumburra

Significance

Local 1

Designer

FW Turton

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1899

Style

Transitional
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Braeside', designed by FW Turton and constructed in 1899, at 50-52 Radovick Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

'Braeside' at 50-52 Radovick Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest dwellings in Radovick Street. It demonstrates the prosperity of Korumburra during the Federation period and the early importance of Radovick Street as a prestigious residential address. It is also of interest for its associations with important local people such as Peter Hudson. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is perhaps the best example in the Shire of a Transitional villa, which is notable for the unique interpretation of the style and its relatively large scale. It is distinguished further by other details such as the lack of symmetry in the front elevation, and the clear storey lighting, which is the only known example in the Shire. It is the 'jewel in the crown' of the Radovick Street heritage precinct and the setting is enhanced by the mature Norfolk Island Pine trees which are local landmarks. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

"Braeside" at 52 Radovick Street, Korumburra is a large single storey weatherboard Transitional villa with a flat topped hip roof surmounted by a small hipped clear storey lantern, which lights a traverse internal hallway. It has an asymmetrical front with three, three-part double hung windows and a large and elaborate recessed door case with sidelights between the left side windows.

A wide bullnose verandah crosses the front of the house and returns to a projecting hip at the north side. This is intersected by a slightly projecting bullnose gablet opposite the entry door. The northern room, accessed from the end of the hall is a large billiard room. Other notable elements include:

- Corbelled and tabbed brick chimneys.
- Exposed rafter ends.
- Paired turned verandah posts and the Edwardian cast iron frieze and timber brackets.
- The elaborate arched hallway and original bell pulls.
- Substantial convex pressed metal (?) cornice in the billiard room.

The front fence, though sympathetic, is not original. There are three large Norfolk Island pines in the front garden area, which were presumably planted at the time that the house was built.

History

It is believed that "Braeside" was constructed in 1899 for Mr James Edwards. The architect was FW Turton from Ballarat who placed a notice on 4 February, 1899 which sought tenders for the "...erection of 9 roomed WB villa for Mr J. Edwards, solicitor, Korumburra."

Mr Edwards was the second son of Francis Edwards and was born and educated in Ballarat, which would explain his choice of architect. Upon his arrival in Korumburra, he went into partnership with Mr Wilkie, but apparently only lived in the house for a short time before departing for South Africa. His two brothers also settled in Gippsland: Elder brother, John Edwards, constructed a dwelling known as "Aberfeldie", which is similar in style to "Braeside" and is situated on the Wonthaggi-Loch Road in the Bass Coast Shire. A younger brother, Albert R Edwards settled at a property known as "Ulambie" at Kongwak.

It is believed that a later owner was Mr Peter Hudson, who was a Manager of the Austral/Black Diamond Coal Mine, as well as a Korumburra Shire Councillor for a number of years.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 93)

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Braeside" at 50-52 Radovick Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street heritage precinct.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy

References

Lewis, M. (1980) 'Australian Architectural Index'. Entries for Korumburra Shire.
Great Southern Advocate. Editions for 1899, 1900, 1901

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-ST-017

17 Station Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1907

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1907, at 17 Station Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 17 Station Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it illustrates the development that occurred in Station Street opposite the new Korumburra Railway Station. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a basic Victorian asymmetrical villa, which is nonetheless notable as the only example in the Shire constructed in brick. By its rarity, it demonstrates how the isolation of the Shire led to difficulties in obtaining building materials that were common elsewhere. It contributes to the historic character of Station Street. (AHC criteria - B.2, E.1 and F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The house at 17 Station Street, Korumburra is a simple brick Victorian asymmetrical hip and valley villa built to the side street boundary and with a projecting bay and bullnose verandah at the front. It has single double hung windows and a panelled front door with sidelights. The verandah is supported by a single turned post, probably not original. The front fence is reasonably sympathetic.

It is the only known example of this type of dwelling constructed in brick in Korumburra, and the Shire. It is possible that bricks for the construction

History

The exact date of the house at 17 Station Street is not known. However, given its brick construction and siting opposite the Korumburra Railway Station, constructed in similar red brick in 1907, it is possible that it was constructed at around the same period.

It is known that Richard Grant Scott purchased Allotments 3 & 4 in Station Street for £156 at the Korumburra land sales held on 13 and 20 March, 1888. A General Store and Coffee Palace was built in 1889 on part of this site before the present brick dwelling was built. (Bowden, 1970)

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 17 Station Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Bowden, Dr. K. (1970) 'Early Days of Korumburra'. p.22

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Butter Factory complex (former) (Burra Foods)

KOR-ST-BU

40-45 Station Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1909, c.1950, 1967

Style

Interwar & postwar
industrial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Korumburra Butter Factory complex, constructed in stages between 1909 and 1974, at 40-45 Station Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The former Korumburra Butter Factory complex is of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it was reputed to be at one time the largest butter factory in the Southern Hemisphere and demonstrates the importance of dairying in the South Gippsland region, as well as the importance of the region itself to the State and National economy. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Description

The former Korumburra Butter Factory comprises a complex of brick, weatherboard and corrugated iron buildings that appear to date from the interwar to postwar periods. It is possible that some earlier fabric may be concealed behind later additions. The size of the complex, the three distinctive chimney stacks and its location on one of the highest points in the town result in an imposing presence, which makes the Factory something of a local landmark that contributes to the identity of Korumburra.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Note: Further detailed investigation is required to determine the sequence of development of the surviving buildings and how much early fabric, particularly from the first stages of development still survives.

History

The first Korumburra Butter Factory was opened on this site on 27 August, 1900 and a new brick factory was opened in November 1909. In 1915, the company began trading in dairy and farm products and a storeroom was built to accommodate this.

The factory was progressively extended and enlarged over the years. During the war, new buildings were constructed to produce milk powders for sale to the Army and others and by the 1950s it was reputedly the largest factory in Southern Hemisphere.

In the 1960s, the company merged with a number of smaller factories in the area including Kongwak in 1963 and later Dumbalk to form Korumburra Dairy Products Ltd. At the same time, the Leongatha Butter Factory had merged with Fish Creek to form South Gippsland Dairy Products Ltd. Eventually, these two companies merged to form South Gippsland Milk Industries (SGMI) and, following this, further alterations to the Korumburra factory were made in 1967 at a cost of \$500,000.

SGMI was taken over by Murray Goulburn Ltd and production at Korumburra was ceased in 1972 and moved to Leongatha. The site is now used by Burra Foods.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 36)

Recommendations

It would be desirable to:

- undertake more detailed analysis of the surviving buildings on the site to establish the date and sequence of construction, and then re-assess the significance of the place.
- erect interpretive signage at the frontage of the site, which explains the historic development of the factory.

References

White, J. 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. 1988 p.192

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Korumburra Railway Station complex

KOR-ST-RS

Station Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

State (VHR 1571)

Designer

Charles Norman

Contractor

G Vincent

Significant Dates

1906-07

Style

Federation Queen
Anne Railway Station

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Korumburra Railway Station complex, designed by Charles Norman and constructed by G Vincent in 1906, at Station Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The Korumburra Railway Station complex is historically and aesthetically significant to the State of Victoria, and is of local social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

It is historically significant as an important element of the Great Southern Railway and for its role as a marshalling point for goods trains that faced steep descents in both directions, as the junction for lines from local coal mines and as the starting point for other branch services. In a local sense, it demonstrates the early significance of Korumburra that, at the time, was the largest and most important town in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the most outstanding station building and the largest complex in the Shire and demonstrates the importance of Korumburra as the major station on the South Eastern Railway. It is a significant and a rare example of a station building in Queen Anne style. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

Socially, it played an important role in the development of the Korumburra community and is an

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

important part of the identity of the town. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Note: The Korumburra Railway Station complex is also included on the Victorian Heritage Register as VHR 1571)

Description

The Korumburra Railway Complex at Station Street, Korumburra, built in 1907, comprises a four-track carriageway with the principal station and other buildings located to the north and the goods shed to the south east of the area. A further track passes the goods shed via a more recent covered area.

The complex occupies an elevated site on an embankment between Commercial Street and Station Street. Access is via Station Street from a raised double-sided ramp.

The station is a long low structure in Queen Anne style of red brick with rendered bands sitting on a split and margined basalt base. The main building has a terra cotta hipped tiled roof with large groups of chimneys with corbelled tops and panelled roughcast shafts. The roof has terra cotta cresting and finials with two small vent gablets and two larger gable ends facing the street. The gable end over the entry is actually false, having a rendered parapet with Lombardic detailing concealing a raised low pitched corrugated iron roof providing a clear storey to the entry. The other is stepped and detailed in roughcast panels. The roof overhang has a roughcast cove. The entry at the ticket window section has a slab floor in coloured stones with a central diamond motif.

All of the openings have segmental arches with a string mould carried over them as a hood mould. The windows to the front have brick reveals and the entry has dressed basalt pylons. The openings to the platform have basalt quoins. To either side of the main section there are lower parapeted sections with similar wall treatments, at the down side, for storage and lamp room, etc., on the up side the waiting room and toilets.

Three gables project towards the platform side, with each containing windows above the eaves line. The platform, which is constructed of timber with a bitumen surface, is covered by a steel cantilever verandah for the length of the main building.

Further to the "up" side of the main building is the van goods shed, which is a smaller rectangular building in similar hipped style and detail to the main building. Further along the platform is a small corrugated iron gable structure with a small platform verandah. The signal box was formerly at the down side end of the platform. A gabled corrugated iron works depot building is sited against Station Street to the west.

The goods shed is at the south east of the complex and is a typical corrugated iron gabled shed with wide eaves over the loading platform. A gabled weatherboard staff residence is at the down side between the former signal box and the road.

History

The Korumburra Railway Station was designed by Charles Norman and constructed by G Vincent in 1906. It was the first and largest brick station to be erected on the South Eastern Railway and demonstrated the importance of Korumburra at that time.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Transport and Communication

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR 1571)
Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 1)
South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage
Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Korumburra Railway Station complex at Station Street, Korumburra be retained in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: As existing.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant fabric and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Advocate.
Heritage Victoria Citation VHR H1571

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-VI-001A

1A Victoria Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1895

Style

Late Victorian
Cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1895, at 1A Victoria Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The house at 1A Victoria Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it demonstrates the important early phase of development of Korumburra that followed the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a late Victorian cottage of unique design that contributes to the historic character of the Victoria Street residential area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The house at 1A Victoria Street, Korumburra is in the form of a Victorian cottage with a steep pitched transverse roof and verandah facing the street. A projecting gable in similar form extends a considerable length to the street boundary, which is now built up considerably (about 1.5m) above the floor level of the building, resulting in the building appearing to be half buried below the street level. A single corbelled brick double chimney extends from the ridge line at roughly the centre of

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

the transverse gable. A straight verandah extends around the internal sides of the L formed by the two gables.

The transverse section has pairs of panel doors and double hung windows. This, with the central location of the fireplaces suggests that the two sections were originally separate dwellings. The addition has a casement window and a much more recent door. The verandah has original turned posts and a recent cast aluminium frieze.

A superficial analysis suggests that the original building was two small adjacent dwellings with a shared chimney stack and that the projecting wing was added from the street boundary across the end of the first building, but a closer physical inspection is required to confirm its actual pattern of development.

History

It is believed that the original part of the dwelling at 1A Victoria Street, Korumburra was constructed c.1895, with later additions.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 1A Victoria Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street & Environs Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-VI-009

9 Victoria Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1915

Style

Federation
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1915, at 9 Victoria Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The house at 9 Victoria Street, Korumburra is of local aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra as a substantially intact and superior example of a characteristic Federation Villa, which is notable for the splayed corner detail. It makes a notable contribution to the historic character of the Victoria Street residential area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The dwelling at 9 Victoria Street, Korumburra is a Federation Asymmetrical Villa in weatherboard with a contiguous return verandah and a 45 degree splayed corner to both the corner room and the verandah, which is accentuated further by a 45 degree roof gable above the splayed corner window. Other notable elements include:

- Panelled gable ends with finials.
- Louvred ridge gablets.
- Corbelled brick chimneys with a roughcast cove at the cap.
- Full verandah detaining, including turned posts, ladder frame frieze and fretted brackets.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- Banks of three tall casement windows with pressed metal hoods.

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 9 Victoria Street, Korumburra was built c.1915.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese
Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 9 Victoria Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street & Environs Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'St Georges'

KOR-VI-018

18 Victoria Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

See Contractor

Contractor

Clive Jarvis & Bert
Dean

Significant Dates

1921

Style

Interwar
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'St Georges', designed and constructed by Clive Jarvis and Bert Dean in 1921, at 18 Victoria Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

'St Georges' at 18 Victoria Street, Korumburra is of local aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra as a superior and substantially intact example of a characteristic Federation Asymmetrical Villa with a splayed corner. It is enhanced by the mature exotic specimen trees and makes a notable contribution to the historic character of the Victoria Street residential area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The house at 18 Victoria Street, Korumburra, built c. 1915 is a Federation hip and gable dwelling in weatherboard with a contiguous return verandah and a 45 degree splayed corner. Other notable elements include:

- Stepped roughcast battened gable ends..
- Verandah with turned posts, ladder frieze and timber frets and balustrade.
- Three part double hung windows.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- The original iron roof has been covered with aluminium tiles.

History

"St Georges" was built in 1921 for Miss E Broughton and her family. The contractors (who, it is believed, also designed the dwelling) were Mr Clive Jarvis and Mr Bert Dean. The Canary Island Palm and Magnolia trees were planted soon after the house was finished, and there was originally a tennis court in the rear yard, which was removed when land was acquired by Council to construct a car park.

The name "St Georges" was given to the house by the first owners and is thought to have been a family name from London.

The house was later owned by the Sharp family. The present owners purchased it in about 1964.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that "St Georges" at 18 Victoria Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street & Environs Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-VI-020

20 Victoria Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1925

Style

Transitional
Federation/Interwar
Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1925, at 20 Victoria Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 20 Victoria Street, Korumburra is of local aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra as an interwar residence of atypical design. The design comprises an unusual but attractive combination of elements, with overtones of Federation detailing. It makes a notable contribution to the historic character of the Victoria Street residential area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The house at 20 Victoria Street, Korumburra is an atypical Interwar bungalow with a projecting front gable set off centre with a return verandah with side gable leading to a side entry on the narrower side at the east, and a front verandah on the wider side at the west. The gable end of the projection is carried forward from its front wall to be in line with the fronts of the side verandahs and the combination of three sets of paired posts is carried on brick piers with roughcast bands at the top. Solid ladder frames arched down at the posts form the verandah valance, and the balustrades are either of vertical timber balusters or roughcast with a swagged brick cap.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The windows are pairs of double hung sashes of typical interwar proportions and the roof is pitched at the typical 22 degrees (approx.) of Interwar houses, with the main roof being a hip.

There is a large Magnolia grandiflora tree in the front garden.

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 20 Victoria Street, Korumburra was constructed c.1925.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 20 Victoria Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street & Environs Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

KOR-VI-025

25 Victoria Street
Korumburra 3950

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1895

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1895, at 25 Victoria Street, Korumburra.

Why is it Significant?

The house at 25 Victoria Street, Korumburra is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Korumburra.

Historically, it demonstrates the important early phase of development of Korumburra that followed the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a characteristic Victorian asymmetrical house with an octagonal projecting front bay that contributes to the historic character of the Victoria Street residential area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The house at 25 Victoria Street, Korumburra is an a typical Victorian asymmetrical hip and valley weatherboard villa with a projecting octagonal front bay, a rectangular side bay and a return bullnose verandah. The front bay has a contiguous octagonal hip roof. Other notable elements include:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- Corbelled brick chimneys with dentils (now painted).
- Simple regularly spaced eaves brackets.
- Square stop chamfered posts to the verandah, but the former cast iron frieze and neck-moulds are missing.
- Single double hung windows and wide door case with panelled door and sidelights.

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 25 Victoria Street, Korumburra was constructed c.1895. The opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891 allowed the development of the coal industry and in the following ten years Korumburra grew rapidly from a population of 120 in 1891 to over 2,000 by 1901.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Falconer Building at 13 Radovick Street, Korumburra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Radovick Street Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Elizabeth House'

LE-BA-003

3 Bair Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TC McCullough

Contractor

TC McCullough

Significant Dates

1939-40

Style

Interwar Art Deco
Moderne
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Elizabeth House', designed by TC McCullough and constructed in 1939-40, at 3 Bair Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

'Elizabeth House' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of a group of buildings that demonstrate the important phase of development of the commercial centre of Leongatha in the interwar years. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare and superior example of an interwar commercial building in the Art Deco/Moderne style. It makes an important contribution to the historic character of the precinct surrounding the intersection of Bair and McCartin Streets in Leongatha. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

"Elizabeth House" at 3 Bair Street, Leongatha is a group of three interwar shops contained under a common rendered parapet of moderne/art deco design, stepping up to a central motif with the name "Elizabeth House" in large raised Chicago style lettering placed centrally. The cantilevered

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

verandah has raised horizontal bands at the top and bottom of the fascia, but it is now covered by sheet metal signs. Only the shopfront of the north shop is original.

The building, typically for many interwar commercial developments, focuses on the complex itself, rather than permitting each shop a separate identity.

History

"Elizabeth House" was constructed in 1939-40 as a complex of three brick shops for Miss AC Wightman. The architect was TC McCullough who also designed Bair's Otago Hotel on the opposite side of Bair Street in the same year. (see separate citation.)

The Shire of Woorayl Rate Books show that one of the first tenants in 1942 was "Kenneth Alfred Hayes, Jeweller"; Hayes Jewellers still occupied a shop in the building in 2002.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the "Elizabeth House", 3 Bair Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Bair & Commercial Streets Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to remove the above verandah sign. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index No. 66. 4 November, 1939
Shire of Woorayl Rate Books. 1939-1949
Great Southern Star. December, 1939

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shops

LE-BA-008

8-10 Bair Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

R Owens

Contractor

R Owens

Significant Dates

1894

Style

Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The pair of shops, designed and constructed by R Owens in 1894 for Robert Bair at 8-10 Bair Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The pair of shops at 8-10 Bair Street, Leongatha are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, they are among the oldest extant shops in the Shire and demonstrate the early development of the commercial area of Leongatha. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, they are a superior and rare example in the Shire of late Victorian single storey shops constructed in brick that are notable for their elaborate parapet, which makes an important contribution to the historic character of Bair Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The building at 8-10 Bair Street, Leongatha is a pair of wide shops located under a substantial and decorative rendered parapet with a central triangular pediment. The parapet is distinguished by its decorative solid plastering featuring four projecting piers, cornices with dentils, panels with raised moulds and bosses and the pediment surmounted by an acroterion. The urns which once capped the four piers have since been removed.

A sympathetic and simple new post verandah has been added, and, although neither shopfront is original, the interwar shopfront on the right is a good example of its type. The shops may also retain some original interior detail behind the later additions of false ceilings and partitions.

History

It is believed the pair of brick shops at 8-10 Bair Street, Leongatha were erected for Robert Bair in 1894. The "Great Southern Star" reported on 4 May, 1894 that:

"Bair Street, Leongatha, will soon present a respectable appearance. Mr Bair, proprietor of the Otago Hotel, having bought the property of the late Mr P Brennan has decided to build two substantial brick shops, which, when finished will be a great improvement... The contractors are busy taking out and putting in the foundations, and, in the course of a few weeks the building will be in a fair way towards completion. Mr R Owens is the architect and clerk of works, and, under his careful eye Mr Bair will have a structure erected that will be an ornament to the township."

The earliest development in Leongatha occurred around the intersection of Bair (formerly Main) Street and McCartin Street (formerly Inlet Road). Hugh McCartin built an imposing two storey hotel at the south west intersection of the two streets in 1891, while on the opposite side of Inlet Road the Mechanics Institute and Shire Offices were completed in the same year. In Bair Street, the first Otago Hotel was completed in 1891, together with the adjacent Ridgway & Balding store in the same year, followed by this pair of shops three years later.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the shops at 8-10 Bair Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Bair & Commercial Streets Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. The reconstruction of the parapet urns and shopfronts would be desirable (although the interwar shopfront could be retained). Rationalise signs and remove redundant elements. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Great Southern Star. 4 May 1894

*Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.113 & 134

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Thomas Ridgway Store (Nick's Clothing)

LE-BA-016

16 Bair Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Silverwood & Beck
(1937)

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1891, 1937, 1939

Style

Victorian & Interwar
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Thomas Ridgway Store, originally constructed in 1891 with later additions, at 16 Bair Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Thomas Ridgway Store at 16 Bair Street, Leongatha is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it is one of a group of buildings that demonstrate the important first phase of commercial development that occurred in Leongatha in the period following the opening of the South Eastern Railway. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, although substantially altered, the façade of the building including the parapet and 1939 awning contributes to the historic streetscape of Bair Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Ridgway & Balding Store is single storey brick shop of Victorian origins, but now significantly altered. Notable elements include the rendered parapet, and the interwar awning, which complements the awning of the adjacent Bair's Hotel. Note: Further inspection is required to determine the extent of surviving pre-1900 fabric.

History

It is believed that the original part of this building was erected as a store in 1890-91 for Messrs. Ridgway and Balding. The "Great Southern Star" reported on 10 October 1890 about new buildings to be erected in Koorooman (as Leongatha was then known), which included the "Hotel and Store for Mr Hugh McCartin" (see separate citation), and the "store for Messrs. Ridgway and Balding", which "will be built next to Mr Bair's Hotel".

The new store was completed by February 1891, when the proprietors placed an advertisement in the "Star" advising customers that they had opened "new and extensive premises on Saturday 28th February with a new and well selected stock in all departments..".

A rate list for the Shire of Woorayl published in the "Great Southern Star" on 12 October 1894 lists Mr Ridgway and J Fallon as the joint owners of "allot 4, sec 1, and store Leongatha township", which was valued at £38. Thomas Ridgway also owned a large store in the main street of Mirboo North, which is now named in his honour.

Extensive alterations and additions were carried out in 1899: A tender notice placed by Mr Ridgway in the 19 May 1899 edition of the "Great Southern Star" sought tenders for the erected of brickwork ("labour only, about 50,000 bricks"). The new premises were opened in October of that year.

In the 1920s, the store was owned by (Sir) Herbert Hyland, who was later to become a Woorayl Shire Councillor and then MLA for South Gippsland.

It is believed that the interior of the store was substantially damaged by fire sometime during the interwar period, and, perhaps as a consequence of this, alterations to the specifications of architects, Silverwood & Beck, were carried out in 1937. This included the alteration of the parapet to its present appearance and the installation of an elaborate new shopfront (now removed). The present awning was added in 1939 and was designed to complement the new Bair's Hotel situated on the adjacent site, which was under construction at that time.

The earliest development in Leongatha occurred around the intersection of Bair (formerly Main) Street and McCartin Street (formerly Inlet Road). Hugh McCartin built an imposing two storey hotel at the south west intersection of the two streets in 1891, while on the opposite side of Inlet Road the Mechanics Institute and Shire Offices were completed in the same year. This store was one of the first in Bair Street and was followed by a pair of shops at 8-10 Bair Street three years later. (see separate citation)

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Thomas Ridgway store at 16 Bair Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Leongatha Civic & Commercial heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title. Significant elements include the parapet and any other surviving pre-1900 fabric, as well as the 1939 awning.

Conservation Recommendations
See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 10 October 1890. 13 March 1891. 19 May + 6 October 1899. 1939
Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.113 & 134 (*photograph)
Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index No. 97.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bair's Otago Hotel

LE-BA-018

18-22 Bair Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TC McCullough

Contractor

TC McCullough

Significant Dates

1939

Style

Interwar Art Deco
Moderne
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Bair's Otago Hotel, designed by TC McCullough and constructed in 1939 at 18 Bair Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

Bair's Otago Hotel is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates the development of the hotel industry in the Shire through the interwar period. While many earlier hotels were adapted to Art Deco style in this period of change in the hotel trade, the Otago was completely rebuilt in a much more comprehensive expression of the style. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the hotel is a fine example of the interwar Moderne style, expressed through many elements which define it, and is a notable part of the historic interwar character of Bair Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it is significant as a local watering hole in a regionally important town. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bair's Otago Hotel is a two storey manganese brick and render corner hotel in art deco moderne style. It displays typically strong horizontal elements in the facade and canopies, rounded corners, with vertical counterpoints of flag pole, rain heads and downpipes and an end bay with a central pier of full height brick. The cantilevered street canopy expresses the corner with a semi-circular end below a band of face brickwork containing the upper windows and a recessed upper verandah with a projecting balustrade and canopy. Other notable elements include:

- Barrel rain heads with circular grooves.
- Flagpole with typical deco mountings.
- The rounded glass brick infill to the upper corner.
- Timber double hung sashes with horizontal glazing bars.
- Horizontal step and groove mouldings to the stepped parapet.
- Relatively intact interiors with deco cornices.
- The sign on the parapet in typical deco lettering.
- Tiled dado to the ground floor.
- The verandah extends across the adjacent shop, suggesting concurrent construction.

Unsympathetic alterations have been made to the façade at ground floor level including:

- The removal of original acid-etched glass windows with a koala motif and the name of the hotel
- The enlargement of the window openings by lowering of the sill.
- The removal of the black stepped reflective glass to the sides on the main entrance

History

Bair's Otago Hotel was designed and constructed in 1939 by Melbourne architect, Trevor C McCullough, for the proprietor, Arthur Cowan Bair.

Arthur's father, Robert Bair, bought the site of the Hotel at the second sale of Leongatha township allotments held on 18 June, 1889. The first building on this site, known as Bair's Coffee House, was constructed in 1890 and was subsequently renamed the 'Otago' upon the grant of a full hotel licence in March, 1891. Due to the lack of any suitable public buildings at that time, the first hotel was to be the venue for Woorayl Council meetings until the new Shire Offices were opened in November 1891. The association of the Council with the Hotel continued for over 90 years, as Council adjourned to the Bair's Otago Hotel on each meeting day for their midday lunch. This practice was finally discontinued in 1985.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

Comparative Examples

Fish Creek Hotel
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that Bair's Otago Hotel at 18 Bair Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Bair & McCartin Street Heritage area.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. It would be desirable to restore or reconstruct the missing original elements (See Description). See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. 1988. pp.54-57
Shire of Woorayl Building Records Index No. 56. May, 1939

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Knight's Garage

LE-BA-046

46-48 Bair Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

I.G. Anderson
(1932 - assumed)
JF Ward (1954)

Contractor

JF Ward (1954)

Significant Dates

1932-33, 1954

Style

Interwar Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Knight's Garage, designed by IG Anderson and constructed c.1932 at 46 Bair Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Knight's Garage is of historic, aesthetic and technical significance to the State of Victoria and South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as a locally rare example of an early motor garage that demonstrates the popularisation of travel by motor car and the increasing role and importance of motor vehicles to rural areas. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is significant example of a motor garage and motor sales outlet designed to express the high values placed on the new and modern form of transport. It is a notable part of the historic interwar character of Bair Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Technically, it is important as an example of the use of timber Belfast trusses, a form of bow string truss, with the chords separated by a lattice of timber struts. (AHC criterion - F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It also has significance for its connection with the architect, I.G. Anderson, designer of some of the most innovative commercial buildings of the interwar period, including the Brunswick Market and the former Geelong Markets and the former Avon Butter Factory, 218 Nicholson Street Fitzroy.

Description

The former Knight's Garage at 46-48 Bair Street, Leongatha is a single storey interwar motor sales and repair garage that comprises the original garage setback from the footpath at No. 48 and an adjacent later addition set forward at No. 46. Internally, the original building at No. 48 is notable for the use of Belfast trusses that span the width of the site between side brick walls.

Externally, the front façade of the original garage is set back from the street frontage and is composed in three parapet sections divided by large brick piers capped with rendered spheres. The central element has a slightly arched parapet with raised letters "KNIGHT'S GARAGE" above a large segmental arched opening with a projecting hood mould supported on Tuscan columns at either side. The arch is filled with multi-pane glazing in metal frames above what probably was the original vehicular entry (now with a battered shopfront). Original leadlight glazing fills the pair of segmentally arched windows to the north, while the south third of the elevation has been altered to provide a roller shutter door. The other significant alteration is the placement of a recent metal canopy in front of the central arch.

Other notable elements include:

- The rendered parapet with capping moulds above the arch springing line.
- Projecting side walls to the forecourt in matching design.
- The addition at No 46 using a continuous parapet but employing tapestry bricks to the vehicular entry and shopfront piers. This building is narrower and is spanned by conventional steel trusses.

The showrooms are contained behind the front elevation with false decorated plaster ceilings below the bottom chords of the trusses.

The Belfast trusses in ? bays, span ? m and are formed with a segmental upper and straight lower chords of laminated softwood wafering the lattice of diagonal struts which separate the two. The struts are extended beyond the top chord to support the close spaced longitudinal purlins which carry the corrugated iron roof. Skylights light the interior.

Knights Garage is the largest and most architecturally resolved of the garages erected throughout the Shire during the interwar and postwar period. The only other interwar garages of any note are the three erected on behalf of Wilkinson and Sibley at Foster, Toora and Welshpool (see separate citations)

History

Knights Garage, which occupies allotments 16, 17 and 18 of Section 1 in the Township of Leongatha was constructed in two stages in 1933 and 1954 for Upton Vincent (Vin) Knight.

The Shire of Woorayl Rate Books show that Mr Knight purchased allotments 17 and 18 from the executors of the estate of Hugh McCartin in 1927 when the two properties were described as containing dwellings. Mr Knight erected a garage on allotment 18 in the following year (which has a Net Annual Value of £35), while allotment 17 retained its dwelling. The description of the properties then remains the same until 1932-33 when a pencil notation for allotment 17 informs us that "house removed Aug 1932, new garage, Value". The description for the following year is for a garage on

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

both allotments with a NAV of £100.

The designer of the garage is not known as no building records exist and (somewhat surprisingly) the construction of the garage did not rate a mention in the local press. It is believed that the architect was IG Anderson as the internal use of Belfast Trusses is similar to trusses used at the Brunswick Market, which he designed at about the same time. Minor additions were made at the rear of the complex in 1939 and 1946.

According to the Rate Books allotment 16, which contained a dwelling, remained in the ownership of the McCartin executors until it was purchased by Hill Wightman in the mid-1930s who sold it to Elizabeth, Phyllis and Vivian Knight (presumably the wife and daughters of Vin Knight) in 1954. The Rate Books include a notation that "Plans for extension to Garage" costing £8000 had been lodged. A building permit was issued in July, 1954 for the extension in accordance with plans drawn by local builder, JF Ward.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Automobile Industry: Dealerships, Garages and Petrol Stations

Comparative Examples

The former Knight's Garage is unique within the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Knight's Garage at 46-48 Bair Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior alteration controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings, including significant interior fabric, and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

- Shire of Woorayl Rate Books, 1920-1935
- Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index no. 61. 12 August, 1939
- Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index no. 143. 9 April, 1946
- Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index no. 616. July, 1954

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha State School Shelter (former)

LE-BA-7735

7735 Bass Highway
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Federation School
Shelter

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Leongatha State School Shelter, constructed c.1900, at 7735 Bass Highway, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Leongatha State School Shelter at 7735 Bass Highway, Leongatha is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be the only surviving building associated with the former Leongatha State School. Although no longer on its original site, it assists in interpreting the early history of the School. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a fine and locally rare example of an early school shelter. The quality of the design demonstrates the early importance of the Leongatha State School. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

An early weatherboard school shelter. There are no other known examples in the Shire.

History

This shelter was originally located at the original Leongatha State School in Jeffrey Street, Leongatha. It was removed to its present site by the father of the present owner, who was then employed to demolish the old school.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

The School Shelter is unique within the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Leongatha State School Shelter at 7735 Bass Highway, Leongatha be added to the schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of designation. The shelter itself, and surrounding land to a distance of 1m.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Wahroonga'

LE-BAS-7855

7855 Bass Highway
Leongatha South 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Mr Nelson

Significant Dates

c.1897

Style

Transitional
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Wahroonga', constructed c.1897 by Mr Nelson at 7855 Bass Highway, Leongatha South.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Wahroonga' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest homesteads in the Leongatha district and is one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also of interest for the former association with the locally important Henderson family. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example in the Shire of an asymmetrical Transitional Victorian-Federation villa, which is notable for its range of detailing to the windows, chimneys, gable ends and verandah. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Wahroonga", at 7855 Bass Highway, Leongatha South is a large asymmetrical Transitional weatherboard villa with projecting front and side gables and a return bullnose verandah. Other notable elements include:

- The bi-chrome corbelled brick chimneys.
- The bracketed stepped gable ends with batten frames and finials.
- The projecting box bay casement and hopper windows.
- The verandah with its ladder frame frieze and fretted brackets, supported on turned posts.

The homestead faces the road at the end of a driveway lined with Cypress Trees.

There is believed to be an early dairy on the property.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Wahroonga" is not known. A rate list for the Shire of Woorayl published in the 12 October 1894 edition of the Great Southern Star lists Daniel McCartin as the owner of "allots 78C and 78D 320a, parish of Leongatha". There is no reference to a house. It is believed that the property was sold to the Henderson family after Daniel's death in 1897 and the homestead was constructed by a Mr Nelson soon afterwards.

John Henderson was elected to Woorayl Shire Council in the 1903 and remained a South Riding Councillor for 29 years until his death in 1932. He became known as one of the best Hereford breeders in Victoria and won many prizes for his cattle at agricultural shows throughout the State.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland + Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement & Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Wahroonga" at 7855 Bass Highway, Leongatha South be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Anthony, M. 'SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. August 2000.
(1930) 'Victoria & Riverina. A Biography of some of the Pioneer Families of Victoria and the Riverina' p.138

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha South State School No. 3251(former)

LE-BAS-PS

7975 Bass Highway
Leongatha South 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1926

Style

Interwar School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Leongatha South State School No. 3251, constructed in 1926, at 7975 Bass Highway, Leongatha South.

Why is it Significant?

The former Leongatha South State School No. 3251 is of local historic and social significance to the district of Leongatha South.

Historically, it is of interest in demonstrating the development of the Leongatha South district. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, it is one of the public buildings including the hall (now demolished) that played a significant role in the development of the Leongatha South community, and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Leongatha South School at 7975 Bass Highway, Leongatha South is a weatherboard gable roof single school room with an offset projecting gable porch to the north. It has a central bank of multi-pane double hung windows to the south and a single bank to the north. The porch is set to one side in line with the main roof. The gable ends are plain with only a small louvres vent at the peak. There is a small gable shelter shed on the site. The site contains a number of mature exotic trees, which were most probably planted by the children to celebrate Arbour Day throughout the years.

History

Leongatha South State School No. 3251 was opened in 1926, and the residence was added in 1952. It replaced the first school building on this site, which was constructed in 1906 and was destroyed (along with the Mechanic's Institute Hall on the opposite side of the road) in bushfires in 1926. Prior to this, the school had first commenced in 1893 in the Hall, and originally operated on a part time basis with Koonwarra.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Leongatha South State School No. 3251 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Blake, LJ (ed.). (1973) 'Vision & Realisation' Volume 3. p.1275

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Peter's Church of England complex

LE-BRU-002

2-6 Bruce Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

GS Richards
(Church)

Contractor

WR Tilson (Church)

Significant Dates

1939 (Rectory)
1957-58 (Church)

Style

Postwar Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Peter's Church of England complex, comprising the Rectory constructed in 1939 and the Church constructed by WR Tilson in 1957-58, at 2-6 Bair Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

St Peter's Church of England complex is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it demonstrates the development of the Anglican Church in Leongatha in the interwar and postwar years. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the largest and most notable postwar Church in the Shire and is a landmark in the town. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

St Peter's Church of England, at 2 Bruce Street, Leongatha is a post war pink brick Gothic style steep pitched gable church. It has a notable tower with rendered dressings capped by an octagonal copper sheathed spire at the north west corner and a truncated entry tower at the north

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

east. The single gabled nave without aisles narrows to form the apse at the west while the east front is highlighted by a projecting central bay of the parapet gable end containing a rose window above a group of three lancet windows. The roof of the nave is tiled and is supported by tied hammer beam timber trusses. As the Church is situated on one of the highest points of the town, the tower is visible from many miles around, particularly on the approach from Korumburra

An unfortunate flat roofed extension projects to the north from the tower corner, robbing the building of much of its character.

The former rectory to the south of the church is a basic red brick builders' vernacular building of no architectural consequence. The Californian bungalow further to the south at 4 Bruce Street (Photo 11/14) is also owned by the church. It is a longitudinal gable brick interwar bungalow with a projecting gable porch carried on roughcast brick piers. It has battened gable ends with central louvred vent panels.

History

St Peter's Church of England, Leongatha, was officially opened on 14 December, 1958 by the Archbishop of Melbourne, Most Reverend JJ Booth, CMG, DDC. The architect was GS Richards and the builder was WR Tilson. Building Approval for the construction of the Church was given on 13 December 1956, and construction commenced the following year on 20 January when the first sod was turned by local parishioner Mr James Haw.

The Rectory was built in 1939, and it was initially planned to construct the Church soon after, however, this was postponed due to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Peter's Anglican Church complex at 2-6 Bruce Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the properties as defined by the Titles.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and context. It is important that no further buildings are constructed in the forecourt area of the Church facing McCartin Street. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index 1939 (Rectory)
Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index 1956 (Church)
Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988.' p.280

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Hollyside'

LE-CA-315

315 Canavans Road
Leongatha North 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1894

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The farm complex including the homestead constructed c.1894, and the associated outbuildings, gardens and entrance avenue, at 'Hollyside', 315 Canavans Road, Leongatha North.

Why is it Significant?

The farm complex at 'Hollyside', 315 Canavans Road, Leongatha North is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the homestead is one of the oldest in the Shire and together with the associated outbuildings are among a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also of interest for its original association with the Allison family who were among the first settlers in this district. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a notable and rare example in the Shire of a relatively intact complex of homestead, associated outbuildings and gardens, which has significant potential to illustrate early settlement of the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The farm complex at "Hollyside" comprises the homestead and associated outbuildings including the original stables to the east, and the dairy above the house, all of which are located at the end of a driveway lined with mature exotic trees including elms, oaks and liquidambers. The gardens surrounding the homestead contain several species of Holly, a Holly hedge as well as mature Cedars.

The homestead at "Hollyside" is a weatherboard asymmetrical Victorian villa, extended to the rear to integrate the original kitchen and a dairy with a shingle roof under the present corrugated iron. It has a projecting front gable, a return verandah with a convex roof, square stop chamfered posts with neck moulds and a shallow cast iron frieze with brackets. The verandah is continued along the long eastern extension with narrow double hung windows. Otherwise, the detailing of the house is basic with no eaves or gable end decoration, except for recent finials. The chimneys are of simple corbelled brickwork.

The interior layout is difficult to analyse with a long passage to the east of the extension abutting what may have been an early gabled kitchen. The existing kitchen between this structure and the rear of the main rooms is larger, but may be more recent.

The remnant garden is notable with four rows of large elms and oaks as an avenue approaching the house, other large cedars and Brachychitons and a large Holly hedge enclosing the western side of the front garden.

The milking shed, clad in galvanised iron is on the hillside above the house along with the school room which was originally closer to the house.

The stables ...

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Hollyside", which was constructed for James Allison, is not known. A rate list for the Shire of Woorayl published in the "Great Southern Star" on 12 October 1894 lists James Allison as the owner of "allot. 50 and house, 320a, Koorooman", which is valued at £85. The property is named for the original holly trees and hedge that are found in the gardens surrounding the homestead.

It is believed that the homestead was built in stages. The front section and front verandah is thought to have been constructed first. A later stage added the rear hall and adjacent rooms, and the return verandah along the east side. The original dairy was joined to the rear of the house and has been converted to a laundry and bathroom.

James Allison was not the original selector of the land and is believed to have assumed the lease in the late 1880s. His brother, Matthew, also selected land in this district and erected his homestead, which was known as "Mavis Bank" at about the same time as "Hollyside". (see separate citation.)

In 1910 he sold the property to Gunner Gunnensen, and it was later divided into three farms as part of the Soldier Settlement Scheme in 1920 after the First World War. By 1931 the allotment containing the homestead was owned by George Appleyard who later sold to George & Sylvia Saunders. "Hollyside" was to gain notoriety for a time following the murder of Mr Saunders by one of his farmhands in 1948.

The present owners began their association on 1 March, 1950 as sharefarmers with Sylvia

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Saunders.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration + Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Notable Private Houses

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the farm complex including the homestead, associated outbuildings, gardens and entrance avenue at "Hollyside", 315 Canavans Road, Leongatha North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the farm complex including the homestead, associated outbuildings, gardens and entrance avenue, plus land to a minimum distance of 5m from the buildings

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings, trees and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Spinks, P. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. July 2000.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Springdale' (Former Martin residence)

LE-GW-190

190 Gwyther Siding Road
Leongatha South 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Harold Desbrowe
Annear

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1905

Style

Federation
Individualist

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Springdale', the former Martin residence, designed by H Desbrowe Annear and constructed in 1905 at 190 Gwyther Siding Road, Leongatha South.

Why is it Significant?

'Springdale', the former Martin residence is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates the important phase of development associated with the expansion of the dairying industry in the early part of the twentieth century, which led to increased prosperity that enabled landowners to construct more substantial residences. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a rare (and possibly unique) rural example of the residential work of the important Victorian architect, Harold Desbrowe Annear. Externally, the design is closely related to his acclaimed houses at The Eyrie, while also exploring a compact and effective form and simplified roof form. Internally, it is notable for the detailing and material palette that are typical of Annear's work. As such, it is unique within the Shire, and the Gippsland region as a whole. (AHC criteria - B.2, E.1 and F.1)

Note: 'Springdale' was assessed by Heritage Victoria in January 2002 who determined that it was

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

of not of sufficient cultural heritage significance to warrant inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register.

Description

"Springdale", the former Martin residence was designed by the important Victorian architect Harold Desbrowe Annear in 1905. It is set at a distance from the road obscured behind a recent brick house. It faces east, parallel with the road, and is based on a rectangular plan with a low hip roof and a symmetrical projecting gable to the east around which a splayed verandah projected from the main roof planes is formed.

The main body of the walls of the building are sheathed in narrow hardwood weatherboards above which a wide panelled roughcast frieze is carried around the perimeter, below the wide bracketed, boxed eaves. The roughcast panelled gable verandah front projects to the east above a bank of seven casement windows with hopper above. The perimeter valance of the verandah is in a close spaced ladder frames the bottom chord of which is arched in sensuous asymmetrical curves between the posts. The verandah balustrades, which had a similar ladder frame with a swagged rail, have been removed, but lean against the side of the house. The verandah detailing matches that of the Chadwick House at 32-34 The Eyrie, Eaglemont.

At the south west corner, the hip roof has been extended to provide service rooms. The chimneys are of brick with simple battered, rendered caps.

Internally, the two front living rooms are lined to door head height with wide thin North American redwood panels, now very dark, which is also used throughout the main rooms for window seats, doors, skirtings, architraves, fireplace surrounds and false ceilings that are integrated into the overall design. The service areas are lined in tongue and groove boards. In the two main rooms (once known as the "Ballroom" and the "Drawing Room"), the ceilings of v-jointed boards are carried on exposed rafters sloping from the sides up to a deep central beam. A 1500mm wide sliding door, which is concealed within the wall, connects the rooms. A central hall behind the main room services the rear porch, a hallway to three bedrooms and the kitchen.

History

"Springdale", the residence at 190 Gwyther Siding Road, Leongatha South was designed by Harold Desbrow Annear and constructed in 1905 as the new residence for Mr and Mrs James Martin who had been married in the same year. It is believed that Mrs. Martin, who was from Melbourne, was aware of Annear's work and only agreed to move to Gippsland if the house she was to live in was designed by him. It is reputed that the redwood used for the interior wall panelling was transported from North America to Inverloch by ship, and then to the site by bullock wagon.

It is believed that the Martin family settled in the Leongatha South area c.1895. Their property was originally part of a much larger holding of 1800 acres known as the "Springdale Estate", which was offered for sale by Messrs. Nation in October 1894.

Harold Desbrowe Annear was a leading Victorian architect of the Functionalist persuasion, whose highly individual work at the turn of the century was influenced by the European Arts and Crafts movement and HH Richardson in America.

The design of the Martin residence is closely related to that of Annear's acclaimed residences at The Eyrie, at Heidelberg in Melbourne. It is believed to be the only positively identified extant example of Annear's work in Gippsland, and may be the only intact example in rural Victoria. A

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

house constructed in Yarram in 1911 has been attributed to Annear, but stylistically it bears little resemblance to other examples of his work from this period. Annear later designed and built a house for himself near Warragul, but this was destroyed in the 1970s.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

The H Desbrowe Annear House is unique in the Shire. It compares with the three houses designed by Annear during the same period at The Eyrie, Eaglemont.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Springdale", the former Martin residence at 190 Gwyther Siding Road, Leongatha South be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the building and an area of the site 20m from the sides and rear and 30m to the front with a connecting drive to the road of 15m min width.

Conservation Recommendations

A Conservation Management Plan is recommended, and the significance of the house in the oeuvre of H Desbrowe Annear needs to be thoroughly assessed. Obvious initial conservation works are repairs to the wall cladding and verandah. The house also needs to be given a setting and approach from the road, which re-establishes its individuality from the recent house in front of it. See Heritage Policy.

References

Heritage Victoria File No. HER/2001/001364
Edquist, H. 'Annear in Gippsland'. Short Paper published at RMIT in 1994.
Leongatha Historical Society Notes.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

South Gippsland Regional Water Authority Purification Plant

LE-HAR-WA

Harveys Road
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Ronald M Scott

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1958-60

Style

Post War
Functionalist

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The South Gippsland Regional Water Authority Purification Plant, designed by Ronald M Scott and constructed in 1958-60 at Harveys Road, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The South Gippsland Regional Water Authority Purification Plant is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates the improvements that were made to public infrastructure to cope with the significant development that occurred in the Shire in the post-war period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an astonishing example of a post war Functionalist building in a rural setting, which is apparently influenced by the work of the Dutch Functionalist architect Willem Dudok. It is unique in the Shire and possibly also in rural Victoria. The dramatic appearance of the building is heightened by the contrast with its surrounding rural setting and is enhanced by the mature landscaping on the site. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

Note: Further research may establish potential State significance.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The South Gippsland Regional Water Authority Purification Plant at Harveys Road Leongatha is a simple vertical parapet block of apparently four storeys in cream brick with a projecting single storey wing to the east. It is actually an architectural shell around the water processing plant. The front of the multi-storey block facing the road has a distinctive canopy with a tipped up cantilever at its extremity, sheltering the entry steps and supported at either side on five slender rectangular concrete posts.

The windows are of multi-panel steel frames. Those on the western side are regularly arranged three per floor with a large loft door at the top level with a projecting cantilevered steel derrick. The front elevation above the canopy has a panel of red brick bordered by a concrete architrave in an equal margin of the cream brick facade, with five levels of square windows set at its sides. The parapet walls are capped with concrete slabs.

To the eastern side, the original single storey wing has been extended at a later stage in slightly darker brickwork, but otherwise matching the original. This wing has a band of small square windows in the upper part of the wall and hides a complex of concrete tanks and pipework at the rear. A further L-shaped wing at the rear south west corner also appears to be later.

The building is set on the hillside above the road in a well tended lawn area with exotic specimen trees. To its east are the large water storage tanks.

History

The Water Purification Plant in Harveys Road was constructed between 1958 and 1960 for the Leongatha Water Works Trust under the supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, which at the time was the body with overall responsibility for rural water supply systems. The plant became operational in 1962 and the total construction cost was £62,875.

The main plant building was designed by Ronald M Scott, one of the founders of Scott & Furphy who were consulting engineers to the Trust. Mr Scott was an engineer and, although he was not a qualified architect, designed a number of similar projects for the firm. The architectural style of the building was apparently influenced by the work of the Dutch Functionalist architect Willem Dudok (1884-1974).

The construction of the plant was originally recommended in the mid-1950s by Scott & Furphy to overcome water quality (and supply) difficulties facing the area. They proposed that the "only satisfactory solution to water quality was the building of an up to date filtration plant on Harveys Road between Bowlers Basin and the original reservoir and Ruby Creek".

Negotiations to purchase the site began in 1956, with the land finally being compulsorily acquired in 1960, although construction work had already commenced on the site in late 1958 when the tender for the construction of the treatment plant was awarded to "Filtration and Water Softening Pty Ltd" for a 36,000 gallon per hour filtration, chlorination and acidity correction plant.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Provision of Domestic Utilities - Elect & Gas

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The South Gippsland Regional Water Authority Purification Plant is unique in the Shire.

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the South Gippsland Regional Water Purification Plant at Harvey's Road, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings, landscaping and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Filtration Control Building Layout plans prepared for Leongatha Waterworks Trust by Scott & Furphy Consulting Engineers, Nos. 419/17, 419/18 & 419/19 dated 4 April, 1960.

South Gippsland Water Files

Igram, R. (Aegis Consulting - Formerly Scott & Furphy).

Ingram, R. Aegis Consulting (formerly Scott & Furphy)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Civic + Commercial

LE-HO1

Bair & McCartin Streets, Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1940

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Civic & Commercial heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at 1-3 and 2-18 Bair Street, and 1-13 and 2-10 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Civic & Commercial heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates the development of Leongatha as one of the key commercial and civic centres in the Shire, particularly during the Federation and interwar periods. It is especially notable for its rare surviving collection of civic buildings, which demonstrate the important development that occurred not only in Leongatha, but also in the Shire during the Federation period. It is also important for its associations with locally important organisations and individuals such as the Shire of Woorayl, Robert Bair and Hugh McCartin. (AHC criteria A.4, B.2, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is notable for the scale and quality of the buildings, which creates a precinct of high architectural integrity that demonstrates the importance of this area as the commercial and civic heart of Leongatha. Of particular note is the group of civic buildings, which is unique within the Shire. (AHC criteria B.2 and E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

On this basis, the places that contribute to the significance of this precinct are:

- 1 and 3 (odd), and 2-18 (even) Bair Street (Refer individual citations)
- 1 and 11 (odd), and 2-10 (even) McCartin Street (Refer individual citations)

Description

The Leongatha Civic & Commercial heritage precinct includes the following properties:

- 1-3 & 2-18 Bair Street (inclusive)
- 1-13 & 2-10 McCartin Street (inclusive)

The scale and quality of the buildings demonstrate the importance of this area as the commercial and civic heart of Leongatha. While it is particularly notable for the high proportion of buildings of individual aesthetic significance, all buildings contribute in some way to the significance of this area

There are two distinct groups of buildings; the civic buildings on the northwest side of McCartin Street, and the commercial buildings on the opposite side of McCartin Street and in Bair Street.

The civic buildings on the northwest side of McCartin Street are designed in a range of Federation styles, with the exception of the former Shire Offices & Hall, which dates from the interwar period. They are among the best examples of their style and type in the Shire and create a visually impressive and cohesive group that is unique in the Shire.

Commercial buildings represent either the first period of development from 1890-1900 such as the shops at 8 Bair Street, or the interwar period such as Edney's Garage, "Elizabeth House", "Killeen House", "Bair's Otago Hotel" and the former Goller's Saddlery. Some buildings, such as McCartin's Hotel and the former Thomas Ridgway store at 16 Bair Street, span both eras as they were originally constructed in the 1890s and then extensively altered in the interwar period.

The streetscape elements in the public domain are varied. Concrete is the predominant footpath and kerb & channel material, while paving bricks have been used as part of the traffic calming devices at the intersection of the two streets. There is some low semi-formal planting at the intersection, and Plane Trees have been planted in the median and the kerb extensions in McCartin Street, and there is a single specimen in the median of Bair Street, which otherwise has a narrow median with formal annual beds separated by lawn.

History

The township of Leongatha was initially reserved as Crown Land to prevent selection in the early 1880s. John Lardner completed the survey of Leongatha Township in 1887 on behalf of the Lands Department following the completion of the survey of the Great Southern Railway Line in the same year.

The first Leongatha land sales for allotments in Bair and McCartin Streets were held in April 1889, and the sites of McCartin's Hotel and Bair's Hotel were purchased at these sales, while part of the present site of the former Shire Hall & Offices was reserved. The completion of the South Eastern Railway to Leongatha in 1891 provided stimulus to development of the town, and McCartin's Hotel (which was constructed the same year as the railway opened) together with the shops at 8-10 and 16 Bair Street demonstrate the early optimism for future growth.

Despite this, Leongatha grew slowly in the first ten years after the opening of the railway,

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

particularly when compared with the rapid growth of Korumburra during this same period as a result of development associated with the coal industry; by 1901 the population of Leongatha was approximately 680, while Korumburra had achieved a population of over 2,000. However, the opening of the new Leongatha Butter Factory in 1905 and the increasing importance of the town as the key livestock handling point on the South Eastern Railway resulted in significant growth, and in the period from 1901 to 1921 the population of Leongatha increased threefold to 2,083.

This important period of growth is dramatically illustrated by the key civic buildings, which include the Post Office (1906), Mechanics Institute (1911), Court House (1912) and Shire Offices and Hall (1926), as well as the significant commercial development that occurred including Edney's Garage, "Elizabeth House", "Killeen House", Bair's Otago Hotel and the former Goller's Saddlery.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining, Transport & Communications,
Commercial Development, Government &
Community Institutions

Comparative Examples

The precinct compares with the Civic + Commercial precinct in Korumburra. However, Leongatha has a better and more intact collection of civic buildings.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Civic & Commercial heritage precinct in Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description.

Conservation Recommendations

Signage in this precinct needs to be sensitively handled and it would be desirable for the existing McDonalds sky sign to be removed. Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) "No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988"
Shire of Woorayl Building Records
Great Southern Star - 1906, 1912, 1932 & 1939 Editions

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Interwar Commercial

LE-HO2

Bair Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1920-1960

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Interwar Commercial heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at 36-48 Bair Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Interwar Commercial heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is important for its ability to illustrate the significant commercial expansion that occurred in Leongatha during the interwar years, which demonstrates its increasing importance as one of the key commercial areas in the Shire at that time. It also has important associations with locally important individuals and organisations such as Hubert Potter and Gippsland and Northern. (AHC criteria A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is the most architecturally consistent and substantially intact group of interwar commercial buildings in the Shire, and includes the individually significant former Knight's Garage. (AHC criteria E.1)

On this basis, the places that contribute to the significance of this precinct are:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- 36-48 Bair Street (even only - refer individual citations)

Description

The Leongatha Interwar Commercial heritage precinct includes the properties at 36-48 Bair Street (inclusive) in Leongatha. Bair Street is one of the key commercial streets in the town and this precinct comprises a small group of interwar shops on the west side of Bair Street, including the former Knight's Garage at Nos. 46-48.

The shops at Nos. 36-42 Bair Street are a remarkably intact and homogeneous group of four single story brick buildings dating from the interwar period. "Russell Court" (No. 36-38) and "Wightman's Centenary Buildings" (aka "Mitchell Arcade" – No. 40) are notable for retaining original features including the parapet, awning and shopfronts, and are substantially intact internally as well. They are complemented by the former Gippsland & Northern Offices at No. 42, and the former State Electricity Commission offices (No. 44), both of which retain original parapets and awnings. The only major alterations to this group have been the removal of the original shopfronts to Nos. 42 and 44, while (with the notable exception of "Russell Court") inappropriate painting of the original brick and render parapets of each building has also occurred.

The area is distinguished by the former Knight's Garage at No. 46-48, which is individually significant as the most elaborate and intact interwar garage in the Shire. It was constructed in 1932 and it is believed that IG Anderson was the architect. Apart from its facade, it is also notable for the interior use of unusual trusses.

History

The township of Leongatha was initially reserved as Crown Land to prevent selection in the early 1880s. John Lardner completed the survey of Leongatha Township in 1887 on behalf of the Lands Department following the completion of the survey for the route of the South Eastern Railway in the same year. The first Leongatha land sales were held in April 1889, which included allotments in Bair and McCartin Streets with the exception of land on the east side of Bair Street that formed part of the Leongatha Station ground. The South Eastern Railway was opened late in 1891 and provided a stimulus to the development of the town.

Despite this, Leongatha grew slowly in the first ten years after the opening of the railway, particularly when compared with the rapid growth of Korumburra during this same period as a result of development associated with the coal industry; by 1901 the population of Leongatha was approximately 680, while Korumburra had achieved a population of over 2,000. However, the opening of the new Leongatha Butter Factory in 1905 and the increasing importance of the town as the key livestock handling point on the South Eastern Railway resulted in significant growth: In the period from 1901 to 1921 the population of Leongatha increased threefold to 2,083.

This significant period of growth is illustrated by the commercial development that occurred in this precinct during the interwar period. Until the 1920s, this part of Bair Street remained predominantly residential, with the exception of Lawrie Hill's garage, which was sold to Mr UV Knight in 1928. Mr Knight demolished the old wooden garage on his property and constructed the first stage of the present building in 1932. A second stage was added in 1954.

In the same year as the construction of the new Knights Garage, the dwellings on four lots immediately to the north (which were owned by the Estate of Hugh McCartin) were sold. These sites were progressively redeveloped for commercial premises from the mid to late 1930s, which included shops that were later converted to the first arcade style developments in Leongatha (and

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

probably the Shire) at Nos. 36-38 and 40. Some of the tenants of these new premises included the local builder, Hubert Potter (who presumably may have constructed some of them) and the stock and land company, Gippsland and Northern. The new office for the State Electricity Commission at No. 44 was erected in 1938 for Miss A Wightman. The house at No. 46 remained until 1954 when Knight's Garage was extended.

The development in this area at this time mirrored similar development at the northern end of Bair Street, which included the almost complete remodelling and extending of McCartin's Hotel in 1931, and the construction in 1939 of the new Bair's Otago Hotel, as well as the substantial group of shops known as "Elizabeth House" diagonally opposite.

Thematic Context

Commercial Development

Sub-Themes

Comparative Examples

The precinct is the best group of interwar shops in the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Bair Street Interwar Commercial Heritage Precinct in Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description.

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) "No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988"
Shire of Woorayl Building Records
Great Southern Star - 20 September & 6 December 1932

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Railway + Residential

LE-HO3

Ogilvy + Long Streets
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1960

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Railway + Residential heritage precinct, comprising the Leongatha Railway Station complex and all the properties at 2-28 and 11-19 Long Street, and 1-3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Railway + Residential heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is important for demonstrating the influence of the Leongatha Railway Station upon development in the immediate vicinity of Long and Ogilvy Streets over a long period from the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891 until the post war era. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the area is notable for the park like setting of the Leongatha Railway Station complex, which is complemented by the interwar housing in Long and Ogilvy Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

On this basis, the following properties contribute to the significance of the precinct:

- The whole of the Leongatha Railway Station Complex
- 2-10 and 11-19 Long Street (inclusive)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- 1, 2 and 3 Ogilvy Street (inclusive)

Description

The Leongatha Railway + Residential heritage precinct in Leongatha includes the following properties:

- The whole of the Leongatha Railway Station Complex
- 2-10 and 11-19 Long Street (inclusive)
- 1, 2 and 3 Ogilvy Street (inclusive)

The focus of this precinct is the Leongatha Railway Station complex, which is surrounded by representative housing from the Victorian to Postwar eras in Long and Ogilvy Streets.

The Queen Anne-style Railway Station is the second largest station building on the South Eastern Railway after Korumburra. The station is enhanced by the informal park-like setting, which is unique within the Shire and also makes a significant contribution to the amenity of Long Street. The Station is approached by a narrow tree lined lane, which connects to Long Street near its intersection with Jeffrey Street, while an original footbridge (now substantially altered) allows pedestrian access to Bair Street.

The postwar dwellings immediately to the southeast of the Station facing Long Street were originally erected as accommodation for railway staff and reflect the economy and austerity of this period. These dwellings contrast with the simple, yet elegant, design of the two earlier interwar railway cottages, which are situated just around the corner at 1 and 3 Ogilvy Street. No. 2 Ogilvy Street is a locally rare example of the interwar moderne style, which also demonstrates its previous use as the Bridge Dairy.

Long Street contains two of the best examples of interwar architecture in the Shire; the house at No. 11 is an interesting transitional bungalow, while the property at No. 19 is a substantial Federation residence with complementary garages (one to each main frontage) in a style contemporary with the dwelling. The latter site also contains a former boarding house built along the rear boundaries.

Plane Trees have been planted along one side of Long Street, however the most dominant landscape element in this area are the trees in the Station reserve, which include mature pine and planes, as well as several varieties of Eucalypt. The trees in the Station reserve are an important landscape element that contributes to the amenity and character not only of this area, but also to Leongatha as a whole.

The contributory heritage places are:

- The Leongatha Railway Station complex, including the residences at 1-3 Ogilvy Street and 2-28 Long Street.
- The houses from the Victorian, Federation and Interwar periods at 11-19 Long Street.

History

The site of Leongatha was initially reserved as Crown Land to prevent selection in the early 1880s and the township itself was officially surveyed in 1887 by John Lardner on behalf of the Lands Department following the completion of the survey for the Great Southern Railway Line in the same year. Typically, the town survey included a large central area reserved for the proposed railway

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

station that was bounded by what became known as Bair Street to the west and Long Street to the east.

The first Leongatha land sales, which included lots in Bair and Long Streets, were held in January 1888 and the Railway was opened in 1891. Initially, there was some speculation as to which area would develop as the main commercial centre of Leongatha, however, the construction of the Municipal Offices and Shire Hall in McCartin Street in 1891 effectively shifted the balance of power in favour of the west side of the railway.

Some of the first commercial buildings in Leongatha were erected in 1890 at the intersection of Long and Jeffrey Streets to take advantage of the proximity to the new Station that opened in the following year. On the north side was Mr Long's store, which was later demolished, while on the south was Mrs Maher's Coffee House, which still remains as a reminder of this early commercial development.

As Bair and McCartin Streets later developed as the main commercial areas, further commercial development in Long Street did not eventuate. However, new development in the area still took advantage of the proximity to the Station; the substantial new residence erected in 1921 on the site of Mr Long's store included a boarding house for travellers that operated for many years.

The opening of the new Butter Factory in 1905 and the increasing importance of Leongatha as a stock handling point on the South Eastern Railway resulted in a threefold increase in population from 680 in 1901 to 2,083 in 1921. After much lobbying by the local community (first to obtain assurances that a new station would be built, and then to ensure that it would be of a suitable quality), the new brick railway station building was constructed in 1910. The railway cottages in Ogilvy Street were added in the 1920s, with further staff accommodation being constructed in Long Street as the passengers and goods handled by the Station continued to increase into the immediate post-war years before beginning an inevitable decline from the early 1960s onwards.

Thematic Context

Transport & Communications, Commercial Development, Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Comparative Examples

See Style. The Precinct compares directly with the land included in the Korumburra Railway Station precinct.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Long & Ogilvy Streets Railway & Residential Heritage Precinct in Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Physical Description.

Conservation Recommendations
See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Murphy, J. (1988) "No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988".
Great Southern Star. 20 September, 1938

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Catholic Church + Residential

LE-HO4

Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1960

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Catholic Church + Residential heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at 11-39 and 24-40 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Catholic Church + Residential heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the precinct demonstrates the importance of the Catholic Church in the development of Leongatha from the turn of the century to the postwar period, which was mirrored by the key phases of residential development that occurred around it during the same time. It also demonstrates the historic prominence of Ogilvy Street as one of the most important streets in Leongatha and has associations with locally important individuals such as John Lardner, UV Knight and Hubert Potter. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, the precinct is distinguished by the Catholic Church complex, which is one of two major ecclesiastical building groups in the Shire, and perhaps the most distinctive. The setting of the complex is enhanced by its situation on a broad avenue surrounded by low scale detached residential buildings, in complementary styles from the Victorian to Interwar periods. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

On this basis, the following places contribute to the significance of the precinct:

- 11-39 (odd) and 24-40 (even) Ogilvy Street (Refer individual citations)

Description

The Leongatha Catholic Church + Residential heritage precinct in Leongatha includes the properties at 11-39 & 24-40 (inclusive) Ogilvy Street. Ogilvy Street is a wide road that runs east west and generally follows a ridge. The focus of the precinct is the extraordinary group of ecclesiastic buildings associated with the Catholic Church, which is surrounded by a collection of representative housing from the late Victorian to Interwar periods that includes some places of individual aesthetic significance.

The Catholic Church group includes the Parish Hall, which was constructed in 1927 in a modified Tudor Gothic Style to the design of local architect, TE Molloy. Adjacent to the Hall on the corner of Brumley Street is St Laurence's Church. Designed by Charles I Rice and constructed in 1914, it is the pre-eminent Federation Church in the Shire, and is enhanced by the original perimeter fence and the memorial to the first Parish Priest, Dean PJ Coyne.

On the opposite corner is the Presbytery, which was constructed in 1904 adjoins St Laurence's School, constructed in a postwar style in 1956, while the Federation Convent constructed in 1914 completes the Precinct.

Beginning at the east end of the residential part of the Ogilvy Street area, the interwar residences at Nos. 11-17 were constructed by the same builder and form a cohesive group with similar setbacks, and complementary detailing, while there is a further, more interesting, dwelling on the opposite corner at No. 24. Buildings of individual significance include No. 19-21, which is a locally rare example of an early duplex development constructed in clinker brick, while the dwelling at No. 26 on the opposite corner is one of the best interwar dwellings in the Mediterranean style in the Shire and is complemented by its original fence.

To the east of No. 26 is another group of three interwar bungalows with similar detailing. Then follows three late Victorian Houses; No. 36 is the most intact, while those at Nos. 38 & 40 have been altered to varying degrees, but could be restored.

Concrete is the predominant footpath and kerb & channel material, while street trees (where they exist) are not significant.

History

The township of Leongatha was initially reserved as Crown Land to prevent selection in the early 1880s. The official survey of the township was carried out in 1887 by John Lardner, on behalf of the Lands Department, and followed the completion of the survey for the Great Southern Railway Line in the same year. The township survey included smaller township lots surrounding a centrally located station ground, with larger farm allotments on other roads such as Ogilvy Street, which was the main road leading to the districts of Nerrena and Dumbalk. The first Leongatha land sales were held in January 1888, and land in Ogilvy Street was sold at later sales held in the 1890s.

Among the first buildings to be built in Ogilvy Street was the first Leongatha Butter Factory, at the corner of Hassett Street in 1899. The dwellings at Nos. 36-40 demonstrate the early residential development that occurred around the turn of the century.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The first Catholic Church was built on the site of the present Church in 1890. In 1901, Leongatha was created as a separate parish and in this same year PJ Coyne was appointed as head of the Parish. He was to embark on an ambitious building program that, over the next 30 years, would see the establishment of the Presbytery (1904 & 1914), a new Church (1909), the Convent School (1910), the Convent (1914), and finally the Parish Hall (1927). Extensive alterations and additions were later made to the Convent School in the post war period.

The establishment of the Catholic Church complex coincided with the development that occurred elsewhere in Leongatha following the opening of the new Butter Factory in 1905 and the increasing importance of the town as the key livestock handling point on the South Eastern Railway. Between 1901 and 1921, the population increased threefold from 680 to 2,083 and this significant growth in population is illustrated by the Interwar housing development in areas such as Ogilvy Street.

Notable residents who have lived in Ogilvy Street include the former Government Surveyor, John Lardner who constructed a residence, which was known as "Veronica", at the corner of Hassett Street in 1906. This dwelling was demolished after his death in 1931 and replaced by the existing pair of attached houses, which were constructed for a "Miss Lardner" (presumed to be his daughter) in 1936. The existing house at No. 26 was constructed by JL Rowden in 1936 as the residence for Mr UV Knight, the proprietor of Knight's Garage in Bair Street.

The houses at 11-13 were constructed in the mid 1930s by local builder, Hubert Potter; the house at No. 11 was his own residence, constructed after his marriage to Marjorie in 1936.

Thematic Context

Transport & Communications, Commercial Development, Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Comparative Examples

The precinct compares directly with the Church + Residential precinct in Korumburra, which also includes the Anglican Church complex.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Catholic Church and Residential heritage precinct in Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description.

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy in Volume 4.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) "No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988"
Shire of Woorayl Building Records

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shire of Woorayl Rate Records 1935-42

[Refer also to Citations for individual places within the precinct]

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Labour Colony (former)

LE-HO-LA

Horn Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1893-1919

Style

Significant Trees

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The pair of Oak trees associated with the former Leongatha Labour Colony at Horn Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The pair of Oak trees associated with the former Leongatha Labour Colony are of local historic significance to the township of Leongatha.

Historically, the pair of Oaks are significant for their associations with the the Leongatha Labour Colony. As all of the buildings and structures associated with the Labour Colony have been removed the surviving trees are highly important in identifying the site of the Colony, and in understanding and interpreting its history. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Description

Little physical evidence of the of the former Labour Colony survives today. All of the original buildings were either removed or demolished and no buildings have been identified that were associated with the operation of the Colony between 1893 and 1919. What survives today are a number of exotic trees which include:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- A line of Walnut Trees, possibly indicating the route of a former driveway.
- A pair of Oaks (*Quercus Robur?*), planted at what was once the main entrance to the Manager's Residence, and is still used as an entrance to the property today.
- Exotic trees and small shrubs, which are believed to be remnants of the garden of the Manager's residence.

It is also possible that the line of Cypress trees along the south side of the main oval in the High School date from the time of the Colony.

A memorial comprising a plaque and lavender garden has been erected at the corner of Horn Street and Yarragon Road.

NOTE: Further investigation is required.

History

The Leongatha Labour Colony was established in 1893 on 820 acres of land bounded by Nerrena Road, Horn Street, Yarragon Road and the Coalition Creek. In 1913, part of the property adjacent to the corner of Nerrena Road and Horn Street became the site of the new Leongatha Agricultural High School. The Colony was closed in 1919 when the land was sold for soldier settlement farms.

A pair of oak trees were planted at entrance to the Colony near the manager's residence.

CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

During 1893, the government passed the Settlement of Lands Act, which provided for the development of Village Communities, Homestead Associations and Labour Colonies. These community welfare/land settlement schemes were largely developed by various charity and Christian church organisations in response to the massive unemployment and hardship experienced by thousands of Victorian families during the economic recession that followed the 1880s land boom.

During the first year of the Act, 4,000 men applied to participate in these schemes, resulting in 78 village settlements being established in Victoria. In South Gippsland, ten village settlements were set up at Childers, Darlimurla, Kardella, Koonork (Hoddle Range), Mardan, Meeniyan, Mirboo North, Mirboo South, Tarwin and Strzelecki. (Murphy 1983 pp 2-12) Homestead Associations were also established at Ruby and in Meeniyan.

The Village Settlements and Homestead Associations primarily serviced families who were homeless and needed both a place to live and means of surviving. These communities had mixed results throughout Victoria and South Gippsland. However, they did not meet the needs of unmarried and unattached unemployed men or those of unemployed men who had families that had homes that they did not want to leave. In such cases, the concept of a Labour Colony, where they could go for a few months to earn a living, was more appealing. The Labour Colony, although subject to Government subsidies, was intended to become self-supporting soon after establishment.

The Leongatha Labour Colony was the only labour colony ever developed in Victoria. It was established during 1893 one mile northeast of Leongatha on 822 acres of forested land. The selection of the site was aided by the opening of the Great Southern Railway and a railway station in Leongatha during 1891. The colony was established through the efforts of a high level committee that included the Premier of Victoria, Archbishop Carr and the President of the Trades Hall.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Approximately 52 men came to the Labour Colony in the first year, first living in tents and gradually establishing buildings for their living quarters and farm activities as the land was cleared, a saw mill erected and a small brick kiln established. The men were paid 1/6d per week in the beginning and up to 4/- per week. They were expected to leave when they had accrued £2 credit or before that if they could find alternative work. They were also provided with rations equivalent to those given to the defence forces.

The Labour Colony was generally successful, despite some initial scepticism from a few Leongatha area residents. It lasted for 26 years, until it was finally closed and subdivided as a Soldier Settlement by the government.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Village Settlements, Homestead Associations & Labour Colonies

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 37)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Labour Colony Oak trees be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the trees and surrounding land to the extent of the canopy and land to a minimum of 5m radius from the edge of the canopy.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain trees and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988' p.333
Murphy, J. 'History of Labour Colony 1893-1919'

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Koorooman Avenue of Honour

LE-HY-AV

Hydes Road
Koorooman 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1918

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Koorooman Avenue of Honour, established in July 1918, at Hydes Road, Koorooman.

Why is it Significant?

The Koorooman Avenue of Honour is of local historic, social, aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) significance to the district of Koorooman.

Historically, it is important as one of a series of similar memorial avenues that were established throughout the Shire following the planting of the Leongatha Memorial Avenue of Honour earlier in the same year, and expresses the significant effect that the First World War had upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the Avenue is important as a memorial to local residents who served in the First World War, and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, the now mature avenue enhances the appearance of Hydes Road. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Scientifically, the Avenue is notable for its predominant use of Chesnut Oaks, which are rare in cultivation in Victoria (AHC criteria - B.2)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Koorooman Avenue of Honour comprises the following surviving trees, which are planted on either side of Hydes Road near the intersection with Mardan Road:

- 19 Chesnut Oaks (*Quercus castaneifolia*)
- One Algerian Oak
- 3 English Elms

There are also recent plantings of Spotted Gums and Walnuts at either end of the Avenue. Heritage Victoria notes that mature examples of Chesnut Oaks are rare in Victoria.

History

The Koorooman Avenue of Honour was established on Arbor Day, 5 July 1918 using 36 trees that were donated by F Gooch that were planted by "the ladies" of the district (It is possible that the trees came from the Mossvale Nursery). The Avenue was one of a number that were inspired by the largest Avenue in the Shire, which was planted at Leongatha in June of the same year. Other Avenues were planted in the same year at Wooreen, Meeniyan, Nerrena and Berry's Creek.

At the time the Avenue was planted, this area was the centre of the Koorooman district and included a hall and school. Today, both the hall and school have been removed and the Avenue is the only reminder of the early settlement in this area.

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'...The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

Honour Avenues at Kardella, Kongwak, Leongatha, Meeniyan, Strzelecki, Toora, Welshpool and Wooreen.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Koorooman Avenue of Honour at Hydes Road, Koorooman be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Extent of Designation: The whole of the avenue and associated land.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Council prepare a management plan for the Avenue. (See Recommendation j in Section 4.2 of Volume 2) See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. July, 1918

Ellis, M. (2001) South Gippsland Shire Significant Tree Register. p.25

Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Egerton'

LE-JE-037

37 Jeffrey Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

See Contractor

Contractor

FW Morris

Significant Dates

c.1915

Style

Federation
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Egerton', comprising the house and stables constructed c.1915 by FW Morris, at 37 Jeffrey Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

'Egerton' at 37 Jeffrey Street, Leongatha is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates the significant residential development that occurred in Leongatha during the Federation and interwar period. It is also important for its associations with the noted Engineer, Mr JT Knox, who locally developed Knox's Quarry and the Rockhill Farm at Nerrena, and for being the first residence of locally important contractor, FW Morris. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a superior and locally rare example of an Edwardian attic dwelling, which still retains its original stables and makes a notable contribution to the historic character of Jeffrey Street. It is also of interest as a fine example of the work of locally important contractor, FW Morris. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

"Egerton" at 37 Jeffrey Street, Leongatha is a characteristic Federation hip and gable house with a corrugated iron roof, contiguous return verandah at a lesser pitch and weatherboard walls. Other notable elements include:

- The roughcast chimneys with their precast cap and corbel brick tabs.
- Scrolled metal ridge finials suggesting that metal ridge cresting has been removed.
- Projecting bracketed gable ends with vertically battened roughcast infill.
- Boxed bay windows with casements and hoppers to the gable ends and a shingled hood over.
- A splayed corner boxed bay window.
- Turned verandah posts with neck-moulds supporting an arched ladder frame valance.
- A shingled weatherboard dado.

The attic dormer on the north side may be original, but needs further inspection to determine this.

There are early stables at the rear, which require more detailed inspection.

History

It is believed that "Egerton" was constructed c.1915 by local builder, FW Morris, as his own residence, The rear stables were built at around the same time.

Mr Morris came to Leongatha in 1912 and quickly established himself as one of the leading contractors in this town. He was responsible for many residential properties, and is known to have built at least two other dwellings in Jeffrey Street including his own residence, "Mortlake", at the corner of Brumley Street, where he later moved in 1921. He was also the contractor for a number of commercial and public buildings including the Bank of Australasia at Stony Creek (1911), Loch Post Office (1914), and the Leongatha Catholic Convent (1914). (see separate citations.)

It is believed that Mr Morris lived at "Egerton" for about 18 months before selling to James T Knox as his Leongatha residence. The Shire of Woorayl Rate Book for 1920-21 show that Mr Knox owned "Pt Allot. 38 Sec 21 & House", which had a net annual value of £25.

Mr Knox was a consulting Engineer who began his career at the City of Footscray and later qualified as Town Clerk and a Civil Engineer. Whilst Engineer to the Shire of Bulla, he designed and built one of the first concrete bridges in Victoria on the road from Sunbury to Riddell. In later life, Mr Knox was associated with the design of the outer concrete grandstand at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, the Kooyong Tennis Stadium, and at one time was the largest quarrymaster in Victoria. In the 1930s he developed and operated the Gelliondale coal field.

Locally, Mr Knox is best known for the quarry at Nerrena, which bears his name and for the extraordinary experimental dairy farm known as "Knox's Rockhill Farm" that he built nearby. He also constructed several other houses and buildings in the area to demonstrate the benefits of concrete block construction. (see separate citations.)

The dwelling remained in the Knox family until 1974 when it was sold to HE Barrow who is the present owner.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Commercial Enterprise

Mining; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

19 Long Street, Leongatha
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Egerton" at 37 Jeffrey Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing buildings and context. A sympathetic picket fence would enhance the appearance of the site. See Heritage Policy.

References

Barrow, HE. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. June, 2000

Murphy, J. (1989) 'Leongatha Historical Society No. 5. Knox's Rockhill Farm'
Shire of Woorayl Rate Books 1920-21.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Mortlake'

LE-JE-041

41 Jeffrey Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

FW Morris

Contractor

FW Morris

Significant Dates

1921

Style

Interwar Bungalow

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Mortlake', designed and constructed in 1921 by FW Morris, at 41 Jeffrey Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

'Mortlake' at 41 Jeffrey Street, Leongatha is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it demonstrates the significant residential development that occurred in Leongatha during the interwar period. It is also of interest for its associations with locally important contractor, FW Morris. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior and locally rare example of an interwar attic bungalow that makes a notable contribution to the historic character of Jeffrey Street. It is also of interest as a fine example of the work of local contractor, FW Morris. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Mortlake" at 41 Jeffrey Street, Leongatha is a substantial attic style interwar bungalow attic residence, constructed in red brick with a terra cotta tiled roof. Its form is basically of a large longitudinal gable containing the attic, with a smaller front projecting gable and a transverse gable projecting to the side forming the verandah and extending across the front to the projecting gable. Notable elements include:

- The weatherboard gable end infills.
- The paired double hung windows.
- The tapered roughcast chimneys.
- The roughcast brick piers supporting the verandah and the swagged roughcast balustrades.
- The brick outbuilding with a hipped corrugated iron roof in the back yard.

History

"Mortlake" was built in 1921 by local builder, FW Morris, as his own residence and remained in the same family ownership until 1996. It was named for the town where Mr Morris was born.

Frederick William Morris first arrived in Leongatha in 1912 and established a successful business as a contractor and supplier of building materials. He set up a shop in McCartin Street and later sold groceries as a sideline. He is known as the contractor for public and commercial buildings in the Shire including the Loch Post Office and the Bank of Australasia at Stony Creek. In Leongatha, he constructed the Catholic Convent in Ogilvy Street and up to seven houses in Jeffrey Street alone. (see separate citations.)

The Shire of Woorayl Rate Books for 1920-21 lists the owner of CA 1, Sec. 24 as Mr Phillip Bellingham and the description of the property does not include a house, which is reflected in the relatively low Net Annual Value of £5 pounds. By the following year, the owner of the property has been amended in the 1921-22 Book to Mr Fred Wm Morris, the description now includes a house, and the N.A.V. has increased to £30.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Mortlake" at 41 Jeffrey Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing buildings and context. A more appropriate fence would be desirable. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Shire of Woorayl Rate Books 1920-21 (Assessment No. 82) & 1921-22 (No.75)
Great Southern Star. 8 March 1912

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Cluanie'
(Former 'Linsfield', 'Lyre Bird Mound')

LE-KO-440

390-440 Koonwarra-Inverloch Road (?)
Leongatha South 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1894

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead 'Cluanie', constructed c.1894, at 440 Koonwarra-Inverloch Road, Leongatha South.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead 'Cluanie' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and is one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also important for its associations with the locally important Thomas and Macdonald family. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a notable example in the Shire of a substantial elaborate late Victorian villa, which is distinguished by its range of detail, which includes what is believed to be the only example of a lavish ogee verandah in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Cluanie" is sited on a hill top at the end of a long driveway. It is a single storey weather board double fronted hip and valley late Victorian villa. Unusually, it has the main entry to the side (north) with only French doors of the two front rooms to the front elevation. It has perhaps the only example in the Shire of a wide ogee (bellcast) verandah to three sides, while the south side has had an added hipped wing against the side and extending beyond the rear wall of the original house. A straight roof verandah covers the rear wall of this projecting wing. The rear section of the main verandah on the north side is built in.

Other notable elements include:

- Chimneys with rendered finish and mouldings.
- Strongly decorated eaves frieze with paired brackets and alternating "cricket bat" and diamond plaques.
- False ashlar (blocked boards) with large plinth on three sides.
- Wide main panelled door with sidelights.
- Margined double hung windows.
- Diagonal panelled mini-orb galvanised iron ceilings.
- Moulded dentils supporting the verandah gutter board.
- Square stop chamfered posts with double neck moulds. The probable cast iron frieze has been removed.

There is an in ground circular brick tank in the rear court, but no sign of substantial outbuildings.

The present owners advise that the house was originally much larger: part of it was removed to create another house in the district during the interwar period. This may partly explain the apparently unusual location of the entry.

History

The exact date of the homestead formerly known as "Cluanie" (former "Linsfield") is not known. A rate list for the Shire of Woorayl in the "Great Southern Star" on 12 October 1894 lists Jacob Thomas as the owner of "allot 20 and house, 260a, parish of Leongatha", which is valued at £78. Mr Thomas is also listed as the owner of allotments 17 and 18a and part of 19 in the same parish. It is known that the present homestead was on the property when it was purchased by the MacDonald family in 1904, although it is not certain that this was the same house described in 1894.

Jacob Thomas became one of the first settlers in the Leongatha and Koonwarra districts in 1876 when he selected this property, which he named "Lyre Bird Mound". Mr Thomas was a mining engineer from Ballarat, and it is believed he had considerable capital, which assisted him in the clearing and development of his property. He was very active in the early development of the Leongatha and Koonwarra districts. The first Methodist church services were held on his property, initially in his home and then later in a timber church, which he had constructed on this property. This church was later moved to Koonwarra, thence to Fairbank in 1929 and Leongatha in 1954, before ending up at Bell Park Scout Camp near Nyora.

In 1896 the property was sold to John Inglis and his family of three children, Lindsay, Dr Edgar and Annie. Mr Inglis, who is described by Fred Holt (2000) as a "gentleman farmer", renamed it "Linsfield". The tragic death of his daughter Annie in 1896, who was married to Dr Guy Springthorpe, led to the erection of an elaborate memorial by her husband at Kew General Cemetery, which is now on the Victorian Heritage Register.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The property was leased by the Inglis family for some years before being sold in 1904 to Farquhar MacDonald and his three sons, John Donald, Kenneth and Alexander Frederick. The MacDonald family increased the landholding to 900 acres and renamed the property after Loch Cluanie in Scotland. Descendents of Mr MacDonald continue to own the property today.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Cluanie", 440 Koonwarra-Inverloch Road, Leongatha South be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The house and the surrounding land to a minimum extent of 20m.

Conservation Recommendations

This house is essentially abandoned. As one of the potentially highest quality homesteads in the region, it should ideally be restored and used. At least the external envelope should be stabilised against further deterioration. It would be desirable to undertake a comprehensive Conservation Management Plan to recommend a schedule of works. See also Heritage Policy.

References

'Great Southern Star' 12 October 1894.

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The History of the Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.333

Holt, F. (2000) 'Koonwarra. My Home. 1878-2000'. p.20-22

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

LE-LO-011

11 Long Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1930

Style

Interwar Bungalow

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1930, at 11 Long Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 11 Long Street, Leongatha is of local aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha as a superior example of an Interwar Californian Bungalow with the unusual variant of a half gable roof. It makes a notable contribution to the historic character of Long Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The dwelling at 11 Long Street, Leongatha is a Californian Bungalow style house of brick construction and a terra cotta tiled roof, with a projecting front gable and a half gabled main roof. A flat roof porch carried on precast columns supported on brick piers is extended across the front of the building. The windows are as double hung groups and the front door is of double leaves. The gable ends are in timber shingles.

The front fence is an interesting combination of uncertain age comprised of precast concrete posts and wire mesh on a steel pipe frame.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 11 Long Street was constructed c.1930.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 11 Long Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Long Street Heritage area.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing buildings and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling (Former Coffee Palace)

LE-LO-017

17 Long Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Gleeson & Love

Significant Dates

1891

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, formerly known as Mrs Maher's Railway Dining Rooms, constructed by Gleeson and Love in 1891, at 17 Long Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling formerly known as Mrs Maher's Railway Dining Rooms is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest commercial buildings remaining in Leongatha and is among the oldest in the Shire. It is therefore highly important in demonstrating the basic nature of the first phase of commercial development of the town that occurred at the time of the completion of the South Eastern Railway, and how this initially occurred on both sides of the railway line. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, although somewhat altered, the building contributes to the historic character of the Long Street area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The house at 17 Long Street, Leongatha is a standard double fronted symmetrical late Victorian hip and valley residence in weatherboard construction. It has a mitred straight roof front verandah with stop chamfered posts with two remaining pieces of late Victorian cast iron brackets, The verandah returns on the street side and is now partly built in. It has typical single double hung windows to either side of the front door with sidelights. The eaves brackets have been removed. There is a limited skillion section at the rear and a small gabled weatherboard shed in the back area.

There is no obvious evidence of any former function as a store.

History

This dwelling, which was originally known as Mrs Maher's Railway Dining Rooms, was constructed by contractors Gleeson & Love in 1891. The "Great Southern Star" reported on 26 June, 1891 that:

"A want that has long been felt by those transacting business on the east side of the railway line is at length supplied by Mrs Maher's new and commodious dining rooms. The building, which is at the intersection of the two streets and facing Mr Long's store, is nicely finished outside and in, and has a capacious verandah round the two sides."

The completion of the South Eastern Railway to Leongatha in the middle of 1891 (and its official opening later that year on 17 December) provided the impetus for early commercial development in the township, which occurred on both sides of the Station ground.

Mrs Maher's Railway Dining Rooms, together with Long's Store on the opposite corner, and Hayes' Store at the intersection with Roughead Street were among the first buildings to be constructed on the north side, while McCartin's and Bair's Hotels among the first to the south. Eventually, the main commercial area was to develop south of the railway line and only Mrs Maher's Railway Dining Rooms and Hayes' store remain to demonstrate this early period of development on the north side.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 17 Long Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Railway Station & Long Street Heritage Area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and context. It would be desirable to restore the original verandah and eaves, remove cladding, and add an appropriate front fence. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Great Southern Star. 26 June, 1891

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.48 (*photograph p.53)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling & Former Boarding House

LE-LO-019

19 Long Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

FW Morris?

Significant Dates

1921

Style

Federation Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling and former boarding house, constructed in 1921, at 19 Long Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling and former boarding house complex at 19 Long Street, Leongatha is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it demonstrates the residential development that occurred in Jeffrey Street during the inter-war years. The use as a boarding house demonstrates the influence of the railway station in the inter and post war periods. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example of a mature Federation hip and gable house on a corner site with two coach houses (or later garages), located in a manner reflecting the projecting gables and thus enhancing the historic character of the site. It makes a notable contribution to the historic character of the Long Street residential area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 19 Long Street, Leongatha is characteristic example of a Federation hip and gable residence with a contiguous return verandah at a lesser pitch. Notable elements include:

- The large size of the house reflected in the length of the ridge.
- Very small ridge gablets.
- The straight brick chimneys with roughcast bands at the tops.
- Scrolled ridge finials.
- Bracketed gable ends with sunburst end frames.
- Bowed casement and hopper windows to the projecting gables and the corner room.
- Imitation roughcast pressed metal battened panes over the bow windows.
- Gable end frames and finials with diagonal trellis to the gable ends and upper side wall panels of the garages.

The chain wire fence is reasonably sympathetic, but a woven wire fence would be more appropriate.

The former boarding house is a weatherboard building with a gable roof to the rear of the main dwelling. The windows have distinctive sunshades along the north elevation.

History

The dwelling at 19 Long Street, Leongatha was constructed in 1921 for Mr James McGuinness. The contractor or architect for the dwelling is not known, though it may be tentatively ascribed to FW Morris as it is similar in style, and was built at the same time, as other houses in Jeffrey Street that were constructed by him such as "Egerton" at 37 Jeffrey Street. (see separate citation.) The building at the rear of the site was used for many years as a boarding house.

The owner of this property in the Shire of Woorayl Rate Book for 1920-21 was changed in the Book to show James McGuinness in place of Mrs Agnes O'Neill, while the word "house" has been inserted in the description and situation of the rateable property. The Net Annual Value for the property is £5. In the 1921-22 Book, Mr McGuinness is listed as the owner, the description includes a house, and the N.A.V has increased to £40 indicating that the dwelling had been added in the previous year.

Mr McGuinness was a road contractor and engineer who undertook work on behalf of the Shire, including the preparatory work for the establishment of the new Croquet Club in 1930. It is believed that Mr McGuinness constructed the concrete retaining walls around the north and west boundaries of the property.

The property was originally owned by H Long who built one of the first stores in Leongatha on this site c.1890.

Thematic Context

Transportation + Communications

Sub-Themes

Railways; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling and former boarding house at 19 Long Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Long Street Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. The replacement of the existing fence with a more appropriate woven wire fence would be desirable. See Heritage Policy.

References

Lamb, C. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. June, 2000

Shire of Woorayl Rate Books 1920-21 & 1921-22

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.218

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Railway Station complex

LE-LO-RS

Long Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Victorian Railways

Contractor

John Eadie

Significant Dates

1910-11

Style

Queen Anne
Railway Station

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Railway Station complex including the Station Building (constructed by J Eadie in 1910) and platform, Goods Shed, staff buildings and associated trackwork at Long Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Railway Station complex is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the complex at Leongatha was second in importance only to Korumburra on the South Eastern Railway and demonstrates the importance of railways to the development of the Shire. It is also important as one of a group of public buildings constructed in Leongatha in the Federation period that demonstrate the emerging importance of the town as a commercial and civic centre at that time. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the station building, which is one of only two constructed of brick in the Shire, is a substantially intact example of the "Specials" sub-group of the "Gisborne" style that retains the corrugated iron wing on the up side, which is now rare. The overall complex, which includes associated buildings such as the Goods Shed and staff accommodation, and the informal park surrounds forms an important precinct that makes a significant contribution to the historic character

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

of Leongatha. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The Leongatha Railway Station complex comprises a four track carriageway with the principal station and other buildings located to the east and the goods shed to the west opposite the platform. The station building is single storey brick building in Federation Queen Anne style with a terra cotta tile roof. The major half hip office element is extended along the platform to the north by the waiting room with a lower, narrower hip section. The entry is marked by a projecting gabled porch at the re-entry of the intersection of the two platform elements. The building is extended further north with a galvanised iron toilet block with a vaulted roof and gabled end parapets.

Other notable elements of the station building include:

- The battened half hip ends with terra cotta finials.
- The tapered roughcast chimneys with flat caps and pots.
- The decorative parapet projecting above the main segmental window of the office building.
- The roughcast upper body above a string mould to the brick walls.
- Quoined and chamfered brickwork to the main body of the walls.
- The projecting bracketed gable porch supported on splayed chamfered posts carried on brick pedestals.
- The projecting timber viewing room and the relatively intact fittings of the office.
- The pressed metal ceiling to the office.
- The cantilevered steel platform canopy with a scalloped valance, which extends for the length of the building.
- The corrugated iron wing on the "up" side containing the ladies and men's toilets.

The platform front is constructed of non-original pre-cast concrete. To the north of the station building is a recent water tank on a steel framed stand, beyond which is a steel pedestrian overpass bridge with a ramp down to the platform level.

To the south is a galvanised iron shed (lamp room) with a vaulted roof. The goods shed opposite the platform is a typical small vertical galvanised iron structure with a gable roof extended over the loading dock. A more recent skillion goods shed with loading bays is located to the north west of the complex.

The station design is based on a standard used by the Victorian Railways at the time and described by Ward & Donnolly (1982) as the "Gisborne Style". Typical features of this style are described by Ward as follows:

"The design of the Gisborne Style is best described as Edwardian, with a characteristic dependency upon the vocabulary of the Queen Anne architects. In line with the times, economic pressures prompted the Department to cheapen building finishes and to curb the excesses of the recent past by the simplification of building form. The Gisborne Group also featured glimpses of the "art nouveau" in its use of decorative wall and ceiling linings.

The principal of the building plan was to group the major rooms into a central brick or timber building, consisting of the booking, parcel's and telegraph office, lobby and the ladies' and general waiting rooms. The office was dominated by a large gabled roof, visually at right angles supported by lower roofs over the waiting rooms on either side of the office. The service functions consisted of the ladies and men's toilets, the lamp room, the store and the wood yard and were grouped into wings attached to either or both ends of the central block. In some instances, the vans goods shed

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

was included in the wings. The end result was a very neatly laid out platform with a minimum of outbuildings. The configuration of the service functions varied, but the plan of the central section was almost always the same. "

The Leongatha Station belongs to a sub-group of the Gisborne style referred to by Ward as the "Specials". These are non-standard designs featuring a similar core plan but expressing it in different ways. Stylistically, the Leongatha Station is most similar to the station at Wonthaggi, which is acknowledged by Ward as being one of the best examples of this particular sub-group.

Distinctive features of the Leongatha Station include:

- The "Dutch" gable profile of the main roof, and the hip profiles of the lower roofs.
- The centrally located window in the north facade surmounted by a gable and twin piers
- The entry porch being supported on timber posts set in brick piers

Ward also notes that the corrugated iron wing on the "up" side of the Station is significant as none of the other stations in this particular sub-group, and few stations overall in the Gisborne Group retain these wings.

History

Construction of the Leongatha Railway Station and the overhead footbridge connecting it to Bair Street commenced in August, 1910 and was completed by the contractor, John Eadie, in February of the following year. and was the second permanent brick station on the South Eastern Line: The much larger Korumburra Station complex had been constructed three years earlier. It replaced the original "portable" timber station buildings, which were erected when the Line was first opened in 1890

The Goods Shed was constructed some years earlier in accordance with Contract Number was 4755 (possibly c.1900), while the Engine Shed was constructed by C. Turnbull in accordance Contract Number 18518 signed on 10 November 1908.

In the first half of the twentieth century, the Station at Leongatha was second in importance only to the much larger complex at Korumburra, which was built four years earlier in 1906 and was important as a switching point for trains to Outtrim and Jumbunna. This is reflected by passenger numbers in 1899 when Leongatha Station recorded 8163 outgoing passengers, compared with 28,233 for Korumburra. However, the relative importance of Leongatha increased in the Federation period and by 1950 passenger patronage at Leongatha was 13,172, while Korumburra had decreased to 14,003.

The Federation period represented an important phase in the development of Leongatha. The new Butter Factory, which was erected in 1905, led to increased prosperity in the town and agitation for better public facilities. Over the next ten years, a new Post Office (1906), Mechanics Institute Library (1911), Court House (1912) and Agricultural High School (1914) as well as the Station would be added to the town. After the interruption caused by the First World War, this period of civic building finally reached its zenith with the construction of the new Memorial Hall and Shire Offices in 1925-26.

The use of the Station by both passenger and freight began to decline in the 1960s under competition from road-based transport. Passenger services were stopped on the South Eastern Railway in the early 1980s, only to be re-instated in 1983, terminating at Leongatha, before once again being replaced by buses in 1993. A limited freight service still operates.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Thematic Context

Transport and Communications

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

Korumburra Railway Station
Wonthaggi Railway Station
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Railway Station complex at Long Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Long & Ogilvy Streets Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. It is important that the function of the Station is still able to be interpreted through its buildings, trackwork and other infrastructure. See Heritage Policy.

References

- Ward, A & Donnelly, A. (1982) "Victoria's Railway Stations - An Architectural Survey. Volume 4. The Twentieth Century 1900-1930". pp.37-40
- Ward, A. (1979) Notes on Leongatha Railway Station, and Notes from Victorian Railways Contract Book Extracts.
- Victorian Railways. "Extracts from Reports of Board of Land & Works Railway Commissioners 1880-1900"
- Great Southern Star. 31 May & 5 August, 1910, 7 February, 1911
- Jungwirth, AN & Lambert, KW. 'Victorian Railways - Weekly Notice Extracts 1894-1994'. 1996
- Murphy, J. 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. 1988 p. 336.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Strzelecki Memorial

LE-LO-STRZ

Long Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

JT Knox

Contractor

Jas. Palmer

Significant Dates

1927

Style

Interwar Monument

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Strzelecki Memorial at Leongatha, designed by JT Knox and constructed by Jas. Palmer in 1927 at Long Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Strzelecki Memorial at Leongatha is of local historic and technical significance to the town and district of Leongatha.

Historically, it is important as one of a series of similar memorials that were erected in 1927 at various sites throughout Gippsland, including Mirboo North and Korumburra, to commemorate the exploration of Gippsland by Paul Edmund Strzelecki. It is also of interest for its association with James T Knox. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Technically, it is of interest as the only example in the Shire of the use of concrete block construction, as pioneered by James T Knox, in a public monument. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Strzelecki Memorial at Leongatha, located close to the road on Long Street in the railway reserve, is a simple squat square tapered column of concrete blocks on a roughly coursed bluestone rubble square base, with a flat pyramidal top surmounted by a weather vane. A bronze plaque on the east side commemorates Strzelecki's passage through South Gippsland; "Count Strzelecki. First Explorer of South Gippsland passed within 10 miles of this spot May 1840". A drinking fountain is located above a small projecting trough below the plaque.

The concrete blocks were supplied by James T Knox, and are the same used at other buildings he constructed in the Shire including Knox's Rockhill farm, his former Manager's residence in Simon's Lane, and the "Star" Office in McCartin Street.

History

The Strzelecki Memorial at Leongatha was constructed by Jas. Palmer to the design of James T Knox. It was officially unveiled by the Governor, Lord Somers, on 8 April, 1927 in the presence of local schoolchildren and residents, and guests including Mr West MLA, the Hon. Mr McGregor MLC, Sir Frank Tate, Director for Education, and Mr Ashton, District School Inspector.

The memorial was erected in honour of Paul Edmund Strzelecki who in May 1840 was the first European explorer to cross Gippsland from east to west through what would be later become known as the Strzelecki Ranges. Described by Collett (1994) as "... a cultivated and charming gentleman with scientific interests, and bearer of the self-awarded title 'Count'", he was not, however, the first European explorer to 'discover' Gippsland; that honour belongs to Angus McMillan who came to the area near Bairnsdale in January 1840 and later established a homestead on Avon River.

Strzelecki named the area "Gipps Land" in honour of the Governor, and his reports of the area along with McMillan's homestead led to the settlement of Gippsland from two different directions - the settlement of north and central Gippsland by McMillan's followers from the north, via Omeo, and the settlement of South Gippsland via Port Albert by 'The Gipps Land Company' and others to follow. However, it took nearly 35 years for the heavily timbered area the Macarthur-Strzelecki Party explored to be settled by selectors after 1875.

The Leongatha memorial was one of seven erected throughout Gippsland; the others were at Heyfield, Loy Yang, Koornalla, Mirboo North, Korumburra and Corinella. The first memorial was unveiled by the Governor at Benambra on 4 April 1927, and the last at Corinella on 9 April. The two other memorials in the Shire at Mirboo North and Korumburra were erected on the same day as Leongatha (see separate citations).

The erection of the cairns throughout Gippsland was a project initiated in March 1926 by the Historical Memorials Committee to commemorate the journeys of the two pioneer explorers, Paul Edmund Strzelecki and Angus McMillan. This Committee comprised individuals from the Education Department, Railways, Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Lands Department, Tourist Board, and the Town Planning Committee. Sir James Barrett was chairman, with CR Long as treasurer, and Chas Daley as secretary.

Members of the Committee including Sir James Barrett visited Leongatha on 5 December 1926 to discuss the project and were met by a local deputation including TW Flower and A Mesley, who were the head teachers of Leongatha Primary School and High School, respectively. A public meeting was consequently held on the 15 December where it was decided to erect a monument in the present location at a cost not exceeding £50. A committee was appointed to let the contract.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

James T Knox was a local engineer who pioneered the use of concrete blocks as building materials, and constructed a number of buildings to demonstrate their benefits, of which the best example in the Shire is "Knox's Rockhill Farm" (see separate citation). This memorial is a unique example of their application in a public monument.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Explorers by Land

Comparative Examples

Strzelecki Memorials at Mirboo North & Korumburra
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Strzelecki Memorial Cairn at Long Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Long & Ogilvy Streets Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The monument and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve memorial and site context. Interpretive signage is essential to enable an understanding of the history and importance of this memorial. See also Heritage Policy.

References

- Collett, B (1994) 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon' pp. 33-34
Great Southern Advocate. 10 February & 14 April 1927
White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.33
Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994'. p.307
Great Southern Star. 8, 15 & 29 March, 1927

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Commercial Hotel (McCartin's Hotel)

LE-MC-001

1-3 McCartin Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Charles Chaplin
(1891)
Joy & McIntyre
(1928-31)

Contractor

CJW Cookson (1891)
Mr Howard (1928-31)

Significant Dates

1891, 1928-31

Style

Victorian & Interwar
Hotel

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Commercial Hotel, originally designed by Charles Chaplin and constructed by CJW Cookson in 1891 for Hugh McCartin, and altered and extended in 1931 at 1 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Commercial Hotel is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it was the first hotel to be established in Leongatha and the later additions illustrate how the growth of Leongatha during the interwar period led to the upgrading or replacement of key commercial and civic buildings. It is also important for its associations with Hugh McCartin. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, although substantially altered, the hotel is nonetheless an imposing presence on a prominent corner site that contributes to the historic character of the Leongatha Civic and Commercial Heritage precinct. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Commercial Hotel is a double storey interwar rendered brick hotel situated on the main intersection in Leongatha. The original high Victorian Hotel shown in early photographs has been lost under later additions made between 1928 and 1931, although the building retains its original and to some extent, fenestration. It has a two storey verandah to Bair Street supported in rendered brick piers, which has cast iron balustrade that may have been part of the original timber and cast iron verandah. The hipped roofs around a central courtyard are now sheeted in terra cotta tiles and shops have been included in the cranked side wall to McCartin Street. The interior has been completely renovated.

Occupying a prominent corner site at the key intersection in the town, the scale and massing of building ensures that it makes a significant streetscape contribution.

(Note: Further detailed research is required to determine the extent of original fabric dating from 1891, and 1931)

History

The Commercial Hotel was constructed during 1890 and officially opened on 5 February 1891. It was the first licensed premises in Leongatha township. The tender notice was placed in the "Great Southern Star" on 19 September, 1890, which reported that:

"We have seen the plans of the hotel proposed to be erected on the corner of Main Street and Inlet Road by Hugh McCartin. It is to be a two storey weatherboard building, with balcony and verandah. There is to be a tower, surmounted by a flag pole and when completed the Hotel will be a decided ornament to the town."

The "Star" was able to report upon completion of the Hotel in February, 1891 that ".. the building will be inferior to none out of Melbourne", adding that Mr McCartin ".. has spared no expense in the building or fitting out of this establishment, and from the cellar to the top storey it will be found replete with every convenience".

The architect of the Hotel, Charles Chaplin, was influential in the early development of Leongatha. An American citizen, he arrived in Gippsland as part of the team employed by Andrew O'Keefe in the construction of bridges for the Great Southern Railway between Leongatha and Toora. Upon leaving the district in December, 1891, the "Star" noted that "the principal buildings of the town had been constructed from plans drawn by him". These buildings included the first Mechanics Institute and Shire Offices, which were constructed in the same year as the Hotel.

Major alterations to the Hotel were carried out between 1928 and 1932, which presumably changed it to the present appearance. The "Great Southern Star" reported in 1928 that the plans for the first stage, which comprised "10 new brick bedrooms" had been approved by the Licensing Court. A further report on 24 April, 1931 advised that the Executors of the estate of Mr McCartin had applied to the Court for approval to complete the additions, and by 16 October of that year the "Star" was able to report that "rebuilding of Commercial Hotel is continuing apace". Council minutes record that these alterations were carried out by Mr Howard to designs prepared by Melbourne architects, Joy and McIntyre.

The site of the Hotel was purchased by Hugh McCartin for £525 at the first sale of Leongatha township blocks held in Melbourne on 2 April, 1889. He was subsequently granted a victualler's licence by the Traralgon Licensing Court on 10 December 1890 following a poll of residents that indicated a majority wished to see an increase in the number of hotels in the Shire. Materials for the construction of the original Hotel in 1890-91 were hauled by bullock wagon from Inverloch

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

during the summer months.

Hugh McCartin was very influential in the early development of Leongatha. He constructed the first cattle sale yards in the town and conducted sales for many years. A member of Woorayl Council for many years, he served two terms as Shire President. An active member of the Catholic Church, he donated the land in Ogilvy Street upon which the Church now stands and also donated land for the first Leongatha South State School.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that Commercial (McCartin's) Hotel at 1 McCartin Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Leongatha Civic and Commercial Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title. Significant elements include any surviving fabric of the 1891 Hotel and the 1928-31 alterations.

Conservation Recommendations

McCartin's Hotel occupies a key position within the Leongatha Civic & Commercial Heritage precinct at a major entrance to the town. It would be desirable to restore the hotel to its 1891 appearance based on photographic evidence, however, it is recognised that this may not be feasible. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 19 September & 7 November 1890. 23 & 30 January, 6 February & 25 December 1891. 24 April & 16 October, 1931
Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988.' p.57
Woorayl Shire Council Minutes. 11 November 1932

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Court House (former)

LE-MC-002

2 McCartin Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department
(SC Brittingham?)

Contractor

Frogley & March

Significant Dates

1912

Style

Federation Public
Building

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Leongatha Court House, constructed by Frogley & Smith in 1912 at 2 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Leongatha Court House, 2 McCartin Street, Leongatha is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically & Socially, it was the first permanent Court building to be constructed in Leongatha and only the third in the Shire. It is therefore highly important in demonstrating the development of public institutions in the Shire and the growing importance of Leongatha as a commercial and civic centre in the Shire in the early part of the 20th Century. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a notable example in the Shire of Federation Freestyle design by the Public Works Department and is an integral part of the highly important group of civic buildings that are an essential part of the historic character of Leongatha. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Leongatha Courthouse is a characteristic brick and render Federation design with a corrugated iron roof, which was reproduced at Cobram and Kyabram in the north of the state. It is based on a high hip roofed courtroom lit by windows in the upper wall above the ancillary rooms for the clerk and magistrate and the prisoners' holding room, also under hip roofs and located at the east and rear sides. At the front the entry projects forward under a mitred hip with segmentally arched parapets. A rendered battered portal at the front contains three double hung windows surmounted by a sign panel bearing the date of construction. Projecting centrally above the front of the hip roof is a Dutch gable parapet flanked by brick piers and bearing an oval label at the pediment above the Court House sign in slim raised letters at the eaves level.

Other notable elements include:

- Wide eaves with exposed rafters.
- Various entries at side front and rear reflecting the pattern of use of the building, ie. entries for access to the clerk of courts out of sitting hours, the magistrate and the prisoners.
- The use of roughcast panels in the parapets and upper body of the courtroom highlighting the red brick walls and piers.
- The distinct architectural expression of function and hierarchy of the spaces.
- Double hung windows with rendered sills as a band between piers.

History

The Leongatha Court House was constructed by Frogley and March in 1912 to a standard design of the Public Works Department that was also used at Kyabram and Cobram. It was the third Court House to be constructed in the Shire after Foster in 1889, and Korumburra in 1899. It continued to be used for this purpose until 1990, and is now used by the South Gippsland Shire Brass Band.

The Federation period represented an important phase in the development of Leongatha. The new Butter Factory, which was erected in 1905, led to increased prosperity in the town and agitation for better public facilities. Over the next ten years, a new Post Office (1906), Railway Station (1909), Mechanics Institute Library (1911) and Agricultural High School (1914) as well as the Court House would be added to the town. After the interruption caused by the First World War, this civic building program finally reached its zenith with the construction of the new Memorial Hall and Shire Offices in 1925-26.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institution

Sub-Themes

Govt. Structures, Law Enforcement & Democracy

Comparative Examples

Compares directly with court houses at Kyabram (1911) and Cobram (1912) (both of same design)
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the former Leongatha Court House at 2 McCartin Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place with interior alteration controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star.

Trethowan, B. (n.d.) 'Court Houses in Victoria: A Survey.'

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office

LE-MC-004

4 McCartin Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

JB Cohen

Contractor

Neil Falconer

Significant Dates

1906-07, 1914

Style

Federation public
building

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office, designed by JB Cohen and constructed by Neil Falconer in 1906-07, at 4 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be the last such facility in Victoria to be designed and constructed by the State on behalf of the Commonwealth in the immediate period after Federation. It is one of only two such examples in the Shire, and perhaps five in Victoria. It is therefore important in demonstrating the impact of Federation and illustrates the the significant civic and commercial development that occurred in Leongatha during the Federation period. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the superior example of a Federation timber post office in the Shire and is an integral part of the highly important group of civic buildings that are an essential part of the historic character of Leongatha. It is also of interest as an example of the work of noted PWD architect, JB Cohen. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Socially, it is significant as a place of local gathering and social intercourse during an important phase in the development of Leongatha when postal business was the principal form of communication.

Description

The Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office, which was constructed in 1906 and extended in 1914, is a single storey weatherboard Federation building. It has a corrugated iron main hip roof oriented north south and half hips to the side. There are two adjacent projecting gables to the McCartin Street elevation above the main office and the entry. Both are stepped and bracketed with roughcast infills.

The office windows facing the street are a large bank of five segmental head casement sashes with hoppers above. The entry is defined by brick piers and square timber posts with neck moulds standing on a low balustrade. The west side roof extends down to form a low side porch with paired turned timber posts. The entry floor is paved in tessellated tiles, partly covered by a new entry ramp approaching a new door. The original interior is obscured by a recent false ceiling.

History

The Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office was opened in February, 1907. The architect was JB Cohen of the Public Works Department, and the contractor was Neil Falconer whose contract price of £1058/10/- was accepted early in 1906. The building originally included the post office as well as a residence. In 1914 the mail room was extended, which resulted in the projecting bay in the north elevation. The residence was converted to a telephone exchange c.1930-40.

The building is still in use as a Post Office today, although the telephone exchange has been relocated to a new building constructed at the rear.

Following the Federation of Australia in January, 1901 the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Act was passed in June 1902, which gave the Postmaster-General control of over 5,000 post offices throughout the nation. However, shortages in funds and resources meant that the design construction of new buildings remained the immediate responsibility of State public works departments. (in some States this continued until the 1920s.)

The Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office was the second of two in the Shire to be completed during this early transitional phase (the other at Korumburra was completed in 1904 - see separate citation), and is believed to be the last in Victoria to be designed and constructed by the State on behalf of the Commonwealth. Other Post Offices constructed in Victoria during this transitional period include Terang in 1903, Sorrento in 1904, and Woodend in 1905.

Post & Telegraph offices were often the first physical manifestation (particularly in smaller rural towns) of the new Commonwealth and demonstrated that the new federal system of government was established and operative.

The period after Federation was an important phase in the development of Leongatha. The new Butter Factory, which was erected in 1905, led to increased prosperity in the town and agitation for better public facilities. The Post Office was the first of a number of new public buildings added over the next ten years including the Railway Station (1910), Mechanics Institute Library (1911), Court House (1912) and Agricultural High School (1914). After the interruption caused by the First World War, this civic building program finally reached its zenith with the construction of the new Memorial Hall and Shire Offices in 1925-26.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

JB Cohen is known to have designed a number of other buildings within the Shire constructed by the Public Works Department including the Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office (1904), the Meeniyan State School (1906) and was possibly the supervising architect for the post office buildings and residences at Loch, Toora and Mirboo North, and the Drill Hall at Korumburra. (see separate citations.)

Mr Falconer was employed as the contractor for many early public buildings in Korumburra and the surrounding districts. Other surviving examples of his work include the Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office (1904), former Korumburra State Savings Bank (1905), Korumburra Masonic Temple (1905), Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office (1906) and the Arawata Union Church (1910). (see separate citations) His last major commission was the construction of the Korumburra Primary School Infant Room in 1913 and he left the district shortly after the completion of this building.

Thematic Context

Transport and Communication

Sub-Themes

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Networks

Comparative Examples

The Leongatha Post Office compares with the other secondary post offices of the region, most closely with that at Mirboo North built c.1915.

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetteer (HSG 39)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office at 4 McCartin Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Bair & McCartin Streets Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. November 1906 - January 1907

Australian Heritage Commission. Register of the National Estate Interim List Database Nos. 101016 (Woodend Post Office - File No. 2/06/101/0010), and 102017 (Sorrento Post Office - File No. 2/18/021/0007)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Memorial Hall & former Shire Offices

LE-MC-006

6-8 McCartin Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TE Molloy

Contractor

Raymond V Ritchie

Significant Dates

1925-26

Style

Interwar Free
Classical public
building

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Memorial Hall & former Shire Offices, designed by TE Molloy and constructed by Raymond V Ritchie in 1925-26, at 6-8 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Memorial Hall & former Shire Offices at 6-8 McCartin Street, Leongatha is of local historic, aesthetic, and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it was the second Shire offices of the Shire of Woorayl and demonstrates the growth in the municipality during the Federation period. One of a small group of Shire buildings erected in Victoria as war memorials, it is the largest single memorial erected in the Shire to commemorate the First World War, and the dedication of such a key building as a memorial demonstrates the profound impact of the War upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4. B.2 D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a notable exercise in Free Classical design of the interwar period, and is significant as the major work in the Shire of the prominent local architect, TE Molloy. It is the focal part of the highly important group of civic buildings that are an essential part of the historic character of Leongatha. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Socially, it is significant as the focus of public and municipal activity in the Leongatha region over a long period, and is an important part of the identity of Leongatha. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The Leongatha Memorial Hall and former Shire Offices is a large brick, hip roofed public hall fronted by a two storey Free Classical facade and single storey wings to either side, terminating at the east (Michael Street) corner with an engaged colonnaded rotunda and returning north along Michael Street in a single storey classical facade which fronted the shire offices. The notable elements include:

The Symmetrical Central Façade.

This is constructed of clinker brick at the ground floor with paired double hung windows on either side of a battered and coursed render arched entry surround connecting through a wide rendered band (with the words "In Remembrance" in raised letters) to the piano nobile above. The clinker bricks are tuck pointed in blocks, rather than as individual bricks.

The whole of the piano nobile is rendered, with windows between alternating single and paired detached Tuscan columns carrying a wide architrave with triglyphs and bosses, cornice and parapet with a central pediment containing the sunburst coat of arms of the Australian armed forces. It climaxes with a statue of the Winged Victory carrying a palm frond and sword and flanked by bronze lamp standards (now missing their opal spheres).

Pedimented render plaques commemorating the fallen are mounted at the sides of the entry element.

The Side Wings

These are single storey and are almost symmetrical in form. They have paired and single detached columns (supporting an architrave with triglyphs and bosses, cornice and solid balustrade), dividing each side into two brick bays with central windows. The columns sit on short pedestals to the window sill height.

The Corner Rotunda

This has a matching pattern but slightly higher columns and architrave capped with an octagonal metal clad dome. This rotunda serves as an entry and separates the McCartin Street facade from the Michael Street front.

The Side Elevation

The slightly lower Michael Street front is designed as a separate composition of three bays divided by paired piers with the central element projecting slightly and capped with a pediment.

There is a small granite obelisk at the kerb opposite the hall entry which commemorates later war dead.

Major internal alterations carried out in 1985 the removal of the Council Chambers and offices between the hall and the Michael Street façade to create a courtyard, and a passage has been cut through the west bay of the McCartin Street facade (next to the Mechanics Institute) to access the new shire offices at the rear. Part of the Michael Place elevation was also demolished at this time.

The interior of the hall has been modernised and repainted, resulting in the loss of the elaborate memorial paintings and plaques naming the locations of important First World War engagements involving Australians by J Broche of Inverloch, as well the original colour scheme and finishes. The

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

elaborate barrel-vaulted ceiling is concealed behind a later false ceiling, although its original profile can be seen above the gallery. (Note: Photos of the paintings are displayed in the adjacent Mechanics Institute)

Construction other than the main facade in clinker brick is in common red brick.

History

The Leongatha Memorial Hall and Shire Offices were opened and dedicated by Brigadier General Elliot and Chaplain Colonel Cookston on 24 May, 1926. Chaplain Cookson dedicated the Hall with a prayer that concluded with "In the Name of the Town and Residents of the District, I Dedicate this Hall". It was designed by local architect, TE Molloy, and was constructed by Raymond V Ritchie for £14,000.

The interior decoration included 12 panels depicting scenes from the leading "purely Australian" battles of WW1, with the Proscenium being flanked by scenes depicting Gallipoli, and the battle between HMAS Sydney and the Emden. These were painted by Mr J Broche of Inverloch.

New shire offices were constructed at the rear in the 1970s, and the use of the building for council meetings ended in 1985 when the building was extensively altered, which included the replacement of the original Council Chambers and offices with the present courtyard and meeting rooms. Internal alterations have included the covering up of the original panels and the ceiling. The RSL also moved to new meeting rooms at the rear, however, the original honour boards were retained in the foyer. Nonetheless, the building continues to play an important role as a meeting place for the local community. It is regularly used by local community groups, individuals and organisations.

The need for a new Memorial Hall and Shire Offices to replace the original buildings constructed in 1890 and 1891 respectively was recognised from the early 1920s, and a resolution was passed at a public meeting held on 13 August 1923 that Council be approached in relation to this matter. The issue came to a head when the old Mechanics Hall and adjoining Shire Offices were destroyed by fire on 19 February, 1924.

A committee was formed after the fire and after several meetings it was decided to advertise for suitable designs. On 22 July 1924, the plans of TE Molloy were chosen and following this a loan to finance the project was made, while the Leongatha Branch of the RSSAILA donated £1,000 on the condition that a suitable room was placed in the building "for the exclusive use of members". Tenders were called and on 15 April 1925, the offer of Raymond V Ritchie was accepted.

The Federation period represented an important phase in the development of Leongatha. The new Butter Factory, which was erected in 1905, led to increased prosperity in the town and agitation for better public facilities. The new Post Office in 1906 was the first of a number of new buildings added over the next ten years including the Railway Station (1910), Mechanics Institute Library (1911), Court House (1912) and Agricultural High School (1914). After the interruption caused by the First World War, this civic building program finally reached its zenith with the construction of the new Memorial Hall and Shire Offices in 1925-26.

The hall was the largest built memorial erected in memory of the First World War and can be compared with the Memorial Higher Elementary School at Mirboo North. (see separate citation) While some existing halls in the Shire were extended or remodelled, this was only completely new hall erected as a Soldiers' Memorial. Within Victoria, it is one of a small number of shire buildings were erected as war memorials; other examples are found at Jeparit, Boort, Kerang and Donald.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Govt. Structures, Law Enforcement & Democracy

Comparative Examples

The Leongatha Memorial Hall and former Shire Offices is unique in the Shire.

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 40)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
National Estate Register
South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Memorial Hall and former Shire Offices at 6-8 McCartin Street, Leongatha be retained in the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: As existing.

Conservation recommendations

Conserve and maintain significant building fabric and site context. It would be desirable for missing external decorative elements to be restored or reconstructed, and restoration of the interior decorations, which are of considerable significance, should be investigated. They are assumed to exist under the later paint and could be recovered by expert skills now available - it is believed that the specifications of the building are held by the Leongatha & District Historical Society, which also has photographs of the original interior. The article about the opening of the Hall in the 'Star' on 25 May, 1926 also has some detail. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 25 May 1926
Shire of Woorayl Building Records

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Mechanics' Institute & Free Library (former)

LE-MC-010

10 McCartin Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

HV & A Champion

Contractor

Loring & Speers

Significant Dates

1911

Style

Federation Classical
public building

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Leongatha Mechanics' Institute Library & Billiard Room, designed by HV & A Champion and constructed by Loring & Speers in 1911-12 at 10 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Leongatha Mechanics' Institute Library & Billiard Room is of local historic, aesthetic, technical and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the building illustrates the development of Mechanic's Institute in Leongatha and their important role in the development of the local community, both in a social and intellectual sense. It is also important for its use as the first Leongatha Public Library. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a notable example of early 20th Century Federation design, unusually and effectively employing concrete blocks in Classical detailing. It is an integral and notable part of the highly important group of civic buildings that are an essential part of the historic character of Leongatha. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Technically, the building is notable for its early use of concrete blocks, also for the technique of precast river reed reinforced plaster block used in the construction of the walls. This latter technique is unique within the Shire, and possibly also the State of Victoria. (AHC criterion - F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Socially, it is significant as an important early education facility in the Leongatha region.

Description

The Leongatha Mechanics' Institute Library & Billiard Room, built in 1911, is a longitudinal hipped roof structure with concrete block walls. The interior has the former library at the rear, accessed by a wide passage to the west side. The full width library has a box truss roof structure with a clear storey lantern and a pressed metal ceiling. The front room has a splendid elaborate pressed metal ceiling and cornices, while the hall has a recent false ceiling.

Of particular interest are the internal partitions, which are constructed of plaster blocks 65mm thick and reinforced with horizontal river reeds. Only a small sample was seen and the size of the full blocks is uncertain. Given their thickness and the considerable height of the walls, it is possible that they are located between a timber frame as "brick nogging", possibly for the purpose of sound insulation.

(Note: Jack Miles of 4-6 Ogilvy Street, who has made alterations at the building, may be able to assist).

The front facade exposes the hip roof slopes at the sides (they were formerly extended as bracketed hoods over the side openings), with a parapet surmounted by an ogee scrolled pediment with an acroterion at the centre. The words "Mechanics Institute" are placed in raised render letters on the parapet. At either side, panelled pedestals are raised above the roof with ogee caps surmounted by spheres. Three semicircular arched openings are located symmetrically in the facade, the western being the entry opening to the side passage. The windows are tri-part with the arch vertically divided and the body below the springing line being of casements with hoppers above.

The whole of the facade is finished in splayed concrete blocks, including the parapet, the side pedestals, the quoined window surrounds and arches. Only the mouldings are in cement render. The blocks are dimensioned 290x167x145mm. Header courses in the side wall suggest that the wall is solid.

History

The new Library, Member's Room and Billiards Room of the Leongatha Mechanics' Institute was opened by local member, the Hon. JE Mackey MLA on 26 March, 1912. The architect was HV & A Champion of Melbourne, and the tender of Messrs. Loring & Speers to construct the Hall for £1,188 was accepted at a meeting of the Institute on 3 April, 1911. The library and reading room occupied the room at the front, the members room was in the middle, while the billiards room was at the rear.

The Leongatha Mechanics' Institute opened in a wooden building on the adjacent site (now occupied by the Memorial Hall and former Shire Offices) on 9 March 1891. The first library was established in this building later in that same year and the demand for the facilities was so great that a two storey addition was made to the Institute in 1891. All of these original buildings were destroyed by fire in 1924.

The loss of the original buildings reduced the income available to the Institute and consequently its fortunes waxed and waned over the following years. However, by the early 1960s renewed enthusiasm and support for the Library and the service it provided to the local community led to the

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Woorayl Shire gradually increasing its annual grant until it became eligible for full government funding in 1970.

Woorayl Council eventually assumed full control of the Library in 1973 and appointed the first professional Librarian in December of that year. The Library began to provide a free service as a consequence of receiving government funding, and expanded to occupy the adjacent former members room.

The Billiards room closed in 1979, and the Library was relocated two years later to a new facility adjacent to the Shire Offices. In 1982, the building was made available for use as a museum and archives by the Leongatha & District Historical Society.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals; Leisure & Recreation

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetteer (HSG 38)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Leongatha Mechanics Institute Library, Members Room & Billiard Room at 10 McCartin Street, Leongatha be retained in the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

A Conservation Management Plan is recommended. An application should be made for a grant from the Public Heritage Program (Refer Appendix 5 of Study) to undertake urgent maintenance works include the repair of leaks to the roof and associated damp. Restoration of the hoods over the facade openings is also strongly recommended as a means of restoring the original appearance and to provide weather protection. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1991) 'Leongatha Mechanics' Institute & Free Library 1891-1991'.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Goller's Saddlery

LE-MC-011

11 McCartin Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1924

Style

Interwar commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Goller's Saddlery, constructed in 1924, at 11 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Goller's Saddlery is of local aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha as a superior and substantially intact example of an interwar brick shop that contributes to the historic character of McCartin Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The former Goller's Saddlery Store at 11 McCartin Street, Leongatha is a basic single storey interwar brick shop with a gabled corrugated iron roof, a plain parapet with end piers and a straight roofed street verandah, which appears to be original, except for the posts and the circular fretted valance. It is distinguished by the original shopfront, which is bowed out beyond the building façade. The wide entry panel has been modified.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Goller Saddlery Store was constructed in 1924. The bricks for its construction came from the then newly established brickworks at Koonwarra. It remained in the same family ownership for over fifty years.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Livestock Trade and Stockyards

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Goller's Saddlery at 11 McCartin Street, Leongatha be retained in the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Bair & McCartin Streets Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations
See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Woorayl Rate Books. 1920-30

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Colonial Bank of Australasia

LE-MC-021

21 McCartin Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Late Victorian
commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Colonial Bank of Australasia, constructed c.1900, at 21 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Colonial Bank of Australia is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest commercial buildings in Leongatha and demonstrates the early commercial development of the town. It is also of interest as one of the few remaining early bank buildings, which expresses the now historic role of the former Colonial Bank of Australasia in country Victoria. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare example of a simple two storey late Victorian brick commercial building and is a remnant of the sequence of two storey Victorian buildings, which once extended along the south side of McCartin Street. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Colonial Bank of Australasia at 21 McCartin Street, Leongatha is a standard width two storey brick late Victorian commercial building with residence above, constructed in brick with a simple rendered parapet bearing a sign panel extended by a central arched pediment. One original parapet urn remains. The building originally had a two storey verandah, the deck of which was accessed by a door beside a wide off centre window with a segmentally arched head. The present verandah is a relatively recent low pitched post type.

History

The exact date of the building at 21 McCartin Street, Leongatha is not known, although it was possibly constructed as early as 1899. It is known that the Colonial Bank of Australasia occupied it for some time before the construction of its new premises on an adjacent site in 1911 (now demolished). The 17 February 1899 edition of the "Great Southern Star" reported that the Colonial Bank of Australasia had taken temporary premises in McCartin Street. An article on 19 May 1899 added that:

"The Colonial Bank has purchased a building site in McCartin Street between Fisher and Bellinghams and Millers with the view to erecting a substantial brick structure thereon at an early date."

After the bank relocated to its new premises it was used by W. Fields for his saddlery business for a number of years.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Banking Profession and Bank Buildings; Food & Goods Industries

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Colonial Bank of Australasia at 21 McCartin Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

The building would benefit by the restoration of the façade and double storey verandah based on early photographs (See "No Parallel" p. 124). See also Heritage Policy.

References

*photograph in 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988' p.124
Great Southern Star. 17 February + 19 May 1899, April 1910

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Great Southern Star office

LE-MC-036

36 McCartin Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1920

Style

Interwar commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Great Southern Star office, constructed c.1920 at 36 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Great Southern Star office is of local historic, aesthetic, and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant for its long and continuing role as the office of the Great Southern Star newspaper. It demonstrates the development of communications and publishing in the Shire. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically and technically, it is a significant as a representative and intact example of an interwar office that is notable for its concrete block construction using locally manufactured blocks from Knox's quarry. (AHC criteria E1 and F1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Great Southern Star office is a single storey building constructed of concrete blocks with zero setback to street frontage. The centrally located doorway is flanked by double hung sash windows. The roof is concealed by a stepped parapet.

History

SPECIFIC HISTORY

The exact date of construction of the present "Star" offices is unknown. The Shire of Woorayl Rate Book for 1920-21 shows Part Allot. 18. Sec 17 being owned by Horace James Rossiter and describes the property as including "Star" office. The N.A.V. is £22.

CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

To be added.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Newspapers

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

This is one of only two early newspaper offices in the Shire; the other is the former Mirboo Times office in Ridgway, Mirboo North. (refer to separate citation in this Study)

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Great Southern Star office be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

LE-MC-110

110-112 McCartin Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1930

Style

Interwar
Mediterranean
residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1930, at 110-112 McCartin Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 110-112 McCartin Street, Leongatha is of local aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Aesthetically, it is significant as a superior and substantially intact example of an inter-war dwelling in the Mediterranean/Spanish Mission style. This style of building is locally rare and this dwelling is one of only two known examples in the Shire. The dwelling is also important as part of a group of dwellings in McCartin Street that demonstrate its historic residential development. (AHC criteria B2 & E1)

Description

The dwelling at 110-112 McCartin Street is a large rendered brick inter war residence with a tiled hip and gable roof and elements of the Mediterranean/Spanish Mission Style. It has a projecting front porch supported on barley columns.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 110-112 McCartin Street Leongatha was constructed c.1930.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

UV Knight residence (former), 26 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 1101-112 McCartin Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Knox's Rockhill Farm

LE-NE-530

530 Nerrena Road
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1/State

Designer

James T Knox

Contractor

James T Knox

Significant Dates

1926

Style

Interwar industrial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The whole of Knox's Rockhill Farm complex including all the buildings designed and constructed by James T Knox in 1926 and the associated land at 530 Nerrena Road, Nerrena.

Why is it Significant?

Knox's Rockhill Farm complex at 530 Nerrena Road, Nerrena is of historic, architectural, and technical significance to the State of Victoria.

Historically, although commercially unsuccessful, it was a notable experiment in animal husbandry and milk production and processing techniques that illustrates the importance of dairying to the Shire. It is also historically significant as the short term base of the 13th Light Horse brigade in 1941 at the close of the era of the use of horses for military purposes, and for its association with James T Knox. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an extraordinary exercise in the formal design of a farming complex, where the building and functional elements are combined as an architectural composition of form, layout and detail, which is possibly unique in Australia. It is the most intact privately established model farm complex in Victoria. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Technically, it is unique for its use of imported mechanised systems for milk production and for its

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

use of concrete block construction in a farm context. Far ahead of its time, the processes and techniques utilised were not immediately adopted, but probably influenced mechanised dairying that was eventually introduced from the 1960s onwards. As one of the few substantially intact complexes of its type, it has significant potential to inform us about this important phase of agricultural development. (AHC criteria - B.2 and F.1)

Description

Knox's Rockhill Farm, built in 1926, is a complex of farm buildings on a hill side in a bend at the south of the Nerrena Road opposite the Chalmer's Hill basalt quarry. It is based on a U-shaped layout, open to the lower side of the site and set on a cut and fill platform in the hillside.

As shown on the attached layout plan, the two projecting wings are single storey, double sided milking sheds for 50 cows each (Buildings 1 & 2). The end of the U was closed by a two storey barn (now collapsed) with silage storage above and a milk production plant below (3). Behind this to the west are a pair of cylindrical concrete block silos carrying shallow water tanks with castellated tops (4). To the north east and slightly in front of the main buildings is a two storey block with a half hipped roof (6), which was the milk & butter factory and a single storey structure to its south with combination hip and gable roofs (5) which appears to have been in part, garages and workshops. Further to the west and south west up the hill are other smaller collapsed structures and at a distance to the south, parallel to the milking sheds, is a piggery (10). To the north of Shed 2 is a large shallow in ground tank.

To the east, roughly projected from the south shed on a lower level is an above ground rectangular tank and in-ground circular tank, with evidence of an open structure extending towards the milking shed.

The walls of all of the rectilinear structures are built of concrete blocks measuring 16in (405mm) long, 8 in. (197 mm) high and 7in. (182mm) thick with a pair of tapered oval holes through their height. The block work is reinforced at the ends of walls and at openings with steel bars slotted through the holes which are then filled with mortar. The horizontal joints are reinforced with galvanised (fencing?) wire. The silos use blocks 305mm long, 165mm high and 160mm thick.

The whole of the ventilation elements, machinery, pen fencing and milking stands have been imported from the Loudon Machinery Company and all bear stamps (stencilled on the sheet metal or cast in the iron elements) giving the patent number and date of the item. The earliest noted were the pen fencing and milking bay elements which are dated 25 July 1916.

The timber frames to all of the openings of the building are rudimentary and not well designed, resulting in deterioration at the sill/jamb junction.

Each surviving element of the group is described in detail as follows.

Buildings 1 and 2 (the milking sheds)

These are the milking sheds, oriented east west and separated by a courtyard approximately 15 m wide. Each is about 30m long and 10m wide. The timber roof structure is of basic trussed frames consisting of a bottom chord carried on the outer block work walls and longitudinal beams on two rows of steel columns with timber capital blocks forming an aisle down the centre. The top chord (rafter) is strutted off the column position and collar ties and a short vertical strut at the peak complete the arrangement. The corrugated iron roofing is carried on purlins spanning between the wide spaced rafters. The external gable end is sheeted in battened cement sheet and three large decorative Loudon vents are spaced equally along the ridge.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The milking bales are located on either side of the central aisle separated and are by curved pipe rails connecting to a longitudinal frame down the length of the building which carries an unidentified geared rod, cast water bowls with valves which could apparently be operated by the cow and steel yokes for holding the cow in position. A wide longitudinal concrete feed trough is set behind the bale with an access aisle against the external wall. The bale floors are of raised brickwork with longitudinal concrete drains against the central aisle which is apparently of concrete surfaced in a bitumenous material thought to include cork to lessen the hardness of the surface. In the external wall at each bale was a patent Louden window ventilator (Ptd. Feb 8 1918) which held an inward leaning hopper sash in a splayed galvanised iron surround. The side walls of Building 2 have seriously rotated to the south (partly due to their lack of connection to the front wall, but mainly because of failed roof gutters), threatening the stability of the structure.

Building 3 (The barn)

This was once a two storey loft structure with a mansard roof sitting on a block work base slightly higher than the adjacent milking sheds. The roof of the milking sheds were extended to meet the mansard and the ground floor plan of Building 3 was a shallow U, containing a series of metal fenced pens. Many of the walls have now collapsed and the loft structure is entirely missing. Photographs show the mansard roof with a peaked overhang at the ridge covering the lifting bean and wide sliding doors to the loft. This building also had a series of Louden ridge vents. The whole upper floor was apparently used to store silage, while the lower floor was the production area for the separating, bottling and drying of milk.

Building 4 (The silos)

The silos are a pair of cylindrical concrete block structures with castellated tops approximately 5m in diameter and 22 m high located west of the loft building either side of the centre line of the courtyard. They have a series of rectangular openings above one another facing the courtyard and the remnants of lifting mechanisms at the opposite side. They are capped with shallow water tanks and their interior is rendered. Water was pumped from the large in-ground storage tank to the water tanks in the silos from where it was reticulated throughout the complex.

Buildings 5 & 6 (The Milk & Butter Factory)

These are separate, to the north east corner and at the bottom of the bank formed by the platform carrying the major elements of the complex. Building 5 is an L shaped single storey structure and is closer to the main complex, tucked into the bank between it and the two storey Building 6. It has combination hip and gable roofs with a north south clear storey vent. A projecting gable to the front containing garage doors appears to have been added. The wide entry doors suggest that it may have been a machinery shed/workshop or garage.

Although Building 6 has no evident external features which identify its function, it is believed to be the milk & butter processing plant. It is of two storeys with a half hipped roof and two unequal dormers to the rear. The external walls have regular window openings and are reinforced with external piers to the first floor level. A concrete platform at the rear bridging from the wall to the earth bank has collapsed.

Building 7

This is a rectangular box above ground level adjacent to an in ground tank at its north side. Various drains and the remains of possibly an open structure supported on block piers are located to its west.

Building 9

This is the large shallow in ground tank north of the milking sheds. It may be the 80,00 gallon

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

temporary water storage tank referred to in the 1989 paper by John Murphy about the complex.

Building 10

This is the piggery, located some 30m to the south of the main complex. This is partially collapsed and contains a number of low block work pens, possibly formerly roofed and a circular storage tank (understood to be for milk) at the western (upper) end.

Buildings 11 and 12

These are ruined structures located to the west and south west of the complex at a considerable distance. One of the buildings was the residence associated with the complex, while Building 11 may have been a poultry shed.

Originally, the various buildings in the complex were connected by an overhead pulley system. After the closure of the farm it is believed that this machinery was bought by the Ford Motor company and relocated to one of the Ford factory complexes in Melbourne.

History

Knox's Rockhill Farm complex was constructed in 1926 by James T Knox at a cost of approximately £16,000. The design of the complex of the complex may be attributed to Mr Knox, and was most probably influenced by similar examples that he saw on a trip to America in 1922.

The complex was (and remains) unique in the Shire as it was an almost completely self-contained dairying operation, with the milking and the processing and bottling of the milk all happening on the same site. The viability of the complex was adversely affected by falling commodity prices during the Great Depression, and it finally ceased operation at the outbreak of World War 2, when labour became practically unavailable.

This type of mechanized dairying was decades ahead of its time; dairying continued to be a labour intensive exercise undertaken mainly by hand until the 1960s when increasing use of automatic milking machines revolutionized the industry. The influence of Knox's Farm in the later introduction of this new technology is hard to establish conclusively, though local farmers would have undoubtedly been aware of the complex.

1941 saw a final, significant, chapter in the history of the complex when units of the 13th Light Horse of the Australian Military Forces were stationed there. Approximately 500-600 men and 250-300 horses stayed at complex for about six months after the buildings and adjacent land were compulsorily acquired by the AMF.

Knox's Rockhill Farm is an example of an "experimental" or "model" farm operation. Susan Jennison in "Farm Buildings in Victoria to 1938" explains that:

"Model" or "experimental" farms were set up for many different purposes, but the basic aims of establishing these farms were to set an example, to test or trial the operations of different types of farming and maintenance, and breeding of different livestock. Discovery and investigation were integral parts of the experimental ideal whereas model farms set an example to other farmers and were promotional organisations, hopefully imparting sound management practices to those who inspected their operations."

Ms Jennison notes that:

"Many of these farms had short lifespans and there is very little evidence of their farm buildings.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Those buildings that have survived constitute important relics of a significant phase of agricultural history and scientific production."

Most of the known examples of these types of farms were established and operated by Government Agencies. "Elizabeth Farm" at Parramatta, which was established by James Ruse in 1794 in New South Wales was the first and perhaps one of the best known examples. The first experimental farm in Victoria was established in 1858 in Royal Park, which was managed by a Director and Committee elected annually by the Board of Agriculture, while the former Labour Colony in Leongatha is another example. (see separate citation.) An example which is still in operation today is the former School of Horticulture at Burnley.

Privately established and operated experimental and model farms are comparatively rare. Ms. Jennison identifies only 3 examples in Victoria; the Dunolly Scent Farm (1894), Sparrovale Irrigation Farm at Marshall near Geelong (1907), and a model dairy farm at Arundel (1853). Somewhat surprisingly, Knox's Rockhill Farm is not identified.

Knox's Rockhill Farm compares most closely with the Sparrovale complex. Ms Jennison notes that :

"This type of model farm was unique .. in that it was administered and established by the Geelong Harbour Trust rather than the Department of Agriculture and varied from the experimental farms because it was not research orientated nor did it set out to teach or instruct others how to farm. Rather it set by example how this particular type of farm could operate efficiently and profitably."

While Knox's Rockhill Farm was most probably profit-orientated, it also had the purpose of demonstrating the benefits of the Loudon machinery and also Mr Knox's concrete block construction. It is certainly the most intact of the known complexes in Victoria, and may be one of the best surviving examples in Australia. It is also unique in that it was devoted to dairying.

The story of Knox's Rockhill Farm begins in 1916 when James T Knox first arrived in Leongatha and purchased South Gippsland Quarries, which at that time operated a quarry and crushing plant near Simon's Lane, adjacent to the South Eastern Railway line. The quarry supplied crushed bluestone to the Victorian Railways and road contractors, which was able to be loaded directly onto railway trucks at the Simon's Lane siding.

However, rising water levels in the early 1920s forced Mr Knox to find another source of bluestone and to this end he purchased the property known as Chalmer's Hill on Nerrena Road, together with an adjoining 400 acre farm property. At times of peak production during the 1920s a full trainload of crushed rock was being despatched daily and up to 40 men were employed at the quarry, crusher and farm.

However, increasing freight charges were making the metropolitan market for his crushed rock less profitable. For this reason, Mr Knox decided to develop the farm area to its full potential as a means of keeping his workforce gainfully employed at all times. To this end, he visited the United States of America in 1922 and made a detailed study of farming practices and the knowledge gained on this trip was to provide the basis for the development of his model dairy farm.

During his trip, Mr Knox contacted the Loudon Machinery Co. of Iowa, which specialised in the design and construction of farm buildings and equipment. Mr Knox was to become the Australian agent for the company and the machinery was used extensively at the complex. Although there are no known comparable complexes such as the Rockhill Farm, an article in the Great Southern Star of 13 September, 1927 refers to a small plant designed by Mr Knox for a breeder at Shepparton,

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

which was equipped with Loudon Stalls, a 75 ton silo, feed room and 20 stall milking shed. Mr Knox is also known to have built several concrete block silos in the area, and at least one on a property facing Yarragon Road has been identified. A second silo is possibly located at the corner of Ruby-Fairbank & Harvey's Road at Ruby. (see separate citations.)

Thematic Context

Industry and Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming & Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

Knox's Rockhill Farm is unique within the Shire and probably the State.

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 41)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that Knox's Rockhill Farm at 530 Nerrena Road, Nerrena be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed building with interior alteration controls.

It is further recommended that Knox's Rockhill Farm be nominated for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the complex designed and built by Knox and land to a distance of 100 meters from the area defined by the perimeter of the structures and the spaces in between them and the projection of this area north and east to Nerrena Road.

Conservation Recommendations

A Conservation Management Plan is urgently recommended. Although this complex has no current applicable function, it is of considerable historic significance and its conservation is a paramount objective. The buildings have deteriorated to varying degrees and many important elements have already been lost. The initial objective should be to at least stabilise the buildings and prevent further deterioration. Any plan should make suggested recommendations for appropriate conservation and use. Funding for works to the property may be sought through the Commonwealth Heritage Program or Heritage Victoria. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1989) 'Knox's Rockhill Farm. Leongatha Historical Society No. 5'
Great Southern Star. 13 September 1927
Monash Public History Group; Jennison, S.; & Aitken, R. (ed.) (1994) 'Farm Buildings in Victoria to 1938' pp.40-46
Robert Knox personal comments.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

**Leongatha Agricultural College (former)
(Leongatha Secondary College, former Leongatha
High School)**

LE-NE-SS

Nerrena Road
(1-45 Horn Street)
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department (1914
& 1934 - Percy
Everett)

Contractor

J Cox (1934)

Significant Dates

1914, 1934, 1937

Style

Federation and
Interwar School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Leongatha Agricultural College complex (now part of Leongatha Secondary College), including the Sloyd Room constructed in 1914, the Administration Building constructed by J Cox in 1934, and the Silver Jubilee Park established in 1937, at Nerrena Road, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Leongatha Agricultural College complex is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, Leongatha Secondary College is the oldest higher educational facility in the Shire and the complex of buildings comprising the Sloyd Room and the 1934 Administration Block are important as one of two surviving interwar secondary school complexes in the Shire while later buildings demonstrate the significant expansion of the complex in the postwar years. As the only surviving building associated with the first Agricultural College established on this site in 1914, the former Sloyd Room is of particular importance in illustrating the early development of higher education in the Shire, as well the period when boys were given manual training according to a

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Swedish system introduced into Victoria during the early years of the twentieth century. The Silver Jubilee park celebrates the opening of the School in 1914. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Socially, it has played an important role in the development of the Leongatha community. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, although basic in design, the 1934 Administration Building is a rare example of a substantial interwar school constructed in timber and is of interest as an early example of work of the noted PWD architect, Percy Everett. It is the only surviving example in the Shire and believed to be one of only a few in Victoria. Despite the removal of its original equipment, the Sloyd Room is locally important as a representative purpose-built example, one of only two in the Shire. The Silver Jubilee Park enhances the appearance of the School and provides an appropriate setting for the buildings. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

The former Leongatha Agricultural High School (Now the Leongatha Secondary College) at Nerrena Road, Leongatha comprises a complex of buildings constructed between 1914 and 2000. Significant buildings include:

The 1934 Administration Building

This is a single storey weatherboard building constructed in an H-plan with a courtyard at the north and a verandah between the shorter projections to the south. It has a low pitched corrugated iron roof and large banks of multi-pane double hung windows with hoppers over the south. It appears to be of roughly the same layout plan as the original 1914 building that burnt down in 1933.

Sloyd Room (1914)

The former Sloyd Room (now used as the school canteen) is located to the north of the Administration Building. It is a single gable with side and end double hung windows.

The Silver Jubilee Park, which was originally established in 1937, comprises a number of mature exotic trees in the south east corner of the site.

History

Leongatha Agricultural High School opened on 21 February 1912 in a room of the old Leongatha Primary School, and later moved to the new Agricultural High School building that was opened on 13 March, 1913 by Frank Tate, Director of Education. The site was part of the former Leongatha Labour Colony and part of the cost of the construction of the new school was raised by Woorayl Council who in 1906 struck a special rate of 3d in the pound to raise £750.

The Sloyd Room was completed in 1914 and opened on 14 October of that year by Mr Tate and followed the opening of a Sloyd room at Meeniyan State School in the previous year (see separate citation) Other Sloyd rooms were erected at Korumburra and Foster, however, only the ones at Meeniyan and Leongatha survive, albeit in altered form, today.

Heritage Victoria explains how Sloyd rooms demonstrate the introduction of a teaching method from Sweden during the early twentieth Century. The name was derived from the Swedish word "slojd" meaning skilful and the intention was "...to develop the boys 'natural facilities' and to produce 'the trained intelligence' and 'the skilled hand' rather than to give industrial training in woodwork or metalwork."

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

On 16 September 1933 the original complex with the exception of the Sloyd Room was destroyed by fire. It was subsequently replaced by the present Administration Building, which was constructed by builder J Cox at a cost of £3734 and opened on 4 February 1935 by WG McKenzie MLA. It is believed that Percy Everett was the architect.

The Silver Jubilee of the School in 1937 was celebrated by the establishment of a park in the south east corner of the grounds, which was the suggestion of the local Country Womens Association. The first of sixty trees was planted by CWA president, Mrs. HJ Rossiter.

Significant expansion occurred in the postwar years. On 6 March, 1956 four new metal clad wings (the "Bristol" buildings) were opened by Mr Bloomfield MLA, Minister for Education. About 782 of these pre-fabricated units were built in 1949-50 for the Education Department by the Bristol Aircraft Company in England. Ten years later, a new brick sciences wing was opened on 20 July, 1966 by Sir Rohan Delacombe, Governor of Victoria.

Mesley Hall was opened on 2 June, 1965 by Mr Bloomfield. The cost of the building was £40,000 of which £10,000 had been raised locally. The architect was J Esmond Dorney (who was the son-in-law of the first Principal, Mr Mesley) in conjunction with "Conarg" of Melbourne.

The Leongatha Agricultural College was the first higher educational facility established in the Shire. Higher Elementary Schools were later established at Korumburra in 1920, Foster in 1922 and Mirboo North in 1925. Of these, only Leongatha and Mirboo North retain any buildings from the interwar period or earlier.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Foster Secondary College
See also Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 42),
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Recommendations

It is recommended that part of the Leongatha High School complex at Nerrena Road, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The Sloyd Room (1914), Administration Block (1934) and the whole of the CWA park.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Skillern, L. (1987) 'En Avant. Leongatha High School 1912-1987'
Heritage Victoria. File No. 603551 (Lorne Primary School - VHR H1716)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mackey State School No. 3796 (former)

LE-NE-SS2

Nerrena Road
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

CD Cuthbert
Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1913

Style

Federation one-
room school

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Mackey State School No. 3796, originally designed by the Public Works Department and opened on a site at the corner of Nerrena & Densley's Road, Nerrena, and later relocated to Leongatha Secondary College at Nerrena Road, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Mackey State School No. 3796 is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, although no longer on its original site, the former Mackey State School No. 3796 is important as an early and rare example of a very small one-room school for its ability to illustrate the types of buildings that were constructed in isolated rural areas. It is also of interest for its association with former local member, the Hon. JE Mackey MLA. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Socially, it demonstrates how the provision of small schools in remote areas played an important role in the development of the Nerrena district. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, although basic in design, the school is notable as the only example in the Shire of the improved 'Glenmore' type, which was the smallest school used by the Education Department at the

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

time it was constructed. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

The former Mackey State School No. 3796 is a very small weatherboard Federation one room school. Burchell (1989) explains how the School used the second "Glenmore" type, which was the smallest school at that time and accommodated only 17 students. It is believed to be the only example of this type of school in the Shire.

History

Named in honour of local member, the Hon. JE Mackey MLA, the former Mackey State School No. 3796 was opened on a site at the corner of Nerrena and Densley's Road, Nerrena in 1913.

Mackey school was the second one to open in the Nerrena District: The first Nerrena State School opened in the old Nerrena Public Hall in 1900 and a new State School was opened on a site adjacent to the Hall (just a few miles from the site of Mackey) in 1912. The opening of the new Mackey school just one year later was somewhat odd when you consider the difficulty experienced by other communities in the Shire to convince the Education Department to construct new schools. Despite the small size of the Mackey school, the folly of opening two schools in such close proximity was demonstrated with the closure of Nerrena in 1919. Mackey remained open only to later close to be replaced by a new school, which was re-opened on the original site at Nerrena a few years later.

After closure, the building was removed to Leongatha High School (now Leongatha Secondary College) where it is still used as a classroom.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style. The former Mackey State School is unique as the smallest example in the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Mackey State School No. 3796, now situated at Leongatha Secondary College, Nerrena Road, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the school building and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling (Former Railway cottage)

LE-OG-001

1 Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Victorian Railways

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1925

Style

Interwar residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former railway cottages, constructed c.1925 at 1-3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha, which form part of the notably significant Leongatha Railway Station complex to the north.

Why is it Significant?

The former railway cottages, constructed c.1925 at 1-3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, they exemplify the practice by the Victorian Railways of housing employees in the proximity of the railway station at which they were employed, and in this context are an integral part of the notably significant Leongatha Railway Station complex. They are important in demonstrating the continuing development of the Railway up to the Second World War. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, their form and detail represent the simple, but well resolved design by the department of the time. They make an important contribution to the historic character of the Ogilvy and Long Street areas, as well as the Leongatha Railway Station complex. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Railway cottage at 1 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha is one of a pair of matching single storey double fronted dwellings with transverse gable roofs extended to cover the front verandahs. The central front doors are flanked by double hung windows with four panes per sash. The verandah posts are square. Most of the simple timber fret brackets (See citation for Former Railway House, Buffalo) have been removed.

History

The former Railways cottages at 1-3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha were constructed c.1925 by the Victorian Railways to house staff employed at the Leongatha Railway Station complex.

Thematic Context

Transport + Communications

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Railways cottages at 1-3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Railway Station Complex & Long Street Heritage Overlay area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling (Former Bridge Retail Dairy)

LE-OG-002

2 Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

M Strazzabosco
(Dwelling)

Significant Dates

1944, 1946

Style

Vernacular/Moderne
residential &
commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bridge Dairy constructed in 1944, and the attached dwelling constructed by M Strazzabosca in 1946 at 2 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Bridge Dairy complex is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it is a locally rare example of an integrated complex that demonstrates the development of the local milk industries. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the dwelling is a locally rare example of a building in the Moderne style. It occupies a key and prominent position at the entrance to Ogilvy Street and Koonwarra Road and contributes to the historic character of Ogilvy Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Bridge Retail Dairy and residence, constructed in 1944 and 1946, are simple wartime verancular structures with hipped terra cotta tiled roofs and rendered concrete block walls. The placement at the corners and form of the steel framed windows with their horizontal emphasis is in the Moderne style. The built in verandah appears to be original, as does the low brick boundary fence.

The dairy is typically a secondary structure located behind the house, in this case facing the highway to the side. It has an industrial sliding door and high level windows.

The former Retail Dairy and residence occupy a prominent corner site and are part of a group of buildings (including the former Railway Cottages on the opposite corner) that contribute to the historic character of this area, which forms one of the key entry points to the historic Long and Ogilvy Street precincts.

History

The former Bridge Dairy was built in 1944, while the attached dwelling was built in 1946 by M Strazzabosco for WP Higgins. The builder's specifications for the dwelling describe the external walls as being built from "perforated concrete blocks of the dimensions 12" long, 6" wide and 6" high", which most probably were produced locally by James T Knox.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Bridge Retail Dairy and Dwelling at 2 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Long Street Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index no. 122. 1 August, 1944 (Dairy)

Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index no. 136. 25 January, 1946 (Dwelling)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling (Former Railway cottage)

LE-OG-003

3 Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Victorian Railways

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1925

Style

Interwar residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former railway cottages, constructed c.1925 at 1-3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha, which form part of the notably significant Leongatha Railway Station complex to the north.

Why is it Significant?

The former railway cottages, constructed c.1925 at 1-3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, they exemplify the practice by the Victorian Railways of housing employees in the proximity of the railway station at which they were employed, and in this context are an integral part of the notably significant Leongatha Railway Station complex. They are important in demonstrating the continuing development of the Railway up to the Second World War. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, their form and detail represent the simple, but well resolved design by the department of the time. They make an important contribution to the historic character of the Ogilvy and Long Street areas, as well as the Leongatha Railway Station complex. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Railway cottage at 3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha is one of a pair of matching single storey double fronted dwellings with transverse gable roofs extended to cover the front verandahs. The central front doors are flanked by double hung windows with four panes per sash. The verandah posts are square. Most of the simple timber fret brackets (See datasheet for Former Railway House, Buffalo) have been removed. It has altered front windows.

History

The former Railways cottages at 1-3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha were constructed c.1925 by the Victorian Railways to house staff employed at the Leongatha Railway Station complex.

Thematic Context

Transport + Communications

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Railways cottages at 1-3 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Railway Station Complex & Long Street Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Veronica'

LE-OG-019

19-21 Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Gippsland Trading Co.

Significant Dates

1936

Style

Interwar duplex

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Veronica', the interwar duplex constructed by the Gippsland Trading Co. in 1936, at 19-21 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

'Veronica' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, 'Veronica' is part of a precinct of houses in Ogilvy Street that demonstrate the development of Leongatha during the Interwar period, and are also of interest for the association with the Lardner family. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, 'Veronica' is notable as an early and locally rare example of duplex development, and are believed to be the only example of their type in the Shire. It contributes to the interwar streetscape of Ogilvy Street. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Veronica" is an interwar duplex pair constructed of clinker brick with a hip tile roof in the domestic vernacular style. There is a porch with a hip roof to the dwelling on the left.

History

"Veronica", the attached dwellings at 19-21 Ogilvy Street were constructed in 1936 by Gippsland Timber Co. for Miss Lardner. They are believed to be the first example of duplex or flat development development in Leongatha, and the only example of this type of development from the interwar period in the Shire.

Miss Lardner is presumed to be the daughter (or at least a relative of) John Lardner, and it believed that the present dwellings replaced the original residence on this site constructed c.1905 for Mr Lardner, which was also known as "Veronica". John Lardner was born in County Galway, Ireland in 1839 and came to Australia in 1866 where he joined the Government Survey Department in December of that year. He first came to Gippsland in 1877 when he surveyed and laid out all the towns along the route of the Great Southern Railway, and continued working in the area until 1890 when he was appointed as Lands Officer in Bairnsdale. In 1899, he was promoted to the position of District Surveyor for Gippsland.

Mr Lardner died at his home in October 1931. His obituary in the "Star" concluded that:

"Mr Lardner has done more for early Gippsland development than probably any other man of his time."

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

'Veronica' is a unique example of Interwar duplex development in the Shire

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Veronica" be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Heritage Overlay as part of the Ogilvy Street Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations
Conserve and maintain. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Woorayl Building Records 1936.
Great Southern Star. 23 October 1931

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Catholic Church Hall

LE-OG-025

25 Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TE Molloy

Contractor

Ahern & Bridgman

Significant Dates

1927

Style

Interwar Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Catholic Church Hall, designed by TE Molloy and constructed by Ahern & Bridgman in 1927, and the front fence at 25 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Catholic Church Hall is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is part of a group of buildings including the adjacent Church (1913), Presbytery (1914), Convent School (1914) and Convent (1914) that demonstrate the highly important phase in the development of the Catholic Church in Leongatha during the tenure of Dean Peter Coyne. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a basic gabled hall with a parapeted front section that imparts some ecclesiastical character to an otherwise utilitarian structure. Together with the original fence, it contributes to the historic character of Ogilvy Street and is most important as a part of the Catholic Church precinct. It is also of interest as one of a number of interwar public buildings designed by the locally important architect, TE Molloy. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Catholic Church Hall at 25 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha is a basic Interwar weatherboard hall with multi-pane side windows, fronted by a low entry and ancillary room block with its roof hidden behind a battened timber parapet above a large splayed cornice. The entry at the centre projects slightly and is flanked by single and a triple sets of multi-pane windows with rectangular hood moulds above their architraves. At the front boundary is an original woven wire mesh fence with large posts with routed and shaped caps.

History

The Leongatha Catholic Church Hall was opened on 11 May 1927 by the newly elected State member, Mr WG McKenzie MLA. Designed by local architect, TE Molloy, and constructed by Ahern & Bridgman, it marked the completion of an ambitious building program initiated by Dean PJ Coyne soon after he was appointed to the newly created Leongatha Parish in 1901 that began with the construction of the presbytery in 1904, followed by the church in 1913, the school in 1914, and the convent in 1915. The style of the Hall was described at the time of its opening as "Modified Tudor Gothic".

TE Molloy was a local architect who designed a number of public and commercial buildings in the Shire during the interwar period. Surviving examples of his work include the Memorial Hall and Shire Offices at Leongatha (1927), the Public Halls at Mirboo-on-Tarwin and Fish Creek (1929 + 1930), the Anglican Christ Church at Mardan South (1934), and the Meeniyan Hotel (1933). (see separate citations)

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Catholic Church Hall at 25 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Ogilvy Street Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988.' p.215
Great Southern Star. 13 May 1927

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling (Former UV Knight residence)

LE-OG-026

26 Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

JL Rowden

Contractor

JL Rowden

Significant Dates

1936

Style

Interwar
Mediterranean Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former UV Knight residence and front fence, designed and constructed by JL Rowden in 1936, at 26 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former UV Knight residence and front fence at 26 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it is one of a group of dwellings that demonstrate the significant phase of residential development of Ogilvy Street that occurred in the interwar period. It is also of interest for its associations with locally important businessman, UV Knight. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior and rare example in the Shire of an Interwar Mediterranean villa of substantial proportions, which is distinguished by its arched verandah detail and original fence with wrought iron panels and rendered piers. It makes a notable contribution to the historic interwar character of Ogilvy Street. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former UV Knight residence at 26 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha is a rendered brick single storey Interwar Mediterranean style house with a multiple hipped terra cotta tiled roof. It has a contiguous return verandah at a slightly flatter pitch supported by a large corner pier containing arcades at the two sides carried on short paired columns standing on tall rendered pedestals. The central of the three arches is wide with three centres, while the outer arches are semicircular. The windows are three part double hung, planted on the wall and supported by brackets. There is only one chimney, which is a plain brick double flue set at the rear of the main roof.

The original fence is constructed with square rendered piers with caps and a plinth containing elaborate wrought iron panels and matching gate.

History

The dwelling at 26 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha was built in 1936 by JL Rowden for Mr Upton Vincent Knight. Mr Knight was a local businessman who owned Knights Garage in Bair Street. (see separate citation.)

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 26 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Ogilvy Street Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve dwelling, fence and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Woorayl Building Record Index No. 8. 13 March, 1936

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Laurence's Catholic Church

LE-OG-027

27 Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Charles I Rice

Contractor

F & E Deague

Significant Dates

1913

Style

Federation Eclectic

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Laurence's Catholic Church, designed by Charles I Rice and constructed by F & E Deague in 1913 at 27 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

St Laurence's Catholic Church is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is part of a group of buildings including the adjacent Church Hall (1927), Presbytery (1904), Convent School (1936) and Convent (1914) that demonstrate the highly important phase in the development of the Catholic Church during the tenure of Dean Peter Coyne that parallels the development of the township of Leongatha that occurred at the same time. It demonstrates the importance of Leongatha as a regional focus for the religion and is one of two such complexes in the Shire, the other being at Korumburra. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a unique example of eclectic Federation design in the Shire mixing elements of Romanesque and Anglo-Dutch/Spanish Baroque. The elaborate plaster decorated interior is of exceptional interest. Together with the original fence and memorial, it makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Ogilvy Street and is an integral and complementary part of the Catholic Church precinct in this Street. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Socially, it is significant as an important focus for worship in the region. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

St Laurence's Catholic Church at Leongatha is a rendered brick structure with a gabled terra cotta shingle roof. It has a notable Spanish Baroque south front with a matching porch now under reconstruction in an extended form. Centrally on the ridge stands a tall louvred lantern capped by a cupola. The church is a simple gable with no aisles and the nave is lit by semi-circular arched windows with arched tracery in each bay which is defined externally by piers with capitals.

At the front and side boundaries, the original cast iron fence with rendered (formerly brick) piers, basalt base and wrought iron gates remains. A steel belfry behind the fence to the east has been removed.

The building was originally in brick, with only the mouldings rendered, in which form it approaches the Romanesque "blood and bandages" style, but the south front is closer in form to a Dutch colonial or Spanish Baroque in form. In rendered form it has a strong impression of Spanish Mission style. The omitted belfry may have given further clues.

The front facade is symmetrical with a full width projecting porch. It steps through two major levels, each defined by intersecting piers and scrolls. It is divided into three parts by piers at the side and piers flanking a central segmental three part window. The side piers have half round caps while the inner piers have scrolls against the raised pediment. The pediment is capped with a cross mounted on a projecting pedestal. The central window has a wide architrave and heavy hood mould with brackets above it. To either side are oculi windows. The porch front is divided into three parts with half round capped piers, the central panel containing the arched entry door and a triangular parapet with a central rendered arched panel containing a cross. The side panels have arched windows and semi-circular pediments.

The interior has a segmental barrel vault ceiling, panelled with strong arches at the caps of pilasters defining each window bay. The piers have ionic capitals below a string course defining a wide blocking course with a Baroque capital bearing a shield and flanked by elaborate scrolls. In the cove above, below the segmental arch, are further plaster decorations around a shell motif focused on the pilasters. Cast plaster stations of the cross are hung on either side of the pilasters.

Across the south end of the nave, one bay deep is a balcony carried on a pair of cast iron columns on either side of the central aisle. This has a bulging ogee balustrade decorated with elaborate plaster swags, scrolls and shields and has a central projection over the aisle. The architrave below the balustrade is decorated with swags meeting at plaques with full relief babies faces.

The ceiling panels have large suspended circular plaster panels concealing vents in each structural bay. The balance of the bay is decorated with scroll panels with a central motif and arched ends against the cove.

The whole of the plaster decorations are picked out in elaborate paint work.

History

St Laurence's Catholic Church at Leongatha was officially opened on 16 November 1913 after Bishop Patrick Phelan of the Sale Diocese had laid the foundation stone on 26 April of that year. Dr Mannix, Coadjutor Archbishop of Melbourne preached the occasional sermon at the Pontifical

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

High Mass, which was celebrated by Bishop Phelan who dedicated the Church to St. Laurence O'Toole, the Irish Saint.

The original plans for the Church prepared by Melbourne architect, Charles I Rice, were for a brick building in the Romanesque Style including a belfry with an estimated cost of £7,000. It was decided to proceed with only part of the original plan, omitting the belfry, sanctuary and part of the nave, and the modified building was constructed by F & E Deague of Fitzroy for the sum of £3,200. In 1938, the present cream cement render was added to the exterior.

The construction of the Church to replace the original wooden building of 1895 was the highlight of the ambitious building program initiated by Dean PJ Coyne soon after he was appointed to the newly created Leongatha Parish in 1901, which began with the construction of the Presbytery in 1904. After the construction of the new Church, the old wooden church was moved to a site adjacent to the Presbytery and renovated to become the new Catholic School. The adjacent Convent was completed in 1914 and was followed by the final building, the new Church Hall, in 1927. (see separate citations)

Dean PJ Coyne was held in high regard by his Parishioners, and the title of Monsignor was conferred by the Pope in 1933. When he died in September of the following year, his remains were interred in the grounds of the Church and a memorial erected.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Laurence's Catholic Church at 27 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed building with interior alteration controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. Restoration of original exterior brickwork would be desirable. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. pp.175-176 (*photograph p.175)
Great Southern Star. 21 November 1909, 21 September 1934 + 4 March 1938

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Catholic Presbytery

LE-OG-031

31 Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TA Payne

Contractor

Mr Deane

Significant Dates

1904, 1914

Style

Federation Bungalow

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Catholic Church Presbytery, constructed in 1904, at 31 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Catholic Church Presbytery is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is part of a group of buildings including the Church Hall (1927), Church (1913), adjacent Convent School (1956) and Convent (1914) that demonstrate the highly important phase in the development of the Catholic Church in Leongatha during the tenure of Dean Peter Coyne. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a good example of a Federation brick bungalow, but its values are diminished by the replacement of the original roofing with glazed terra cotta tiles and the removal of the verandah valance detail. It contributes to the historic character of Ogilvy Street and is an integral and complementary part of the Catholic Church precinct in this Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Catholic Presbytery at 31 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha is a brick hipped roof Federation Bungalow with the wide three sided verandah contiguous with the main roof at a slightly lesser pitch. It has a small original projecting hip at roughly the centre of the west side and a larger hip added in the interwar or early post war period at the north west corner. The roof is of glazed terra cotta tiles of possibly immediate post war origin. These alterations may conceal more substantial changes such as the change of roof form and roofing material from corrugated iron to tiles and the removal of the verandah to the north west corner. Early photographs need to be studied in order to understand this building. The other major change is the loss of the original verandah valance, assumed to have been of timber. Other surviving significant elements include:

- Symmetrically arranged chimneys with double moulded caps and tabs.
- Turned verandah posts with neckmoulds and front scroll brackets supporting bracketed eaves and standing on low brick pads.
- Single double hung windows.
- Rendered string courses (now painted)
- Concrete verandah floor, possibly originally of asphalt.

History

The foundation stone of the Catholic Presbytery at 31 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha was laid on Sunday 24 January, 1904 by the Most Rev. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale. Dr Corbett congratulated the residents on the progress they had made and concluded:

"The magnificent presbytery was an edifice worthy of a generous people, and a devoted Pastor."

Construction of the Presbytery was undertaken during 1903 and 1904 by Mr Deane and was the first stage of an ambitious building program initiated by Rev. (later Dean) PJ Coyne, first appointed to the newly created Leongatha Parish in 1901. It is believed that the architect was TA Payne. Subsequent buildings included the new brick Church in 1913 (to replace the original timber Church constructed in 1895), the Convent in 1914 and the Parish Hall in 1927.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Catholic Presbytery, Korumburra
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Catholic Church Presbytery at 31 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Ogilvy Street Heritage Overlay precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Great Southern Star. 13 & 27 January 1904.

Shire of Woorayl Building Index No. 1820. Issued 7 March, 1962. Alterations to Presbytery. AW Collins Builder

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Catholic Convent

LE-OG-037

37 Ogilvy Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

FW Morris

Significant Dates

1914

Style

Federation bungalow

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Catholic Convent, constructed by FW Morris in 1914, at 37 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Catholic Convent is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is part of a group of buildings including the adjacent Church (1914), Presbytery (1904), Convent School (1956) and Convent (1914) that demonstrate the highly important phase in the development of the Catholic Church in Leongatha during the tenure of Dean Peter Coyne. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example of a Federation timber bungalow, which exhibits the characteristic form and details of the style and makes a notable contribution to the historic character of Ogilvy Street both individually and as part of the Catholic Church precinct. It follows the consistent use of the 'bungalow' style by the Catholic Church in the Shire, and it could be suggested that the wide continuous verandahs provided a sort of inverted cloister for religious meditation. It is also of interest as a fine example of the work of locally important contractor, FW Morris. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Catholic Convent at 37 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha is a wide weatherboard Federation Bungalow. The wide three sided verandah is contiguous with the main roof at a slightly lesser pitch, and it has a projecting gables at the rear, which are possibly later additions. Other notable elements include:

- One rear chimney with a strongly corbelled cap.
- Vertically battened ridge gablets.
- Turned verandah posts with fret brackets.
- Side gable ends bracketed and battened.
- A wide central door case with a paneled door and multi-pane side-lights.
- Symmetrical paired double hung windows.

History

The Leongatha Catholic Convent was opened on Sunday 12 July, 1914 by the Reverend Father Malone, following a Mass held in the Church. It was the third building completed as part of an ambitious building program initiated by the local head of the Church, Rev. PJ Coyne, and followed the completion of the imposing new Church in the previous year, and the Presbytery in 1904. Still to come was the Church Hall in 1927, and the new Convent School on an adjoining site in 1936. (see separate citations.)

FW Morris was a local contractor who is also known to have constructed the Post Office at Loch and the former Bank of Australasia at Stony Creek, as well as many fine houses in Leongatha, particularly in Jeffrey Street. (see separate citations.)

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Korumburra Catholic Convent
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Catholic Church Convent at 39 Ogilvy Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Ogilvy Street Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy

References

Toora & Welshpool Ensign. 17 July 1914.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Presbyterian Church (former) (Uniting Church Hall)

LE-PE-016

16-18 Peart Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Neil Falconer

Contractor

Neil Falconer

Significant Dates

1901

Style

Late Victorian
Carpenter Gothic
Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Leongatha Presbyterian Church, designed and constructed by Neil Falconer in 1901, at 16 Peart Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Leongatha Presbyterian Church at 16 Peart Street, Leongatha is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it is the oldest extant church in Leongatha and demonstrates the early development of the church in the town. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is one of the larger Victorian Carpenter Gothic churches of the Shire, but it does not vary from the basic design themes of the type. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The former Leongatha Presbyterian Church at 16 Peart Street, Leongatha (now located behind a postwar brick church) is a characteristic Victorian Carpenter Gothic church, although slightly larger than many of the remnant early churches of the region. It has a major steeply pitched nave gable, a

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

smaller chancel/vestry gable at the rear and a small gabled porch with side doors at the front. It appears to have been relocated to make way for the new church at the front of the site, which was constructed in the postwar period, and it is now used as the church hall. Other notable elements include:

- Lancet windows with Gothic arched glazing bars.
- Gable end frames with recent finials added.

History

The Leongatha Presbyterian Church was dedicated by Rev. Prof. M McDonald of Ormond College on 28 April, 1901. The Great Southern Star reported that the church occupied "a prominent position in Peart Street and is an undoubted ornament to that quarter of the town".

The church was designed and constructed by Korumburra builder, Neil Falconer, who also designed and built a number of churches and other buildings in the Shire including the Arawata Union Church in 1910 (see separate citation), and the Korumburra Presbyterian Church. (demolished)

In 1965, the building was moved to its present position to allow construction of the new brick Uniting Church.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institution

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Presbyterian Church at 16 Peart Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place with interior alteration controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 3 May 1901

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.329.

Knight, D. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. August, 2000.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Namoorook'

LE-PO-031

31 Potters Road
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1895

Style

Symmetrical
Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Namarook', constructed c.1895, at 31 Potters Road, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Namarook' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest extant homesteads in Leongatha and is one of a small number in the Shire that survived the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is therefore highly important in demonstrating the early period of settlement and development of this area. (AHC criteria A4, B2 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example of a double fronted Victorian Villa, which is of technical interest for being two cottages combined as one. (AHC criteria E1& F1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at "Namarook", 31 Potters Road, Leongatha is a double fronted Victorian block fronted weatherboard villa. The centrally located entrance door with sidelights is flanked by symmetrical tripartite windows. Other notable elements include:

- the eaves decoration which includes cricket bats and teardrops
- the stop chamfered verandah posts with wrought iron frieze

It is believed that it comprises two cottages that were combined, which is demonstrated by two internal windows that face the central hallway. Further inspection is required.

The house is set within a mature garden that includes a number of significant trees including a Bunya Bunya Pine, Norfolk Island Pines, Eucalypts and Monterey Cypress.

History

It is believed that the homestead at "Namarook" was constructed c.1895 as the residence for John, Dick and Harry Eccles. According to the history of the Eccles family, "Hullo Eccles", John bought the land in about 1889 from his sister Helen who had originally selected it prior to her marriage to Peter Shingler. The property was named "Namarook", which is the name of the local parish spelt backwards.

The brothers were living in the homestead at "Namarook" when the great bushfires of 1898 came by. While much of the property was destroyed, the homestead was saved.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Pastoralism & Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that Namarook at 31 Potters Road, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the house and surrounding garden as defined by the mature tree windrows.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings, significant trees and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Mennis, Mary R. 'Hullo Eccles. The Eccles Family 1850-2000' 2000. p.49

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Hayes' Store (aka PA Dunnes Store)

LE-RO-004

4-8 Roughead Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Mr Kennedy

Significant Dates

1891

Style

Late Victorian
commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Hayes Stores, constructed by Mr Kennedy in 1891 at the corner of Hughes and Roughead Streets, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Hayes Stores are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, they are believed to be the oldest commercial buildings remaining in Leongatha and are among the oldest in the Shire. They are highly important in demonstrating the basic nature of the first phase of commercial development of the town that occurred at the time of the completion of the South Eastern Railway, and how this initially occurred on both sides of the railway line. Because of their high level of integrity, they have considerable potential to illustrate these aspects of the region's cultural heritage. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, they are recognisably early shops with simple form and detail that is unique in the Shire, which are also notable for their rare brick construction. (AHC criteria - B.2, E.1 and F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Hayes Stores are a single storey pair of shops with separating brick piers, rendered sign panels and corbel parapet caps, original shopfronts and doors. Post verandahs may originally have been fitted to the buildings, and while there is no clear evidence of fixings it is believed that early photographs show a simple skillion verandah on the building. The buildings have longitudinal hip roofs behind the parapets. The side wall steps down to the eaves line with a simple ogee curve. Their brickwork and render is now painted. The three shopfront windows are divided into six panels above recessed brick stalls.

The northern shop has a simple raised triangular parapet pediment while the other has a straight parapet.

History

The former Hayes' Store was constructed in 1891 for Mr Edmond Hayes. The Great Southern Star reported on 21 April, 1891 that "Mr Kennedy, the contractor for Mr E. Hayes new store, has nearly completed his contract and the building will be ready for occupation in a few days. The building is substantially built of brick, and is 60 feet long by 20 feet wide, a dividing wall being run up the centre, making the front and back stores of equal dimensions."

It is believed that Mr Hayes' Store was one of the first brick buildings to be erected in Leongatha and was constructed using bricks from Mewburn's Brick works, which were established in 1890 in nearby Hughes Street on Crown Allotment 19, Section 18.

The South Eastern Railway to Leongatha was opened on 17 December, 1891 and this provided the impetus for early commercial development in the township, which occurred on both sides of the Station ground. Hayes' Store, together with Long's store and Mrs Maher's Railway Dining Rooms (which were both in Long Street at the corner of Jeffrey Street) were among the first buildings to be constructed on the north side, while McCartin's and Bair's Hotels among the first to the south. Eventually, the main commercial area was to develop south of the railway line and only Hayes' store and Mrs Maher's Railway Dining Rooms (which is less intact) remain to demonstrate this early period of development on the north side.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware

Comparative Examples

The former Hayes Store is unique within the Shire

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetteer (HSG 43)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Hayes Store at 4-8 Roughead Street, Leongatha be retained in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: As existing.

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. The former existence of a verandah should be investigated. Remove paint from brickwork (chemically). See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 21 April, 1891

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988' pp.47-48

*Early photograph (undated) showing verandah on p.48 of 'Hullo Eccles. The Eccles Family 1850 to 2000' by Mary R Mennis. Original is possibly held by Leongatha & District Historical Society.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

LE-RO-010

10 Roughead Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1894

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1894, at 10 Roughead Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 10 Roughead Street is of local historic, aesthetic and technical significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it is believed to be the oldest extant brick dwelling in Leongatha and demonstrates the early residential development of the town. It is also of interest for the probable association with the early Leongatha businessperson, Edmond Hayes. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically & Technically, it is a locally rare and early example of a late Victorian Villa constructed in brick. (AHC criterion - B.2 and E.1)

Description

The dwelling at 10 Roughead Street, Leongatha is a simple double fronted Late Victorian brick villa. It has a hip and valley roof, a straight verandah and a centrally located entrance flanked by symmetrical double hung sash windows. It has been painted.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Early examples of brick dwellings in the Shire are extremely rare because of the lack of availability of materials. This is the only identified example in Leongatha township dating from the pre-World War 1 period.

History

The exact date of the dwelling at 10 Roughead Street, Leongatha is not known. However, the property originally formed part of Allotment 1, Sec 18, Township of Leongatha, which was originally owned by Mr Edmond Hayes, and a rate list for the Shire of Woorayl published in the 12 October 1894 edition of the "Great Southern Star" describes this property as containing a "store and house" with a Net Annual Value of 52. The adjacent brick store (see separate citation.) was constructed for Mr Hayes in 1891 and it is possible that this dwelling was constructed at the same time or soon after. It is also likely that the dwelling was constructed using the same bricks as the Store, which were manufactured by the nearby Mewburn's brickworks.

(Note: A notice was placed by "C Leach of Leongatha" in the 7 March 1901 edition of the "Great Southern Advocate", which sought tenders for "erecting a 7 roomed brick villa". However, there is no evidence linking this notice with the dwelling on this property other than the absence of any other brick houses dating from this period)

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 10 Roughead Street, Leongatha be added in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the existing Overlay that applies to the adjacent Hayes Stores.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 12 October 1894

Great Southern Advocate. 7 March 1901

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Cooperative Stores (former)

LE-RO-013

13 Roughead Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1911

Style

Federation
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Leongatha Cooperative Stores, constructed c.1911, at 13 Roughead Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The former Leongatha Cooperative Stores are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, they demonstrate the development of Leongatha during the Federation period following the establishment of the Butter Factory and the early importance of Roughead Street as part of the commercial centre. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, although diminished in size, the surviving shops are significant as a representative example of a simple, though well detailed example of a Federation brick shop. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

The former Leongatha Cooperative Stores is a brick Federation commercial building. It comprises two shopfronts that were once part of a larger building. It retains a simple verandah supported on square section timber posts. The shopfronts appear to be early or original.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

These shops are believed to be part of the former Leongatha Cooperative Store, which was constructed c.1911 and partly destroyed by fire in April 1925.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, Clothing etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Leongatha Co-operative Stores at 13 Roughead Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the shops and verandah.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 7 April, 1925

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Croquet Club pavilion

LE-RO-CR

Roughead Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1930

Style

Interwar vernacular

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Croquet Clubhouse, constructed in 1930, at Roughead Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Croquet Clubhouse is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it is significant as the only interwar sporting pavilion in the Shire and demonstrates the growing popularity of croquet during that period. (AHC criteria A4, B2 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of a simple, but well resolved interwar sports clubhouse building. (AHC criteria E1)

Description

The Leongatha Croquet Clubhouse is a simple timber gabled building, which has a domestic appearance. There is one chimney with a corbelled top.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The Croquet Club was formed in the late 1920s with Mrs A Mesley as President. It then arranged for the levelling and sowing down of suitable lawns on a site in the Recreation Reserve alongside the recently relocated tennis courts. Much of this work was done by road contractor James McGuinness at minimal cost and the lawns and clubhouse was opened in December 1930 by Councillor DD Gibson. The club house was erected in conjunction with the golf club, for use by both groups.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institution

Sub-Themes

Leisure and Recreation

Comparative Examples

This is the only interwar sporting pavilion in the Shire. The only comparable example at the Korumburra Croquet Club was demolished in 2003.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Croquet Clubhouse be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the clubhouse and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J., 1988 'No Parallel' p. 219 & Leongatha Workshop.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Showgrounds Grandstand

LE-RO-GR

Recreation Reserve & Showground
Roughead Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TE Molloy

Contractor

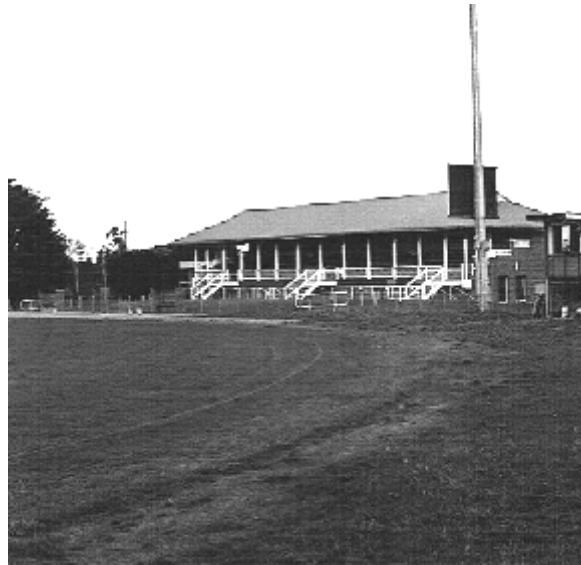
Neil Falconer

Significant Dates

1922

Style

Interwar grandstand



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Showgrounds grandstand, designed by TE Molloy and constructed by Neil Falconer in 1922, Roughead Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Showgrounds grandstand, Roughead Street, Leongatha is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Leongatha.

Historically, it is the oldest extant grandstand in the Shire and demonstrates the importance of the showgrounds to the local agricultural and sporting community. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the grandstand enhances the appearance of the Leongatha Showgrounds and Recreation reserve. It is also of interest as an example of the work of locally important architect, TE Molloy. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Technically, it is of interest as one of the first and most substantial buildings in the Shire to be constructed from locally made bricks manufactured at Koonwarra. (AHC criterion - F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Leongatha Showgrounds Grandstand is a typical form of grandstand building with tiered seating over the changing rooms, which form a brick base to the structure. The hipped roof with ridge gables is carried on steel rolled steel posts at the front of the structure which support steel trusses carried to the high brick wall at the rear. The roof plane is carried down further to form wide overhangs to the front and sides. The brick base has stepped sides with piers projecting above the deck to support horizontal sections of timber balustrade.

The building is set behind a bank sloping down to the oval which is bridged by three sets of steel steps leading to the bank. A later flat roofed addition is built up to the rear of the grandstand and the underside, which was originally semi-open, has been extended to provide social clubrooms and other facilities. It was originally designed to have a capacity of 1000 seated and 500 standing.

To the north of the grandstand is a brick kiosk with a wide eaved hip roof.

The 1951 wrought iron entry gates with rendered brick piers on Roughead Street is also of significance.

History

The foundation stone of the Leongatha Showgrounds Grandstand was laid on 4 February 1922 at a ceremony led by Mrs EF McNamara, and was officially opened by Sir John Mackey on 4 March 1922. It was designed by local architect, TE Molloy, and was constructed by Neil Falconer at a cost of £3000 using bricks manufactured at the brickworks at Koonwarra, which had opened in the previous year. The "Great Southern Star" reported at the time that the lack of ornamentation was a deliberate decision, but did not go on to say whether this was made for economic or aesthetic reasons.

The Leongatha Grandstand is only extant example of similar structures erected at the recreation reserves in each of the major towns in the Shire in the period prior to the Second World War. The grandstands at Mirboo North and Foster were both demolished, while the grandstand at Korumburra was destroyed by fire and replaced by the present structure in the 1980s.

TE Molloy was a local architect who is best known for his designs for many civic and public buildings in the Shire including the Leongatha Memorial Hall and Shire Offices (1926), St Laurence's Parish Hall (1927), Mirboo-on-Tarwin Hall (1929), Fish Creek Memorial Hall (1930), and Anglican Christ Church at Mardan (1934) - See separate citations. This is the only known example of his work in this type of building.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Leisure and Recreation

Comparative Examples

The Leongatha Showgrounds grandstand is unique in the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the Leongatha Showgrounds Grandstand, Roughead Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The grandstand and the small adjoining kiosk.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve the significant elements of the building and the site context. Ensure that future additions do not interfere with the front and side elevations of the grandstand. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The History of the Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.208
Great Southern Star. 3 & 7 February, 7 March 1922

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

LE-SI-169

169 Simons Lane
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

James T Knox

Contractor

James T Knox

Significant Dates

c.1926

Style

Interwar house

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, designed and constructed by JT Knox in 1926, at 169 Simons Lane, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 169 Simons Lane is of local historic and technical significance to the town and district of Leongatha.

Historically, it is important for its associations with the quarrying business of James T Knox and for being one of the few extant buildings associated with the Simon's Lane operation. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Technically, it is important for being one of the few surviving examples, and possibly the only residential one, of the concrete block construction technique pioneered by Knox. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 169 Simons Lane, Leongatha is a simple double fronted house constructed of concrete blocks (400mm long, 190mm high and 190mm deep), not matching the dimensions of any others found in the region. It has a hipped corrugated iron roof with a transverse ridge with gablets. The front verandah has a straight mitred roof and there is a rear timber skillion section. The front elevation has simple rendered architraves and reveals around single double hung windows and a central single door.

History

The dwelling at 169 Simons Lane, Leongatha was built in 1926 as the residence for Arthur Orenshaw, who was one of the managers of Sarah and James Knox's quarrying business. The Shire of Woorayl Rate Book for 1929-30 lists Arthur Orenshaw as the owner of Lot 6 of Part of CA 62A, which is described as containing a house with a Net Annual Value of £22.

The family firm of Sarah & James Knox first commenced operations at Leongatha in 1916 when they purchased South Gippsland Quarries, which at the time operated a quarry and crushing plant at the Ditchley Estate on Simon's Lane, adjacent to the Great Southern Railway line. The site was well situated as the bluestone screenings could be loaded directly onto railway trucks at a specially constructed siding near Simon's Lane.

Rising water levels eventually drove the Knox family to abandon this quarry and open a new one at a property known as Chalmer's Hill at Nerrena. However, bluestone spalls were still carted to the crushing site on Simon's Lane siding before being loaded. At times of peak production, a full trainload of bluestone metal was being dispatched daily from the siding, mainly for use in road and street construction in Melbourne.

The dwelling is one of a number of buildings in the local area that demonstrate the early use of concrete blocks in its construction. James T Knox was encouraging the use of concrete blocks as a means of increasing demand for the bluestone aggregate he produced and to this end he built the extraordinary experimental Dairy Farm opposite his quarry at Nerrena using this material. (see separate citation)

The dwelling at Simon's Lane is further example (and possibly the only domestic one), while other buildings include the Strzelecki memorial cairn in Long Street, the Leongatha Star office in McCartin Street, as well as a number of silos on farms in the area.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 169 Simon's Lane, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Mullins, K. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. June 2000
Shire of Woorayl Rate Books 1920-1930

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Mavis Bank'

LE-SM-036

36 Smirls Road
Leongatha North 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1894

Style

Late Victorian
residence

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Matthew Allison homestead at 'Mavis Bank', constructed c.1894 at Smirls Road, Leongatha North.

Why is it Significant?

The former Matthew Allison homestead at 'Mavis Bank', Smirls Road, Leongatha North is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It also important for its association with the locally important Allison family, and its connection with the contemporary residence built by James Allison at 'Hollyside'. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the homestead is a substantially intact example of a late Victorian homestead. The setting is enhanced by the mature exotic trees. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Mavis Bank", at 35 Smirls Road Leongatha North is a single storey weatherboard symmetrical hip and valley double fronted house with return verandahs at both sides. It is of considerable depth, possibly due to later additions. The verandah has a straight roof and turned posts, but there is no other decoration. A cast iron verandah frieze may have been removed. The house is sited parallel to the road and approached through mature trees including Norfolk Island pines and elms. There are various corrugated iron outbuildings between the house and road, all of uncertain age.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Mavis Bank" in Smirls Road, Leongatha North is not known although it was possibly constructed c.1894 for Matthew Allison. A rate list for the Shire of Woorayl published in the 12 October 1894 edition of the "Great Southern Star" lists Matthew Allison as the owner of "allot 37 and house, 317a, Koorooman", which has a Net Annual Value of £88.

Matthew Allison was one of the first Councillors elected to the Shire of Woorayl when it was created in 1888, and served one term as Shire President. His brother, James, built a homestead at about the same time at the property known as "Hollyside" at 315 Canavan's Road, Leongatha North. (see separate citation)

Thematic Context

Early Exploration + Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

'Hollyside'
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Mavis Bank" be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and early outbuildings, and a minimum area of 20m surrounding each building, including the area between the homestead and Smirls Road.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

'Great Southern Star'. 12 October 1894.
Leongatha Historical Society notes

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Emerald Hill' (former WT Johnson homestead)

LE-SP-080

80 Spencers Road
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

WT Johnson?

Significant Dates

c.1894

Style

Victorian
Symmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead, constructed c.1894 for WT Johnson, and the coolroom at 'Emerald Hill', 80 Spencers Road, Leongatha North.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead and coolroom at 'Emerald Hill' are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also of interest for its association with the Johnson family, who were among the first selectors of land in the Leongatha district. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the homestead is a substantially intact example of a late Victorian villa, while the coolroom is a locally rare example of this type of building constructed in brick. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former WT Johnson homestead at "Emerald Hill", 80 Spencers Road, Leongatha North is a weatherboard double fronted hip and valley villa with a corrugated iron roof with a three sided concave verandah supported on square timber posts. It has a central door with single double hung windows to the front rooms. There is no extant elaboration on the house. It sits in a garden setting and has a brick coolroom and a weatherboard stables building behind.

The dwelling is hidden from view behind a hedge at the end of a driveway lined with agapanthus. There is a line of old trees including pines and elms running parallel to the present driveway that could indicate its original route.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Emerald Hill" is not known. It is known that the property was selected by Mr William T Johnson who was granted a Crown Licence in 1882 for Crown Allotment 8, Parish of Koorooman, and a rate list for the Shire of Woorayl published in the 12 October 1894 edition of the "Great Southern Star" lists Mr Johnson as the owner of "allot 8 and house 304a, parish of Koorooman" with a Net Annual Value of £75.

Research by Murphy (1986) suggests that the homestead was one of a number in the district that were constructed as farms became more profitable after the opening of the Great Southern Railway in 1891, and he believes that it was one of the few, which survived the disastrous bushfires of 1898. He goes on to add that the present homestead replaced an earlier four-roomed dwelling built from timber split on the property that was erected in the mid 1880s. Bricks used in the construction of the present dwelling in the chimney and the kitchen floor came from a small brick kiln erected on an adjoining property by Jack Russell. These same bricks were used to build the creamery, which was constructed at about the same time as the homestead.

The weatherboard stables were moved to the property from a site in Wonthaggi. The exact dates of construction and relocation are unknown.

The property was sold in about 1920 to C Brumley who owned it until 1934 when it was purchased by Jas Bowler, who gave it its present name, "Emerald Hill". Mr Bowler undertook alterations to the homestead, including joining the detached kitchen to the main part of the dwelling. In 1955, the property was sold to Mr Vin Phelan who re-sold within a few years to Price Bros. who in turn sold it to the present owners in 1979.

Thematic Context

Early exploration and pioneering of Gippsland.

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead and coolroom at "Emerald Hill", 80 Spencers Road, Leongatha North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The house and coolroom and the surrounding gardens and land to a

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

minimum extent of 10m from each building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context, including trees. See Heritage Policy.

References

Munro, RD & M. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. June 2000

Murphy, J. (October 1986) Notes about Alloment 8, Parish of Koorooman, Parish of Buln Buln.

Prepared for Woorayl District Historical Society.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Steele's Old Barn

LE-ST-015

Behind 15 -19 Steele Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

Unknown

Style

Late Victorian
vernacular rural

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Steeles Old Barn' at the rear of Steele Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

'Steeles Old Barn' at the rear of Steele Street, Leongatha is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is demonstrating the early settlement and development of the Leongatha area, particularly the farming that preceded suburban development, and as an intact example of an early farm building designed to accommodate working horses. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, its simple form of gable with side skillions expresses a characteristic rural image that is unique in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

The former stables at Steele's Farm in Steele Street, Leongatha is a large, timber framed gable structure with symmetrical side skillions. The wall cladding is horizontal corrugated iron. The main framing posts are of squared hewn timber, while the skillions are of stud framing. An internal inspection could not be made.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that this building was constructed c.1900.

Thematic Context

Industry and Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Steele's Barn, at the rear of Steele Street, Leongatha be individually listed in the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: The barn and the surrounding land to a minimum extent of 20m.

Conservation Recommendations

General maintenance. The building framing and cladding should be stabilised. See Heritage Policy.

References

Leongatha Workshop

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Rostrevor' ('Hylands')

LE-TU-027

27 Turner Street
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1897

Style

Victorian
Symmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling originally known as 'Rostrevor' and later 'Hylands', originally constructed in 1897 in Peart Street and later moved to 27 Turner Street, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling originally known as 'Rostrevor' and later 'Hylands' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest extant dwellings in Leongatha and, although no longer on its original site, it is nonetheless important in demonstrating the early development of the town. It is also important for its associations with Hugh McCartin and Sir Herbert Hyland. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally notable and superior example of a symmetrical double fronted Victorian villa, which is distinguished by its architectural detail. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling originally known as "Rostrevor" and later "Hylands" at 27 Turner Street, Leongatha is a superior example of a symmetrical double fronted Victorian weatherboard villa with a return convex verandah and a projecting side bay at the rear. Notable elements include:

- The eaves bracket decoration.
- Octagonal bow front windows.
- Turned verandah posts supporting a cast iron frieze contained within a frieze rail and with cast iron brackets.
- A panelled front door with sidelights.

History

"Rostrevor" (also known as "Hylands"), which is now located at 27 Turner Street, Leongatha was constructed in 1897 as the residence of local businessman, Hugh McCartin. The "Great Southern Star" reported on 15 October, 1897 that:

"This week marks the completion of what may be termed the most handsome private dwelling-house in Leongatha. The building referred to is a large seven-roomed villa built to the order of Mr Hugh McCartin, situate in Gooch-street. It occupies a double allotment in the street mentioned, and stands well back from the sidewalk, presenting a striking appearance, with its well-built proportions and original design."

The "Star" then included a detailed description of the interior and exterior features and decoration of the dwelling and concluded that "Altogether the structure is a model of good workmanship and a credit to the town".

Mr McCartin had sold the freehold of the Commercial Hotel to Mr Percy Rowan in May 1897 and it is presumed that he used some of the proceeds of that sale to construct his imposing new residence, which he named "Rostrevor", the name of the McCartin family home in County Down, Ireland. Originally situated in Gooch Street (now known as Peart Street), it was relocated to its present site in 1975.

Hugh McCartin was very influential in the early development of Leongatha. In 1891, he constructed the Commercial Hotel (which was the first licensed premises in Leongatha) on a prime corner site at what would become the intersection of Bair and McCartin Streets, which he purchased at the first Leongatha land sales in 1889. Soon after this he constructed the first livestock saleyards in Leongatha and conducted sales for a number of years in competition with the firm of Hamilton & Co. Elected as a South Riding Councillor for Woorayl Shire in 1890, he served two terms as Shire President before resigning in 1900. An active member of the Catholic Church, he donated the land in Ogilvy Street upon which the Church now stands, and also donated land for the Leongatha South State School. McCartin Street is named in his honour. He died at "Rostrevor" on 24 May 1924.

"Hylands" was the eponymous title bestowed upon the dwelling by a later resident, (Sir) Herbert Hyland who purchased the property from the executors of Mr McCartin's estate in 1924. (Sir) Herbert was elected to Woorayl Shire Council in 1923 and served a term as Shire President before being elected to State Parliament in 1929 as the MLA for South Gippsland, a position he held for 41 years until his death at the age of 86 in 1970. After his election to State Parliament he moved to Melbourne and used "Hylands" as his home when visiting his electorate. The "Australian Dictionary of Biography" (1996) notes that although he:

" .. courted electoral disapproval by moving permanently to St Kilda, he became legendary for his

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

services for his constituents. He was an inveterate lobbyist and letter writer in their interests and he visited his electorate weekly".

Knighthood in 1952, he was elected leader of the parliamentary Country Party in 1955, a position he held until 1964. Sir Herbert was returned to the seat of South Gippsland no fewer than 15 times, including five times unopposed - a measure of his popularity was demonstrated at his last election in 1967 when he secured the largest majority of any member of the Legislative Assembly.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling formerly known as "Rostrevor" and "Hylands" at 27 Turner Street, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title. Significant elements include the dwelling

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 14 May & 15 October 1897, 31 May 1924, 10 December 1929 & 13 January 1931.

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. pp.213 & 216

Ritchie, J. et al (1996) 'Australian Dictionary of Biography' Vol. 14 1940-1980
Shire of Woorayl Rate Books. 1920-1930

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha World War 1 Memorial Avenue of Honour

LE-YA-AV

Yarragon Road &
Wild Dog Valley Road
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1918

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Avenue of Honour, initially planted in June 1918 with later additions and replacements, in Yarragon Road and Wild Dog Valley Road, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Avenue of Honour is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the Avenue is important as the first of a series of World War 1 memorial avenues established throughout the Shire, and as the one which inspired the establishment of honour avenues in other towns and districts. The association with the Moss Vale Nursery which supplied the trees is also of interest. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Socially, the Avenue is an evocative memorial to the local residents who served in World War 1. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, the Avenue although reduced in size remains the largest memorial avenue within the Shire. The size of the Avenue illustrates the significant effect that the First World War had upon the local community and expresses the importance placed upon creating a suitable memorial. Now mature, it greatly enhances the amenity and appearance of Yarragon Road and Wild Dog Valley

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Road, which are key entrances to Leongatha. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The Leongatha Avenue of Honour comprises about 200 trees, predominantly comprising elms and evergreen oaks, planted alternately on both sides of Yarragon Road between Roughhead Street and Horn Street, and in Wild Dog Valley Road north of Yarragon Road. It is the largest memorial avenue in the Shire.

About 240 trees were originally planted, however, a number have now been removed or replaced with juvenile specimens, which has created gaps in the avenue. Many trees have been badly pruned, resulting in disease and other problems.

There is a cairn at the north east side of the intersection of Yarragon Road and Wild Dog Valley Road with a plaque that reads:

"The Great War 1914-18. Avenue of Honour. Leongatha. The trees in Wild Dog Valley Road North of this point and in Yarragon Road, north easterly of this point to Horn Street were planted on the 22 June 1918 to commemorate the men of this district who served on active service overseas during the Great War 1914-1918. Erected by the Council of the Shire of Woorayl 1968 to replace name plaques attached to each tree at time of planting."

The crest of the Australian Commonwealth Military Forces is attached to the front of the cairn.

History

The planting of the Leongatha Memorial Avenue of Honour commenced on 22 June, 1918 following a ceremony led by the Hon. JE Mackey MLA, who was then Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Mr Mackey planted the first tree, which was dedicated to General Birdwood, a predecessor of General Monash, and a total of about 250 trees were eventually planted by over 200 people from the local community who attended on that day.

Mr Mackey made a stirring address and concluded that "As long as people used the roads leading to Leongatha, the avenue of trees would remind them of the boys who had done so much for those at home". He added that "When each man returned he could say this is 'my' tree, and would feel proud that the people had remembered them when they were away".

The trees for the Avenue were supplied by Moss Vale nursery, while the Shire of Woorayl offered to "defray the costs of the tree guards" and the Shire Engineer (Mr Bate) "pegged out the land". Commemorative plaques donated by local builder, FW Morris, were placed on each tree, which was dedicated to a local serviceman. In 1968 the plaques were removed and replaced by a single plaque on a cairn at the north east side of the intersection of Yarragon Road and Wild Dog Valley Road.

Originally, the Avenue was in two parts and included the main section along Yarragon Road from the Butter Factory to the intersection with Horn Street, and a second section in Wild Dog Valley Road. On 6 August 1918 the Leongatha Progress Association undertook further planting of trees in Yarragon Road from the Butter Factory up to the intersection with Wild Dog Valley Road to link the two avenues.

The suggestion to establish an Avenue of Honour as a memorial was made by Mr W Watson who was a member of the Leongatha Progress Association, after a number of alternatives had been

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

considered. The chairman of the Tree Planting Committee was Mr R. de C. Shaw.

The 'Great Southern Star' reported that an initial proposal to plant the Avenue at the Recreation Reserve was abandoned as it could have been perceived as "a parochial movement" and so "it was decided to plant the avenue outside the town boundary, when (sic) more interest would be taken in the demonstration by people in the surrounding districts".

The Leongatha Avenue of Honour was the second (and largest) to be established in the former Shire of Woorayl (the avenue at Berry's Creek was planted on the previous day) and inspired the planting of similar memorial avenues at Koorooman, Meeniyan, Nerrena and Wooreen (see separate citations).

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'...The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

Honour Avenues at Berry's Creek, Foster, Kardella, Kongwak, Koorooman, Meeniyan, Strzelecki, Toora, Welshpool and Wooreen.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Leongatha Avenue of Honour in Yarragon Road and Wild Dog Valley Road, Leongatha be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the Avenue as it extends along both sides of Yarragon Road and Wild Dog Valley Road, Leongatha.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Council prepare a management plan for the Avenue. (See Recommendation j in Section 4.2 of Volume 2). See also Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 25 June 1918

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. pp.197-198

Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Leongatha Butter & Cheese Factory

LE-YA-BU

1 Yarragon Road
Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

R Kerr (1905)
Marcus Barlow
(1931)

Contractor

Walter E Cooper

Significant Dates

1905, 1931

Style

Victorian/Federation
Industrial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Leongatha Cooperative Butter and Cheese Factory, designed by R Kerr and constructed in 1905 with later additions, at 1 Yarragon Road, Leongatha.

Why is it Significant?

The Leongatha Cooperative Butter and Cheese factory is of local historic, aesthetic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest extant butter factories in the Shire and demonstrates the important development and expansion of the dairy industry during the Federation period. The opening of the Factory in 1905 and its subsequent expansion in 1931 led to significant growth in the town of Leongatha and the surrounding district. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the superior example in the Shire of a Federation butter factory constructed in brick, which demonstrates the importance of the dairying industry. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Technically, it is important as a relatively intact example of an early brick butter factory where the production process is clearly expressed in the form of the building, which can be viewed from all sides. As the original surviving element of what is now one of the largest dairying industry

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

complexes in the Southern Hemisphere, it is highly important for the ability to illustrate the development of the dairying industry over the past 100 years. (AHC criteria - B.2 and F.1)

Description

The former Leongatha Co-operative Butter and Cheese Factory, constructed in 1905, comprises a brick gable structure parallel to the road with the delivery bays below a verandah at the front. The design demonstrates the use of the gravity method of production in use at that time: Symmetrically at the rear, on the down hill side, the production floors step down in the form of parapet gables, the second and longer of which has a tall narrow gable clear storey lantern. The whole of the complex is roofed in corrugated iron. The transverse front section has a projecting gable at the centre with a large sign (Leongatha Butter and Cheese Factory Coy Ltd. 1905) in cement render on a roughcast background.

A photograph of the original building in the Devondale office foyer opposite the new butter factory shows the former verandah with bracketed square posts and a gable end frame and finial above the sign panel.

History

The new butter and cheese factory for the Leongatha Co-operative Company was opened by the Hon. JE Mackey MLA on Wednesday, 13 September 1905. Designed by Melbourne architect, Mr R Kerr (with "ingenious ideas" suggested by the company manager, Mr SC Wilson), the building was described in the "Great Southern Star" as "...in point of excellence, is second to none in the State". The "Star" added that "The dairymen of the district are very delighted by the erection and opening of the new co-operative butter factory.." and described the new complex as follows:

"The site on which the factory stands lends itself with singular adaptiveness to the scheme of construction. The factory is built in at the side of a hill, and by the adoption of the principle of gravitation there is a drop of 24 feet from the front floor to the basement. The property is valued at £5,500 and the building alone cost £3,500."

It is believed that photographs of the factory were sent to England soon after its opening to demonstrate the progressive nature of the dairying industry in Victoria.

In 1931, significant alterations and additions were carried out by Walter E Cooper to the design of Marcus Barlow, architect, which included the enlargement of the Pasteurizing Room, a new Test Room building, Batch Holding Vat Room, Churn Room and Cool Room and Box Store. The expanded complex, which was described by the "Star" as "one of the most complete in the State" was opened in November 1931 by Cr Herbert Hyland MLA assisted by the Shire President, Cr RE McIndoe.

The Federation era ushered in a great period of growth for the dairying industry in South Gippsland: Between 1901 and 1909, substantial new brick factories were built at Poowong, Leongatha and Korumburra, while smaller factories were established or expanded in towns such as Fish Creek, Mirboo North and Stony Creek. The establishment of factories proved a stimulus to growth: Between 1901 and 1921, the population of Leongatha increased threefold from 680 to 2,083.

The factories at Leongatha and Korumburra grew to be among the largest in the State and following increasing competition were amalgamated in 1966 to form South Gippsland Milk Industries (SGMI). Both factories continued to expand until 1973 when SGMI merged with Murray

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Goulburn and the Korumburra Factory was closed and production centralised at Leongatha.

The 1905 Leongatha factory is no longer used for its original purpose, however, it remains a part of what is now one of the largest dairying industry complexes in the Southern Hemisphere.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 44)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Leongatha Co-operative Butter & Cheese factory be retained in the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: As existing.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to restore or reconstruct front gable section and its verandah to appearance as shown in early photographs, and keep surrounding site clear of any further buildings, particularly those that would block views of the front and side elevations. There is also the opportunity for interpretive signage. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 13 September, 1905, 26 May & 17 November 1931

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'.

*Murray Goulburn have early photograph

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

LO-AL-001

1 Albert Road
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1890

Style

Late Victorian
residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1890, at 1 Albert Road, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 1 Albert Road, Loch is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township of Loch.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest extant dwellings in Loch and demonstrates the first phase of development that followed the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of a double fronted Victorian residence and contributes to the historic character of Loch township. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The dwelling at 1 Albert Road, Loch is a double fronted Victorian weatherboard residence with a hip and valley roof.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 1 Albert Road, Loch was constructed c.1890

Thematic Context

Transport + Communications

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 1 Albert Road, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations:
See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Paul's Church of England & Parish Hall

LO-CL-002

2 Clarence Street
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Gawler &
Drummond (Church)

Contractor

Clarke & Bedford
(Church)
EO Smalley (Hall)

Significant Dates

1927 (Church)
1958 (Hall)

Style

Interwar Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Paul's Church of England, designed by Gawler & Drummond and constructed in 1927, and the Parish Hall constructed in 1958, at 2 Clarence Street, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

St Paul's Church of England & Parish Hall are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township and district of Loch.

Historically, the Church demonstrates the development of Loch during the interwar years, and its importance as a commercial and civic centre during this time. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the Church is a modest example of interwar Gothic style in a relatively unusual arrangement of forms, which together with the adjacent Hall contributes to the historic character of Loch. It is of interest as one of four interwar churches in the Shire designed by Church architects, Gawler & Drummond. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Paul's Church of England at Loch is a small interwar Gothic church of rather lumpy form with roughcast stucco brick walls and a corrugated iron roof forming an octagonal apse at the east end and with a half gable at the west. There is a hipped side porch at the north with corner piers projecting through the roof. The vestry is located on the opposite side. The windows are surrounded with simple architraves and have simplified Gothic tracery. The tall rectangular window in the west front has the central mullion and transom projecting to form a large cross.

The Parish Hall, a simple gabled structure with similar roughcast stuccoed walls, is located to one side.

History

St Paul's Church of England at Loch was built to replace the first church and Sunday school hall on this site that were destroyed by fire in November, 1924. The plans of the Church were prepared by Melbourne architectural firm of Gawler & Drummond who designed a number of buildings for the Anglican Church during the interwar period, including the Churches at Korumburra in 1927 and Nyora in 1930. (see separate citations)

The contract for building the Church was awarded to Clarke & Bedford and, after construction was sufficiently advanced, a foundation stone was laid on 4 November 1926 by the Second Bishop of Gippsland, Rt. Rev. GH Cranswick DD. Upon completion, the Bishop returned to dedicate the Church on 31 March 1927.

The present church site was purchased on 26 May, 1899 for the sum of £22/10/- and the first Anglican Church in Loch was moved here in about 1905 from its original site at Allotment 10, Section D, which was purchased at the first Loch land sales on 22 November, 1887.

The adjacent Parish Hall was added in 1958 and was constructed by EO Smalley. The vicarage adjacent to the Church in Clarence Street was built in 1962 and replaced the original vicarage built in 1912.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Paul's Anglican Church & Parish Hall at 2 Clarence Street, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Loch Village Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.97
Church records.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Presbyterian Manse

LO-CL-010

10 Clarence Street
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Fred Binding

Significant Dates

1891

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Presbyterian Manse, constructed by Fred Binding in 1891, at 10 Clarence Street, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The former Presbyterian Manse at 10 Clarence Street, Loch is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest buildings associated with the Presbyterian Church in the Shire and demonstrates the early importance of the church in the development of this area. It is also one of the oldest residences in Loch and illustrates the early development of the town. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of a late Victorian weatherboard villa. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Presbyterian Manse at 10 Clarence Street, Loch is a symmetrical hip and valley weatherboard house a front bullnose verandah. It has a central front door with sidelights and single double hung windows. The verandah is supported by square stop chamfered posts and there are some remnant (?) cast iron brackets. It has plain chimneys and an external chimney to the rear skillion extension. A garage with a gable roof is located close to the front boundary at one side.

History

On 12 December 1890 tenders were called for construction of a five roomed house for use as a Manse by the Presbyterian Minister, Mr Brandwick. The land was donated by AR Smith and on 19 February 19 1891 the contract was let to local builder Fred Binding for the sum of £190. The manse was completed about five months later and provided Mr Brandwick with a permanent base from which to carry out his Ministering work in the district.

The Loch Manse was the first Presbyterian Manse to be erected in what is now South Gippsland Shire, and contributed greatly to the establishment and development of the Church in the area. It followed the construction of the first church in Poowong in 1890. While a site for a manse in Poowong had been purchased in 1883, nothing was built and the land was eventually sold after 1907. The original manse in Korumburra is believed to have been constructed c.1894, and was later replaced by one built in 1900.

The building of the Manse came just five years after the first Presbyterian Church Service in the South Gippsland area, which was held at the Jeetho West School on 22 March, 1885. The first service in Poowong was held on 18 October 1885, followed by Leongatha in the same year, Poowong East in 1886, Korumburra in 1887, Loch in 1889, and Bena in 1890. Other districts were added in later years.

Mr Brandwick had been appointed Minister on 1 May 1889 and was originally responsible for most of the area from Poowong to Leongatha, however, in 1891 the District was split in two and he was responsible only for the areas south of the Great Southern Railway line.

One of his first acts was to establish committees at the different preaching stations (usually at private residences). A Federal Committee was then established comprising members from each local committee. The first Federal Committee meeting was held in Loch on 7 September 1890 and one of the main items of business concerned the building of the Manse at Loch.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Presbyterian Manse at 10 Clarence Street, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing buildings and site context. Restoration of verandah and an appropriate colour scheme and fence would enhance the dwelling. See Heritage Policy

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra.' p.96

White, J. (1972) 'The History of Loch & District'.

South Gippsland Pioneers Association. 'Land of the Lyre Bird'

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Colonial House'

LO-CL-025

25 Clarence Street
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1890

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 'Colonial House', constructed c.1890, at 25 Clarence Street, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The 'Colonial House' at 25 Clarence Street, Loch is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest dwellings in Loch and demonstrates the first phase of development in the township following the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1890. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally superior example of an asymmetrical Victorian Villa with full detailing that includes the only example in the Shire of a cast iron verandah. The setting is enhanced by a mature garden containing two massive Auracarias. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Colonial House" at 25 Clarence Street, Loch is an asymmetrical Victorian hip and valley weatherboard villa with projecting bays to the front and side and a return bullnose verandah. The front bay has a full height added octagonal bay with segmental arch heads to the windows. Other notable elements include:

- Corbelled brick chimneys with rounded cappings above the corbels
- Eaves decoration of paired brackets and alternating "cricket bat" moulds and bosses.
- Dentil moulds beneath the verandah gutter boards.
- Slender cast iron posts and a cast iron frieze to the verandah. (This is the only known example in the Shire)
- A three part front double hung window and wide door casing with panelled door and sidelights.
- False ashlar weatherboards to the front of the house.

There are two large Araucaria trees at the front boundary. A modern steel picket fence at the front boundary is inappropriate.

History

The exact date of the "Colonial House" at 25 Clarence Street, Loch is not known. It is believed that it was constructed c.1890. In the 1920s it was owned by Dr. Naylor who used part of it as his surgery.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the "Colonial House" at 25 Clarence Street, Loch be added to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Loch Village

LO-HO1

Clarence, Roy and Smith Streets, and
Victoria Road
Loch

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1940

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Loch Village heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at 2 Clarence Street, 3-7 Roy Street, 3 & 7 and 2-12 Smith Street, and 1-19 & 31-35 and 2, 20 & 32-50 Victoria Road, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The Loch Village heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, Loch is notable for its ability to illustrate the influence of key historic themes such as railways and the butter factories upon the development of small towns in the Shire. As one of the first towns in the Shire connected to the South Eastern Railway, the early optimism for the future is demonstrated by civic, commercial and residential development from this period. Later development illustrates the influence of the opening of the butter factory 1901, as well as the continuing importance of Loch as a community centre until the immediate postwar period.

Aesthetically, Loch is one of the most intact early towns in the Shire and is notable for how it has retained its distinctive village character, which is derived from buildings from the Victorian to Interwar periods and other elements such as trees and early street construction. The commercial areas are notable for the contrast between the 'landmark' buildings such as the Royal Hotel and the former Union Bank and the traditional single storey timber shops with street verandahs and hip

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

and gable roof forms. Residential development, which ranges from simple cottages to more elaborate Federation and interwar bungalows, is notable for the consistency of traditional elements such as the one storey scale, detached siting, hip and gable roof forms, and front verandahs. Interspersed throughout the precinct are civic and public buildings, which further enhance the historic village quality of the town.

On this basis, the places that contribute to the significance of this precinct are:

- 2 Clarence Street
 - 3, 5 and 7 Roy Street
 - 3 and 7 (odd), and 2-12 and 18 (even) Smith Street
 - 1-19, 31-35 (odd), and 2, 20, 32-40, 44, 48 and 50 (even) Victoria Road
- (Note: Nos. are inclusive - Refer also to individual citations)

Description

The Loch Village Heritage Precinct includes the following properties:

- 2 Clarence Street
- 3-7 Roy Street (inclusive)
- 3, 7 and 2-12 Smith Street (inclusive)
- 1-19 & 31-35 and 2, 20 & 32-50 Victoria Road (inclusive)

Situated within the Alsop Creek valley, Loch is enclosed on the whole of the south, east and part of the north sides by hills, while the landscape opens up to the north west where the Alsop continues on to join the Bass River. The Loch Village heritage precinct includes Victoria Road, and parts of Smith and Roy Streets, which encompass the civic, commercial and residential buildings in the town.

Victoria Road is the main street of Loch and runs through the centre of the township. It contains a mixture of residential, commercial and public buildings, predominantly from the late Victorian and Federation period, with some interwar buildings on individual sites.

St Vincent's Catholic Church on the north side and Loch Primary School on the south mark the western entrance to the township. Adjacent to the church on the north side of the street are a number of late Victorian and Federation weatherboard cottages, as well as a corrugated iron building that was once used as blacksmith and an interwar garage. Further along is the former Bigelow's Store, which comprises a late Victorian shop and residence.

On the south side, at the corner of Roy Street is the interwar Masonic Temple, while further to the east at the intersection with Clarence Street is St Paul's Church of England & Parish Hall, which also dates from the interwar period. To the west of Clarence Street is a group of single storey weatherboard shops from the late Victorian to the interwar period, most of which are substantially intact and retain original features such as shopfronts and footpath verandahs. The most significant amongst this group are the late Victorian shops at Nos. 40-42.

The row of shops is dramatically terminated by the imposing two storey brick former Union Bank of Australia, which dominates the commercial area of Victoria Road at its eastern end. One of two banks in the Shire designed by noted bank architect, WR Butler, and constructed in 1902, it is one of the best examples of Federation bank architecture in the Shire and an important landmark in the township.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Diagonally opposite the Union Bank is another Federation brick building, the Loch Post Office, which faces Smith Street. Adjacent to the Post Office are some interwar shops, while on the other side of the street is a late Victorian cottage. At the end of Smith Street is the Royal Hotel, a two storey brick Federation Arts & Crafts building that is enhanced by a pair of Washingtonia Palms.

The historic village character is enhanced by elements in the public realm, which include:

- The retention in Victoria Road of what appear to be some early concrete kerb, channel and footpaths.
- The mature street trees, including Ash and Plane Species in part or all of the streets.
- The informal cottage style gardens in both streets that have been established on the roadside verge, which often merge with the private front gardens.

History

The township of Loch is situated on land that was originally selected by David Wishart Goudie in September 1876. After an initial setback when he was forced to abandon his selection, he later obtained a Crown Lease only to have the Mortgager foreclose. The property was then transferred to a consortium of three men; Francis Thomas Smart, architect of Kew, Christine Thomas Smith, gentleman, of Kew, and Augustus Robert Smith, farmer, of Jeetho West.

The three men employed the firm of Bruford and Braim to survey a town and the first sale of township lots was held in November 1887. This first sale exceeded all expectations, which was undoubtedly linked to the knowledge that the town would soon be linked to the South Eastern Railway, which commenced construction in the following year.

The early optimism for the future development of the town is demonstrated by buildings such as the shops at 38-40 Victoria Road, which was designed by Melbourne architect, AC Smart, who also designed the Loch Hall, which was opened in 1891. Charles Bigelow purchased one of the lots at the first sale and then erected his Store at 35 Victoria Road in 1890 just after the opening of the railway. The first school was constructed in 1892 and extended a number of times in the next few years to cope with the increasing enrolments as the township continued to grow.

The opening of the Loch Butter Factory in 1900 led to a second phase of development; The 11 April 1901 edition of the Great Southern Advocate reported that Mr Suding (the proprietor of the Royal Hotel) is "now engaged in completing a most commodious private house overlooking the town, which will still further add to the progress which is being made in Loch since the advent of the Butter Factory". A further measure of the progress of Loch was the construction of the imposing new premises of the Union Bank of Australasia in 1902 after an agency had been established two years earlier.

Despite the closure of the Butter Factory in 1911, Loch continued to progress; The new Post Office was opened in 1914, and three years later in 1917 the new two storey brick premises of the Royal Hotel were erected to replace the original establishment, which had been destroyed by fire. The Hotel (as well as the other shops in Smith Street) was well placed to receive visitors from the Loch Station, which was situated only a few hundred metres away at the end of Smith Street.

Loch continued to develop through to the interwar period. The Masonic Temple was constructed in 1922, followed by the new St Paul's Church in 1927. New houses were also erected during this time, including the pair in Victoria Road, just to the east of Smith Street.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Transport & Communications, Commercial Development, Government & Community Institutions

Comparative Examples

Loch Heritage Village compares with other small town precincts such as Toora and Stony Creek.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Loch Village Heritage Precinct be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description.

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy in Volume 4.

References

White, J (2002) 'Looking Back at Loch'
Great Southern Advocate. Various editions 1890-1920

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Loch Memorial Reserve

LO-LOPO-RE

Loch-Poowong Road
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

J Robinson (Memorial
Gates)

Significant Dates

1922, 1932 (Memorial
Gates)

Style

Interwar Memorial
and Public Park

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Loch Memorial Reserve established in 1922 including the World War 1 memorial gates constructed by J Robinson in 1932, the World War 2 memorial Oak trees and other associated plantings at Loch-Poowong Road, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The Loch Memorial Reserve is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the district and township of Loch.

Historically, the WW 1 memorial gates and the WW 2 memorial oak trees are important as an expression of the community's grief and pride, and provide an evocative memorial to these conflicts. The naming of each WW 2 tree and the apparently deliberate planting layout contributes to their significance. The Lone Pine tree is also of interest. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the Reserve is important as a focus of the Loch community over many years. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, the simple elegant design of the WW 1 memorial gates enhances the entrance to the reserve, while the mature trees, particularly the WW2 commemorative trees, contribute to the

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

sense of amenity and enclosure. The WW 2 trees are the only known examples in the Shire that retain the original commemorative plaques in situ. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

Loch Memorial Reserve is situated on the banks of the Alsop Creek to the north east of the township. It comprises a grassed football and cricket oval, three concrete tennis courts and associated buildings and facilities. Most of the buildings are grouped in the south west corner adjacent to the main entrance and include a small brick single storey pavilion with a skillion roof facing the oval, an iron shed with a gable roof and tilt garage door and a small cement block public toilet. The area around these buildings includes a small car park and a picnic and playground area containing BBQs and play equipment.

Significant elements of the Reserve include:

The World War 1 Memorial Gates

These are located at the entrance to the Reserve and comprise four wrought iron gates supported on four rough-hewn granite (?) pillars. The pillars are of similar design with the inner pair being slightly taller. The gates comprise a pair of large central gates between the large pillars and two smaller gates on either side. They are of similar design including a sunrise motif on the top and are painted green. There are bronze plaques on each of the two inner pillars that contain the names of local people who served in World War 1. A small plaque at the base of one of the pillars includes the name of the manufacturer, J Robinson of Carlton.

The World War 2 memorial Oaks & memorial Pine

The World War 2 memorial Oaks are planted in two areas; an L shaped group around the edge of the picnic and playground area, and a second group planted in pairs around the perimeter of the oval. Each tree has a plaque commemorating the person to whom it is dedicated. A further tree has been planted in the north east corner of the site, which is taken from a seed from Lone Pine. A plaque beside this tree advises that it was planted by the local RSL in 1983.

History

The Loch Memorial Recreation Reserve was officially opened with a gymkhana on 30 January 1922 followed by a ball in the Loch Mechanics Hall that evening. It is believed that some of the first trees were planted in the reserve at this time. An inscription board marked "In honour of those who fell in the Great War 1914-18. Given by the Residents of Loch and District" was erected in time for the opening and this was later replaced by the present Memorial Gates that were unveiled on Anzac Day, 1932.

English Oak trees were planted in remembrance of fallen soldiers in World War 2 sometime in the post-war period. The semi formal planting of the trees along the edge of the seating area and in pairs around the edge of the oval appears to be a deliberate strategy to provide a memorial that also enhances the amenity of the Reserve. The planting of trees in pairs along the perimeter also alludes (although perhaps not consciously) to the "mateship" ethos that is part of the Anzac legend.

War memorials took various forms from simple obelisks to buildings such as Shire Halls and Schools, memorial gates and honour avenues. According to Inglis (1994), memorial gates were symbolic of transition; from life to death for fallen soldiers and from war to peace for those who returned. Inglis also explains that of all the war memorial types, the Avenue of Honour was an "indigenous" idea:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'...The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Until the construction of the Reserve, all sports grounds in the town (with the exception of the tennis club) were hired and little could be done to improve the grounds or erect permanent facilities. This was noted in the editorial of The Loch Express on 4 December 1918 and, following this, the matter was discussed at the annual meeting of the Loch Progress Association in 1920 where it was decided to seek offers of potential sites. A public meeting was subsequently held in July 1920 to consider several offers including the one chosen, which was offered by Mr Henry. At the end of the meeting, it was moved "that this meeting decide to acquire the site for a recreation reserve" .

A committee of management was subsequently appointed and set about preparing the site. Over £300 was raised in donations to contribute to the development of the reserve. In addition, the Loch Branch of the RSL gave a donation of £76 and requested that the reserve be named the "Loch Memorial Reserve". A public meeting was called and this name was accepted.

The Reserve has been further developed over the intervening years to include a brick pavilion, toilet block, tennis courts and other amenities. It is still used today.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Leisure and Recreation

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Loch Memorial Reserve, including the WW 1 memorial gates and the WW 2 memorial Oak trees be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay. Tree controls are to apply.

Extent of Designation. The 1932 memorial gates and the memorial Oak trees with commemorative plaques generally planted along the west, south and east boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant fabric and trees. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J.(1988) 'The History of Korumburra'. pp 34 & 59
Great Southern Advocate. 28 April 1932

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Andrew's Uniting Church & Church Hall (former St Andrew's Presbyterian Church)

LO-RO-005

5 Roy Street
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 2

Designer

J Hipwell (1963
Church)

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1903, 1963

Style

Postwar Church and
Victorian Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Andrew's Uniting Church complex, comprising the brick church designed by J Hipwell and constructed in 1963, and the Church Hall, constructed in 1903, at 5 Roy Street, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

St Andrew's Uniting Church complex is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township of Loch.

Historically, the complex is significant as a representative example of a church complex that illustrates two periods of development. It demonstrates the importance of the Presbyterian Church in the the development of Loch. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, the 1963 church is significant as a superior example of a postwar church in the Shire. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The site contains both the 1903 timber Church, which is now used as the church hall and is situated at the rear, and the 1963 brick Uniting Church at the front. The 1903 church is a small simple Carpenter Gothic church.

The former Presbyterian Manse adjoins the site at the rear and fronts Clarence Street.

History

The original St Andrew's Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1903 on a site in Victoria Road at the east end of Loch, which was purchased from a Mr Donald. The erection of the Church followed the establishment of the Manse in Clarence Street in 1891 (see separate citation).

On March 9, 1963 the new St Andrew's Church was built on the present site in Roy Street at a cost of £12,000 to the design of J Hipwell, architect. The old church was relocated from the original site in Victoria Road to its present location to be used as the Church Hall.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institution

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Loch Uniting Church and Hall be added to the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme either individually or as part of the Loch Village Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the site as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. Korumburra, 1988. p.95

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Royal Hotel

LO-SM-002

2 Smith Street
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1916-17

Style

Federation Hotel

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Royal Hotel and the pair of Cotton palms, constructed in 1916-17, at 2 Smith Street, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The Royal Hotel and the pair of Cotton palms at 2 Smith Street are of local historic, aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) significance to the township of Loch.

Historically, the Hotel demonstrates the importance of Loch as a commercial centre in the Federation and interwar period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a simple essay in restricted Federation elements departing very little from Victorian precedents, which by its scale makes a notable contribution to the historic character of Loch. Its setting is enhanced by the pair of Cotton palms in the rear yard, which are typical of Edwardian era landscaping. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Scientifically, the Cotton Palms are rare mature examples of this species within the Shire. (AHC criterion B.2)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Royal Hotel at 2 Smith Street, Loch, is a two storey red brick hotel with a simple horizontal rendered parapet concealing hipped roofs and a recessed two storey verandah supported on brick piers and contained between symmetrical outer bays, each with two single double hung windows on each level. The verandah balustrade is of simple timber balusters and there is limited render banding at the first floor and ceiling level. Cornices project over the verandah bays and at parapet level between the raised side piers of the side bays.

The southern ground floor section has been converted to a bottle shop and the interiors appear to have been substantially altered.

Two tall Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) stand in the rear yard.

History

The Royal Hotel at Loch was opened in March 1917 when the Loch and Bass Valley Express reported that:

"The new and commodious hotel at Loch is now open for business and the licensee will be pleased to see old and new customers."

Construction of the new Hotel commenced in November 1916 after the original hotel on the site was destroyed by fire in August 1916, which resulted in the loss of one life. The earlier hotel was a two storeyed wooden building built in 1888. It in turn replaced a coffee palace erected soon after the site was purchased by the first proprietor of these establishments, Mr. Davidson Wadson, during the first Loch township land sales on 22 November, 1887.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Royal Hotel at 2 Smith Street, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.257

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Loch Post Office

LO-SM-007

7 Smith Street
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

FW Morris

Significant Dates

1913-14

Style

Federation Post
Office

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Loch Post & Telegraph Office, constructed by FW Morris in 1913-14, at 7 Smith Street, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The Loch Post & Telegraph Office, 7 Smith Street, Loch is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township and district of Loch.

Historically, it is one of three Post Offices constructed in the Shire by the Commonwealth prior to World War 1, which demonstrates the influence of Federation. It also illustrates the importance of Loch as a local commercial centre in the Federation and Interwar periods. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a simple essay in restricted Federation elements on a prominent corner site, which makes an important contribution to the historic character of Loch. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Loch Post Office is a single storey red brick building with a corrugated iron roof. The gable facing Smith Street contains the public space and offices and is extended down and outward to cover the entry and postal boxes. The rear section, under a slightly higher hipped roof contains the residence and it is extended towards Victoria Road at a slightly flatter pitch as a verandah carried on simple square posts. The front façade of the building has a large door opening in the extended section surrounded by a rendered architrave and with a small moulded hood over. The balance of the façade has three double hung windows with multi-pane upper sashes. The gable ends are of roughcast stucco with a louvred vent at the peak.

A recent and reasonably sympathetic picket fence has been constructed at the street boundaries.

History

Tenders for the construction of the Loch Post Office were invited on 22 October, 1913 and the building was completed a few months later. The contract was awarded to FW Morris for £1,488.

Following the Federation of Australia in January 1901 the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Act was passed in June 1902, which gave the Postmaster-General control of over 5,000 post offices throughout the nation. However, shortages in funds and resources meant that the design and construction of new buildings remained the immediate responsibility of State public works departments. (in some States this continued until the 1920s.)

Within the Shire, the first Post & Telegraph Offices opened during this transitional phase at Korumburra (1904) and Leongatha (1906) were among the last five in Victoria prior to 1907 to be designed and constructed by the State on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Post Office at Loch is one of three in the Shire constructed by the Commonwealth in 1914 and 1915: The others were at Toora and Mirboo North. (see separate citations.)

Post & Telegraph offices were often the first physical manifestation (particularly in smaller rural towns) of the new Commonwealth and demonstrated that the new federal system of government was established and operative.

Prior to the construction of this building, early post offices in Loch township were established first in James McLean's store in 1888, and later in Chas Bigelow's store where it remained until the permanent building was built.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Networks

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Loch Post Office at 7 Smith Street, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Loch Village Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.34 & 59

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

LO-SM-008

8 Smith Street
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1890

Style

Late Victorian
cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1895, at 8 Smith Street, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 8 Smith Street, Loch is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township and district of Loch.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest dwellings in Loch and demonstrates the early development of the township following the opening of the South Eastern Railway. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an interesting example of a late Victorian cottage that contributes to the historic character of Loch. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The dwelling at 8 Smith Street, Loch is a typical transverse gable double fronted Victorian cottage with weatherboard walls and a galvanised iron roof. A central door (new) is flanked by single double hung windows and a new verandah with a central gablet has been constructed.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The exact date of construction of the dwelling at 8 Smith Street, Loch is not known although it is believed to have been built c.1890-1900 for Mrs Smart. It is thought to have been originally located on a site at the eastern end of the town and then moved to the present site c.1912.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 8 Smith Street, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Loch Village Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Dinger, A. SGSC Stage 2 Questionnaire. May 2000
SGSC Heritage Study Stage 1 Community Workshops.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Loch Mechanics Institute Hall

LO-SM-HA

16 Smith Street
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

AC Smart

Contractor

W Powers

Significant Dates

1891

Style

Federation Public
Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Loch Mechanics' Institute, designed by AC Smart and constructed by W Powers in 1891, at 16 Smith Street, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The Loch Mechanics Institute is of local historic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the second oldest Mechanics Insitute Hall in the Shire and demonstrates the significant phase of development that occurred following the opening of the South Eastern Railway. The early date of the Hall illustrates the importance placed by early communities upon these type of facilities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the Hall has played an important role in the development of the Loch community. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Loch Mechanics' Institute Hall is a gabled weatherboard Federation Hall with a flat roofed postwar brick extension at the front. There is an original bank of double hung sash windows in the gable end and the interior includes some original detailing.

History

After a public meeting held on 12 January 1891, tenders were invited for the construction of a public hall at Loch on 24 April, 1891. The tender of W Powers of Dandenong for £463/2/- was accepted and the building was completed by the end of August, 1891 to the design of Mr. AC Smart, an architect with the Melbourne firm of Bates, Smart and Peebles.

Thematic Context

Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Loch Mechanics Institute Hall be added to the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as an individual place with interior controls.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain original features. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p. 296

Lewis, M et al (1978) 'Australian Architectural Index.' Entries for Korumburra Shire.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Vincent's Catholic Church

LO-VI-001

1 Victoria Road
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

H Rourke (1903)
Kennedy + Porter
(1906)

Significant Dates

1903, 1906, 1912

Style

Victorian Carpenter
Gothic Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Vincent's Catholic Church, originally constructed by H Rourke in 1903 and altered by Kennedy + Porter in 1906, in Victoria Road, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

St Vincent's Catholic Church is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township and district of Loch.

Historically, it is the oldest extant Catholic Church in the Shire. It is therefore significant in demonstrating the history of the Catholic Church, and its importance in the early development of small rural communities in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a conventional Victorian Carpenter Gothic church with little elaboration, which contributes to the historic character of Loch and is important in defining the western entrance to the township. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Vincent's Catholic Church at 1 Victoria Road, Loch is a conventional Victorian Carpenter Gothic church with a steeply pitched gable roof to the nave, a small gabled porch with side doors at the south and a gabled chancel at the north with a transverse gable added to the east. Unusually it has square headed windows, possibly as a result of alterations made in 1912. Otherwise it has no distinguishing external features except a simple gable end frame.

History

St Vincent's Catholic Church at Victoria Road, Loch was first opened in August 1903 on this site, which had been donated by Mr and Mrs Suding. The church, which was constructed by H Rourke of Loch for £256, was blessed in a ceremony conducted by Rev. Fathers Keating and Collins. It was the third church in Loch, and followed the opening of the Presbyterian Church in the previous year, and the Church of England some years earlier.

A more formal opening ceremony took place in May 1906, when the church was blessed and dedicated by the Archbishop of Melbourne, Most Rev. TJ Carr DD, after it had been enlarged and lined by contractors Messrs. Kennedy + Porter. In 1912 alterations were made to the windows.

Mass was first celebrated in the Loch Mechanics' Institute Hall on 1 August, 1893 when the Rev. Father Hagen of Dandenong officiated and continued on a regular basis until 1903 when a mission conducted by Rev. Father Hegarty led to the formation of a committee that decided it was time for a permanent church to be built.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fish Creek
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Vincent's Catholic Church at Victoria Road, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Loch Village Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.96
Great Southern Advocate. 12 October 1905, and 3 May 1906

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Loch Masonic Temple

LO-VI-020

20 Victoria Road
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1922

Style

Interwar Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Loch Masonic Temple, constructed in 1922, at 20 Victoria Road, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The Loch Masonic Temple is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township of Loch.

Historically, the Loch Masonic Society was the third to be established within the Shire, and the Temple is one of three erected during the interwar period that demonstrate the importance of Masonic organisations at this time. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is of interest as a combination of awkwardly resolved architectural forms which give it a unique character. It also contributes to the group of major buildings which enhance the historic character of Loch. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The Loch Masonic Temple at 20 Victoria Road, Loch, is a large hipped Interwar red brick hall with a lower transverse front gable hidden behind a parapeted entry element at the front north west corner and an extended parapet wall to the east capped with a false tile roof. It is built up on a brick base at the street front and the narrow entry door is approached by a flight of steps with a rendered

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

balustrade. The windows, which like most Masonic buildings are typically small, are located where the brick wall body ends at door height, while the upper part of the wall is rendered and includes a square cornice and the higher entry parapet with a flat triangular pediment. The piers at either side of the entry element are capped with Ionic volutes and support a corbelled architrave. A west side hip has been added in the post war period.

History

The Loch Masonic Temple was completed in July 1924 and the first meeting was held in the new Temple on 14 August 1924. It was officially dedicated for the purposes of Freemasonry on 5 March 1925. A supper room was added in the post war period.

The decision to form a Masonic Lodge in Loch was made at a meeting of local Freemasons held at Taylor's Coffee Palace on 26 July 1903. The first official meeting was consequently held on 6 November, 1903 in the Loch Mechanics' Institute Hall, with the final meeting before the move to the new Temple being on 10 July 1924. It was the third Freemason's society to be established in South Gippsland Shire after Korumburra (1894) and Leongatha (1896), while the Temple was the third to be built.

As well as the Freemasons, the Temple is used by other community groups and individuals including the Girl Guides.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Loch Masonic Temple at 20 Victoria Road, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Loch Village Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.178

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Bigelow's Store

LO-VI-035

35 Victoria Road
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Fred Binding

Significant Dates

c.1890

Style

Victorian commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bigelow's Store, constructed by Fred Bindings c.1890, at 35 Victoria Road, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The former Bigelow's Store is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest extant commercial buildings in the Shire. It is important for demonstrating early commercial development in the Shire that occurred following the construction of the South Eastern Railway. It is also important for its association with Charles Bigelow. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a superior and substantially intact example of a relatively large Victorian shop and residence that makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Loch. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Bigelow's Store and residence at 35 Victoria Street, Loch is a single storey weatherboard complex on the north side of the main street of Loch, comprising a shop to the east with an attached residence to the west. The shop has a hip and valley corrugated iron roof with a reconstructed straight roofed street verandah with turned posts. Its original shopfront has large segmentally arched frames and timber stalls on either side of a splayed ingoing entry. The interior is timber lined with skylights and a central row of stop chamfered timber posts.

The residence is attached to the shop, but is set back from the front boundary. It has a projecting octagonal bay with an octagonal hip and double hung windows in each face, enclosing a convex roof verandah between it and the shop. Its single chimney is of corbelled brick.

History

Charles Snow Bigelow purchased this site for £202/10/- at the first Loch land sales on 22 November, 1887. On 10 October 1890 he bought out the only other store in the town (on the site where the Union Bank would later be erected) when the owner got into financial difficulty and it is believed that the present store and residence was constructed by local builder, Fred Bindings, sometime soon after this. On November 6, 1893 he opened another store in the township of Jeetho

The site of Loch was acquired by a consortium of three men from the original selector, David Goudie in 1887. In the same year, the consortium engaged the firm of Bruford and Braim to survey the town and the first sale of township lots was held soon after. The first stage of the South Eastern Railway was completed as far as Loch in July 1890 and officially opened for traffic in November.

Mr Bigelow was active in the development of the Loch township and the Shire. He was elected on 13 August 1891 to the first Council of the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho and remained on Council until 1900, serving a term as Shire President in his last year. During his time on the Council, he was instrumental in improving roads in the district, particularly in ensuring that the Loch-Poowong Road was surveyed and constructed. In a local sense, he was the first secretary of the Presbyterian Church in 1889, and chair of the Loch Racing Club for the first meeting held in the early 1890s.

In 1905 he sold his business to Treganowan Bros, and the premises were rented to them at £2 per week. Later he sold the freehold for £900.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Bigelow's Store and residence at 35 Victoria Road, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Loch Village Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing fabric. The dwelling at least requires re-blocking and attention to roof drainage, in order to ensure its preservation. Restore detail on basis of early photos. See also Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.178

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shops

LO-VI-038

38-40 Victoria Road
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

AC Smart
(Reed, Smart &
Tappin)

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1891

Style

Late Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The pair of shops, designed by AC Smart and constructed in 1894, at 38-40 Victoria Road, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The pair of shops at 38-40 Victoria Road, Loch are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, they were among the first buildings erected in Loch and are important in demonstrating the first phase of development of the township following the opening of the South Eastern Railway. The use of a prominent Melbourne architectural firm such as Reed, Smart and Tappin illustrates the confidence of the early settlers of Loch in the future development of the township. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, they are a superior and locally rare example in the Shire of architect-designed Federation timber commercial buildings, which make a significant contribution to the historic character of Loch. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The shops at 38-40 Victoria Road, Loch, are a double gable Federation weatherboard building with the double gable ends facing the street. A sympathetic recent post verandah with a ladder frame valance has been constructed over the footpath. The building is a notable element in the streetscape for its prominent bracketed gable end frames and original timber shopfronts with regular moulded mullions. Its good presentation and colour scheme adds further enhancement.

History

The pair of shops at 38-40 Victoria Road, Loch were designed by Alfred Christie Smart of the Melbourne architectural firm of Reed, Smart & Tappin and constructed in 1891. A tender notice placed by the firm announcing "Contract open for erection of 2 shops at Loch" appeared in the Australian Building and Construction News on 14 February, 1891. An early tenant was the Colonial Bank of Australasia. Mr Smart also designed the Loch Mechanics Institute Hall. (see separate citation.)

It is presumed that Mr AC Smart was connected with (if not related to) Mr Francis Thomas Smart who was part of a consortium of three men who acquired the site of Loch from the original selector, David Goudie. The consortium engaged the firm of Bruford and Braim to survey the town in 1887 and the first sale of township lots was held in the same year. The first stage of the South Eastern Railway was completed as far as Loch in July 1890 and officially opened for traffic in November.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, clothing etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the shops at 38-40 Victoria Road, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Loch Village Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve. See Heritage Policy.

References

Lewis, M (1988) 'Australian Architectural Index'. Entries for Korumburra Shire.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Union Bank (Manor House Antiques)

LO-VI-044

44 Victoria Road
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

WR Butler

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1902

Style

Federation
commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Union Bank, designed by WR Butler and constructed in 1902, at 44 Victoria Road, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

The former Union Bank at 44 Victoria Road, Loch is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the oldest extant bank in the Shire. It demonstrates the early development of Loch as an important commercial centre as well as the development of banking in the region. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is one of two banks designed by WR Butler, one of the notable bank architects of his time, which are the finest examples of their type and period within the Shire and demonstrate his skill as a designer. It is a local landmark in Loch and one of the most important elements of the historic Victoria Road streetscape. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Union Bank of Australasia at 44 Victoria Street, Loch is a two storey red brick structure with a transverse parapet gable roof. The residence is contained within the upper floor and a parallel single storey gable and skillion at the rear. It is set back from the front, but is built up to the side street with a wide garden area to the opposite side. The upper and lower floors are separated by a wide roughcast spandrel below the upper windows (now rendered smooth at the front). The façade is symmetrically arranged with a wide three centred arch window (now missing the original frames and sashes) on either side of the rendered central door panel on the ground floor and a pair of narrow double hung windows on either side of a central window in the upper. The eaves are projected over the upper floor further reducing its height.

The wide central door panel is capped with ogee scrolled hood moulds contained within the rendered spandrel. It originally had a semi-circular arched entry with Lombardic moulds to a recessed porch.

A large tabbed and corbelled brick chimney, with terra cotta pots, is located slightly to west of centre in the front plane of the roof.

The end elevations with rendered bands at the upper level are articulated by a gable end octagonal pier extending above the parapet ridge and flanked by slotted louvre vents. A pair of symmetrical windows is located in each floor. The secondary rear gable is treated similarly but without the central pier and with only one central window. The two gable parapets and the parapet to the rear skillion are capped at their eaves levels with rendered spheres.

At the east side, there is a projecting entry to the residence, built in, possibly in the interwar period. A new capped picket fence, roughly matching the original encloses the front area.

History

The "Great Southern Advocate" reported on 6 March 1902 that the contract had been let for the construction of the Union Bank at Loch, and it is believed that the bank was completed later that year. The building was designed by the noted bank architect, Mr WR Butler, who also designed the former Union Bank at Toora in 1907.

The former Union Bank is a characteristic and fine example of Butler's work and the progressive Federation design themes illustrate the different approach of Butler to contemporary design during that period, which contrasts starkly with the highly conservative designs of other banks constructed in the Shire at the same time such as the former Colonial Bank in Mirboo North, built in Classical style in 1907, and the former Bank of Victoria (1906) in Toora.

The Union Bank first established an agency in Loch in 1900 and the opening of the Loch Butter Factory that same year was probably a factor in the construction of the imposing new premises in 1902. The size and quality of the building reflected the significance of Loch as an important local commercial centre at that time. In 1953, the bank amalgamated with the Bank of Australasia to become the ANZ bank, which continued to operate at this branch until it was closed in 1979. It is now used as an antique shop.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Banking Profession and Bank Buildings

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Comparative Examples

Former Union Bank, Toora
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Union Bank at 44 Victoria Road, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Loch Village Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to restore or reconstruct missing elements. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Advocate. 6 March 1902.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Loch Primary School No. 2912

LO-VI-PS

Victoria Road
Loch 3945

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Fred Bindings (1892)

Significant Dates

1892, 1910, 1926

Style

Federation School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Loch State School No. 2912, comprising the buildings constructed between 1892 and 1926, at Victoria Road, Loch.

Why is it Significant?

Loch State School No. 2912 is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the oldest extant school building in the Shire and demonstrates the early development of educational facilities. The later buildings illustrate the rapid development that occurred in Loch following the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1890. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is of interest as a combination of three single room classrooms added at intervals as the attendance increased. Although these are of distinctly different periods and slightly different sizes, the consistency of design for the Education Department is apparent. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, the school has played an important role in the development of the Loch community. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Loch State School No. 2912 at 2 Victoria Road, Loch, is comprised of three separate similar single room classrooms, which are presumed to be the 1892 original, with the additional rooms added in 1910 and 1926. They are identical in detail but vary in size with the central element projecting at the south and the three now linked by a transverse hip. It is unclear which is the original building, or from where the additional two rooms were moved (It is assumed they were according to common practice). Each room has a multi-sash bank of double hung windows with hoppers over in the south walls and louvred vents in the gable ends, but the original entry porches have been removed in the construction of the connecting passage and the addition of later classrooms. The site contains many fine examples of exotic specimen trees.

History

The early part of the Loch State School buildings comprise three schoolrooms that were constructed between 1892 and 1926. The first 39' x 18' Schoolroom was constructed by local contractor, Fred Bindings, and was completed on 30 June, 1892 when the average enrolment was 54, and was enlarged at a cost of 77 in 1906 following an increase in enrolments to 74.

A second room was added in 1910 and opened by Director of Education, Mr Frank Tate, and the third room was added in 1926. Further buildings were added in the post war period.

The present buildings replaced the first Loch State School that opened on 21 January 1889 in a "portable" type of schoolroom with teachers quarters attached. Mr F Clarke was appointed as head teacher and the enrolment was 26 pupils. By January 1891, Mr Clarke's family had grown and permission was granted to erect a room 12' x10' to provide additional accommodation. Enrolments, too, had risen to 54 students and in March Mr Clarke requested an increase in the size of the school as well.

In 1904, Mr Clarke purchased land and built a new school residence after the department had refused. The residence was designed by Mr Shackelford, a local resident who had been an architect and was built by Fred Binding at a cost of £400. It was later purchased by the Department in 1917 and was demolished in 1995.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Loch State School No. 1912 at 2 Victoria Road, Loch be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Loch Village Heritage Precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.178

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Coulter Homestead

MA-CO-295

295 Coulters Road
Mardan South 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1897

Style

Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Coulter Homestead, constructed c.1897, at Coulter's Road, Mardan.

Why is it Significant?

The former Coulter Homestead is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the homestead is one of the oldest in the Shire and is one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also important and for its original and long association with the Coulter family who were among the first selectors in the Mardan area. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a locally superior example of an asymmetrical Victorian villa that is notable for its fine detailing. It is the only example of a Victorian villa in the Shire with matching projecting octagonal bays at the front and side, and bi-chromatic brick chimneys. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Coulter Homestead at Coulters Road, Mardan South, built in 1897, is a large single storey weatherboard late Victorian asymmetrical villa with matching octagonal bays at the front and north side, all encircled by a bullnose verandah. Other notable elements include:

- Bracketed eaves complete with tear drops.
- A deep cast iron verandah frieze and cast iron verandah posts with attached cast iron bases and capitals.
- Single double hung windows.
- Panelled front door with sidelights.
- A gable and skillion rear extension sheeted in mini-orb corrugated iron.

There are a number of outbuildings on the site including a single room weatherboard gabled workers cottage with a brick chimney and a stable/hay shed (not yet inspected). The homestead is situated on the top of a hill at the end of a winding driveway and is surrounded by an established garden including a 2m high english box hedge.

History

It is believed that the homestead at 295 Coulters Road, Mardan South was originally constructed c.1897 for William J Coulter. The Shire of Mirboo Rate Book for 1897 lists William J Coulter as the occupier of "Part of Allot 108b & ho." with a Net Annual Value of £6. The description remains the same until 1900 when the NAV increases to £7, and in the following year the property details are corrected to show it as part of "Allot 108c". The size of the allotment, 2 acres, is listed for the first time in 1902 when the NAV increases to £8. The increase in value over these years suggests that improvements or additions were made to the house during this time.

William J Coulter was the eldest of three sons of Richard Coulter and selected Allotment 108a in the Parish of Mardan in 1886. It is presumed that he built his own dwelling on part of Allotment 108c, which was leased by his father, as it was closer to the outlet road (now known as Coulter's Road) that had been provided through an adjoining property in the same year. The early confusion about the allotment number in the Rate Books is explained by the fact that the property was originally the northern portion of Allotment 108b - the southern portion was selected by William Steele and retained this description with the northern portion selected by the Coulters being renumbered as 108c.

The Coulter family first came to Mardan in 1883 when William's brother, Wilson Coulter, was issued the lease for Crown Allotment 57, which had been abandoned five years previously by Donald McDonald. Richard Coulter later secured several other blocks in the area, which were divided amongst family members. Other blocks taken up by the family included CA 58 by the third brother, Thomas White.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration + Pioneering of Gippsland;
Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Notable
Private Houses & Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the former Coulter homestead at 295 Coulters Road, Mardan be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and the surrounding cultivated gardens as defined by the hedge or to a minimum extent of 20m, whichever is greater.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve the homestead, outbuildings and the surrounding gardens, including the box hedge. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Coulter, N. (1992) 'They were not featherbed men. A history of Mardan South'. p.14
Shire of Mirboo Rate Books. 1897-1905

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mardan South Hall

MA-CO-HA

Coulters Road
Mardan South 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

George Gardner, W
Thomas & William
Elder Steele

Significant Dates

1912, 1959

Style

Federation public hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Mardan South Hall, constructed by George Gardner in 1912, at Coutler's Road, Mardan South.

Why is it Significant?

The Mardan South Hall is of local historic and social significance to the district of Mardan.

Historically, it demonstrates the importance of public halls to the development of small rural communities. The construction of the Hall so soon after the completion of the Presbyterian Church illustrates the strength of the Mardan South community at that time. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, it is one of a group of public buildings including the two schools and two churches that have played an important role in the development of the Mardan community and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Mardan South Hall at Coulters Road, Mardan South is a weatherboard gable roof hall with a corrugated iron roof, which has been re-clad in cream brick with buttressed piers. It has a lower hipped extension at the rear and original doors and double hung windows. Health department vents are located along the ridge.

History

Constructed by local resident, George Gardner, the Mardan South Hall was officially opened on 28 August 1912 by the Hon. JE Mackey MLA. Shortly after its opening, the hall became the venue for the Mardan South library, which until then had been located at the School. The opening of the Hall followed the opening of the Mardan South School in 1905, and the Presbyterian Church, which was completed just one year earlier.

In 1959, alterations and additions including a new supper room, foyer, dressing room, toilets and brick cladding were completed at a cost of £200. The newly refurbished Hall was officially re-opened by Sir Herbert Hyland MLA on 16 October 1959. The Library was closed at this time.

A district hall had been proposed as early as 1894, but it was not until a meeting held in March, 1911 that the decision to proceed with the building of the hall was made. The meeting was held at the home of JG McKinnon who, along with three other local landowners, made offers of sections of their properties on which a hall could be built. Mr McKinnon's offer was accepted and a subscription was opened to pay for the building, which raised £752 that evening alone in pledges.

At the next meeting held on 4 April, 1911 it was decided to lay stone foundations and the dimensions of the hall were proposed to be 60x30 ' with 14 ' walls, and two ante rooms of 14x15 '. The site was surveyed free of charge by local surveyor, Mr Calloway, and by 6 May 1912 the stone foundations had been laid by W Thomas, which allowed building to commence. Tenders were called and George Gardner's offer of £713 was accepted.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Mardan South Public Hall, Coulters Road, Mardan South be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

- Coulter, N. (1992) 'They were not featherbed men. A history of Mardan South'. p.92
Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Shire of Mirboo 1894-1994.' p.63

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Warrawing' (Former Andrew Inglis homestead)

MA-IN-080

80 Inglis Lane
Mardan 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1906

Style

Symmetrical
Victorian villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Andrew Inglis homestead at 'Warrawing', constructed in 1906, at 80 Inglis Lane, Mardan.

Why is it Significant?

The former Andrew Inglis homestead at 'Warrawing' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the district of Mardan.

Historically, it demonstrates the early development of the Mardan district and is also important for its associations with the locally important Inglis family. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a large and locally superior example of a symmetrical Victorian villa, which is notable for its verandah frieze carried on paired posts. The quality of the dwelling expresses the importance of the Inglis family. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at "Warrawing" is a symmetrical Victorian weatherboard villa. The return verandah is carried on paired posts. Other notable detailing includes the ashlar boards, the original fenestration and the central door with sidelights and highlights.

History

The homestead at "Warrawing" was constructed in 1906 for Andrew Inglis. The 12 July 1906 edition of the Gippsland and Mirboo Times reported that:

"Mr Inglis' large eight roomed house at Mardan is approaching completion and when finished will be one of the most handsome structures in these parts."

The property was originally selected by Andrew's father, John Inglis. Andrew and his brother Robert jointly managed the property until 1909, when the partnership was dissolved and Robert purchased a property at Dumbalk. (See separate citation DU-IN-185 in this Study)

Andrew Inglis was a Councillor with the Shire of Mirboo for almost 40 years and served more terms as Shire President than any other person. On several occasions he was also President of the Gippsland Shires & Boroughs Associations and was involved in numerous local committees and organisations. His obituary in the Gippslander & Mirboo Times in October 1947 described him as "one of the most public spirited men the Mirboo North district has ever had".

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming; Notable Private Houses & Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Andrew Inglis homestead at "Warrawing" be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

The Gippsland and Mirboo Times. 12 July, 1906 & 14 October 1947

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

James Campbell Homestead

MA-MA-5628

5628 Mardan Road
Mardan 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1886

Style

Late Victorian
symmetrical villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The James Campbell Homestead, constructed c.1886, at 5628 Mardan Road, Mardan.

Why is it Significant?

The James Campbell Homestead is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also important for its continuous association with the Campbell family, and as one of three original Campbell homesteads that still exist in close proximity it illustrates the important role of this family in the early development of Mardan. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a well proportioned Victorian hip and valley residence, which is distinguished in the Shire by its unique concave roofed verandah. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The James Campbell Homestead at 5628 Mardan Road, Mardan is a double fronted symmetrical hip and valley weatherboard dwelling with a substantial added projecting gable set to the north of the original symmetrical front. Behind the main house at a lower level is a small gable cottage with an external chimney, which may have been the original dwelling. (Note - further research is required to establish this.)

The main six room house has a steeply pitched hip and valley corrugated iron roof and a concave roofed return verandah which, as shown in early photographs, was originally three sided. This has square stop chamfered posts with neck moulds and curved timber brackets (most are missing). The chimney is corbelled brick. It has single double hung windows and a central front door without sidelights. The window to the north of the door has been changed to a pair of double hung sashes.

The addition which appears to date from the interwar period is a large room projecting forward to the line of the front verandah with its higher roof connected to the original hip and valley by an extension of the original front roof plane. It has a simple battened gable end and a three part group of double hung windows with its head at door height.

History

The homestead on Crown Allotment 54, Parish of Mardan was constructed for James W Campbell. The exact date is not known although it is believed to pre-date the disastrous 1898 bushfires, which destroyed many other homes in this area. The Shire of Mirboo Rate Book for 1897 lists James Campbell as the lessee of Allots 54 & 62, which are described as containing a house and having a Net Annual Value of £75. This description remains the same until 1900 when the NAV suddenly increases to £110, however this appears to be result of a Shire-wide revaluation that was undertaken at this time.

James was the eldest of the three sons of Donald Campbell, who was among the first people to select land in the Mardan District. Donald originally selected CA 66 in 1882 and then sent his sons Peter, 15 and James, 17 to clear the land. They were later joined by their 12 year old brother, John. To the first property they added this site, CA 54, and also the adjoining allotments 62 and 63, giving the Campbell family one of the largest landholdings in the district at that time.

The James Campbell homestead is possibly the oldest of three homes erected by the Campbell family prior to the 1898 bushfires. Remarkably, all three still survive today. The other two are John Campbell's homestead erected c.1897 on CA 66, and Peter Campbell's homestead erected c.1897 on CA 63. (see separate citations.)

The property is presently owned by Dallas Campbell.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the former James Campbell homestead at 5628 Mardan Road, Mardan be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to minimum extent of 20m in each direction, including the whole of the land between the homestead and Mardan Road.

Conservation Recommendations

Restoration and reconstruction of original elements using early photographic evidence would be desirable. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Mirboo Rate Books. 1897-1905

*Mirboo & District Historical Society have early photographs

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Scots Presbyterian Church

MA-MA-CH

Mardan Road
Mardan South 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

George Gardner

Significant Dates

1911

Style

Victorian Carpenter
Gothic Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Scots Presbyterian Church, constructed by George Gardner in 1911, at Mardan Road, Mardan South.

Why is it Significant?

The former Scots Presbyterian Church at Mardan South is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the district of Mardan South.

Historically, it demonstrates the importance of the Presbyterian Church in the early development of the Mardan South area. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a large and substantially intact example of a Victorian Carpenter Gothic Church that is a local landmark. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, the Presbyterian Church has played an important role in the development of the Mardan community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Scots Presbyterian Church at Mardan South is a typical Victorian/Federation carpenter Gothic Church with a gable roof and a small projecting porch with side doors at the west and an off centre gabled vestry with a chimney at the rear. It has lancet windows in the nave and notable stepped half height timber buttresses defining three bays of the nave.

The vestry has a fireplace at the end with a Federation chimney cap. Gable end frame cross bars are still in place, suggesting further detail has been removed. Later Health Department vents have been located along the ridge.

A corrugated iron building of unclear function and age is located at right angles to the church at the north west corner.

History

The Scots Presbyterian Church at Mardan South was constructed by local builder, George Gardner, and opened on Easter Sunday, 16 April 1911 when special services were held. The 13 April 1911 edition of the "Gippslander and Mirboo Times" reported that:

"It is a building of which the people may justly be proud, beautiful within and without...Services next Sunday morning and evening with special singing by the choir .. will mark the opening of what is now the finest church in the Mirboo North charge , and certainly one of the finest in this district."

The new Church, which cost over £450, replaced the first Church on this site that was erected in 1890 and continued its important role as a community meeting place until the Mardan South Public Hall was built in 1912. Until 1924, the Church was used for Anglican services on alternate Sundays.

The Church was closed in 1993 and then sold in 1994 to the present owner who, after restoring the building, re-opened it in 2000 for community use including ecumenical services.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Scots Presbyterian Church at Mardan Road, Mardan South be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

The Gippslander & Mirboo Times. 10 February, 1910 (Tender notice) & 13 April, 1911.
Coulter, N. (1992) 'They were not featherbed men. A history of Mardan South'. p.92

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mardan State School No. 2156 (former)

MA-MA-PS

Mardan Road
Mardan 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

JB Cohen
Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1909

Style

Federation School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Mardan State School No. 2156, designed by JB Cohen of the Public Works Department and constructed in 1909, at Mardan Road, Mardan.

Why is it Significant?

The former Mardan State School No. 2156 is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the district of Mardan.

Historically, it demonstrates the early development of the Mardan South area, and is one of the oldest school buildings within the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is notable as a rare and superior example of a one room timber school constructed to a unique design, which displays notable architectural detail such as to the gable ends not matched elsewhere in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Socially, it is one of the public buildings including the Hall that played an important part in the development of the Mardan community, and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Mardan State School No. 2156 is a weatherboard gable roof single school room with an offset projecting gable porch to the north. It has a bank of multi-pane double hung windows to the south and a smaller bank to the north. The porch is set to one side with its outer roof plane contiguous with the main gable. The recessed entry is approached by timber steps.

The gable ends are stepped out from the wall supported on scrolled brackets below the bottom rail. Their infill is of vertical battened roughcast and a tall louvred vent is located at the centre. The porch gable is treated similarly. The wide exposed eaves protect a group of highlight windows in the side walls. The chimney has a rendered cap and later Health Department vents are located along the ridge.

The School is located on a site at the corner of Trease Lane and is surrounded by mature exotic and native trees.

History

Mardan State School No. 2156 was opened in the present building on this site in 1909. Designed by the Chief Architect of the Eastern District of the Public Works Department, JB Cohen, it replaced the first Mardan State School that was opened on the same site in 1884 in a building erected by a Mr Elliot on land donated by Mr H Kilday. The site includes many mature exotic trees that were planted by the students to commemorate Arbor Day over a number of years. The school closed in 1969 and was then used as a Rural School Camp Site by Canterbury Girls High School until 1996. It is now used as residence.

Burchell (1989) notes how in the years between 1900-1906, although ground plans remained "the same as before .. Public Works Department architects apparently felt that it was time for a change and new small schools were individually designed with elevations more in tune with current architectural style." He adds that: "As pressure for building new schools increased after 1905 some designs were re-used several times".

The former Mardan State School is a locally rare example of a unique design as Burchell does not identify any other schools in Victoria that used the same elevational treatment.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Mardan State School No. 2156 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries.

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3
Blake, LJ (ed.). 'Vision & Realisation' Volume 3. 1973. p.1231
The Gippsland and Mirboo Times. 5 November 1908 (Tender Notice)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mardan South State School No. 3166 (former)

MA-MA-PS2

1165 Mardan Road
Mardan South 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

JB Cohen
Public Works
Department

Contractor

R Hamilton

Significant Dates

1906

Style

Federation School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Mardan South State School No. 3166, designed by JB Cohen of the Public Works Department and constructed by R Hamilton in 1906, and associated outbuildings at 1165 Mardan Road, Mardan South.

Why is it Significant?

The former Mardan South State School No. 3166 is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the district of Mardan South.

Historically, as the oldest public building in the Mardan district and of one of the oldest school buildings within the Shire, it demonstrates both the early development of the Mardan district as well as educational facilities in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is locally rare and substantially intact example of an early one room school constructed to a unique design that retains some complementary outbuildings. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it is one of the public buildings including the Presbyterian Church and the Public Hall that played an important part in the development of the Mardan South community, and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Mardan South State School No. 3166 is a weatherboard gable roof single room school with an offset projecting gable porch to the north. It has a central bank of multi-pane double hung windows to the south and a single bank to the north. The porch is set to one side and is unconnected to the main roof. The gable ends are projected with a combination of triangular and fretted brackets and infilled with a vertical ladder frame fitted behind the fascia line. It has high windows in the east wall.

The School is set in grounds that contain many fine mature exotic and native trees, and there is an original shelter shed.

History

Mardan South State School No. 3166 was officially opened on 1 December 1906 by Frank Tate, Director of Education, and JE Mackay, Minister for Lands. An article in the 6 December 1906 edition of the "Gippsland and Mirboo Times" described the virtues of the new facility, which was:

"..erected according to the latest designs and therefore contains all the modern improvements which have been specially devised for the comfort of the children."

Construction of the school was completed in October 1906 by R Hamilton at a cost of £372/2/3 after the site was purchased from George Gardner for £100. The cost of constructing the school was the subject of an agreement between the Education Department and 16 parents, whereby the parents contributed £10 cash and £25 in labour toward the total. The site includes many mature exotic trees that were planted by the students to commemorate Arbor Day over a number of years. A residence was added in the post war period, and the school was closed after enrolments declined in the 1980s.

The School was the first permanent school building in the Mardan district and is now the oldest public building in this area. The first School opened on 3 October 1892 in the original Presbyterian Church (now demolished) and initially operated on a part time basis with Mardan State School No. 2516.

LE Burchell (1989) notes how in the years between 1900-1906, although floor plans remained "the same as before .. Public Works Department architects apparently felt that it was time for a change and new small schools were individually designed with elevations more in tune with current architectural style."

The former Mardan South State School is a locally rare example of a unique design, which (according to Burchell) was not used elsewhere in Victoria. Surviving examples of unique designs in the Shire can also be found at Loch (1892), Fish Creek (1901), Kilcunda Road (1902 - now at Coal Creek Heritage Park), Meeniyah (1905), and Mirboo West (1910 - now at Fish Creek)

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

See also Style

None

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Mardan South State School No. 3166 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title boundaries. Significant elements include the 1906 school building and the shelter shed.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Gippslander & Mirboo Times. 6 December, 1906

Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3

Coulter, N. (1992) 'They were not featherbed men. A history of Mardan South'. p.69

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Anglican Christ Church

MA-OM-CH

O'Malleys Road
Mardan South 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TE Molloy

Contractor

Hubert Potter

Significant Dates

1934

Style

Interwar Tudor
Gothic

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Anglican Christ Church, designed by TE Molloy and constructed by Hubert Potter in 1934 at O'Malleys Road, Mardan South.

Why is it Significant?

The Anglican Christ Church at Mardan South is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically and socially, the Church has played an important part in the development of the Mardan community, and contributes to identity of the local area. The erection of such a substantial building illustrates the importance of churches to small and often isolated rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, it is a simple Interwar Gothic Church pared down to its basic elements. It is of most interest as the only known church by the prominent local architect TE Molloy, and probably one of his last commissions before his death in 1934. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Anglican Christ Church at O'Malleys Road, Mardan South is a simple red brick church with a semi-glazed terra cotta tiled roof. It has a small gabled side porch and a gabled chancel and side vestry. Its brickwork is unrelieved except by a rendered ring beam expressed as the bottom chord of the gable end, which contains a label in the form of a squat cross with the name of the church and its date of construction. Rectangular side windows to the nave are glazed with diamond lead light.

History

The Mardan South Anglican Church was opened and dedicated by the Anglican Bishop of Gippsland on 17 October, 1934. Designed by local architect, TE Molloy, the cost of the building was £1000, which was raised by the Anglican Women's Committee over twelve years, while the site was donated by Richard Coulter.

Early Anglican Church services in the Mardan district were held on alternate Sundays in the nearby Mardan South Presbyterian Church, which was established in 1894. However, members of both congregations would often attend regardless of the faith of the Minister who was preaching. This situation was irreparably changed in 1924 with the appointment of a new Presbyterian Minister who decided that the Anglican congregation should be charged for using the Church. The Anglican members of the congregation such as the Coulters and the Potters who were original selectors in this area and had been instrumental in the establishment of church services in the district took exception to this and saw no alternative but to leave.

This action consequently led to the construction of the present Church in 1934, and also (as described in "They were not featherbed men") "...drew a deep scar in the district that wouldn't heal for decades."

TE Molloy was a local architect who is best known for his design of the Leongatha Shire Offices and Memorial Hall in 1926, which led to a number of other commissions to design other civic and public buildings in the Shire during the interwar period. Extant examples of his work include the Leongatha Catholic Church Parish Hall (1927), the Mirboo-on-Tarwin Public Hall (1929), the Fish Creek Public Hall (1930), and the Meeniyah Hotel (1933). He also designed the Leongatha Showgrounds Grandstand in 1922, and a number of other buildings that have been lost including the Leongatha South Public Hall, the Leongatha Church of England Parish Hall, and the Meeniyah Mechanics Institute.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

None

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Anglican Christ Church, O'Malley's Road, Mardan South be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve church and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. October 1934

Coulter, N. (1992) 'They were not featherbed men. A history of Mardan South'. pp.133-134

Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Shire of Mirboo 1894-1994.'

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Peter Campbell Homestead

MA-TO-295

295 Toomeys Road
Mardan 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1898

Style

Late Victorian
symmetrical villa



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Peter Campbell Homestead, constructed c.1898, at Twomeys Road, Mardan.

Why is it Significant?

The Peter Campbell Homestead is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also important for its continuous association with the Campbell family, and as one of three original Campbell homesteads that still exist in close proximity it illustrates the important role of this family in the early development of Mardan. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the homestead is a representative example of a substantially intact late Victorian homestead that is enhanced by the mature trees and garden. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Peter Campbell Homestead at 295 Toomeys Road, Mardan is a double fronted Victorian symmetrical hip and valley weatherboard residence with a three sided straight roofed verandah. Behind the main dwelling is a smaller building with a steeply pitched hip roof which may have been the original kitchen, but which also could have been the first house on the site (suggested by the steepness of the roof pitch). Additional gabled elements are located further behind this building. (Note - Further inspection and research is required to analyse the development of this site)

The house is missing its chimneys and has changed windows and front door. The verandah decoration is not original and the structure may also be new. The homestead is setback from the road and is surrounded by a cottage garden. There is a mature Canary Island Palm at the north-east corner of the garden, and evidence of the original carriageway at the front.

History

It is believed that the homestead on Crown Allotment 63, Parish of Mardan was constructed c.1898 for Peter F Campbell. The Shire of Mirboo Rate Book for 1898 describes Peter and his brother, John, as joint lessees of allotments 63 and 64, which had a Net Annual Value of £67. There is no mention of a house. The following year, Peter is listed as the sole lessee, the description now refers to a house and the NAV has increased to £85.

Peter was one of the three sons of Donald Campbell, who was among the first people to select land in the Mardan District. Donald selected CA 66 in 1882 and then sent his sons Peter, 15 and James, 17 to clear the land. They were later joined by their 12 year old brother, John. To the first property they added this site, CA 63, and also the adjoining allotments 62 and 54, giving them one of the largest landholdings in the district at that time.

The Peter Campbell homestead is one of three early homes erected by the Campbell family in close proximity after selection and prior to the 1898 bushfires that, remarkably, still survive today. The other two are James Campbell's homestead erected c.1897 on CA 54, and John Campbell's homestead erected c.1897 on CA 66. (see separate citations.)

This property was sold in 1935 to Peter's nephew, Angus Campbell. It is now owned by Peter and Suzanne Campbell, who opened it as a Bed & Breakfast known as 'Campbell Homestead' in 1994

Thematic Context

Industry and Economic Development + Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming & Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 83)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Peter Campbell homestead at Twomeys Road, Mardan be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding cultivated garden to minimum extent of 20m in each direction.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and trees and site context. It would be desirable to restore original features if photographic evidence is available. See Heritage Policy.

References

Coulter, N. (1992) 'They were not featherbed men. A history of Mardan South'. p.7
Shire of Mirboo Rate Books. 1896-1900

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

John Campbell homestead

MA-TO-JOCA

Toomeys Road
Mardan 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1897

Style

Late Victorian
symmetrical villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The John Campbell Homestead, constructed c.1897, at Twomeys Road, Mardan.

Why is it Significant?

The John Campbell Homestead at Twomeys Road, Mardan is of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also important for its continuous association with the Campbell family, and as one of three original Campbell homesteads that still exist in close proximity it illustrates the important role of this family in the early development of Mardan. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Description

The John Campbell Homestead at Toomeys Road, Mardan is a double fronted symmetrical hip and valley weatherboard dwelling that originally had a convex front verandah. This has now been removed and a new construction is being erected at the front and north side of the house. It is unclear what the final form of this will be, but the works will obscure the original house and thus

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

diminish its significance.

History

The dwelling on Crown Allotment 66, Parish of Mardan was constructed for John Campbell. The exact date is not known although a report about the disastrous 1898 bushfires in the 10 February edition of the "Gippslander and Mirboo Times" mentioned "Mr John Campbell's new house", which had:

".. a very narrow escape from destruction, and indeed a very lucky one also. On the side from the fires assailed it, there is only one window, and the building was only saved by the plentiful application of water. The heat was so intense that large holes were burnt in the ceilings of the rooms, and Mrs Campbell who was putting them out with water, ran short, and had to resort to using milk instead ,and she did it with great accuracy and saved the building."

The Shire of Mirboo Rate Book for 1897 lists John Campbell as the lessee of Allotment 66, which is described as containing a house and having a Net Annual Value of £75. This description remains the same until 1900 when it appears a Shire-wide revaluation was undertaken and the NAV increases to £106.

John was one of the three sons of Donald Campbell, who was among the first people to select land in the Mardan District. Donald selected CA 66 in 1882 and then sent his sons Peter, 15, and James, 17 to clear the land. They were later joined by their 12 year old brother, John. To the first property they added this site, CA 63, and also the adjoining allotments 62 and 54, giving them one of the largest landholdings in the district at that time.

The John Campbell homestead is one of three early homes erected by the Campbell family in close proximity after selection and prior to the 1898 bushfires that, remarkably, still survive today. The other two are James Campbell's homestead erected c.1897 on CA 54, and Peter Campbell's homestead erected c.1898 on CA 63. (see separate citations.)

Thematic Context

Early Exploration + Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former John Campbell homestead at Twomeys Road, Mardan be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding cultivated garden to minimum extent of 10m in each direction.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Gippslander & Mirboo Times. 10 February 1898
Mirboo Shire Rate Books. 1896-1900

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

**Tarwin Valley Primary School
(Former Meeniyah State School No. 3165)**

ME-GE-PS

6 Geale Street
Meeniyah 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

JB Cohen (1906)

Contractor

AH Cutler (1906)

Significant Dates

1906, 1913, 1921

Style

Federation One
Room School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Meeniyah State School No. 3165, comprising the 1906 building designed by JB Cohen and constructed by AH Cutler including the 1921 extension, and the Sloyd room constructed in 1913 at Geale Street, Meeniyah.

Why is it Significant?

The former Meeniyah State School No. 3165 is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the School demonstrates the early development of Meeniyah as an important local centre in the decade following the opening of the South Eastern Railway. As one of two surviving examples in the Shire, the former Sloyd room is important for its ability to illustrate the period when boys were given manual training according to a Swedish system introduced into Victoria during the early years of the twentieth century. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the 1906 School is notable as the most architecturally distinguished of the small number of 'unique' one-room school designs in the Shire. Despite unsympathetic alterations, it is important for its ability to illustrate the individual approach taken to one-room schools by the Education Department during the early Federation period. Despite the removal of its original equipment, the Sloyd Room is locally important as a representative purpose-built example, one of

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

only two in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Socially, the School has played an important role in the development of the Meeniyan community. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The former Meeniyan State School No. 3165 constructed in 1905-06 is a weatherboard two room hall with a hipped corrugated iron roof with ridge gablets. It has a gable and skillion porch to the east side added prior to 1913 (see early photos). The north elevation has a decorative flying gable end with a vertical ladder frame supported on extended fret brackets. A deep frieze along the upper part of the wall is of shingled weatherboards and there are high hopper windows in the west side.

The original windows in the north wall below the flying gable have been replaced with modern frames much diminishing the integrity of this important elevation. The original side windows can be seen in the wall covered by the foyer. The interior of the hall has a coved tongue and groove board ceiling. Despite the replacement of the windows, it remains the most architecturally distinguished of the one room schools erected in the Shire.

The 1913 Sloyd room is a small half hip building located close to the north boundary. It is now used as a general classroom and no longer contains any original equipment.

History

Meeniyan State School No. 3165 was opened on 22 January, 1906. The School was designed by JB Cohen, East District Architect of the Department of Public Works, who invited tenders for its construction on 28 September, 1905. The contract was subsequently let on 22 November, 1905 and the building was completed by January in the following year at a cost of £416/3/6. Originally designed to cater for 70 students, the building was extended in 1921 to include an infant room.

Burchell (1989) describes that although ground plans for one room schools designed and constructed between 1900 and 1906 remained the same as before, Public Works Department architects "apparently felt that it was time for a change and new small schools were individually designed with elevations more in tune with current architectural style".

Seven schools were designed and constructed in the Shire during this period, and the Meeniyan School is now one of only four extant examples, the others being Fish Creek (constructed in 1901), Kilcunda Road (1901) and Mardan South (1906). JB Cohen is known to also have designed Mardan South and Kilcunda Road, and most probably designed Fish Creek as well.

The Sloyd room was constructed in 1913 at a cost of £50 by parents, and was primarily used for cookery classes as the Education Department did not want to duplicate facilities provided at the Sloyd Room at the Leongatha Agricultural College, which opened in the following year. (Refer separate citation) Other Sloyd rooms were erected in the Shire at Korumburra and Foster, however, only the ones at Meeniyan and Leongatha survive, albeit in altered form, today.

According to Heritage Victoria, Sloyd rooms demonstrate the introduction of a teaching method from Sweden during the early twentieth Century. The name was derived from the Swedish word "slojd" meaning skilful and the intention was "...to developed the boys 'natural facilities' and to produce 'the trained intelligence' and 'the skilled hand' rather than to give industrial training in woodwork or metalwork."

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The construction of the 1906 School building followed the establishment of the first Meeniyian State School opened in 1894 in a wooden structure clad in rough sawn weatherboards that was located on a site adjacent to the present school grounds. By 1895, the enrolment had grown to 70 and classes were then held in the first Meeniyian Hall until the new School was opened.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Meeniyian State School No. 3165 at Geale Street, Meeniyian be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the 1905-06 and 1913 buildings, and surrounding land between both buildings and Geale Street.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant buildings and site context. Reconstruction of original windows to the 1905-06 building and other missing elements would be desirable. See Heritage Policy.

References

Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3

Boyd, P. (1981) 'A History of Meeniyian' p.46

Great Southern Star. 27 January 1906

Heritage Victoria. Citation for Lorne Primary School No. 2162. VHR No. H1716

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Meeniyan Commercial

ME-HO1

Whitelaw Street
Meeniyan 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1960

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Meeniyan Commercial heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at 82-100, 89, 99, 103 & 119-123 Whitelaw Street, the Meeniyan Public Hall and the Meeniyan Honour Avenue, in Meeniyan

Why is it Significant?

The Meeniyan Commercial heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is important for its ability to demonstrate the importance of Meeniyan as a local commercial centre up until the immediate postwar period. It also demonstrates the importance of civic memorials and buildings to small rural towns. (AHC criteria A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is notable for its exceptionally wide central median with now mature planting, which is enhanced by the adjoining public and commercial buildings from the late Victorian to interwar periods. (AHC criterion - E.1)

On this basis, the following places contribute to the significance of the precinct:

- 82-94, 89, 97 (Meeniyan Public Hall), 99, 100, 103 (Former Drapers), and 113-129 Whitelaw Street, and that part of the central median containing the remnant Honour Avenue trees, the World

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

War 1 memorial and the Cr Alex McDonald memorial.

Description

The Whitelaw Street Commercial heritage Precinct in Meeniyan includes the following properties:

- 82-100, 89, 99, 103 & 113-129 Whitelaw Street. (inclusive)
- The Meeniyan Public Hall.
- The Meeniyan Honour Avenue, War Memorial and Cr. Alex McDonald memorial.

Meeniyan is a small township with a population of approximately 500. Whitelaw Street is the main thoroughfare and passes through the town from east to west. The heritage precinct comprises properties in the commercial area of Whitelaw Street, which is generally situated between Geale Street and Welsford Street. It contains a mixture of commercial and public buildings (with one dwelling), from the late Victorian to interwar periods.

The most distinctive feature of the commercial area of Whitelaw Street is the wide central median that is planted with a variety of mature exotic and native trees. A central parking area divides two attractively landscaped sections, with the eastern section containing the World War 1 Soldier's memorial, and an adjacent smaller memorial to later conflicts. The West Australian Flowering Gums in this area are part of the Meeniyan Honour Avenue, which extends further along Whitelaw Street and also into Geale Street.

The two storey interwar brick Meeniyan Hotel and the adjoining postwar motel mark the western entrance to the commercial area of the township. The motel is a typical early example of its type and comprises three blocks, each constructed in cream brick with a skillion roof, arranged in a U shape around a central courtyard that contains a pool.

Other notable buildings include the late Victorian shops at No. 103, which retain their original shopfronts and have a reconstructed footpath verandah. Adjacent to the post office is a late Victorian residence. The Meeniyan Hall is an interwar building, which is adjacent to the postwar Baby Health Centre. To east of these buildings are two former 1960s era banks.

Notable buildings on the north side of Whitelaw Street include the late Victorian shops and residence at Nos. 82-94, and the interwar shop, which has an early shopfront at No. 100. The eastern end of the commercial area is marked by the Garage complex on the northeast corner of Geale Street that comprises buildings from the late Victorian to the post war period, and the early timber shop with an early verandah on the opposite corner.

History

The township of Meeniyan is situated close to the route of Whitelaw's Track, which was cut through the forest between Korumburra and Foster in 1876 to provide access to the Foster goldfields. In 1887, the route for the South Eastern railway was surveyed and Francis Conway Mason, who owned land in the Meeniyan area, used his influence to have the route of the line brought close to his property. It is also believed that the original plans for the South Eastern railway did not include provision for a station at Meeniyan, but that one was added at the behest of Mr. Conway.

The township began as a camp for gangs working on the construction of the Railway and was formally surveyed by the Government Surveyor, John Lardner in 1890. It is believed that part of the shops and residence now at No. 82-94 Whitelaw Street was constructed at about this time, possibly even prior to the completion of the survey by Lardner.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Although Meeniyian never had a butter or cheese factory, it was important as a place where cattle from the Dumbalk valley and surrounding districts were brought to sell prior to being sent by rail to markets at Melbourne. The first saleyards were established as early as 1893. Early development in the township is demonstrated by the former draper at No. 103 and the former butcher at No. 89, which were both constructed c.1900. Other early buildings include the post office residence constructed c.1910, and the shop at No. 102, which dates from the interwar years.

The Meeniyian Honour Avenue was planted in August 1917 by local schoolchildren. It was complemented by the World War 1 Soldiers Memorial, which was added in 1922.

Separate fires early in 1939 destroyed both the Hotel and Mechanics' Institute and the present buildings were completed late in the same year. Mr. Stan Cochrane assumed the license of the Hotel in 1952 and in 1960 he built what is believed to be the first motel in the Shire adjacent to the Hotel following a trip to America where he noted the success of the new concept. The motel, together with the expansion of the garage at the other end of Whitelaw Street that culminated in the construction of the new café and roadhouse in 1964 demonstrated the increasing influence of tourism in the Shire to places such as Wilson's Promontory that was facilitated by improved road access.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Transport & Communications, Commercial Development, Government & Community Institutions

Comparative Examples

Meeniyian compares with other small towns such as Loch, Stony Creek and Toora.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Meeniyian Commercial heritage precinct at Meeniyian be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description.

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy.

References

Boyd, P. (1981) "Meeniyian 1881-1981. A Century of Progress"
Shire of Woorayl Building Records
Great Southern Star – 1933 and 1939 editions

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Caringa' (Former Private Hospital)

ME-MC-002

2 McDonald Street
Meeniyan 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Edward G Moller

Contractor

Edward G Moller

Significant Dates

c.1904

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Caringa', constructed by Edward G Moller in 1904 at 2 McDonald Street, Meeniyan.

Why is it Significant?

'Caringa' at 2 McDonald Street, Meeniyan is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township of Meeniyan.

Historically, it is one of the oldest extant dwellings and demonstrates the early phase of development of Meeniyan, and is also of interest for its use as a private hospital during the interwar period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an example of a basic double fronted Victorian hip and valley villa which makes an important contribution to the streetscape. It is also of interest as one of the few surviving examples of the work of local builder and designer, Edward G Moller. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Caringa" at 2 McDonald Street, Meeniyan is a double fronted Victorian symmetrical villa with a straight roofed verandah to the front and both sides. The rear gables and attic are later additions. It is of basic detailing, but has three part double hung windows and a wide door case with panelled door and sidelights. The verandah posts are square and stop chamfered, but the decorative elements are missing. The neck-moulds and balustrade are recent, as is the fence and lych gate which are sympathetic to the style of the building. The chimneys are of simple corbelled brick.

History

It is believed that "Caringa" was constructed in 1904 by the original owner of the property, Edward G Moller. The story is told of how the house was originally much larger and that the rear portion was removed at a later date to form the basis of a new residence.

In 1936, "Caringa" was converted for use as a private hospital by the then owner, Dr Lavery, following the closure of the Bush Nursing Association in 1935. It is believed to have operated as a hospital until about 1940 when Dr Lavery moved away.

Edward G Moller was a carpenter on the S.S. Magnat, a German vessel, which was wrecked near Tarwin Lower in 1900. He then settled in Meeniyan and established a successful trade as both a designer and builder. There are many references to his work in newspapers of the period including the following, which appeared in the 19 November 1904 edition of the "Great Southern Star":

"Mr Moller has completed a six roomed house for our teacher, Mr Williams, and the new parsonage for the Church of England, both structures being monuments to his skill as a builder and designer."

"Caringa" is possibly the "six-roomed house" referred to by the article. The parsonage (also known as the McDonald town residence - see separate citation) is still extant, while other examples of his work includes the former butcher shop at 89 Whitelaw Street and possibly the residences at 49 and 57 Whitelaw Street.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and context. See Heritage Guidelines.

References

'Great Southern Star'. 19 November 1904
Boyd, P. (1981) 'A History of Meeniyan'. p.45

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Railway Bridge

ME-RW-BR

Tarwin River
Meeniyah 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Victorian Railways

Contractor

Andrew O'Keefe

Significant Dates

1891

Style

Multi-span timber
trestle bridge

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The railway bridge over the Tarwin River east branch at Meeniyah, constructed by Andrew O'Keefe in 1891.

Why is it Significant?

The railway bridge over the Tarwin River east branch at Meeniyah is of historical, technological and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of three original large trestle bridges constructed over the Tarwin River as part of the South Eastern Railway, which facilitated the settlement and development of the South Gippsland region. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the bridge is one of the most powerful expressions of how early European settlement altered the natural and cultural landscape as well a highly visible illustration of the engineering feats that were required to construct the line. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Technically, it is believed to be the longest extant timber railway bridge in Victoria to be built entirely using the 20 feet span timber beam design used by the Victorian Railways at the time. (AHC criterion - F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The railway bridge at Meeniyan is multi-trestle timber bridge across a wide valley of the east branch of the Tarwin river where the line runs close and parallel to the South Gippsland Highway, between Koonwarra and Meeniyan.

The bridge has a gently curving transverse timber deck 210 metres in length of typical construction with hardwood trestles formed of paired hardwood tree posts braced diagonally and carrying multiple beams below the rail deck. All of the 35 timber beam spans are built to a standard Victorian Railways 20 feet span design.

History

The Railway Bridge over the Tarwin River (east branch) at Meeniyan was constructed by Andrew O'Keefe in 1891 as part of his contract for the section of the South Eastern Railway (also known as the Great Southern Railway) between Korumburra and Toora. The total cost of construction of this section of the railway was £322,194 (or approximately £7000 per mile) of which over £34,000 was for bridges. It is believed that this bridge alone cost £5,000.

The whole of the bridge is constructed using the 20 feet timber beam span, which was the maximum standard used by Victorian Railways for bridges constructed after 1880. It is believed to be the longest extant example of a bridge built entirely to this standard and compares to the Curdies River Bridge on the Camperdown-Timboon Railway, which, at 183 metres, is shorter than the Meeniyan bridge.

The South Eastern Railway almost single-handedly facilitated the settlement and development of the South Gippsland region as described by Murphy (1988):

"It could be said that the opening of the railway marked the end of the pioneering era of South Gippsland. Although a tremendous amount of physical work in the development of farms, homes, roads, townships etc. remained to be done, the tyranny of isolation felt by the first settlers no longer prevailed. The economic benefits were incalculable."

The section of the railway between Leongatha and Welshpool was closed on 30 June 1992, and the trackwork was dismantled between 1992 and 1994. It is proposed to establish a walking trail along the former railway route that would include this bridge.

Thematic Context

Transport + Communications

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

Koonwarra Railway Bridges
Curdies River Bridge (Camperdown-Timboon Railway)
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the Tarwin River railway bridge at Meeniyan be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as an individual place, and that together with the two bridges at Koonwarra be nominated for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the bridge and the corridor of railway land surrounding it. It would be desirable for development controls to apply to the surrounding private property and road reservation.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain bridge and site context. Together with the bridges at Koonwarra, the Bridge has significant potential for tourism interpretation because of its visibility from the Highway.

References

Heritage Victoria. Citation for Rail Bridge over Curdies River, Timboon. VHR No. H1442
Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.39
National Trust of Australia (Victoria). Classification Report - Tarwin River Railway Bridge, Database No. 0488. December, 1998

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shops and residence (Former Baker and Butcher)

ME-WH-082

82-94 Whitelaw Street
Meeniyan 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

EG Moller (1904)

Significant Dates

c.1890, 1904

Style

Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The shops, constructed c.1890 and 1904 at 82-94 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan.

Why is it Significant?

The shops at 82-94 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, they are believed to be the oldest extant shops in Meeniyan and are important for demonstrating the early development of the township in the period immediately following the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1892. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, they are a substantially intact group of Victorian shops and a residence, which make a significant contribution to the historic character of Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan, and which demonstrate the characteristic architectural forms and detail of the type in a superior manner in the regional context. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The shops and dwelling at 82-94 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan, is a single storey weatherboard complex on the north side of the main street of Meeniyan, comprising a pair shops to the east with an attached residence to the west. The shops have separate structures combined by a common parapet and street verandah, which would appear to confirm the theory that the building was constructed in stages. This is also suggested by:

- The space between the two is built in with a blank (original?) weatherboard infill at the front and the distinct shopfront to each.
- The roof of the eastern shop is a simple and separate hip abutting the parapet at the front, while the roof of the central element is combined with the roof of the adjacent house to the west, which suggests that they were constructed at the same time.

Other notable elements include the shopfront of the first, which has a weatherboard stall, while that of the wider central shop has a panelled diagonal board stall and splayed ingoing entry. The parapet of the shops has a raised triangle terminating in a stepped horizontal peak which is now sheeted in iron.

The dwelling has a projecting hip bay to the street boundary, with a tri-part double hung window, enclosing a straight roofed recessed verandah with splay chamfered posts. The cast iron frieze and neck moulds are missing. Its hipped roofs are extended to the rear, terminating in a pyramidal hip at the north west corner. Various elements at the rear, though integrated with the front structures are probably additions over time.

At the rear of the site is a separate weatherboard gabled warehouse/store.

History

The exact date of the shops and residence at 82-94 Whitelaw Street is not known, although it is possible that part of the building was constructed as early as 1890, with the second shop and residence added in 1904. Boyd (1981) suggests that the shops were constructed prior to the official town survey of Meeniyan by Lardner in 1890, and were moved to the present site by bullock dray to be closer to what was designated to be the commercial area of town.

It is known that a shop existed on this site by 1904, when the "Great Southern Star" reported that Mr TE Smith had sold his butchery business to B Butterworth who is "erecting commodious new premises with a view of running his business on up to date lines". The 29 October 1904 edition of the "Star" reported that:

"Mr Moller is erecting a new shop and residence on the corner of the Railway Reserve to the order of Mr B Butterworth."

Boyd (1981) lists the early tenants of the shops, which included a Mr Odgers who was a baker. From 1910-1919 the premises were occupied by Reed and Welsford who operated a butcher and baker. It was at this time that a cellar was dug underneath the premises to provide a coolroom for the meat. In 1929, Mr Oliver took over, and then the business from 1933-1954 was run by Messrs. Tobias and Considine. DP McKitterick bought the business in 1958 who then operated it in conjunction with his other butcher shop on the opposite corner.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Commercial Enterprise

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores,
Hardware etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the shops at 82-94 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Meeniyan Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing fabric including the rear store. Restore detail on basis of early photos. See Heritage Policy.

References

Boyd, P. (1981) 'A History of Meeniyan'. p.46
Great Southern Star. 29 October and 19 November 1904.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Butcher shop

ME-WH-089

89 Whitelaw Street
Meeniyah 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

EG Moller?

Significant Dates

1904-05

Style

Federation shop

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The shop, constructed c.1905, at 89 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyah.

Why is it Significant?

The shop at 89 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyah are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest surviving shops in Meeniyah and is important for demonstrating the early development of the township. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a basic Federation timber corner shop, which retains notable early detail such as the return street verandah and defines the western extent of the historic commercial centre of Meeniyah. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

Federation timber shop with return verandah to street elevation.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The exact date of the shop at 89 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan is not known. It is believed that that it was constructed c.1905 (possibly by Mr EG Moller, who constructed a number of residential and commercial buildings at this time in Meeniyan) for Mr McKitterick, who operated it as a butcher shop. This use continued for over 70 years.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Butcher shop at Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Meeniyan Commercial heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 19 November 1904

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Meeniyan Hotel-Motel

ME-WH-113

113-129 Whitelaw Street
Meeniyan 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

TE Molloy (Hotel)

Contractor

Wonthaggi
Construction Co.
(Motel)

Significant Dates

1933, 1959-60

Style

Interwar Hotel and
Postwar Motel

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Meeniyan Hotel, designed by TE Molloy and constructed in 1933, and the Motel constructed by Wonthaggi Construction Co. in 1959-60 at 113-129 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan.

Why is it Significant?

The Meeniyan Hotel-Motel is of local aesthetic and social significance to the town and district of Meeniyan.

Historically, the 1933 hotel demonstrates the importance of Meeniyan as a local commercial and community centre in the interwar period, while the 1959 motel demonstrates the increasing influence and importance of tourism in the post war era. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the 1933 hotel is a basic interwar building which has little stylistic input, but which nonetheless makes an important contribution to the streetscape. It is also of interest as a rare commercial example of the work of the locally important architect, TE Molloy. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Meeniyan Hotel at 119-23 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan is a basic two storey gabled brick structure finished in roughcast stucco with rendered window architraves and string courses and a stepped cornice at the first floor level. It has a 45 degree splayed corner and a gabled projecting portico supported on brick and roughcast piers. The fenestration at the upper level is of single double hung windows with a wide segmentally arched opening. (which is indicated on the original plans as a porch with a juliet balcony over the central portico.) The wider lower level windows and corner door identify the public bar, while the lounge and residential section are accessed by a wide recessed entry below the canopy.

The added rear wings have parapet walls and fenestration reflecting the original. Their skillion roofs slope down to a central courtyard. The interiors are much altered, but the arts and crafts style staircase remains.

The postwar motel comprises three cream brick blocks with skillion roofs arranged in a U shape around a central courtyard containing a pool. A concrete base in the courtyard is all that remains of an original c.1960 sign, which is remembered by the painted sign on the wall on the Hotel.

History

The Meeniyan Hotel was opened by Mr K Hanily on 13 November 1933 to replace the original hotel on this site that was destroyed by fire in January, 1933. The cost of construction was £5000, with the furnishings accounting for another £1000, and it is believed that the timber staircase came from a building owned by Manchester Unity in Melbourne.

The plans for the Hotel were prepared by local architect, TE Molloy. Mr Molloy designed a number of public buildings in the district including the second Meeniyan Hall (also destroyed by fire in 1933), the Memorial Hall and Shire Offices in Leongatha, and the public halls at Mirboo-on-Tarwin and Fish Creek.

The motel units and a dining room adjacent to the hotel were added in the 1959-60 by Stan Cochrane, who owned the Hotel from 1952 to 1978. The story is told how Mr Cochrane was impressed by the motel concept after seeing it on a trip to America in the 1950s. It is believed that this was the first motel style accommodation to be built in the Shire and among the first in the Gippsland region. The dining room was remodelled and a drive through bottle shop added in the 1980s.

There are references to a hotel and store owned by Mr and Mrs Tonkyn, possibly on this site, as early as 1892, while a Hector Campbell obtained a full license for the Meeniyan Hotel in 1896. A photograph of Meeniyan taken in 1905 shows a building, which is most probably the first hotel building on this site that was later destroyed by fire in 1933.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants;
Tourism

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the Meeniyan Hotel-Motel at 119-123 Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Meeniyan Commercial heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the 1933 Hotel building and the c.1960 Motel excluding the bottleshop.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. Restoration of the original c.1960 Motel Sign would be desirable. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988.' p.129

Boyd, P. (1981) 'A History of Meeniyan'. p.57

Great Southern Star. 17 November 1933

Original Hotel plans (1933) held by V & D O'Loughlin

Shire of Woorayl Building Records. Index Nos. 1342 (25 August 1959) & 1552 (21 October 1960)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Meeniyian Honour Avenue

ME-WH-AV

Whitelaw & Geale Streets
Meeniyian 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1918

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Meeniyian Honour Avenue, planted in 1918 in Whitelaw and Geale Streets, Meeniyian.

Why is it Significant?

The Meeniyian Honour Avenue is of local historic, and aesthetic significance to the township and districts of Meeniyian and Stony Creek.

Historically, it is important as one of a series of similar memorial avenues that were established throughout the Shire following the planting of the Leongatha Memorial Avenue of Honour earlier in the same year, and expresses the significant effect that the First World War had upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the now mature avenue enhances the appearance and amenity of commercial centre of Meeniyian, and complements the setting of the World War 1 Soldiers Memorial, which was constructed five years later. It is also notable as a rare example of a World War 1 memorial avenue to use Australian native trees. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Meeniyian Avenue of Honour predominantly comprises West Australian Flowering Gums, which are situated in Whitelaw Street (in the median strip in the commercial area, and also the nature strip on either side between McDonald and Royston Streets), and along the nature strip on either side of Geale Street.

There is a gap in the Avenue in Whitelaw Street between the two groups of trees, which suggests that some intervening trees have been removed.

History

The Meeniyian Honour Avenue was planted by local schoolchildren on Wednesday, 14 August 1918. Trees were planted in Whitelaw and Geale Streets, which had name tags attached to honour local residents from the Meeniyian and Stony Creek districts who served in World War 1. Tree guards were supplied by the Shire of Woorayl.

The establishment of the avenue was discussed at a meeting held on 31 July 1918, which was chaired by Mr TA Welshford, with Mr WJ Farrell as secretary. It was decided at this meeting that West Australian Flowering Gums would be planted in Whitelaw Street "up to the top of the hill", in Geale Street, and also in George Street to Railway Crescent. Following the meeting, a notice inviting people to participate in the establishment of the "Meeniyian Honour Avenue" appeared in the "Great Southern Star" on 13 August 1918.

The establishment of the Meeniyian Honour Avenue followed the successful establishment of the Leongatha Avenue of Honour in June of that year, and happened at about the same time as the planting of similar memorial avenues within the then Shire of Woorayl at Koorooman, Nerrena and Wooreen. It is locally rare amongst the avenues established at this time for using Australian native trees, rather the exotic English trees that were predominantly used elsewhere. The only other example in the Shire using native planting is the Toora Honour Avenue (see separate citation).

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'...The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Most early Honour Avenues used exotic or more specifically, English, trees such as Elms and Oaks. This is a rare example of a World War 1 avenue using Australian species, which were used more extensively after World War 2 (for example at Toora).

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

Honour Avenues at Kardella, Kongwak,

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Koorooman, Leongatha, Strzelecki, Toora,
Welshpool and Wooreen.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Meeniyan Honour Avenue be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Meeniyan Heritage area with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the Avenue.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Council prepare a management plan for the Avenue. (See Recommendation j in Section 4.2 of Volume 2)

References

'Great Southern Star.' 26 July, 6 August, 13 August, & 20 August 1918
Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Meeniyan Public Hall

ME-WH-HA

Whitelaw Street
Meeniyan 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

AC Leith & Bartlett

Contractor

Cunningham & Smith

Significant Dates

1939

Style

Interwar Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Meeniyan Mechanics Institute Public Hall, designed by AC Leith & Bartlett and constructed by Cunningham & Smith in 1939, at Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan.

Why is it Significant?

The Meeniyan Public Hall is of local technical and social significance to the township of Meeniyan.

Technically, it is of interest for its innovative (at the time) use of a new engineering method to support the main ceiling of the hall. (AHC criteria - F.1)

Socially, it has been an important place for civic and community events over a long period and is highly valued by the local community. (AHC criteria - G.1)

Description

The Meeniyan Public Hall is an interwar functionalist building with a weatherboard dado and cement sheeting above. Typical of Halls of its era, it is T-Plan in layout, and comprises a central transverse gabled hall with anterooms and a rear supper room contained in a skillion. Later additions include the gabled front porch and covered area at the side. The original design of the hall included a bio-box for the showing of films and a stage at the opposite end. The design utilised

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

an innovative cantilevered form of construction (see history) to support the main ceiling in the hall.

History

The Meeniyah Mechanics Institute Public Hall was opened on 18 July, 1939 by WG McKenzie MLA. The architect was AC Leith & Barlett (who designed the Mirboo North Shire Offices & Hall, opened in the previous year) and the contractor was Cunningham & Smith of Korumburra. It replaced the previous hall that had been destroyed by fire earlier that year.

The design of the hall featured an innovative construction technique for the supports of the roof and ceiling that was pioneered by Leith & Bartlett and was used, it is believed, for the first time at Meeniyah. It was described as follows:

"The heavy concrete base supports steel stanchions, which are then carried on to support the roof purlins in such a fashion that all appearance of roof trusses is eliminated from the Hall, the ceiling joists being dispensed with, thereby giving greater height and greater stability to the building. This special type of roof construction has been used for the first time in Victoria by the architects, there being no appearance of support to the ceiling, which is similar to the cantilever verandah principle."

As well as being the meeting place for the district, the Hall was also used as the local magistrates court. The design also specifically allowed for the showing of films.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Meeniyah Public Hall be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Meeniyah Heritage area.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations
See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 21 July 1939

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Meeniyan & Stony Creek World War 1 Memorial

ME-WH-WW1

Whitelaw Street
Meeniyan 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1923

Style

Interwar memorial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Meeniyan & Stony Creek World War 1 memorial, constructed in 1923, at Whitelaw Street, Meeniyan.

Why is it Significant?

The Meeniyan & Stony Creek World War 1 memorial is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the township and district of Meeniyan.

Historically and socially, it was the first monument erected in the former Woorayl Shire and along with the Honour Avenue demonstrates the profound impact of the First World War upon small rural towns in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally superior example of a war memorial, and the best of only three examples in the Shire situated within an Honour Avenue. It is an important and focal part of the streetscape of Meeniyan. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Meeniyán & Stony Creek World War 1 memorial comprises a large square plinth surmounted by a broken column. On the faces of the plinth are the names who served in World War 1. A smaller obelisk to one side provides a memorial to later conflicts. The memorial is situated in the median of Whitelaw, within the appropriate and related setting provided by the Honour Avenue (q.v.).

The broken column is a motif often used in cemeteries and war memorials to represent the loss of young life.

History

The Meeniyán and Stony Creek Branch of the Returned Sailors', Soldiers', and Airman's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA) accepted a tender in August, 1922 to construct this Memorial for £360, and it was unveiled on 1 May 1923. Guests at the opening included Sir John Mackey MLA, Mr Thomas Patterson, Dr Pern of the Leongatha RSL, JM Molloy (Secretary of the local branch of the Soldier Settlement Board), and Cr John Eccles.

The erection of the memorial followed the planting of the Honour Avenue in the median strip surrounding it five years earlier.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Meeniyán World War 1 Memorial be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Meeniyán Commercial heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The monument, and the whole of the surrounding land to the edge of the median strip.

Conservation recommendations
Conserve and maintain memorial and context.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988.' p.211

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mirboo North Memorial Higher Elementary School (former)

MI-BA-PS

1 Balook Street
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department
Mr CH Coney
Mr JH Harvey

Contractor

RH Neville

Significant Dates

1925

Style

Interwar School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Mirboo North Memorial Higher Elementary School, designed by CH Coney and constructed by RH Neville in 1925, at 1 Balook Street, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The former Mirboo North Memorial Higher School is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is notable as a rare example of a School erected as a memorial to World War 1, which demonstrates the impact of this War upon rural communities and is a poignant reminder of the loss of young life. As the only extant Higher Elementary School in the Shire, it also demonstrates the development of higher educational facilities during the interwar period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is one of only two substantial brick schools constructed by the Public Works Department in the Shire during the Federation and interwar periods. Externally intact both in appearance and in plan, it is notable for the detailing to the main entrance, which commemorates its role as the principal War Memorial in the former Shire of Mirboo. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Mirboo North Higher Elementary School at 1 Balook Street, Mirboo North is a single storey red brick building in the plan of a 'U' around an internal quadrangle, with concrete tiled hipped roofs. The building is of basic design with groups of windows and chimneys identifying the classrooms. The windows are multi-pane double hung with multi-pane hoppers over.

The only notable architectural feature is at the north end where the recessed entry, with a shallow bracketed flat hood, is surmounted by a sign panel with a heavily moulded arched surround projecting up into a triangular pediment of the projecting parapet. The entry is approached by a short flight of concrete steps and the projecting piers and their internal reveals are also rendered. The sign panel with the name of the school and the dates of WW1 has incised Roman letters.

There are later additions beyond the original quadrangle.

History

The Mirboo North Memorial Higher Elementary School was opened on 2 April 1925 by the Minister for Education, Sir Alexander Peacock, and ALN Walter, MLA. Designed by Mr CH Coney, District Architect of the East Division of the Public Works Department, the building was constructed for £8185 by RH Neville. The design of the sign and nameplate above the northern entrance was supervised by Mr JH Harvey, Assistant Art Inspector of the Department.

The Chairman of the War Memorial Committee, Cr Andrew Inglis, explained that:

"When the public were called together to decide on what from a local memorial would take, they agreed that a fitting and proper one would be one that would give educational facilities to the young people."

The honour of unveiling the memorial honour tablet was bestowed upon Mrs Verdon, who had seen four of her sons go off to war; two paid the supreme sacrifice and one died later of wounds received in battle.

A deputation of Mirboo North residents met with the Minister on 17 March 1921 to discuss the establishment of a HES in the township. Cr. Andrew Inglis, the then Shire President, advised that it "was the desire of the residents that the school be the district's War Memorial". The residents had raised £1000 and were prepared to donate the site of the school, valued at £325, to the Education Department at no cost.

The Minister agreed that it was "a generous offer" and approved the establishment of a HES, which opened on 1 January 1922, in temporary accommodation leased from the Mirboo North Presbyterian Church. In 1923, the school moved to the billiard room of the old Mechanics Institute.

Meanwhile, delays in the construction of the new school were causing some concern. An initial scheme prepared by the PWD on 24 October, 1921 was rejected on the basis that it was too expensive and an amended plan was prepared. Among the changes made was to change the construction material from concrete to brick as it was thought that this would result in a lower tender. During this time the Minister and local MLA Sir John Mackey once again visited Mirboo North to make assurances that the new school would be proceeded with. Consequently, tenders for the construction of the School were eventually called on 26 January 1924.

The building was the third purpose built higher elementary school to be established in what is now

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

South Gippsland Shire, and followed the opening of the Leongatha Agricultural High School in 1912, and the Foster Higher Elementary School in 1922. A higher elementary school was opened in the existing Korumburra Primary School in 1920, while a Consolidated School was later opened at Poowong in 1950. In 1956, the building reverted to being a primary school after a separate High School was opened on a site on the opposite side of Castle Street.

There are only two other known examples of schools were erected as World War 1 Memorials in Victoria. The other example in the Shire at Foster is about to be demolished. The other example is at Heathcote.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Mirboo Higher Elementary School be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Ridgway Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the 1925 building and adjoining land to a minimum extent of 2m including all the land between the building and the two adjoining streets, excluding the boundary fence.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Gippslander & Mirboo North Times. 9 April 1925
PROV VPRS 795/P Unit 2509 File 2383

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling (Former Presbyterian Manse)

MI-GI-028

28 Giles Street
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1905

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Presbyterian Manse, constructed in 1905, at 28 Giles Street, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The former Presbyterian Manse at 28 Giles Street is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Mirboo North.

Historically, it was the first Presbyterian Manse and is one of the oldest extant dwellings in Mirboo North. It is therefore important in demonstrating an important early phase in the development of Mirboo North. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example of a substantial late Victorian villa that reflects the importance of the Presbyterian church in the town. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The former Presbyterian Manse at 28 Giles Street, Mirboo North appears as a Victorian hip and valley villa with matching projecting bays at each side. The origin of this unusual form is probably due to the addition of a second projecting bay at the north to a formerly conventional asymmetrical house. The roof form, the location of the chimneys, and the design of the recessed façade and

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

verandah support this assumption. Other notable elements include:

- The corbelled brick chimneys.
- The bullnose verandah with a square stop chamfered post and original cast iron frieze.
- Three part double hung windows in the front façade.
- A panelled door with a single sidelight.
- Eaves decoration may have been removed.

The front picket fence, though sympathetic in style, is not original.

History

The Shire of Mirboo Rate Book for 1904-05 shows Albert Heathcote Fletcher as being the owner of this property, which has a Net Annual Value of £10, and is described as containing a "new house". The Rate Book for the following year shows the owner as being the Presbyterian Church Trustees and the occupying tenant is William Irwin, Clergyman.

In early 1942 it was briefly used as a Surgery and consulting room by Dr. Wallace who later moved to set up practice in the old Bush Nursing Hospital at 4 Ridgway. (see separate citation.)

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals; Notable private houses and buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Presbyterian Manse at 28 Giles Street, Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual item.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

See also General Recommendations - Conservation of Buildings.

References

Shire of Mirboo Rate Books 1904-05 (Index no. 152) & 1905-06 (238)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mirboo North Civic + Residential

MI-HO1

Balook Street and Ridgway
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1950

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Mirboo North Civic and Residential heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at 1 Balook Street and 4-34 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The Mirboo North Civic + Residential heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is important for its ability to demonstrate the historic development of Mirboo North as the civic and residential centre of the former Mirboo Shire, and how this development primarily occurred in a linear fashion along the main road to and from the town. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it includes a cohesive group of predominantly early twentieth century dwellings, which contrast with the group of civic and public buildings that date from the interwar and postwar periods. (AHC criteria - E.1)

On this basis, the following properties contribute to the significance of the precinct:

- 1 Balook Street
- 4-14, 20-34 Ridgway (inclusive)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

Mirboo North is a town that is situated "on the ridge" in the heart of the Strzelecki Ranges. Ridgway is the main street of Mirboo North and runs generally east west through the centre of the township. Heritage places are found throughout Ridgway, however, later development has disrupted the historic expression of the street as a whole. Accordingly, the Mirboo North Civic + Residential heritage precinct includes selected properties as follows:

- 1 Balook Street
- 4-34 Ridgway (inclusive)

The precinct contains a relatively intact mix of civic, public and residential buildings, predominantly from the Victorian to Interwar periods, with some postwar buildings.

The Interwar Mirboo North Memorial Higher Elementary School marks the western entrance to Ridgway. On the opposite corner is a dwelling that has interwar origins, but was significantly altered to its present postwar appearance in 1950. To the east is a collection of late Victorian symmetrical villas; No 14 and 26 are the best examples, and although others have been altered they still retain the characteristic form and profile of the style. This area also contains the postwar brick Catholic Church.

At its eastern end, there is an important group of civic and public buildings, which includes the interwar Mirboo North Shire Hall and Offices (q.v.), the former Presbyterian Church in an altered Carpenter Gothic Style, and the postwar Infant Welfare Centre and Public Library.

History

The opening up of the Mirboo area began in 1876 when Surveyor Liddiard cut a track from Morwell to the new goldfields at Foster that passed by the future township site of Mirboo North. However, the inaccessibility of the area prevented selection until 1876 when the Central Gippsland Railway was completed. By 1882 most of the land in this area had been selected and in 1884 the Government Surveyor, John Lardner, surveyed Mirboo North Township. The first sale of township lots took place in August of that year, and the opening of the railway from Morwell in 1886 and the first Dairy in 1893 provided stimulus to the development of the town.

Ridgway developed as the main street of the town and much of the early development of Mirboo North spread out along its length. The early civic importance of Ridgway is demonstrated by the Presbyterian Church, which was erected in 1899. The adjacent site was formerly occupied by the Mechanics Institute Hall, which was demolished in 1939 to make way for the new Shire Offices and Hall. The nearby Infant Welfare Centre and the Library were added in the 1950s.

The Victorian houses at the eastern end of Ridgway demonstrate the period of development that followed the opening of the new Butter Factory in 1904. This factory began to prosper after joining the Gippsland Butter Factories Cooperative (which was later to become the Gippsland and Northern Company) and this led to increased commercial and residential development in the town.

At the western end of the Street, the former Higher Elementary Memorial School was opened in 1925 with support from local citizens as the major World War 1 memorial in the Shire. The house directly opposite at No. 4 Ridgway was used as the first Bush Nursing Hospital in the Shire from 1933-38, and was later used as a doctor's surgery during the 1950s.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Transport & Communications, Commercial Development, Government & Community Institutions

Comparative Examples

The Mirboo North Civic + Residential heritage precinct compares with similar precincts in Leongatha and Korumburra.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

The integrity of this precinct is diminished by non-contributory places. It is therefore recommended that only individual heritage places of local significance identified by this Study be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: Refer to individual heritage places in Ridgway listed in this Study that are recommended for individual inclusion in the HO.

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994.'
Shire of Mirboo Rate Books 1894-1920
'Gippslander and Mirboo Times'. Various Editions 1895-1920

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Milford Hall and Primary School No. 3565 (former)

MIL-MIHA-HA

Milford School Road
Milford via Mirboo 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1938

Style

Interwar Public Hall
and School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Milford Hall & School, constructed in 1938, at Milford Hall Road, Milford.

Why is it Significant?

The former Milford Hall & School is of local historic and social significance to the district of Milford.

Historically, it is of interest as one of the last examples of a small community building that was specifically built to serve the dual roles of a school and public hall. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Socially, as the only public building in the Milford district, it is a focal part of the identity of the local area and has played a significant role in the re-building and development of the local community after the devastating bushfires of 1938. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The former Milford Hall and School at Milford School Road, Milford is a rectangular hipped roof hall with a classroom added as a projecting gable. A small skillion porch is located in the return between the two main elements. The building has a bullnose weatherboard dado and cement sheeting to the body of the walls. The classroom is identified by the triple bank of typical multi-pane double hung and hopper windows in the south wall. There is one plain red brick chimney.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The building is situated on the Milford School Road near the intersection of Mirboo South-Foster North Road and Old Central Road.

History

The Milford Public Hall and State School was opened on 19 August 1938 by Councillor AJ Sloan. It replaced the original Hall, which was destroyed in bushfires earlier that year. The first Milford State School had opened in the old Hall on 1 October, 1901 before closing between 1928-1939.

While the construction of multi-purpose community buildings was common in the early development of the Shire, it had all but disappeared by the late interwar years following the construction of a number of new schools during the Federation period. The building at Milford is probably the last example of this type of building to be constructed in the Shire and reflects the isolation of this area, even at this relatively late point in the Shire's history.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Milford Public Hall and School be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

The Hall appears to be vacant and the condition is deteriorating. If it is no longer required for its original purpose, then a suitable adaptive use (possibly residential?) should be found. See Heritage Policy.

References

Blake, LJ (ed.). (1970) 'Vision & Realisation' Volume 3. p.1299
Great Southern Star. August 1938

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mirboo State School Residence (former)

MI-MISO-365

365 Mirboo South Road
Mirboo 3871

Significance

Local 2

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1934

Style

Interwar School
Residence

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Mirboo School Residence, constructed in 1934, at 365 Mirboo South Road, Mirboo.

Why is it Significant?

The former Mirboo School Residence is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the district of Mirboo.

Historically, it is the only building associated with the former Mirboo State School and therefore important in demonstrating this aspect of the development of Mirboo township. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is an intact and representative example of the standard school residence provided during the Federation and interwar periods. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

The former Mirboo School Residence is an asymmetrical Interwar weatherboard residence.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

A tender notice for the construction of the "New residence, State School, Mirboo" appeared in the "Great Southern Star" on 6 April, 1934.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

The school residence at Mirboo is similar to other residences at Bennison, Dollar, Outtrim, and Toora.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

Conserve and maintain. See Heritage Guidelines.

References

Great Southern Star. 6 April 1934

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mirboo on Tarwin Mechanics' Institute and Free Library

MI-MISO-HA

285 Mirboo South Road
Mirboo 3871

Significance

State (VHR 1973)

Designer

TE Molloy

Contractor

Lingsing & Feekner
Mr Cunningham

Significant Dates

1928-29



Style

Interwar Transitional
Functionalist Public
Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Mirboo-on-Tarwin Mechanics Institute and Free Library, designed by TE Molloy and constructed by Lingsing & Feekner in 1928, at 285 Mirboo South Road, Mirboo.

Why is it Significant?

The former Mirboo-on-Tarwin Mechanics Institute and Free Library is of historic, aesthetic, social and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is a rare example of a small multi-purpose public hall designed for cinema projection by travelling projectionists. As the only surviving public building of Mirboo it is highly important in understanding and interpreting the importance of the township from the first settlement of the area until the Second World War. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the most outstanding small public hall in the Shire and is notable as an integrated composition of built forms with minimal decoration, each element highly expressive of its function. The interior combines expression of its highly functional forms and materials with limited but selective decorative elements to the focal features. The quality of the design demonstrates the importance of Mirboo township during the interwar years and the significant role that the Hall played in local community life. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Technologically, it expresses an unusual integration of architecture and function employing lightweight and fireproof construction in transportable materials. (AHC criterion - F.1)

Socially, it played an important role in the development of the Mirboo community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Note: The Mirboo-on-Tarwin Mechanics Institute Hall was added to the Victorian Heritage Register in February 2002 as VHR 1973.

Description

The Mirboo-on-Tarwin Mechanics Institute and Free Library is based on a rectangular auditorium with a vaulted corrugated iron roof. The stage is located under a skillion roof at the rear. The ticket office, entry and ladies powder room are located symmetrically in a transverse gable across the front, which supports the projection room above in a projecting gable to the ridge line of the transverse gable below. The interior expresses the slender three centred steel trusses, their supporting timber posts and the curve of the roof and ceiling in battened fibrous plaster. Decorative fibrous plaster mouldings are used to highlight the design at cornice level and around the proscenium.

The principal structure is framed with three centred steel vaulted trusses carried on timber posts, while the balance is in timber stud framing. The trusses comprised rolled 'T' section top chords with the struts and bottom chords in flat sections connected by gusset plates. The pitching height of the posts is reinforced with added vertical timber plates scribed at the bottom and decorated with neck moulds. Other notable elements include:

- Vented skylights in each structural bay on either side of the vault.
- Cement sheet external cladding with bullnose weatherboards in gable ends and as a frieze below the vault.
- Steel framed multi-pane windows. The windows in the side wall are not original, as the hall was originally designed to be windowless
- A contiguous hood over the recessed entry.
- The ticket window contained in the upper door panel at the side of the entry.
- The steep stair to the projection box from the ladies powder room.
- The battered rectangular proscenium opening, highlighted by fibrous plaster and pressed metal mouldings in an Egyptian theme.
- The internal fibrous plaster and cement sheet linings with dado moulds.
- The pressed metal lining to the stage front.
- The decorative canopy frames over the steps at either side of the stage.
- The paint shadow of a former (escape?) door to the left of the stage, suggesting a moulded pediment.
- The segmental arched window to the projection box.
- The pressed metal finials (remnants of former ridge cresting?).
- Inlet ventilation to the side walls and outlet ridge vents at the front. The skylights provide ventilation to the hall.
- A flagpole to the corner at the right of the entry.
- The remnant original colours are evident both internally and externally.

A ladies toilet to the west side has been removed, as well as a woven crimped wire fence from the front.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The Mirboo-on-Tarwin Mechanics Institute and Free Library, which was the third hall to occupy this site, was opened by Mr W West MLA at a Grand Ball held on 18 January, 1929. Designed by local architect, TE Molloy, it was constructed by Lingsing & Feekner with assistance from Mr Cunningham at a cost of £1930, which included the cost of a generator to provide electric lighting.

The 16 January 1929 edition of the "Great Southern Star" described how the hall was specially designed to include a film projectionists' booth, and included specific features to reduce the risk of fire including the windowless side walls with all light coming from the roof above, and the use of cement sheet lining on external surfaces including doors.

Apart from the usual dances and other social occasions, the hall was specially designed to include a film projectionists' booth to allow the showing of films and became the hub of social life in Mirboo and the surrounding districts during the interwar period. It was also used as a church.

However, use of the Hall declined in the postwar years and by 1974 it was in need of extensive renovations. Given its limited usage, this was not considered warranted by the community and consequently the Hall Trustees decided in October of that year to sell the building to Mr Jim Darwin for \$3000. A "Final Fling" ball to mark its closing was held on 15 November, 1974.

The Hall is now the only surviving public building of the township of Mirboo (also known as Mirboo-on-Tarwin and Riverview), which was the first permanent settlement in the northern part of the Shire and at one time included a school, church, hotel, and several shops. Until the construction of the Railway to Mirboo North in 1886, it was thought that Mirboo would become the principal centre in the district.

The site for a Mechanics Institute and Free Library was reserved in the township survey for Mirboo, which was carried out in 1878. The first hall on this site was constructed in the same year by George Goldsmith and was subsequently moved to Dumbalk North. The second Hall was opened on 19 September 1905, but was destroyed by fire on 27 September, 1927.

This Hall is probably the most notable work of local architect, TE Molloy, who also designed a number of other public buildings in the Shire. Extant examples include the Leongatha Memorial Hall & Shire Offices (1926), the Leongatha Catholic Church Hall (1927), the Fish Creek Public Hall (1930), and the Mardan South Anglican Church (1934). (see separate citations)

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Although unique in the Shire, the Hall compares with the Fish Creek Public Hall designed by the same architect in the following year.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the former Mirboo-on-Tarwin Hall at 285 Mirboo South Road, Mirboo be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as a Victoria Heritage Register place.

Extent of Designation: In accordance with the Extent of Registration defined by the Victorian Heritage Register.

Conservation Recommendations

A Conservation Management Plan is recommended to provide a clear basis for full restoration and reconstruction, as appropriate of original detail and appearance including original paint colours, and emu wire fence at front. Maintain site clear to boundaries suggested and pay attention to appropriate drainage of roofs and ground water. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 16 January 1929

The Gippsland & Mirboo Times. 24 January 1929

Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1884-1984.' p.186 (*photograph)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling (Former Bush Nursing and Private Hospital)

MI-RI-004

4 Ridgway
Mirboo North 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

KF Elliot (1931)
S & MS Nelson
(1950)

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1910, 1931, 1950

Style

Postwar Moderne

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former private hospital and dwelling, originally constructed c.1910 and extensively altered in 1931 and 1950, at 4 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The former private hospital and dwelling is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Mirboo North.

Historically, the dwelling is important for its use as the first Bush Nursing Hospital in Mirboo North between 1931-38. It was the first Bush Nursing Hospital to be established in the Shire and demonstrates the early development of public hospitals in the pre-WW2 period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an interesting adaptation of a Victorian house into an Interwar moderne style country hospital. Some evidence of the original building exists, but it has been completely transformed. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former private hospital at 4 Ridgeway, Mirboo North is an interwar moderne adaptation of an earlier late Victorian dwelling (possibly similar to the adjacent house at No. 6 Ridgeway). The original frame of the earlier dwelling is probably contained within the larger envelope of the new building and the only external evidence is the Victorian entry door frame in the existing portico. The present building reads as an exercise in moderne style, mainly through the placement of the steel framed windows at the corners and the cement sheet cladding. It has a large low pitched single hip roof with wide boxed eaves, which is extended down at the front to cover the portico and a projecting front room. There is one plain brick external chimney.

The raised sub-floor space is battened horizontally and there is a random basalt rubble fence with piers and wrought iron panels.

History

The original date of the dwelling at 4 Ridgeway, Mirboo North is unknown, although it was possibly constructed c.1910, which is the date of adjoining residential properties in Ridgeway. In 1931, when it was owned by Mr Pilbeam, it was acquired by the Mirboo North Bush Nursing Hospital, which was opened on 1 April of that year by the patroness of the Bush Nursing Association, Lady Irvine, who was accompanied by Sir James Barrett. It was the first Bush Nursing Hospital established in the Shire and was soon followed by Hospitals at Korumburra, Toora and Loch.

The need for a Bush Nursing Hospital was identified in 1930 when Dr George Barrett and his wife Dr Francis Cruikshank arrived in Mirboo North township. They enlisted the help of local resident, Mrs HT Hipwell, and also gained the support of the Bush Nursing Association who provided the services of their architect, KF Elliot, to prepare plans for the conversion of the existing dwelling on this property to a hospital.

The building continued to be used as a Bush Nursing Hospital until 1938 when a new, purpose-built hospital was opened in Brennan Street. (see separate citation) In 1942, it became the residence and surgery of Dr. Wallace, who continued to live and work here until 1958. In 1950, Dr. Wallace engaged architects S & MS Nelson of Glen Iris to prepare plans for extensive alterations, which changed the building to its present appearance. The dwelling was later converted to a boarding house and is presently used as a private residence.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Facilities

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals; Notable Private Houses & Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former private hospital and dwelling at 4 Ridgeway, Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Ridgeway Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conserve and maintain building, including the front fence, and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Back to Mirboo North Committee. 'Mirboo North Reflections' 1973. pp. 23-24
'Gippslander' 9 April 1931 & 22 January 1942 editions
Scott, M. Personal comments.
Waycott, R. Personal comments.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mirboo Shire Hall & Offices (former)

MI-RI-030

30 Ridgway
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Mr AC Leith

Contractor

Mr H Roberts

Significant Dates

1938

Style

Interwar Classical
Revival Public Hall



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Mirboo Shire Hall & Offices, designed by AC Leith & Bartlett and constructed by H Roberts in 1938, at 30 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The former Mirboo Shire Hall & Offices is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the town and district of Mirboo North.

Historically, as the municipal headquarters of the former Mirboo Shire, it is important in demonstrating the history of local government and the development that occurred in the interwar period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally superior example of an interwar public building in the Classical Revival Style by noted Melbourne architects, Leith & Bartlett. It is the focal point of the civic precinct in the historic Ridgway precinct in Mirboo North. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it has played an important role in the development of the Mirboo community and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Mirboo Shire Hall and Offices at 30 Ridgeway, Mirboo North is a two storey transverse structure with a hip roof as the former shire offices, with a large half hipped hall extending down the site from its rear. Its façade is symmetrical in design focused on a wide slightly projecting brick bay with a brick parapet bearing the coat of arms of the shire above a slightly recessed entry, which is enhanced with rendered reveals and a slightly projecting rendered hood.

The second façade element, almost full width and also slightly projecting from the basic brick box contains the entry projection at ground floor and a rendered upper level to the boxed eaves comprising a series narrow windows separated by banded piers. A blind panel on each side of the central three windows contains the metal "wafer" mountings of flagpoles which extend up the wall and through the roof. The end elevations are identical with a slightly projecting chimney at the centre of each.

The steel framed windows have horizontal glazing bars and the front projection is quoined with recessed brick courses. The hall at the rear has a half hip roof and an exposed reinforced concrete frame and is treated internally in minimal moderne style. At the front of the building stands a cast iron gas lamp standard of uncertain origin.

History

The Mirboo Shire Hall and Offices were opened on 21 October, 1938 by local member Herbert Hyland MLA, after the foundation stone had been laid on 11 April of that year by Shire President, Cr. GC Smith. The building was constructed by Mr H Roberts at a cost of £5868 to the design of Melbourne architect, Mr AC Leith. The site was previously occupied by the Mirboo North Mechanics Institute, which was demolished in the same year.

The building served as the civic and social centre of the Mirboo Shire until 1994, when the municipality was amalgamated with the former Shires of Korumburra, Leongatha and South Gippsland to form South Gippsland Shire Council. While it is no longer serves an administrative function for the Shire, it stills performs an important role as a community meeting place and is a significant part of the identity of the Mirboo area. It is also the home of the Mirboo Times Community newspaper and the Mirboo & District Historical Society.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Mirboo Shire Hall and Offices be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior alteration controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the building as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994.' p.230

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Gippsland and Mirboo Times Office (former)

MI-RI-040

40 Ridgway
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1907

Style

Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former 'Gippsland and Mirboo Times' office (constructed in 1907) and the dwelling (constructed c.1900) at 40 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The former 'Gippsland and Mirboo Times' office and dwelling are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Mirboo North.

Historically, the dwelling is believed to be one of the oldest extant residences in Ridgway and demonstrates the early residential development of this area that preceded later commercial development, which is demonstrated by the 'Times' office. The 'Times' office is the oldest extant newspaper office in the Shire and demonstrates the importance of local newspapers in the early development of the area. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, although altered the 'Times' office retains its distinctive parapet and verandah, which makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Ridgway. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Gippsland and Mirboo Times Office is a simple transverse gabled weatherboard building with a corrugated iron roof. It has an early straight roofed street verandah with the former timber posts replaced by steel pipe. A high metal sheeted parapet has a curved central pediment bearing an early Mirboo North Times sign on a banner ground with the proprietor's name (KL Martyn). The front windows have been replaced with new aluminium frames, but their original outline can be seen in the weatherboard infills.

A short distance behind the office is a hip roofed Victorian cottage with a symmetrical façade, which pre-dates the office. There is an altered Victorian shop at No. 42.

History

The new premises of the "Gippsland and Mirboo North Times" were constructed in 1907. The 2 May 1907 edition of the "Times" reported that it would now:

".. be printed and published in the new and commodious premises erected to our order in Main Street."

It is believed that the dwelling at the rear was constructed c.1900.

The Thematic History notes that:

"Newspapers have been extremely important forms of communication in South Gippsland over the years, particularly the local newspapers that were established in almost every medium to large township."

In Mirboo North, the first newspaper was the Mirboo Herald, which was published from 1887 to 1894. The Gippslander and Mirboo times commenced in 1897, was renamed the Mirboo Times in 1957, and in 1997 it became a community owned and operated newspaper called The Mirboo North Times.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Newspapers

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former "Gippsland and Mirboo Times" office and residence at 40 Ridgway, Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings, including the original Mirboo Times signage, and site context. It would be desirable to restore original front windows and verandah posts. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Gippsland and Mirboo North Times. 2 May 1907.

Shire of Mirboo Rate Books. 1900-1910

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study Volume 1: Thematic Environmental History

*Mirboo & District Historical Society have early photographs.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shop

MI-RI-042

42 Ridgway
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1890

Style

Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The shop, constructed c.1890, at 42 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The shop at 42 Ridgway is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Mirboo North.

Historically, it is believed to be one of only three surviving pre-1900 shops in Mirboo North. It is therefore highly important for its ability to illustrate the early commercial development of the town. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, although altered, it is recognisably a late Victorian shop, which retains its original shopfront and contributes to the historic character of Ridgway. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The shop at 42 Ridgway, Mirboo North is a simple longitudinal gabled weatherboard building with a corrugated iron roof, and an early straight roofed street verandah with the former timber posts replaced by steel pipe. It has a high metal sheeted parapet with a raised triangular central pediment and an original timber shopfront with a recessed panelled entry door and a weatherboard stall. The upper panels of the shop front have been sheeted over.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The shop is adjacent to the former "Gippsland and Mirboo Times" office and residence.

History

The exact date of the shop at 42 Ridgway is not known, however, it was possibly constructed as early as 1890. Early Rate Books entries for Ridgway are confusing, however, photographs of Ridgway from around 1900 held by the local historical society confirm that it was in existence by then. Early tenants included Mathies & Davies, Auctioneers, and subsequent uses have included a Confectionery Shop, Dentist, Shoe Shop and, most recently, an opportunity shop.

The shop is believed to be one of three pre-1900 shops that survive in the commercial area of Ridgway; the others are at 62 and 86. (Refer separate Citations)

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, clothing etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former shop at 42 Ridgway, Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to repair front windows and restore timber verandah posts. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Mirboo Rate Books. 1896-1910

Mirboo Historical Society photographic collection.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling (Former Adam Ogilvy residence)

MI-RI-058

58 Ridgway
Mirboo North 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1905

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Adam Ogilvy residence, constructed c.1905, at 58 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The former Adam Ogilvy residence at 58 Ridgway, Mirboo North is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Mirboo North.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest dwellings in Mirboo North and is important for its ability to illustrate the early residential development of the town, particularly the mix of residential and commercial development that originally existed in this part of Ridgway. It is also of interest for its original association with Adam Ogilvy. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a locally superior example of a late Victorian villa, which contributes to the historic streetscape of Ridgway. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Adam Ogilvy residence at 58 Ridgway, Mirboo North is a Victorian asymmetrical villa with a projecting front gable with an octagonal bay window and a convex return verandah. Other notable elements include:

- Corbelled brick chimneys.
- Eaves decoration of paired brackets and "cricket bats" dentils below the verandah gutter board.
- Square stop chamfered verandah posts.
- A three part double hung window and a panelled door with sidelights.

The side verandah has been built in, and the present lace and neck-moulds are not original. Early photographs in the possession of the local Historical Society show original verandah detailing, which included simple timber frets.

The residence is adjacent to the former Colonial Bank of Australasia and adjoining Victorian shop at Nos. 60-62.

History

The exact date of the dwelling at 58 Ridgway, Mirboo North is not known. It is known that it was constructed as the residence for Adam L. Ogilvy and a photograph appears in the "Cyclopedia of Victoria", which was published in 1905. However, Rate Book entries for this property are confusing and do not appear to record the existence of a residence until 1907.

An accountant and magistrate, Mr Ogilvy was the first Valuer for the Shire of Woorayl after its formation in 1888, and was secretary to the committee that obtained separation from the Shires of Woorayl and Narracan for the land that would become the Shire of Mirboo. He continued his role as Valuer for the new Shire of Mirboo from 1894, and was later elected to Mirboo Shire Council. Upon leaving the district in 1909, he was given a testimonial dinner by his friends and colleagues and the 14 July edition of the "Gippslander and Mirboo Times" reported how:

"All the speakers referred very highly to the services rendered to the town and district by Cr. Ogilvy and one and all expressed their genuine regret at his departure."

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 58 Ridgway, Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to replace the inappropriate lace brackets with original timber frets as shown in early photograph. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Gippslander & Mirboo Times. 14 July 1909

Smith, J. (Ed.) (1903-05) 'The Cyclopedia of Victoria'. Vol. 3 p.565

Shire of Mirboo Rate Books. 1896-1910

*Mirboo & District Historical Society has an early photograph.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Colonial Bank of Australasia (Old Colonial Bank of Antiques)

MI-RI-060

60 Ridgway
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

J Beswicke

Contractor

J Hall

Significant Dates

1907

Style

Late Victorian
Commercial



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Colonial Bank of Australasia, designed by J Beswicke and constructed by J Hall in 1907, at 60 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The former Colonial Bank of Australasia is of local historic, technical and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, as the first permanent bank in Mirboo North, it is important for its ability to illustrate the important phase of development in Mirboo North associated with the establishment of the Butter & Cheese Factory in 1904. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Technically, it is notable example of the use of timber construction, which utilises techniques that emulate the more desirable, but locally unavailable, masonry construction for which this type of classical design was specifically intended. (AHC criterion - F.1)

Aesthetically, it is a locally superior example of a late Victorian bank, which is notable for its classical design detail expressed in timber. It is a landmark within the historic commercial streetscape of Ridgway and an integral part of the group that also includes the adjoining Victorian shop and residence. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The former Colonial Bank of Australasia at 60 Ridgway, Mirboo North is a late Victorian timber commercial building with a front traverse hipped roof concealed behind a classical façade. The façade is essentially flat and symmetrical with the entry doors in slightly projecting bays on either side of a central panel containing four double hung windows. The composition is capped by a cornice and blocking course in which the present sign is located.

Hopper highlight sashes and triangular pediments surmount the paneled entry doors, one to the banking chamber and the other to the residence, but the segmental pediments from above the windows have been removed. The original balustrade to the parapet, which had pedestals surmounted by turned urns and a central semi-circular pediment above the balustrade has unfortunately been removed.

History

The Colonial Bank of Australasia at 60 Ridgway, Mirboo North was opened in August 1907 by the General Manager of the Bank, Mr Paxton. Designed by architect, Mr J Beswicke, it was constructed by Mr J Hall for £1000 and was the first permanent bank premises erected in Mirboo North.

The foreman of works was Mr HN Ismay and the internal fittings of red pine and silky oak were carried out by Messrs. Bell & Sons. The 15 August, 1907 edition of the "Gippsland and Mirboo Times" reported that the "new building is a decided ornament to our town" and added:

"The splendid new banking premises just completed in Mirboo North for the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd. mark an important era in the history of building improvements in our midst."

In 1918, the company became the National Bank of Australasia and the premises continued to be used as a bank until 1989 when it was closed and sold to the present owner. It is presently used as an antique shop.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprises and Institutions

Sub-Themes

Banking Profession and Bank Buildings

Comparative Examples

The Bank is one of two examples in the Shire, which directly compares with the less elaborate Bank of Victoria in Toora. See also Style.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Colonial Bank of Australia at 60 Ridgway, Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. Restoration of original features (See Description) would be desirable. See Heritage Policy

References

Gippsland and Mirboo Times. 15 August, 1907

Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994'. p.123

Morris, EJ. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire June, 2000

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shop

MI-RI-062

62 Ridgway
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1890

Style

Victorian shop

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The shop, constructed c.1890, at 62 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The shop at 62 Ridgway is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Mirboo North.

Historically, it is believed to be one of only three surviving pre-1900 shops in Mirboo North. It is therefore highly important for its ability to illustrate the first phase of commercial development in the town following the opening of the railway to Morwell. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, although altered, it is recognisably a late Victorian shop, which retains its original parapet and contributes to the historic character of Ridgway. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The shop at 62 Ridgway, Mirboo North is a simple longitudinal gabled weatherboard building with a corrugated iron roof, with a non-original timber shopfront and cantilevered awning. It has a high metal sheeted parapet with a raised triangular central pediment. It is adjacent to the former Colonial Bank of Australasia and forms part of a group of Victorian-era buildings that also includes the residence at 58 Ridgway. (Refer separate citations)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The exact date of the shop at 62 Ridgway is not known, however, it was possibly constructed as early as 1890. Early Rate Books entries for this property are confusing, however, photographs of Ridgway from around 1900 held by the local historical society confirm that it was in existence by then, and pre-dated the adjoining bank, which was constructed in 1907.

The shop is believed to be one of three pre-1900 shops that survive in the commercial area of Ridgway; the others are at 42 and 86. (Refer separate Citations)

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former shop at 42 Ridgway, Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to reconstruct an original verandah. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Mirboo Rate Books. 1896-1910

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Shop

MI-RI-086

86 Ridgway
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1890

Style

Victorian shop

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The shop, constructed c.1890, at 86 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The shop at 86 Ridgway is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Mirboo North.

Historically, it is believed to be one of only three surviving pre-1900 shops in Mirboo North. It is therefore highly important for its ability to illustrate the early commercial development of the town following the opening of the railway to Morwell. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare example of a simple Victorian shop that retains original detail such as the shopfront and parapet. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The shop at 86 Ridgway, Mirboo North is a simple longitudinal gabled weatherboard building with a corrugated iron roof, and an early straight roofed street verandah. It has a high timber sheeted parapet with a raised triangular central pediment and an original timber shopfront with a recessed panelled entry door and a weatherboard stall.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The exact date of the shop at 86 Ridgway is not known, however, it was possibly constructed as early as 1890. Early Rate Books entries for this property are confusing, however, photographs of Ridgway from around 1900 held by the local historical society confirm that it was in existence by then. The building was used as a shop until more recently when it was converted for use as a doctors surgery.

The shop is believed to be one of three pre-1900 shops that survive in the commercial area of Ridgway; the others are at 42 and 62. (Refer separate Citations)

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style. The shop is the most intact of the three surviving Victorian timber shops in Ridgway.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former shop at 86 Ridgway, Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of Mirboo Rate Books 1896-1910

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mirboo North Post Office

MI-RI-100

100 Ridgway
Mirboo North 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1915

Style

Federation Post
Office

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Mirboo North Post Office, designed by the Public Works Department and constructed in 1915, at 100 Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The Mirboo North Post Office is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Mirboo North.

Historically, as one of three Post Offices constructed in the Shire by the Commonwealth prior to World War 1, it is important for its ability to illustrate the influence of Federation and the importance of Mirboo North as a community centre. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an intact and representative example of a Federation era public building, which contributes to the historic character of Ridgway. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Post Office at 100 Ridgeway Mirboo North is a weatherboard transverse gable building with a projecting gable to the front and with the main roof extended down to form an entrance porch. The gables have paired louvred vents at their peak, but no other decoration. The front gable window, presumably similar to that at the side (a set of casements) has been replaced with a new simpler window. The low porch roof is supported by widely spaced pairs of timber posts standing on a weatherboard balustrade dado and with an arched ladder frame valance at the front. The building has its original entry doors and an early counter and desk. The residence at the rear is below wider gabled roof, projecting beyond the end of the main building at the north.

History

The Mirboo North Post Office was opened in April, 1915. It is now one of five surviving post offices in the Shire that were constructed by the new Commonwealth Post Master General's office during the Federation period.

Following the Federation of Australia in January, 1901 the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Act was passed in June 1902, which gave the Postmaster-General control of over 5,000 post offices throughout the nation. However, shortages in funds and resources meant that the design and construction of new buildings remained the immediate responsibility of State public works departments. (in some States this continued until the 1920s.)

Within the Shire, the first Post & Telegraph Offices opened during this transitional phase at Korumburra (1904) and Leongatha (1906) were among the last five in Victoria prior to 1907 to be designed and constructed by the State on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Post Office at Mirboo North is one of three in the Shire constructed by the Commonwealth in 1914 and 1915: The others were at Toora and Loch. (see separate citations.)

Post & Telegraph offices were often the first physical manifestation (particularly in smaller rural towns) of the new Commonwealth and demonstrated that the new federal system of government was established and operative.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Networks

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Post Office and residence at 100 Ridgeway, Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintenance and conservation of building and site context. Restoration of front window would be desirable. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Mirboo North Historical Society photographic collection.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mirboo North Railway Station (former)

MI-RI-RS

Ridgway
Mirboo North 3871

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Victorian Railways

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1915

Style

Federation Railway
Station

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Mirboo North Railway Station, designed and constructed by the Victorian Railways c.1915, in Baromi Park, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The former Mirboo North Railway Station is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the only extant building in the Shire associated with the former Morwell to Mirboo North Railway and is therefore highly significant in demonstrating the importance of the railway to the development of Mirboo North and the surrounding district. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a relatively intact example of the 'Gisborne' style of railway stations constructed in the early part of the 20th century. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it is locally significant for its role in the opening up of access to the region in both commercial and social terms. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Mirboo North Railway Station complex retains the original station building, but all other elements of the former complex have been removed and the station has been converted into a child care centre. The platform has been removed and the tracks have been filled up to the platform level to provide an external play area.

The station building is single storey weatherboard building in simple Federation style with a corrugated iron roof. The building is a narrow hipped platform structure with a substantial projecting cross gable slightly off centre. The former platform is approached by a through passage against the cross gable, separating the operational section of the building from the waiting room. The through way is marked on the facade with a gabled entry canopy slightly projecting beyond the cross gable and supported on paired posts with a segmental arched valance and a battened roughcast gable end. The cross gable has a rough cast render infill, a rectangular louvred vent in the peak and a triple bay set of double hung windows. Two single chimneys have wide caps with splayed tops and chimney pots. The cantilevered steel platform verandah with mini-orb valance and the projecting platform control box are still in place.

The station design is based on a standard used by the Victorian Railways at the time and described by Andrew Ward in "Victoria's Railway Stations - An Architectural Survey" as the "Gisborne Style". Typical features of this style are described by Ward as follows:

"The design of the Gisborne Style is best described as Edwardian, with a characteristic dependency upon the vocabulary of the Queen Anne architects. In line with the times, economic pressures prompted the Department to cheapen building finishes and to curb the excesses of the recent past by the simplification of building form. The Gisborne Group also featured glimpses of the "art nouveau" in its use of decorative wall and ceiling linings."

The principal of the building plan was to group the major rooms into a central brick or timber building, consisting of the booking, parcel's and telegraph office, lobby and the ladies' and general waiting rooms. The office was dominated by a large gabled roof, visually at right angles supported by lower roofs over the waiting rooms on either side of the office. The service functions consisted of the ladies and men's toilets, the lamp room, the store and the wood yard and were grouped into wings attached to either or both ends of the central block. In some instances, the vans goods shed was included in the wings. The end result was a very neatly laid out platform with a minimum of outbuildings. The configuration of the service functions varied, but the plan of the central section was almost always the same. "

The Mirboo North Station is almost identical to the Station at Nyora. The Station at Leongatha is also part of the Gisborne Style, but is a more elaborate example in brick that forms part of a distinct sub-group known as the "Specials". (see separate citations)

History

The former Mirboo North Station was constructed c.1915 and replaced the original "portable" station building erected on this site when the railway opened on 7 January 1886.

The Morwell to Mirboo North Railway was the first to be opened in the Shire and facilitated the settlement and development of land, particularly in the northern part of the Shire. Until the construction of the South Eastern Railway in 1889-92, it was highly important as one of the few points of access to South Gippsland.

The station at Mirboo North was originally known as "Terminus", later "North Mirboo" and finally changed to Mirboo North at the request of the local community. Over the years, the complex was

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

developed and included a goods shed, staff accommodation, a turntable and crane, as well as the trackwork and sidings.

Most of the complex was removed after the closure of the railway to Mirboo North in 1971 and today the Station building is now the only element to remain. It is also believed to be the only extant building associated with the former railway in the Shire.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

The Nyora Railway Station is of identical but mirrored design. It varies only slightly in detail. See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Mirboo North Railway Station be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The Station and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 10m from the building including the whole of the extant station platform structure.

Conservation Recommendations

Generally conserve all of the elements of the former railway station and its remnant mechanics and maintain as a demonstration of railway operation. See Heritage Policy.

References

Ward, A. "Victoria's Railway Stations - An Architectural Survey. Volume 4. The Twentieth Century 1900-1930"

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mirboo North Strzelecki Memorial

MI-RI-STRZ

Ridgway
Mirboo North 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Tom Nilan

Significant Dates

1927

Style

Interwar Monument

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Strzelecki Memorial at Mirboo North, constructed by Tom Nilan in 1927, at Ridgway, Mirboo North.

Why is it Significant?

The Strzelecki Memorial at Mirboo North is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town and district of Mirboo North.

Historically, it is important as one of a series of similar memorials that were erected in 1927 at various sites throughout Gippsland, including Korumburra and Leongatha, to commemorate the exploration of Gippsland by Paul Edmund Strzelecki. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the most sophisticated of all the memorials to Strzelecki in the Shire, and contributes to the historic and civic character of the Ridgway area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Strzelecki Monument at Mirboo North is located on the north side of Ridgeway in Baromi Park. It is a squat tapered obelisk set on a low plinth carried on a wide square base. The masonry construction has a rendered finish incorporating some naïve detail in the form of slotted bands and raised rectangular panels. A slender steel pipe carrying a rose for a spherical light fitting surmounts a roughcast pyramidal cap. The commemorative plaque indicating the explorers passage through the area in April 1840, is in white marble with incised letters.

History

The Strzelecki Memorial at Mirboo North was constructed by Tom Nilan and was officially unveiled by the Governor, Lord Somers, on 8 April, 1927. Also present were Mr West, MLA for the district at that time, the Hon. Mr McGregor MLC, Sir Frank Tate, Director for Education and Mr Ashton, District School Inspector.

The Cairn was originally located at the intersection of Ridgeway and the Strzelecki Highway (Thorpdale Road) opposite St Mary's Anglican Church and was relocated to its present site in February, 1972 as a result of road widening works. In 1994 a threat by Shire of Mirboo to have it demolished resulted in a public outcry, and it was saved following a public meeting.

The memorial was erected in honour of Paul Edmund Strzelecki who in May 1840 was the first European explorer to cross Gippsland from east to west through what would be later become known as the Strzelecki Ranges. Described by Collett (1994) as "... a cultivated and charming gentleman with scientific interests, and bearer of the self-awarded title 'Count'", he was not, however, the first European explorer to 'discover' Gippsland; that honour belongs to Angus McMillan who came to the area near Bairnsdale in January 1840 and later established a homestead on Avon River.

Strzelecki named the area "Gipps Land" in honour of the Governor, and his reports of the area along with McMillan's cattle station led to the settlement of Gippsland from two different directions - the settlement of north and central Gippsland by McMillan's followers from the north, via Omeo, and the settlement of South Gippsland via Port Albert by 'The Gipps Land Company' and others to follow. However, it took nearly 35 years for the heavily timbered area the Macarthur-Strzelecki Party explored to be settled by selectors after 1875.

The Mirboo North memorial was one of seven erected throughout Gippsland, with the others being at Heyfield, Loy Yang, Koornalla, Mirboo North, Korumburra and Corinella. The first memorial was unveiled by the Governor at Benambra on 4 April 1927, and the last at Corinella on 9 April. The two other memorials in the Shire at Leongatha and Korumburra were erected on the same day as Mirboo North. (see separate citations).

The erection of the cairns throughout Gippsland was a project initiated by the Historical Memorials Committee. This Committee comprised individuals from the Education Department, Railways, Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Lands Department, Tourist Board, and the Town Planning Committee. Sir James Barrett was chairman, with CR Long as treasurer, and Chas Daley as secretary.

In March 1926 the Committee sent a circular to all Schools and Local Government authorities on the routes followed by two pioneer European explorers, Paul Edmund Strzelecki and Angus McMillan, which suggested that suitable monuments be erected to commemorate the discovery of Gippsland by these two people.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland Explorers by Land

Comparative Examples

Strzelecki Memorials at Korumburra and Leongatha. See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Strzelecki Memorial at Mirboo North be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The Memorial and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain memorial and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Collett, B (1994) 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon' pp. 33-34

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra.' pp.33-34

Murphy, J. (1994) 'On the Ridge. The Mirboo Shire 1894-1994.' p. 183 & 307

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling (Former Rainbow homestead)

MO-ANIN-075

75 Andersons Inlet Road
Moyarra 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1897

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'The Pines' constructed c.1897 at 75 Inlet Road, Moyarra.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'The Pines' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be the oldest homestead in the Moyarra district. It is important in demonstrating the early settlement and development of this area, and is of particular significance as one of a small number of dwellings throughout the Shire that survived the disastrous bushfires of 1898 that destroyed many of the buildings in the South Gippsland region at that time. It is also of interest for its association with the locally important Rainbow family. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact and recognisable example of a early settler's homestead. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"The Pines" at 75 Andersons Inlet Road, Moyarra is a single storey weatherboard Victorian asymmetrical villa with a low pitched roof and a return verandah. The verandah has a straight roof and new turned posts, while the eaves decoration is of single brackets, and the gable end has a finial, which is possibly part of a more complete frame. Both the front windows are three part double hung. The chimney is of corbelled brick.

The property contains a number of galvanised iron outbuildings, including a supposed fern cutters cottage.

History

The homestead at "The Pines" was built c.1897 for the Rainbow Family, who continued to own the property until 1986 when it was purchased by Ian & Heather Twyerould. The present owners purchased it in 1997.

The land on which "The Pines" is situated was originally selected by John Gannon. Mr W Rainbow purchased the property after selling his original property, which was near Outtrim, to a coal mining company. He told the story of moving to this property in "Land of the Lyre Bird" as follows:

"I then had to look about for another home, and there being nothing I liked better than around Moyarra, and as Mr John Gannon's selection was for sale I decided to purchase it. We then built a house and moved from the old home in September, 1897 and had only just got settled when in the year 1898 we had the big fires which burned around the district for about six weeks and finished up on what is known as "Red Tuesday", when everywhere around for miles was black and desolate. We were more fortunate than some of our neighbours, as we did not get any of our buildings burned, but only lost some fencing and a few head of cattle."

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "The Pines", constructed c.1897, at 75 Inlet Road, Moyarra be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 10m from the building.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain significant buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

'Land of the Lyre Bird'. 3rd Edition, Drouin 1998. p296

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Moyarra State School No. 3556 (former)

MO-ANIN-PS

Anderson Inlet Road
Moyarra 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

See Contractor

Contractor

W Parker

Significant Dates

1907

Style

Non standard one
room school

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Moyarra State School No. 3556, constructed in 1909, at Anderson Inlet Road, Moyarra.

Why is it Significant?

The former Moyarra State School No. 3556 is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the district of Moyarra.

Historically, it is important as a now locally rare example of a school constructed by local residents as a means of ensuring education for their children. It is also important for demonstrating the early development of the Moyarra area. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a unusual example of a non-standard school building design that also served as a meeting place for the local district. (AHC criterion - B.2 and E.1)

Socially, the School played an important role in the development of the Moyarra community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Moyarra State School No. 3556 at Andersons Inlet Road, Moyarra is a single room weatherboard school with a corrugated iron gable roof and a later skillion extension at the rear. It has three double hung windows on each side and a gable end frame and finial at the skillion end. The former entry end has since been re-sheeted in Hardiplank boards suggesting the possible removal of an original porch/entry.

The design of the building differs from contemporary Education Department single room schools in that its proportions are narrower and the windows are of a domestic nature, not paying attention to orientation; the typical Education Department school was invariably oriented north south, with the entry at the north and the main classroom windows facing south. It is surrounded by mature cypress and pine trees.

History

The former Moyarra State School No. 3556 was built by W Parker on behalf of the local community for £120 in 1907. Following its opening on 23 September 1907 it was leased to the Education Department commencing at £5 per annum. It was closed in 1972.

The School was the second in the district and was established following petitions by a number of local residents including Mr W Rainbow. A letter was sent to Mr Downard MLA, which advised that local residents would build a room suitable for school purposes if the Department would provide a teacher. Consequently, an inspection was made by the head teacher at the Outtrim School, Mr Robinson, who reported in favour of the establishment of a school. The Department accepted this advice and advised the local residents that a teacher would be supplied if a school could be built. The site was subsequently donated by Mr Rainbow, and money for the construction of the school was raised by donations.

The Moyarra School is a locally rare extant example of a non-standard school constructed by parents, a practice that was described by LE Burchell (1989) as follows:

"In an effort to contain the cost and number of small schools the Education Department had for many years set minimum enrolments for the establishment of new schools and, to cover the gaps, offered conveyance allowances or worked existing schools part-time. It also consented to establish very small schools if the parents provided a building and, in extreme cases, agreed to pay part of the teacher's salary."

This practice continued until about 1910 when a protest from a local member of Parliament led to the Department to adopt a plan for a small school, which was named after the first example at Glenmore. Other schools in the Shire constructed by parents include Agnes, which opened in the same year as Moyarra and is now located at Foster (see separate citation).

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the former Moyarra State School No. 3556 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy

References

White. J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra.'

Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mount Best Public Hall

MTBE-TI-HA

5 Tin Mine Road
Mount Best

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1938

Style

Interwar Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Mount Best Public Hall, constructed in 1938, at 5 Tin Mine Road, Mount Best.

Why is it Significant?

The Mount Best Public Hall is of local historic and social significance to the district of Mount Best.

Historically, it demonstrates the importance of public halls to small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, it has played an important role in the development of the local community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The Mount Best Public Hall is a rectangular weatherboard hall with a corrugated iron roof gable roof with a small ridge hip and a hip addition to the west side. A low pitched hipped entry porch projects at the front over wide double doors and the gable end is of batted cement sheet panels. The side windows are single double hung. The Hall is situated close to the road adjacent to the Tennis Courts.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The present Mount Best Public Hall is the third hall to serve the district. It was constructed in 1938 and was originally located further to the east on the site of the second hall, which burnt down in 1933 after a performance by the Mount Best Dramatic Club. It was moved to this site, which was purchased from the executors of the Twite estate for £4/4/-, as it was considered to be a more central location following the re-alignment of roads in the district. The adjacent tennis court was originally constructed in the late 1920s.

The second hall was constructed in 1909 and in turn replaced the first hall that was destroyed in the catastrophic 1906 bushfires.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Mount Best Public Hall at 5 Tin Mine Road, Mount Best be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Lonsdale, A. (1982) 'A Brief History. Mount Best 1892-1982.' pp.58-59

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Mount Eccles Public Hall

MTEC-HA-HA

Hall/Brownhill Road
Mount Eccles 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Mr R Owen

Contractor

Mr HN Ismay

Significant Dates

1905

Style

Federation Public
Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Mount Eccles Public Hall, designed by R Owen and constructed by HN Ismay in 1905, at Hall Road, Mount Eccles.

Why is it Significant?

The Mount Eccles Public Hall at Mount Eccles Road, Mount Eccles is of local historic and social significance to the district of Mount Eccles.

Historically, it demonstrates the early development of the Mount Eccles district and is one of the earliest surviving halls in this part of the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the Hall together with the adjacent former State School have played an important role in the development of the Mount Eccles Community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Mount Eccles Public Hall is a small gabled weatherboard hall with a corrugated iron roof and a skillion addition at the rear. There is a more recent large Hardiplank addition at the front in the form of a lower gable. The original hall has a turned finial at the ridge and paired casement windows at the sides.

The Hall is situated on Hall Road, near the corner of Mount Eccles Road, Mount Eccles, and is opposite the former Mount Eccles State School No. 3298.

History

The Mount Eccles Public Hall was opened on Wednesday, 17 May 1905 by the Hon. JE Mackay MLA and replaced an earlier structure that was situated opposite the present site. The need for a new Hall in the district was discussed at a public meeting held in November, 1904 when a committee was formed to undertake the project. In March, 1905 the committee invited Mr R Owen of Leongatha to prepare plans for a building on land that had been donated by Mr Jacob Heinz. Tenders were subsequently invited, and the successful contractor was Mr HN Ismay of Leongatha. The cost of the Hall including furnishings was £300.

The Mount Eccles Public Hall is one of the oldest to survive in this part of the Shire, and in the immediately surrounding districts, only the Strzelecki Hall (constructed in 1906) is of a similar age. Most of the other early Halls in this area have been destroyed by fire and replaced in the interwar periods (such as Hallston), or demolished (such as Fairbank and Wooreen).

Mr R Owen was a local architect and builder who also designed the Stony Creek Mechanics Institute in 1894.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Stony Creek Mechanics' Institute
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Mount Eccles Public Hall be added to the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as an individual place with interior alteration control.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. Ideally, the front addition should be removed or altered to make it more sympathetic to the original hall. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 20 May 1905

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Nerrena Public Hall

NE-NEHA-HA

Nerrena Hall Road
Nerrena 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

John A Simpson

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1934

Style

Interwar Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Nerrena Public Hall, designed by John A Simpson and constructed c.1934, at Nerrena Hall Road, Nerrena.

Why is it Significant?

The Nerrena Public Hall is of local social significance to the district of Nerrena.

Socially, the Hall has played an important role in the development of the Nerrena community and demonstrates the importance of Public Halls in small rural communities. It is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The Nerrena Public Hall is a gabled building of very utilitarian design with corrugated iron roofs and cement sheeted walls. It has a lower full width gable entry/toilet element at the front and a lower transverse hip section at the rear. A further skillion extension at the rear is probably a later addition, while a skillion verandah has also been added to the main hall section at the east side. The structure is of hardwood posts expressed on the exterior and steel roof trusses. It has large timber framed windows at the side and an external chimney at the east end of the rear hip. The use of Hardiplank cladding to the dado suggests that it replaces a former weatherboard dado. There are

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

substantial Oak and conifer trees at the front and sides.

The former Nerrena State School No. 3395 is a short distance to the east. It has been altered (and possibly shifted to its present location) and is now used as a sporting clubroom and pavilion.

History

The Nerrena Public Hall was constructed c.1934 and replaced the original hall that was destroyed by bushfires in March, 1933. A tender notice was placed by the architect, John A Simpson, in the Great Southern Star on 16 May, 1933 inviting expressions of interest (labour only) to construct the Hall.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Nerrena Public Hall, Nerrena Hall Road, Nerrena be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual item.

Extent of Designation: The Hall and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 10m.

Conservation Recommendations

See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 17 March & 16 May 1933

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Nyora Hotel

NY-DA-046

46 Davis Street
Nyora 3987

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Whale & Ross

Significant Dates

1914

Style

Federation Hotel

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Nyora Hotel, constructed by Whale & Ross in 1914 at 46 Davis Street, Nyora.

Why is it Significant?

The Nyora Hotel is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest commercial buildings in the township and demonstrates the importance of Nyora as a local commercial centre during the Federation and Interwar periods. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Socially, it is an important focus of community life and demonstrates the importance of hotels in the development of small rural communities. (AHC criterion G1)

Aesthetically, it is a simple example of a brick Federation hotel that occupies a key corner site and is something of a local landmark in Nyora. It is the only single storey Federation constructed brick hotel in the Shire. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Nyora Hotel is a Federation brick building with a hip roof, which occupies a prominent site at the intersection of Davis Street and Grundy Avenue opposite the Nyora Station ground. The centrally located entrance is flanked by symmetrical pairs of sash windows, and sheltered by a concave verandah supported by four timber poles with simple brackets. There is an original recessed entrance with leadlight surrounds in the Grundy Avenue Elevation, and a non-original entrance in the Davis Avenue elevation. The windows to the west elevation have sunhoods supported by timber brackets.

History

The Nyora Hotel was completed and opened in 1914 and replaced an earlier wooden hotel on the site that had been destroyed by fire late in the previous year. The contractors were Whale & Ross from Melbourne and it was described as being of brick construction and consisting of 23 rooms.

The Hotel is situated on Crown Allotment 19, Section 4 in the township of Nyora, which was purchased at the Government land sales on 30 September 1890 by William Allen for £51. Six months later the land was sold to Edwin Sydney Watts who erected a small wooden building and was granted a wine and spirit licence in June 1891. This original building was later enlarged considerably and subsequently an application for a victualler's licence was granted to Mr Watts in June 1894.

Mr Watts' involvement with the Hotel continued until 1905, when he offered the freehold and licence for sale. At auction, the hotel was passed in, but was later sold to Joseph Davis of Outtrim for £2,000. Mr Davis leased the hotel for eight years, then resumed the licence on 2 June, 1913. On November 12, 1913 a fire completely destroyed the building.

After building the current hotel, the Davis family retained ownership of the Hotel, which was leased to various parties, until 1957.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Nyora Hotel be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the land as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. Korumburra, 1988. p.260

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

NY-MI-005

5 Mitchell Street
Nyora 3987

Significance

Local 2

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1920

Style

Interwar Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The interwar dwelling at 5 Mitchell Street, Nyora.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 5 Mitchell Street, Nyora is of local aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and intact example of an interwar dwelling of unusual and individual design. It is notable for its concrete block construction, which is rare within the Shire. (AHC criteria B2 & E1)

Description

The dwelling at 5 Mitchell Street, Nyora is an asymmetrical interwar residence constructed of concrete blocks. It has a steeply pitched gable roof. The exterior is very intact and includes original fenestration and other detailing.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The exact date of the house at 5 Mitchell Street, Nyora is unknown. It is thought to have been built c.1925.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 5 Mitchell Street, Nyora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Nyora Railway Station complex

NY-MI-RS

Mitchell Street
Nyora 3987

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Victorian Railways

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1915

Style

Federation Railway
Station

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Railway Station complex, comprising the Station building constructed c.1915 and the associated platform and other extant associated infrastructure, at Nyora.

Why is it Significant?

The Railway Station complex at Nyora is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is an important element of the South Eastern Railway as the major station complex in the northern part of the Shire and one of only three extant stations in the Shire. It demonstrates the importance of Nyora as a switching station near the junction of the South Eastern and Wonthaggi Railways. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a relatively intact example of the 'Gisborne' style of railway stations constructed in the early part of the twentieth century. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, It played an important role in the opening up of access to the region in both commercial and social terms. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Nyora Railway Complex comprises a former four track carriageway with the principal station and other buildings located to the south and the goods shed to the north opposite the platform. The station building is single storey weatherboard building in simple Federation style with a corrugated iron roof, and is visible from the main street of Nyora across an open park.

The station building is a narrow hipped platform structure with a substantial projecting cross gable slightly off centre. The platform is approached by a through passage against the cross gable, separating the operational section of the building from the waiting room. The through way is marked on the facade with a gabled entry canopy slightly projecting beyond the cross gable and supported on paired posts with a segmental arched valance and a plain gable end. The cross gable has a cement sheet infill, a rectangular louvred vent in the peak and a triple bay set of double hung windows. Two single chimneys have wide caps with splayed tops and chimney pots. The toilets are contained in two small gabled sheds on the down side of the main station building. A set of signal levers remain beside the projecting glazed control box. The platform is of pre-cast concrete and there is a cantilevered steel platform verandah with mini-orb valance.

The goods shed is a typical corrugated iron shed with wide projecting eaves overhanging the loading platforms.

A considerable distance on the upside of the station (to the west) is a steel water tower and a solitary signal. No evidence could be found of a turntable.

History

It is believed that the present Nyora Station was constructed c.1915. The station design is based on a standard used by the Victorian Railways at the time and described by Andrew Ward in "Victoria's Railway Stations - An Architectural Survey" as the "Gisborne Style". Ward describes the typical features of this style as follows:

"The design of the Gisborne Style is best described as Edwardian, with a characteristic dependency upon the vocabulary of the Queen Anne architects. In line with the times, economic pressures prompted the Department to cheapen building finishes and to curb the excesses of the recent past by the simplification of building form. The Gisborne Group also featured glimpses of the "art nouveau" in its use of decorative wall and ceiling linings."

The principal of the building plan was to group the major rooms into a central brick or timber building, consisting of the booking, parcels and telegraph office, lobby and the ladies' and general waiting rooms. The office was dominated by a large gabled roof, visually at right angles supported by lower roofs over the waiting rooms on either side of the office. The service functions consisted of the ladies and men's toilets, the lamp room, the store and the wood yard and were grouped into wings attached to either or both ends of the central block. In some instances, the vans goods shed was included in the wings. The end result was a very neatly laid out platform with a minimum of outbuildings. The configuration of the service functions varied, but the plan of the central section was almost always the same. "

The station complex at Nyora is one of only three still in existence on South Eastern Railway in the Shire. The station itself is essentially identical to the station building at Mirboo North. The Leongatha Station built in 1910 is another example of this style, but in brick.

The construction of the Station building reflects the relative importance of Nyora as a "switching" station on the South Eastern Railway after the construction of the railway to Wonthaggi in 1909,

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

which joined the South Eastern Railway just to the east of Nyora.

It is believed that the Goods Shed was moved from Bena.

Thematic Context

Transport and Communication

Sub-Themes

Railways and Tramways

Comparative Examples

The Mirboo North Station is of identical but mirrored design. It varies only slightly in detail.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Railway Station Complex at Nyora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the station complex.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain the whole of the station complex and maintain as a demonstration of railway operation. See Heritage Policy.

References

Ward, A. "Victoria's Railway Stations - An Architectural Survey. Volume 4. The Twentieth Century 1900-1930"

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Aroyn'

NY-PO-377

377-379 Poowong-Nyora Rd
Nyora 3987

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Godfrey Eathorne
(probably)

Contractor

Col Baker

Significant Dates

c.1939

Style

Interwar Streamlined
Moderne Residence

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Aroyn', constructed c.1939 by Col Baker at 377 Poowong Road, Nyora.

Why is it Significant?

'Aroyn' is of local aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire. It is the only house built in the Shire in the streamlined moderne style of the interwar period. The origin of the design of this house is of some interest, as it almost exactly duplicates a house at 407 High Street, Bendigo, built in 1939 for George Albert Pethard to a design by the Bendigo architect Godfrey Eathorne. The connection with the Nyora house is presumably between either or both of these men. (AHC criterion - E.1 and F.1)

Description

"Aroyn" at 379 Poowong-Nyora Road, Nyora is a single storey rendered brick moderne style house based on a main L-shaped hipped roof with projecting semicircular bays to the front and side. Like many of its contemporary moderne houses, the glamorous parapet façade is mainly a front to a more conventional hipped roof construction of terra cotta tiles, rather than a flat roof which was used in the most progressive examples. A quadrant portico projects between the front bay and the main body of the house and is supported on a brick oval column (now painted).

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Aroyn" is essentially identical to a house at 407 High Street, Bendigo. Notable elements of both houses include:

- The steps to the front porch with their circular balustrade newels surmounted by opal spheres.
- The rendered plinth and recessed string moulds around the facades.
- The horizontally divided steel frame windows.
- The attached double garage and service wing, with a slightly lower parapet.
- The large chimney, with the projecting oval canopy pier, providing a vertical counterpoint to the design.
- The use of brick details (presumed to be manganese brick, now painted) to highlight the details and sculptural forms.

The interior has very large rooms with typical textured plaster walls, art deco cornices and brick fire surrounds.

The variations with the Bendigo house are minor, as follows:

- The parapet of the garage is the same height as the balance of the house at Bendigo. At Nyora it is lower.
- The Bendigo house has a double recessed band around the parapet instead of one.
- It has two chimneys and different detailing to the chimney tops.
- Being in an urban context, the Bendigo house has a matching brick fence.

"Aroyn" enjoys a prominent, slightly elevated position at the end of a long driveway making it something of a local landmark. The planting and formal layout of the garden and lawn areas are sympathetic to the period of the house.

History

The exact date of "Aroyn" is not know. It is believed to have been constructed c.1950 by Col Baker, who was the owner of the property at the time.

The origin of the design of this house is of some interest, as it almost exactly duplicates a house at 407 High Street, Bendigo, built in 1939 for George Albert Pethard to a design by the Bendigo architect Godfrey Eathorne. The connection with the Nyora house is presumably between either or both of these men.

"Aroyn" is the name given to the house by the current owners. It is the name of the district spelt backwards.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses & Buildings

Comparative Examples

The homestead at 'Aroyne' is unique within the Shire

Existing Listings

Society Art Deco

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Aroyne" at 377 Poowong-Nyora Road, Nyora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual item.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 10m from the building.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Smith, D & S. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. July 2000

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Outtrim School Residence (former)

OU-BE-SC

Beard Street
Outtrim 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1913

Style

Federation Dwelling

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Outtrim School residence, designed by the Public Works Department and constructed in 1913, at Beard Street, Outtrim.

Why is it Significant?

The former Outtrim School residence at Beard Street, Outtrim is of historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of only two remnant buildings of the now vanished mining town of Outtrim still in its original location, and the only building associated with the former Outtrim State School. It is therefore highly important for its ability to assist in understanding and interpreting the early history and development of Outtrim. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is one of a number of standard school residences in the region with consistent design values. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former school residence at Beard Street, Outtrim is a timber Federation dwelling based on a single corrugated hip roof with a projecting gable set off centre. A contiguous verandah at a lower pitch covers the wider section of the façade. In this case, a verandah has been added to the other side of the projecting bay, a skillion garage has been added at the other end, and a skillion extension has been added at the rear. Other notable elements include:

- The battened gable end.
- The large brick chimney with moulded brick bands.
- The simple frets to the square verandah posts and the scalloped board infill to the verandah end.

History

It is believed that the former Outtrim School residence was constructed in 1913 by the Public Works Department for the Education Department. A residence had been requested as early as 1902, but it was not until 1910 that the Education Department finally purchased a site from Mrs. Sophia Beard for £70. Tenders were called in December 1912.

By the time the residence was built, the township of Outtrim was in decline. The population of the town in 1901 was 1500 and school enrolments peaked at 347 two years later, however by 1914 enrolments had fallen to 148 and continued to decrease as people moved away from the town. This led to the relocation of part of the school building in 1919 to become the new school at Arawata, while a further excision was made in 1933 to add a classroom at Nyora. In 1976 the old school was closed on its original site and re-opened on a new site close to the Outtrim Recreation Reserve. The remaining old school buildings were later demolished.

The spectacular, albeit brief, history of Outtrim began with the discovery of coal in 1892 by Arthur Johnson to the south of land that would become the site of the Outtrim Railway Station. The discovery of coal had immediate consequences as described by White (1988):

"Once his discovery was made known the selector owners applied for and obtained coal mining leases. From then on the speculators took over and began to develop what later became the Outtrim coalfield."

The town grew rapidly: White (1988) describes how a rate list of 1894 listed only eight buildings in Outtrim; by 1901, the town had a population of over 1500 people around a large commercial area with hotels, shops, and several churches. School attendances rose as well from an average of 44 in 1895 to more than 300 in 1903. A new school with a capacity of 240 was opened in 1900.

However, a disastrous strike that began in 1903 and lasted for 17 months signalled the beginning of the end for the township, which was hastened by the establishment of the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi in 1910. Two great fires in 1912 and 1913 destroyed much of the commercial area, while any other buildings that survived were bought and carted to other towns such as Korumburra and Wonthaggi as people found it was cheaper to buy and relocate a house from Outtrim than it was to construct a new house.

Today, the township of Outtrim has all but vanished and the former school residence, along with the former AM Smith residence, are believed to be the only original houses to survive.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Government + Community Institutions;
Commercial Enterprise

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries &
Hospitals; Mining

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Outtrim School residence at Beard Street, Outtrim be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The dwelling and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 10m from the building.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra.' pp. 158-159

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

OU-SM-DW

Smith Street
Outtrim 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1894

Style

Late Victorian
Asymmetrical Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1892, at Smith Street, Outtrim.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at Smith Street, Outtrim is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of only three remnant buildings of the now vanished mining town of Outtrim still in its original location. It is therefore important for its ability to assist in understanding and interpreting the history and development of this significant early town. It is also important for its original association with AM Smith, who was influential in the early development of Outtrim. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, although altered, it can still be interpreted as a superior example of a Victorian villa, which illustrates the prosperity of Outtrim township in the first decade of its development.

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at Smith Street, Outtrim is a timber Victorian asymmetrical hip and valley structure with a projecting hip. The former convex return verandah has been replaced with a modern version with a projecting gable, and there is a large gabled addition at the rear. Other notable elements include:

- False ashlar block fronted boards to the front elevation.
- A three part window with a pressed metal hood in the projecting bay.
- A panelled front door with sidelights.
- Bracketed eaves.
- A corbelled brick chimney.

History

It is believed that the dwelling at Smith Street, Outtrim was constructed c.1894 for Mr Andrew Smith, a local businessperson and early landowner, who subdivided some of the first building allotments in what would become Outtrim township.

The spectacular, albeit brief, history of Outtrim began with the discovery of coal in 1892 by Arthur Johnson to the south of land that would become the site of the Outtrim Railway Station. The discovery of coal had immediate consequences as described by White (1988):

"Once his discovery was made known the selector owners applied for and obtained coal mining leases. From then on the speculators took over and began to develop what later became the Outtrim coalfield."

Outtrim was built of parts of several Crown Allotments in the Parish of Jumbunna East. One of these, CA63 was applied for and granted to Robert Gillespie in 1886 after it had been abandoned by H Kimberley. Mr Kimberley later sold it to Mr Smith on 19 March 1891 who then subdivided about 20 acres fronting the main road into building allotments, which were offered for sale in 1894. Other subdivisions followed and development accelerated after the opening of the railway from Korumburra via Jumbunna in 1896.

The town grew rapidly: White (1998) describes how a rate list of 1894 listed only eight buildings in Outtrim; by 1901, the town had a population of over 1500 people around a large commercial area with hotels, shops, churches and schools. However, a disastrous strike that began in 1903 and lasted for 17 months signalled the beginning of the end for the township, which was hastened by the establishment of the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi in 1910.

Two great fires in 1912 and 1913 destroyed much of the commercial area, while any other buildings that survived were bought and carted to other towns such as Korumburra and Wonthaggi as people found it was cheaper to buy and relocate a house from Outtrim than it was to construct a new house.

Today, the township of Outtrim has all but vanished and this house, along with the former School residence, are believed to be the only original houses to survive.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at Smith Street, Outtrim be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The dwelling and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 10m from the building.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to reconstruct the original verandah in sympathetic detail. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Sykes, B. 'Change Here for Outtrim'

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra.' pp. 78-80

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

PF-BO-022

22 Bowen Street
Port Franklin 3964

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Late Victorian
Cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1900, at 22 Bowen Street, Port Franklin.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 22 Bowen Street, Port Franklin is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township of Port Franklin.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Port Franklin and one of the few surviving early fisherman's cottages. It therefore demonstrates the important role of the fishing industry in the early development of the township. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of an early Victorian cottage. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The dwelling at 22 Bowen Street, Port Franklin is a double fronted Victorian weatherboard cottage. It has a single traverse gable iron roof with a rear skillion. The front verandah appears to have been altered.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 22 Bowen Street, Port Franklin was built c.1900 for Annie & George Fitz. In 1894-95 the property was owned by Thomas Ridgway, merchant, and the Net Annual Value was £12. There is no reference to a House. Annie Fitz becomes the owner in 1901-02, and the property is by then described as containing a house although, curiously, the NAV decreases to £5. The next change comes in 1909-10 when the NAV increases to £8, and then remains at this level until at least 1919-20.

George Fitz was a local fisherman and also operated a small pleasure craft business. He was one of the first people in Port Franklin to have a phone (his number was listed as Phone No. 1, Port Franklin) and placed a business notice in local papers which advised that if people would "give him a phone ring", he would "arrange an outing on the briny".

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Fishing

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 22 Bowen Street, Port Franklin be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation. The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1894-1920

Collett, B. (1984) 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon. A History of South Gippsland' 1984. p.268

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Peckham Rye'

PO-DRKO-2476

2476 Drouin-Korumburra Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Victorian Broken
Back Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Peckham Rye', constructed c.1900, at 2476 Drouin-Korumburra Road, Poowong.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Peckham Rye', 2476 Drouin-Korumburra Road is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates an important phase in the development of Poowong in the wake of the disastrous 1898 bushfires. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a rare and superior example of a broken back hip Victorian villa. It has a finely detailed verandah, which is unusual in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

"Peckham Rye" at 2476 Korumburra Road, Poowong is a wide, low weatherboard double fronted villa with a corrugated iron single hip roof with a contiguous encircling verandah at a lower pitch (the broken back effect). The verandah is distinguished by particularly fine timber detailing, having paired stop chamfered posts with double neck moulds below a timber valance perforated with four

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

pointed stars. The sides of the verandah have been built in, and there is a later brick balustrade, but the character of the house is maintained. The windows to either side of the central panelled door (with side lights) are different. One is a bay window, possibly original. The other is a later interwar alteration. The original chimneys have been removed.

The front garden has a pair of symmetrically placed Canary Island palms which add considerable presence to the appearance of the house.

History

It is believed that the homestead at "Peckham Rye", 2476 Ranceby Road, Poowong was constructed c.1900.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at 2476 Drouin-Korumburra Road, Poowong be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 10m from the building.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to reinstate the original form by removal of the verandah enclosures and the brick balustrade, and to reinstate chimneys if possible. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Marminta'

PO-DRKO-2605

2605 Drouin-Korumburra Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1897

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Marminta', constructed c.1897, at 2605 Drouin-Korumburra Road, Poowong.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Marminta' is of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire. It is believed to be one of the oldest homesteads in the Poowong area and is one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. It is also of interest for its continuous association with the pioneering Motton family. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Description

"Marminta" at 2605 Drouin- Korumburra Road, Poowong, built in 1897 is a single storey timber house with a complex arrangement of gabled and hipped roofs which is difficult to interpret. There appears to have been various later gables added to the original four rooms, which face south, followed by the addition of a large hip addition at the rear. This has a cellar and a loft. An undecorated bullnose verandah returns around the east and north sides to abut a rear transverse gable which projects from the hip section. Forming a courtyard at the rear is a small and separate gabled room with a straight roofed verandah. The house has corbelled brick chimneys, but no other architectural features.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

There is a Canary Island palm in the garden at the front of the house.

History

It is believed that the original part of the homestead at "Marminta" was constructed c.1897 for Louisa Motton, who later transferred it to her son, George Motton, on 1 August, 1898.

Louisa and her sister, Alice, first selected Crown Allotments 19 & 20 in the Parish of Poowong on 23 November, 1875 and a Crown Licence was subsequently issued on 5 May, 1876. There were amongst the first settlers in the Poowong district.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Marminta", 2605 Drouin-Korumburra Road, Poowong be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 10m from the building.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1974) 'Poowong. The First 30 Years'. pp.80-81

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Dorfstedt'

PO-DRKO-DO

Drouin-Korumburra Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Nil

Contractor

Henning Staben

Significant Dates

1898

Style

Victorian/Federation
Transitional Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The farm complex at 'Dorfstedt', comprising the homestead, barn and dairy, all constructed by Henning Staben in 1898 and associated early vehicles at Drouin-Korumburra Road, Poowong East.

Why is it Significant?

The farm complex at 'Dorfstedt' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is highly important as a locally rare example of an intact early farm complex that provides a significant opportunity to illustrate and interpret the rural history of the Shire. As one of the oldest farm complexes in the Poowong area, it is also important for demonstrating the early settlement and development of the area, and for its continuous association with the Staben family, who were the original selectors of this property. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and H.1)

Aesthetically, the complex is highly important as a substantially intact early farm complex and in particular for the former milking shed which expresses the European origins of its builders. The significance of this complex is enhanced by the presence of very early horse drawn farm vehicles, including one which was imported from Germany. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The farm complex at "Dorfstedt", Drouin- Korumburra Road, Poowong comprises a transitional dwelling, a large barn/milking shed, a buggy house with groom's room and a workshop/smokehouse; set around three sides of an open area. Various later additions are attached to the sides of the buggy house and smokehouse.

The dwelling is of single storey timber construction with corrugated iron roofs. It is based on a large ridged hip with two hips projecting to the rear and an off centre gable projecting to the front (facing the open area to the west). The house has a straight roofed return verandah with simple square posts on the open sides. The fourth side separates a single gable kitchen building at the south by a conservatory/breezeway. (now built in) Gable end decoration shown on the early sketch is now missing and the exterior, apart from single double hung windows and shingle board dado to the projecting bay, is very plain. There is one chimney with a rendered moulded cap and terra cotta pots.

The interiors to the living room and passage have remarkable panelling to both the walls and ceilings in what is believed to be Californian redwood and kauri, including dado panel frieze, ceiling coves, cupboards and central rose.

The barn/milking shed is a symmetrical gable weatherboard structure with a central aisle with a loft over, carried on hewn timbers and with milking bays in the aisles, which are contained under the very low side eaves. The end and side walls are of stud frame. The main central end doors (one of which remains) are ledged and braced vertical boards. A small loft door is contained in the gable peak and there are pass doors at either side.

The buggy house is to the north of the open area and is a gabled structure sheeted in vertical galvanised iron with a straight verandah partially covering the south (entry) side. The full original extent of this is uncertain. At the east end is the groom's/workers room with a simple brick corbelled chimney. The harness room is in the centre and the buggy house at the other end. At the back of this structure is a later extension in which a very early covered wagon is stored.

Located to the north of the house in line with the east side of the buggy house is the smokehouse/workshop, which is also a corrugated iron structure with a gable roof. The interpretation of its detail requires further study. At its rear are later sheds containing an old dray and what is understood to be an imported German farm wagon.

History

The complex of farm buildings at "Dorfstedt" were constructed in 1898 by Henning Staben to replace the original complex of buildings that were destroyed in the great bushfires of 1898. It is believed that the buildings were erected on the same site as, and were exact replicas of, the original buildings destroyed in the fire.

Henning Staben was born in Holstein, Germany in 1835 and came to Victoria in 1857. He originally settled at Colbinabbin before applying for a licence to occupy 320 acres of land at Poowong East on 24 March 1877. The application was successful and Mr Staben eventually obtained a Government Grant for the property in 1888. Mr Staben came to Poowong on a wagon that had been imported from Germany, which fortunately survived the bushfires (By a stroke of luck it was being serviced in Korumburra at the time) and is still in possession of the family today.

The Staben family were among the first settlers in the Poowong district and within what is now South Gippsland Shire. Today, they are one of a handful of families in the Shire that have

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

continuously occupied the same property since original selection.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

As an intact complex of early farm buildings, 'Dorfstedt' is unique in the Shire.
See also Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter HSG 61

Recommendations

It is recommended that the complex of farm buildings at "Dorfstedt", Drouin Road, Poowong East be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The complex and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 10m from each building.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. It would be desirable to undertake further research, possibly including a Conservation Management Plan, to assist in the proper interpretation and conservation of the buildings and the horse drawn vehicles. The latter are of some concern in that their present storage leaves something to be desired. The imported wagon, for example, is exposed to the weather and has its wheels unprotected from ground water, risking rapid deterioration. See also Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1974) 'Poowong: The First 30 Years'. p.124

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Poowong Pioneer Store

PO-NY-005

5 Nyora Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

LC Holmes?

Significant Dates

c.1879, c.1906

Style

Federation
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Poowong Pioneer Store, constructed c.1906 (or earlier), at 5 Nyora Road, Poowong.

Why is it Significant?

The Poowong Pioneer Store is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Poowong.

Historically, it is important for the long and continuing use of this site as a store since 1879, which played an important role in the development of Poowong. The present building demonstrates the historic importance of Poowong as a local commercial centre since the Federation period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example in the Shire of a large timber Federation shop and makes an important contribution to the historic character of the main street of Poowong. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The Poowong Pioneer Store at 5 Nyora Road, Poowong is a large gabled single storey weatherboard building with a reconstructed front parapet and a straight roofed street verandah. The parapet expresses the gable end with a horizontal sign panel extending above the roof line to the eaves. The ends of the sign panel are decorated with finial posts and scrolls above the parapet.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The gable end has a small arched frame and finial. The verandah has turned posts, probably dating from the later modification and a segmentally arched valance. The building is divided internally and externally into two parts, the larger to the east, having an early timber framed shopfront with a recessed entry. The smaller section has one double hung window. The early photograph shows a window in the upper gable end, which possibly lit an early attic, but which is not included in the reconstruction.

This building was probably originally two separate parallel structures, each with a gable roof, which may have been combined (hence the internal posts), but which is now united under the large gable on which the verandah and parapet have been constructed.

There is a large two storey stable (?) building behind the store to the east.

History

It is believed that the first "Pioneer Store" on this site was originally constructed in 1879 by LC Holmes. Contemporary accounts of the building describe it having log walls and bearing little resemblance to the present building, which appears in an early photograph in which the Poowong Hotel, which is known to have been built in 1906, can be seen. It is probable that the earlier store was either significantly altered or replaced by the present building at about this time and has operated continuously on this site since that time.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the "Pioneer Store" at 5 Nyora Road, Poowong be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

All Saints Anglican Church

PO-NY-006

6 Nyora Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

Local 1

Designer

CH Rounds

Contractor

Binding Bros.

Significant Dates

1884

Style

Victorian Carpenter
Gothic Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former All Saints Anglican Church, designed by CH Rounds and constructed by Binding Bros. in 1884, at 6 Nyora Road, Poowong.

Why is it Significant?

The former All Saints Anglican Church, Nyora Road, Poowong is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the oldest Anglican Church in the Shire, and the second oldest Church after the Wesleyan Church, which is also located in Poowong. It demonstrates the importance of Churches to the earliest period of development of the Shire, as well as the significance of Poowong as one of the first pioneer settlements in the Shire prior to the construction of the South Eastern Railway. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a typical example of a vernacular Carpenter Gothic church of the Victorian era, and an early demonstration of the pattern of churches to follow in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Anglican Church, at 6 Nyora Road, Poowong, built in 1884 and relocated to the rear of the present church in 1967 is a Carpenter Gothic structure with corrugated iron gable roofs pitched at about 45 degrees. It has three Gothic windows in each side comprised of an arched hopper with arched glazing bars over a casement sash divided into six panes. The front porch has rectangular double doors to the front, but no windows.

The building has been relocated parallel to the road behind the cream brick church constructed in 1967 to the design of Louis R Williams, Architect. This church, with a glazed terra cotta tiled gable roof is also set parallel to the road, close to the street frontage. It has grouped sets of three narrow square headed windows in the nave, and a small transept with a large full height window at the centre of the gable towards the street. It has no entry porch. It is of low architectural values.

History

All Saints Church of England, Nyora Road, Poowong was opened on 11 July, 1884 by Archbishop, Dr James Moorhouse. The plans for the Church were prepared by CH Rounds and the contractor was the Binding Bros.

After the opening of the Wesleyan Church in Poowong in 1878, Anglican Services were held there on alternate Sundays. However, this arrangement did not prove suitable and so a decision by the congregation to build a church of their own. In the meantime, services were held at various venues including the home of local adherents, the local school, and even the store owned by LC Holmes.

It is believed that All Saints at Poowong was the first purpose-built Anglican Church to be opened in South Gippsland Shire. Most other permanent Churches in the Shire were not built until the time of the construction of the South Eastern Railway from about 1890 onwards.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that All Saints Anglican Church, Nyora Road, Poowong be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

See also General Recommendations.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.89-90

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Poowong Pioneer Chapel (Former Poowong Wesleyan Church)

PO-NY-035

35 Nyora Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

LC Holmes (1878)
T Rout & F Davis
(1890-91)

Significant Dates

1878, 1891, 1905

Style

Victorian Carpenter
Gothic Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Poowong Wesleyan Church, constructed by LC Holmes in 1878 with later additions, at 35 Nyora Road, Poowong.

Why is it Significant?

The former Poowong Wesleyan Church is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, as the oldest public building in South Gippsland Shire, which was constructed only four years after land was opened for selection in Poowong, it is highly important in illustrating the initial phase of settlement and development of the Shire. As the first permanent building constructed in the Poowong area, it demonstrates the historic importance placed on religious observance in the development of the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the superior example of Carpenter Gothic churches in the region, displaying typical form and detail, but distinguished by its proportions and the lower than normal roof pitch which imparts a more Classical appearance. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, the Church, as the first public building in the township and one of the first in the Shire

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

played a significant role in the development of the Poowong community and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The former Wesleyan Church, at 35 Nyora Road, Poowong, built in 1878 and added to in 1890-91 is a Carpenter Gothic structure with corrugated iron gable roofs pitched at about 30 degrees. The main nave gable has lancet windows at side and front and is fronted by a gabled porch with lancet windows in the side and a square headed door at the front. A cross gable at the rear is a later addition (1890-91) and forms a transept to the nave, the floor of which slopes down in steps to the transept level. A choir gallery has been added in the west transept. The interior is finished in varnished horizontal tongue and groove lining boards, with a similarly lined coved ceiling with exposed tie beams. A sloping vertically boarded dado follows the slope of the nave.

A sympathetic new picket fence defines the street boundaries.

History

Land around Poowong was opened up for selection in 1874 and the Poowong Wesleyan Church was constructed just four years later in 1878, opening on November 3 of that year. The contractor was Laurence Carter Holmes and it is believed that most of the timber for the building came from a single blue gum near the site. Other materials were brought from Melbourne to Westernport by boat and then carted to Poowong along McDonald's Track.

Alterations and additions, which included a transept to the nave, as well as Gothic windows with cathedral glass were carried out in 1890-91 by contractors T Rout and F Davis. The addition allowed seating for an extra 60 people and the extended building was opened for Divine Service on 21 November, 1891. The choir gallery was added in 1905.

As the first public building in Poowong, the church became an important community meeting place and was also used as a School between 1878-82, as well as for Anglican Church services until 1884 when an Anglican Church was constructed. It was used for public meetings until the construction of the first Poowong Athenaeum in 1884. It is now the oldest public building in the Shire, and the only one to date from the initial phase of settlement and development, which followed the opening up of land for selection.

At the time it was constructed the land was unsurveyed, and the site was situated on a corner where a pack-track branched off McDonald's Track to the Bass River. Consequently, when the Government Surveyor, John Lardner, arrived to survey the township site, he found that the Church had been erected on Crown Land. However, the land was surveyed to include the Church on its own site, and this was subsequently purchased by the Wesleyan Church Trustees for £153/7/- at the first Poowong township land sales held in 1880.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 60)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage
Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Poowong Wesleyan Church at 35 Nyora Road, Poowong be retained to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior controls.

Extent of Designation: As existing.

Conservation Recommendations

See General Recommendations - Conservation of Buildings.

References

- Hartnell, R. (1977) 'Pack Tracks to Pastures. A History of Poowong district'. pp. 64-69
White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. 1988.
White, J. (1974) 'Poowong. The First 30 Years'.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

**Former Poowong Consolidated School No. 2011
(Bindaree School Camp)**

PO-NY-068

68 Nyora Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Various

Significant Dates

1901, 1926, 1946, 1953

Style

Federation &
Interwar School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Poowong Consolidated School No. 2011, including the Poowong State School constructed in 1901, and the buildings from former State Schools at Poowong South (1926), Bellview (1926) and Mount Lyall Road (1927), at 68 Nyora Road, Poowong.

Why is it Significant?

The former Poowong Consolidated School No. 2011 is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the collection of buildings, which were gathered on this site from the surrounding districts are important for their ability to illustrate the development that occurred in the Poowong district during the interwar period as a result of closer settlement after World War 1, and the increasing centralisation of schools that occurred in the post war period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is important as a group of early rural schools that demonstrate the different types and styles of buildings that were constructed in the pre-WW2 period. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The site includes several small timber school buildings, which were moved to this site from surrounding districts as they were closed. The 1901 Poowong State School is no longer extant: It was destroyed by fire and replaced by the present administration/assembly building adjacent to the frontage. The buildings are of standard, though not identical designs that were used for schools during the interwar period.

One exception is believed to be the former Ranceby School, which is a long gabled structure, which appears to have been extended at one end. There is what was originally a cloakroom or office attached at one side.

History

The second Poowong State School No. 2111 was opened on this site in 1901. In 1944, local residents began lobbying for an Area or Consolidated School to be established at Poowong, and in February of that year the Minister for Education, Mr Holloway, was invited to Poowong to discuss the issue. The community was informed that a Consolidated School at Poowong was not possible until the attendance was likely to be 200 or more.

Over the next few years, the following small rural schools in surrounding districts were closed and moved to the Poowong State School site:

Poowong South State School no. 4248

Poowong South State School was originally opened in the house of a local farmer, Mr HJ Hewson, on 24 March, 1925 before moving to the newly completed School early in 1926. Land south of Poowong was purchased by the Closer Settlement Commission after the First World War, which was then subdivided into smaller farms and sold to returned soldiers. There were no schools in this area and by 1924, local residents approached the Department requesting that one be established. An acre of land was donated by Mr Hewson and a further acre was purchased by the Department. Attendances began to decline by the early 1940s, and it was closed in March, 1945. In 1946, the building was moved to Poowong, and a bus service provided to take children there.

Bellview State School No. 4243

Bellview State School was opened on 30 September, 1926 and was originally situated to the south of Poowong. Land in this area was purchased by the Closer Settlement Commission after the First World War, which was then subdivided into smaller farms and sold to returned soldiers. There were no schools in this area and by 1924, local residents approached the Department requesting that one be established. Land was donated by two local farmers, JW Harris and JJ Wilkinson, and the new school was constructed in 1926. Attendances began to decline by the early 1940s, and it was closed in 1944. In 1946, the building was moved to Poowong, and a bus service provided to take children there.

Mount Lyall Road State School no. 4388

Mount Lyall Road State School was opened in July, 1927 on a site a few miles from Nyora. It was established after a petition was sent by local residents to the Minister for Education in 1926. This was followed by a visit by two inspectors who both recommended that a full time school be built. Attendances declined and the School was temporarily closed in 1941 before briefly re-opening in 1948. In 1951, parents decided to send their children to Poowong and Mount Lyall finally closed on 28 September of that year. The building was removed to Poowong in July, 1953.

In addition, other Schools at Strzelecki South and Ranceby were also closed during this time and by the early 1950s, Poowong had achieved the required minimum attendance. Consolidation status was then applied for and granted in 1955, and a new Consolidated School building was opened on

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

a new site in Ranceby Road on 29 February, 1956. Initially, the old group of buildings on this site were used for senior grades, before they were relocated to the new site at a later date.

After the relocation of the School from this site, the buildings were used until recently as the Bindaree School camp. The 1901 Poowong State School building was destroyed by fire and replaced with the present administration at the front of the site.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals & Leisure and Recreation

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Poowong Consolidated School at 68 Nyora Road, Poowong be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp. 165-168, 171

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Glen Wallace' (aka 'Notched Log' or 'Chock and Log' cottage)

PO-NY-920

920 Nyora-Poowong Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

State (VHR 1987)

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1880

Style

Victorian Broken
Back Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Glen Wallace' (aka 'Notched Log' or 'Chock and Log' cottage), constructed c.1880, at 920 Nyora Road, Poowong.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Glen Wallace' (aka 'Notched Log' or 'Chock and Log' cottage) is of historic, aesthetic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be the oldest dwelling in the Shire and is the only extant example that is from the era when land in South Gippsland was first opened up for selection. It is therefore highly important in illustrating the important first phase of settlement and development of the Shire, and the wider Gippsland region. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare example of a broken back hip Victorian villa. Its exposed construction is expressed in the classic proportions of the broken backed house, and is the best example of this style in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Technically, it is notable as a large and relatively sophisticated example of log construction in a residential building. It is the only known example of this type of construction in the Shire and possibly within the wider Gippsland region. (AHC criteria - B.2 and F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Note: The homestead at 'Glen Wallace' was added to the Victorian Heritage Register in May 2002 as VHR 1987.

Description

The homestead at "Glen Wallace" (aka "Notched Log" or "Chock and Log" cottage) is a Victorian Broken Back Hip villa with an encircling verandah, the rear section of which is now built in. The roof is of corrugated iron (thought originally to have been of shingles) and the walls, both externally and internally are constructed of horizontal logs, which are notched, squared and dowelled at the corners and at openings, with the spaces between filled with earth mortar. Multi-pane double hung windows and a simple central door with highlight are placed symmetrically in the front wall. The chimneys are symmetrical in the side planes of the roof and are of corbelled red brick.

The verandah, with its roof pitched off the perimeter walls is of lesser pitch to the main roof (the broken back effect) and has simple stop chamfered hardwood posts with no elaboration.

The plan is very generous, with four large rectangular rooms, each with large fireplaces, opening onto a wide central passage. It is not known if a separate kitchen was once built at the rear, but the layout suggests this possibility. The interior walls are lined with lathe and plaster on battens fixed to the log structure. The ceilings are lined with tongue and groove pine boards, which are now sheeted over.

The house is sited at the top of a hill, distant from the road, surrounded by an overgrown cypress windbreak and a garden with some remnant early plantings including bay trees, a Magnolia Grandiflora and a cedar.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Glen Wallace" (aka "Notched Log" or "Chock and Log" cottage) is not known. However, it is believed to have been constructed c.1880 for Mrs. Flora Rachael Wallace-Dunlop who originally selected Crown Allotment 23 in the Parish of Jeetho West in 1875.

Hartnell (1977) tells the story of how the Wallace-Dunlop family came to Poowong. Land around Poowong was opened for selection in 1874 and the first settlers came to the area via McDonalds Track (the route now partly followed by the Nyora Road). Flora's son John Anthony was reputedly the second settler to arrive in the district and selected Crown Allotment 2 in the Parish of Poowong.

Hartnell (1977) believes that "substantial houses" were erected by Flora Rachael and John Anthony by 1878 and quotes the memoirs of a local resident, Arthur Henry, who describes the houses as:

" .. quite large and built with lathe and plaster, the roofs (of shingle) went to a point from all sides, they had verandahs all round.."

It is known that John Anthony married Miss Fanny Mawby in 1875 and the two moved into the homestead at "Glen Wallace" in 1885. The Wallace-Dunlop family continued to own the property until 1923 when it was sold to the Ireland family.

The first Shire of Buln Buln Rate Books for 1878-79 list John's wife, Fanny, as the owner of both CA 23, which is described as having a Net Annual Value of £36, and CA 24, which is described as

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

having a NAV of £28. The following year, Flora Rachael is listed as owner of these properties, and by 1880-81, the Wallace-Dunlop family are also listed as owners of CA 2 (John Anthony) and CA 21 (Fanny). However, these early records only list allotment information and do not provide any details of any improvements such as dwellings. Gradual increases in NAV between 1878 and 1890 suggest that improvements were carried out, but do not clearly indicate when dwellings were constructed.

The great bushfires of 1898 devastated the Gippsland region and Poowong was no exception. Many of the early settlers in this area lost their original homesteads, and the homestead at "Glen Wallace" was one of the few to escape. A member of the Wallace-Dunlop family later recalled brushing sparks off the roof to prevent it catching fire. It is now believed to be the oldest extant dwelling in the Shire still on its original site. Only the "Wattle & Daub" cottage (originally constructed c.1850 at Tarwin Lower and now situated at Coal Creek Heritage Village - see separate citation) is thought to be of an earlier date.

The extent of this building technique throughout the Shire is difficult to ascertain as most contemporary dwellings have been destroyed by the 1898 bushfire, and later fires in 1906 and 1939. Although early historical records frequently refer to different types of "slab" construction, there are few explicit references to log construction. In any event, there are no other known extant examples identified by the Study in the Shire today.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

The homestead at 'Glen Wallace' is unique within the Shire.

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetteer (HSG 62)
Register of the National Estate.
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Glen Wallace", 920 Nyora Road, Poowong be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place, and also be nominated for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Extent of Designation: In accordance with the buildings and land defined by Heritage Victoria in VHR 1987.

Conservation Recommendations

A Conservation Management Plan is recommended to guide necessary conservation works. The treatment of white ant is considered a priority as the building is suffering from termite attack, which is possibly still active. This has resulted in the hollowing out of many logs causing their partial collapse or at least their loss of structural integrity. The settlement of parts of the walls may in part be due to this, but there may be foundation problems also. Much of the earth mortar infill between the logs has deteriorated, but being protected by the encircling verandah, this is not an immediate problem. The termite problem, however, requires urgent attention and expert assistance should be sought as an initial measure. See also Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Hartnell, R (1977) 'Pack Tracks to Pasture. A History of Poowong District.' pp. 22-27
White, J. (1974) 'Poowong. The First 30 Years'. pp. 13
Shire of Buln Buln Rate Records. 1875-1891

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Poowong World War 1 Soldiers' memorial

PO-NY-WW1

Nyora Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1922

Style

Interwar Monument

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Poowong World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial, constructed in 1922 in Nyora Road, Poowong.

Why is it Significant?

The Poowong World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town and district of Poowong.

Historically, it was the first memorial to be established in the former Korumburra Shire and expresses the significant effect that the First World War had upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the memorial is important as the focus of local remembrance day activities. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The Poowong World War 1 Soldiers' memorial is constructed from Harcourt granite and comprises a pyramidal obelisk on a stepped base. It is enclosed by fence of concrete posts with metal chains. A plaque at the front of the memorial has the following inscription:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Memorial to Fallen Soldiers. Erected by the residents of Poowong riding of the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho, in memory of the men of the district who gave their lives in the cause of Liberty and Empire in the Great War, 1914-18."

The names of fallen soldiers are inscribed on the sides of the memorial above the plaque. It is situated in the median strip of Nyora Road in Poowong township.

History

The World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial at Poowong was unveiled by Brigadier General Elliott on 14 October, 1922.

Following the conclusion of the First World War there was keen debate in the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho about the most fitting way to recognise and commemorate the memory of the soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice during that conflict. At several meetings held during 1918 and 1919, different schemes including an Avenue of Honour, a Memorial Hall, a Hospital and a monument were all discussed.

At one stage during a Council meeting in May, 1919, the Shire received a deputation from the local branch of the Returned Sailors', Soldiers', and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia, which asked that the decision be deferred until a referendum of ratepayers had been held. The Council decided at first to hold the referendum, however, this motion was later defeated on a technicality. Following this, Council finally decided to proceed with the construction of a monument at Korumburra, while Cr. Twaddle of the Poowong Riding ensured that a memorial was also built at Poowong.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

WWI memorials at Korumburra, Meeniyan
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Poowong World War 1 Soldiers Memorial be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The monument and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 3m.

Conservation Recommendations

No specific recommendations. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History for the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.40-41

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Poowong Butter Factory

PO-RA-BU

40-70 Ranceby Road
Poowong 3988

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1901

Style

Late Victorian &
interwar butter
factory

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Poowong Butter Factory, designed by Mr Gordon and constructed by Mr Beck in 1901 with later additions, at 40-70 Ranceby Road, Poowong.

Why is it Significant?

The former Poowong Butter Factory is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it contains recognisable elements of the first brick butter factory in the Shire, with later additions that illustrate the development and importance of the dairying industry to the economy of Poowong and the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is an imposing building complex combining 19th and 20th century elements, which is notable for the use of Moderne styling that illustrates the progressive nature of the industry. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Poowong Butter Factory, at 40-70 Ranceby Road combines three major periods of development. This building was not inspected in sufficient detail to fully interpret its elements, which are much more complex than most of the other butter factories.

The first stage, constructed in 1901, is expressed by the two storey brick, iron roofed, hipped structure, rising above the interwar section at the front. The large gable to its north may also be part of the 1901 building.

The post war phase is evident in the apparently ad hoc additions in corrugated iron which presumably housed the larger processing facilities introduced at the time.

The interwar phase provides the façade, which hides the less substantial structures behind is a long single storey parapet wall in brick, finished in banded and textured render. The entries were emphasised by brick quoins, now painted over, and the façade is punctuated by simple regular openings, which formerly had multi-pane steel window frames. The moderne style is emphasised by the rounded corners to the directional changes of the wall.

History

The Poowong Butter Factory was opened on 16 December, 1901 by Chairman of Directors of the company, George Pratt, who was assisted by his daughter who had the honor of starting the machinery. The architect was Mr Gordon and it was constructed by Mr Beck for 3,500. At the time, it was the first brick butter factory in the Shire and was considered to be one of the most modern of its kind in Victoria.

The Poowong Butter Factory Company Ltd was registered in March, 1892 and was the first company to be established in the Shire. It was followed by Butter & Cheese Factories at Tarwin Lower, Moyarra and Bena, and creameries at Welshpool and Fish Creek, that were established later in the same year.

The first factory, a wooden building, was completed by September, 1892 and it survived the 1898 bushfires, only to burn down in 1901. The second factory erected in 1901 faced intense competition in the early years of its operation, particularly from Korumburra, which was established in the previous year, and struggled in the period up until 1930 when it was closed and re-opened no less than four times.

After closing in 1927, it was eventually sold to Archibald Gray Buchanan on 24 January, 1930. Under Buchanan's management it was to grow and prosper. He sold the factory in 1939, but remained manager for a number of years. It was later purchased by an English firm, Unigate Ltd (which at the time was based in Toora and later became known as Bonlac), and was finally closed in 1986.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Comparative Examples

Leongatha Butter Factory
See also Style

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Poowong Butter Factory at 40-70 Ranceby Road, Poowong be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing 1901 and interwar elements. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. pp.187-190.
Great Southern Advocate. 19 December, 1901

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Fishermens Jetty (aka Tramway Jetty)

PW-JE

Port Welshpool 3965

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Mason & Don (1889)

Significant Dates

1859, 1889, 1931

Style

Timber wharf



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Fisherman's Jetty, originally constructed by Mason & Don in 1889 and altered in 1931, at Port Welshpool.

Why is it Significant?

The Fisherman's Jetty at Port Welshpool is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the oldest extant jetty in the Shire and demonstrates the early development of maritime industries in the Shire, and the importance to the development of Port Welshpool. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is one of two jetties in Port Welshpool that contribute to the historic maritime character of Port Welshpool.

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

A timber jetty with timber railings. Further analysis is required.

History

The Fisherman's Jetty at Port Welshpool was originally constructed by Mr Gilbert in 1859 for £3,000 and was 800' in length. It was severely damaged by fire a few years later and was rebuilt in 1889 by local contractors, Mason & Don in 1889 for £1,634. It is believed that many of the original piles sunk in 1859 were able to be retained as part of the new wharf. Mason & Don operated a sawmill situated at Nine Mine Creek near Hedley, which was one of nine in operation at that time.

A horse drawn tramline was constructed in 1904 between the jetty and the South Eastern Railway at Welshpool for carrying goods and passenger, and remained in use until about 1940. The route of this tramway can still be seen along the east side of Turnbull Street.

The pier was renewed and lengthened in 1931, and it is believed that some of the original 1859 piles at this time were still in good condition and retained.

Thematic Context

Transport and Communications; Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Fishing; Maritime Activities

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Fisherman's Jetty at Port Welshpool be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the Jetty.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain as required. See Heritage Policy.

References

Foster Mirror. 16 July, 1936

Peterson, LM. (1978) 'Time & Tide at Port Welshpool.' p.9

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Long Jetty'
(aka Long Pier, Big Jetty, New Jetty)

PW-LOJE

Port Welshpool 3965

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Public Works
Department

Significant Dates

1936-38

Style

Timber wharf

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 'Long Jetty', designed and constructed in 1936-38 by the Public Works Department, at Port Welshpool.

Why is it Significant?

The 'Long Jetty' at Port Welshpool is of local historic, aesthetic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates one of a number of mostly unsuccessful attempts to develop Welshpool as a major port throughout its history. It is also important for its associations with the beginning of the exploration for oil & gas in Bass Strait. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the jetty, one of two in Port Welshpool, contributes to the historic maritime character of the township. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Technically, it is the longest timber jetty in the Shire and one of the largest in Victoria. (AHC criterion - F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The "Long Pier" at Port Welshpool is a timber jetty, which is notable for its 2000' length. It is 21' wide at its widest point. There is a shed that formerly stood at the end of slipway. It is curved at the end to provide access to the deepwater channel.

History

The "Long Jetty" at Port Welshpool was constructed over two years from 1936 to 1938 at an eventual cost of £25,000. The 16 July 1936 edition of the "Mirror" described the ceremony to mark the occasion of the driving of the first pile, which was chaired by Shire President, Cr. PJ Keane, and attended by (Sir) Herbert Hyland MLA, and Mr McKenzie, Engineer with the Port & Harbours Department. In opening proceedings, Cr. Keane said:

"Today we are celebrating an event which will be a great forward movement in the history of Gippsland. From this day forward I feel that Gippsland will progress as it should have progressed for many years past."

It was officially opened on 14 May 1938 and, although it never resulted in the development boom so optimistically predicted, it remained in regular use by local fishing boats. In the 1960s, it was used by boats exploring for oil and gas in Bass Strait. Following discovery of reserves, the jetty was used to facilitate development until the development of separate wharf facilities at Barry Beach.

The construction of a deep water jetty at Port Welshpool was proposed in 1928 by a Royal Commission, which recommended that Port Welshpool should be developed as a deep sea port so that the "territories of South Gippsland might be adequately served by means of water transport." Little was done until 1935 when local MLA, Herbert Hyland, advocated its construction as a means of providing unemployed relief work. In seeking support for the project he also gained approval from the Country Roads Board for the construction of a connecting road to Port Welshpool, which was constructed in 1936. (Refer separate citation)

Toward the end of 1935 a Public Works Committee was established to investigate the proposal and, after conducting several hearings, found in favour of it. It was determined that the jetty would be constructed on the site recommended by the Royal Commission in 1928, which was approximately 3/4 mile to the east of the existing Fisherman's Jetty. It was to be 2660' long, comprising a 10' wide gangway, which widened to 21' feet at the end. No sheds or rail tracks were included, but the Committee considered they could be added at a later date.

Thematic Context

Transport and Communication; Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Fishing; Maritime Activities

Comparative Examples

The 'Long Jetty' is the largest in the Shire. It compares with the nearby Fisherman's Jetty.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the 'Long Jetty' at Port Welshpool be added to the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as an individual place.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Extent of Designation
The whole of the jetty.

Conservation Recommendations
Conserve and Maintain jetty and context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Foster Mirror. 2 May & 24 October 1935 and 16 July 1936. 17 May 1938
Peterson, LM. (1978) 'Time & Tide at Port Welshpool.' p.14

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

PW-TU-006

6 Turnbull Street
Port Welshpool 3965

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1895

Style

Symmetrical
Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1895, at 6Turnbull Street, Port Welshpool.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 6 Turnbull Street is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest dwellings in Port Welshpool, and is significant as a representative example of an early fisherman's cottage, which demonstrates the influence of the fishing industry on the early development of the township. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is an intact example of a symmetrical Victorian villa, and contributes to the historic character of Turnbull Street. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

The dwelling at 6 Turnbull Street, Port Welshpool is a double fronted Victorian weatherboard residence with a hip iron roof and a separate convex verandah. The front door is flanked by double hung sash timber windows.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that the original part of the dwelling at 6 Turnbull Street, Port Welshpool was constructed as early as c.1895 for John Smith Robertson, fisherman, of Port Welshpool, and may have been altered and extended later. Mr Robertson is one of a number of early residents who came originally from the Shetland Islands. He was a fisherman who worked with James Florio.

The first Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1894-95 describes the property as containing a dwelling with a Net Annual Value of £5 (the owner for this year is listed apparently incorrectly as John S "Robinson"). The description remains the same until 1902-03 when the NAV increases slightly to £6, and then in 1909-10 when it increases to £8.

From 1902-03 until 1918-19 the property is incorrectly described as Crown Allotment 8, and this is finally amended to Crown Allotment 9 in 1919-20. In 1927/28 John S Robertson is still the owner and the NAV has only increased to £10.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Fishing

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 6 Turnbull Street, Port Welshpool be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1894-1928

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Crescent' (Port Welshpool Museum)

PW-TU-CR

Turnbull Street
Port Welshpool 3965

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Jack Avery

Significant Dates

c.1881

Style

Victorian Villa &
Shop

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Crescent', constructed c.1881 by Jack Avery, at Turnbull Street, Port Welshpool.

Why is it Significant?

'Crescent' at Turnbull Street, Port Welshpool is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of the oldest buildings in the Shire and one of the few surviving examples constructed in the period prior to the construction of the South Eastern Railway. It is therefore highly important for its ability to illustrate the early settlement and development of the Shire, particularly the early importance of coastal towns before the advent of the railways. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a unique example in the Shire of a dwelling and store, built in the form of a traditional dwelling on the street frontage. Its original function as a store is revealed by the second entrance and the asymmetrical placement of the windows. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Crescent" at Turnbull Street, Port Welshpool is basically a double fronted hip and valley timber residence with a corrugated iron roof built up to the street frontage, with a recent wide, mitred straight roofed street verandah over the footpath. It is two rooms deep with rear skillion extensions. The front façade has the front panelled door with sidelights placed centrally and single double hung windows on either side, that at the north placed closer to the centre to allow for the second entry to the shop which is a single panelled door close to the north end of the façade. The verandah appears to be of recent construction and has plain square posts and a scalloped ladder frame frieze. The side windows have small bracketed hoods, probably also of recent origin. The building presently has only one corbelled brick chimney.

The grounds surrounding the dwelling contains items in the Museum's collection, most notably the wooden fishing boat, "Janet Isles", which is stored within an open sided shed.

History

It is believed that "Crescent" was constructed c.1881 by Jack Avery as a store for WB Smith, who was a local fisherman. The first Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book in 1894-95 describes the property as containing a "Wine Shop" with a Net Annual Value of £35. In 1896-97 the description changes to dwelling with "formerly shop" noted in brackets, and the NAV has accordingly been reduced to £20.

The description remains the same until the NAV is reduced again to £15 in 1902-03, and the next change comes in 1909-10 when the property is described as containing two dwellings, one with a NAV of £20, and the other with a NAV of £10.

The dwelling remained in the ownership of the Smith family until 1976 when Arnie Smith donated the land, building and its contents to the Shire of South Gippsland. It was re-opened as the Port Welshpool Museum and is now operated by a team of local volunteers.

The major item in the museum collection is the former fishing boat "Janet Isles", which was built in Williamstown in 1914 by White Bros for WB Smith. After being used by the Smith family for sixty years in fishing service, and also for nature study and other excursions to Wilsons Promontory, it became an institution with visitors and fishing parties alike. The "Janet Isles" was a name synonymous with Port Welshpool and is now the show piece of the Port Welshpool museum.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware; Maritime industries

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetteer (HSG 50 & HSG 70),
National Trust of Australia (Victoria),
Register of National Estate

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Crescent" at Turnbull Street, Port Welshpool be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing fabric. Future alteration of the verandah to match photographic evidence, if any, could be considered. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1894-1910

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

RA-KO-865

865 Korumburra-Warragul Road
Ranceby 3951

Significance

Local

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

Unknown

Style

Asymmetrical
Federation villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling, constructed c.1915, at 865 Korumburra-Warragul Road, Ranceby.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 865 Korumburra-Warragul Road, Ranceby, is of local aesthetic significance to the South Gippsland Shire. It is a rare example of a well-designed Federation villa in a rural context, which is notable for its unique design and range of decorative detail.

Description

The house at 865 Korumburra-Warragul Road, Ranceby is a well executed weatherboard Federation hip and gable dwelling. Asymmetrical gables to front and side with a return bullnose verandah supported on turned timber posts with a 'hit and miss' ladder frame valance. The projecting gable ends have pressed metal infills with triangular battened panels. The tall hipped roof has ridge gables and a front facing gablet on the main roof has a similar treatment to the main gables. Other notable elements include:

- Triple casement windows with upper and lower sashes.
- Tall red brick chimneys with terra cotta pots.
- Panelled front door with sidelights.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- Rear hip extension.

History

The exact date of the dwelling at 865 Korumburra-Warragul Road, Ranceby is not known as there are no rate or building records for this property. However, the architectural style suggests a construction date of c.1915.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

Conserve and maintain. See Heritage Guidelines.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Atherstone'

RU-RUAR-730

730 Ruby-Arawata Road
Ruby 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1895

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Atherstone', constructed c.1895, at 730 Ruby-Arawata Road, Ruby.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Atherstone' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the homestead is believed to be one of the oldest in the Shire and is one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of an early simple Victorian villa in a rural context. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at "Atherstone", 730 Ruby-Arawata Road, Ruby is a typical Victorian hip and valley house with a three sided straight roofed verandah. It has now been stripped of its verandah detail and the central front door has been moved to the side. The walls have been overclad with metal false weatherboards and the verandah floor has been replaced with concrete. The projecting gable bay at the south side may be a later addition.

The verandah posts are of interest. They are square stop chamfered timber with indications of a removed timber frieze rail, a rare occurrence in the region.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "Atherstone" is not known, although it is believed that it was erected c.1895 for G & M Hams. A rate list for the Shire of Woorayl in the 12 October 1894 edition of the "Great Southern Star" lists John Tack as the owner of "allot 55 and house, 219a, Parish of Korumburra", which is valued at £45.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration + Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings;
Pastoralism & Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Atherstone", 730 Ruby-Arawata Road, Ruby be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 10m, including all of the land between the homestead and Ruby-Arawata Road.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy

References

Bracken, P & K. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. August 2000

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Two reinforced concrete bridges

RU-RU-BR

Ruby Road & Ruby-Arawata Road
Ruby 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1915

Style

Reinforced concrete
bridges

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The two reinforced concrete bridges, constructed c.1915, over the Coalition Creek at Ruby.

Why is it Significant?

The two reinforced concrete bridges over Coalition Creek at Ruby are of local historic, technical and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, they are significant as representative and intact examples of very early reinforced concrete bridges that are among the oldest in the Shire. They demonstrate the development of roads during the early twentieth century and are important in demonstrating how new technologies were adopted in road construction. (AHC criteria A4, B2 and D2)

Aesthetically, the bridges contribute to the cultural landscape character of the Ruby township and its environs. (AHC criteria E1)

Technically, the bridges are significant as locally rare and intact examples of early reinforced concrete bridge construction. (AHC criterion F1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Two reinforced concrete bridges over the Coalition Creek at Ruby. One to the east of Ruby township and one to the south. The bridges retain the original rendered posts and iron balustrading, and are almost identical to four reinforced concrete bridges on the Bena-Poowong Road (refer to separate citation in this Study)

History

The exact date of the two reinforced concrete bridges at Ruby is not known. However, it is thought that they were constructed c.1915. It is known that almost identical bridges were constructed on the Bena-Poowong Road in 1915 (refer to separate citation in this Study)

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Further Improvements in Roads Over the Years

Comparative Examples

The bridges compare directly with the Bena-Poowong Road bridges.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

Conserve and maintain. See Heritage Guidelines.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Beltrassna'

RU-SO-8294

8294 South Gippsland Highway
Ruby via Leongatha 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1903

Style

Transitional
Victorian/Federation
Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Belltrassna', constructed c.1903, at 8294 South Gippsland Highway, Ruby.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Belltrassna' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it illustrates the second phase of development that occurred following the 1898 bushfires and after the establishment of the first co-operative butter factories throughout the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a superior example of a Transitional Victorian/Federation villa, which is notable for its range of decorative detail such as the cast iron verandah, which is one of only two examples in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Belltrassna" at 8294 South Gippsland Highway, Ruby is an asymmetrical weatherboard Transitional Victorian/Federation villa with projecting gables to the front and side. Its roof is of corrugated iron and the main walls are sheeted in false ashlar boards. Other notable elements include:

- The return bullnose verandah supported on cast iron posts with a deep cast iron frieze, which is one of only two examples known to exist in the Shire.
- The three-part double hung windows to the main rooms, with scalloped frets below the sills. The exposed windows have window hoods with scalloped ends, which are of uncertain age.
- The projecting gable ends, which are bracketed from the walls and are sheeted in battened pressed metal (to the front) and in weatherboards at the side). The front gable appears to be partly covered at the peak.
- The chimneys, which are of corbelled red brick.

It occupies a prominent position on a gentle rise overlooking South Gippsland Highway.

History

The homestead at "Belltrassna" was constructed c.1903 for JJ O'Reilly, who was the original owner of the property. It was later owned by his daughter, Rose, who married Pat Bowler Snr., and is presently owned by their son Patrick and his wife Kathleen.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "Belltrassna", 8294 South Gippsland Highway, Ruby be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 10m, including all of the land between the homestead and the South Gippsland Highway.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. It would be desirable to restore gable ends to original condition. See Heritage Policy.

References

Bowler, P & K. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. July 2000

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Ruby Public Hall

RU-ST-HA

Station Road
Ruby 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1894

Style

Federation Public
Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Ruby Public Hall, constructed in 1894, at Station Road, Ruby.

Why is it Significant?

The Ruby Public Hall is of local historic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of a small number of pre-1900 public halls in the Shire and is believed to be the oldest building in Ruby area. It demonstrates the important phase of development that occurred in the Shire following the opening of the South Eastern railway in 1891. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Socially, it has played an important role in the early development of the Ruby community and contributes to the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The Ruby Public Hall is a timber building with an iron gable roof. It has been reclad and the windows are not original.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The Ruby Public Hall was opened at a ceremony chaired by local resident, Mr McDonald on 24 May 1894. The land was donated by Lewis Cumming and it was erected by local labour at a cost of £52/13/4. As well as providing a much needed meeting place for the Ruby district, the Hall also enabled the community to convince the Education Department to establish a school, a fact that was noted with some indignation by Mr McDonald in his speech:

"The Government at the present juncture ..will not undertake the construction of buildings for state schools in country places, if they can possibly avoid it, so that the already overtaxed ratepayer has to put his hands into his own pockets if he does not want to see his children neglected in their education."

A school was opened in the Hall late in 1894 after a letter dated July 1894 and signed by JG Matthies (who was the local storekeeper and Hon. Secretary of the Hall Committee) was sent to the Education Department, which sought support for the establishment of a State School in ".. the Mechanics Hall, just newly built for the People of Ruby". A subsequent letter went on to say that the Hall had been built at a cost of £100, and described it as having dimensions of 26'x18'x12', and including "4 windows, 2 doors, and an iron chimney".

The Hall was also used by the Wesleyan Church with the first service being held on 24 June 1894.

Ruby was one of the stations set out on the South Eastern railway, which opened in 1891. The Ruby Public Hall is now one of a small number of pre-1900 halls and mechanics institutes in the Shire including Jumbunna (1894), Loch (1891), Jeetho (1892), Tarwin Lower (1892), and Stony Creek (1894).

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institution

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Guidelines.

References

Great Southern Star. 6 April & 18 May 1894

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. p.67

PROV. VA 795/P. Unit 1800. 3208 Ruby Primary School early correspondence

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Pilkington Homesteads

SA-SA-PI

"Lallah Rookh"
Sandy Point Road
Sandy Point 3959

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1908?

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Pilkington Homesteads, constructed c.1908-09, at Sandy Point Road, Sandy Point.

Why is it Significant?

The Pilkington homesteads are of local historic significance to the district of Sandy Point. They are the oldest extant homesteads in the Sandy Point district and are important for demonstrating the early settlement and development of this area by the Pilkington family. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Description

There are three extant dwellings associated with the Pilkington Family in this area as follows:

"Blue Meadows"

"Blue Meadows" is situated off Sandy Point Road, Sandy Point on the north side of the Sandy Point peninsula, overlooking Shallow Inlet. It is a Victorian hip and valley villa which has been considerably extended and altered in an ad hoc fashion, including significant changes to the front elevation and the verandah. It has been abandoned for some time and is derelict in parts. The present owner has built a new house on the hill behind and intends to demolish the old house.

"Doonagatha"

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Doonagatha" is situated off Sandy Point Road, Sandy Point, at the end of a long drive from the road towards the ocean dunes, behind which are a number of new houses in close proximity. It appears to be an Victorian hip and valley villa which now has a single hipped roof, although depending on the time of construction, the roof could be original. The three sided verandah has been built in and there is a rear skillion with added verandah. There are some Federation fret brackets on part of the front verandah and these hint at a pre-WW1 modification, but they could be recent. The house is so much changed that a superficial inspection cannot determine its development.

"Gyndanook"

"Gyndanook" is situated off Sandy Point Road, Sandy Point, is a basic Victorian weatherboard cottage with a hipped corrugated iron roof over the two front rooms and a skillion rear extension (which is the present approach to the dwelling). Its front elevation has two double hung windows and an off centre front door, presumably entering one of the front rooms. A verandah, which is unlikely to be original, and which is partly built in encircles this structure. The house has one double chimney, which serves the rear kitchen and the main front room.

History

It is believed that the homestead at "Lallah Rookh", originally known as "Doonagatha" was constructed c.1905-06 for Dan Pilkington. The timber for the dwelling was milled at Sealer's Cove on Wilson's Promontory, transported to the jetty at Walkerville by ship on the 'SS Despatch', then brought to Sandy Point by Bullock Wagon.

The involvement of the Pilkington family in the Sandy Point area appears to begin in 1897-98 when a pencil addendum that "PR Pilkington owns 200 acres" appears in the Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for that year under the entry for James Atkinson, who is listed as the owner of a house and 509 acres in the Parish of Waratah North.

PR Pilkington is listed as the owner of 200 acres in subsequent books until 1900-01 when SE & FW Pilkington are noted as the owners of "200 freehold and 600 leasehold" in the Parish of Waratah North with a NAV of £60. The following year, FW is listed as the owner of 320 acres, Waratah North (The Crown Allotment No. of 20A is pencilled in) with a NAV of £25, while the entry for SE describes his property as comprising 200 freehold (noted as allotment "A 1") with 640 selected (noted as Part of CA 22).

The descriptions then remain the same until 1904-05 when there are three separate entries: SE & FH Pilkington are listed as owners of Allotment A.1 Waratah North, which is described as comprising a house and 200 acres with a NAV of £50; FW is the owner of 320 acres being CA 22B with a NAV of £8; and SE is the owner of CA 21A and 21C comprising 640 acres with a NAV of £16. The descriptions for all three properties then remain essentially the same until 1919-20. In 1909-10, Charles O Pilkington is added as the owner of CA 21, comprising 277 acres with a NAV of £15.

The Sandy Point Cattle Run was first occupied by David Frayer in 1862.

In 1909, Fred Pilkington built a homestead 'Gyndanook'. Today the lounge room of the house is the original part built.

From 1898 until 1949 Sandy Point remained largely the province of the Pilkington family. Subdivision of 160 acres of Crown Land and subsequent sale of housing blocks has made Sandy Point the largest holiday area in the district.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland + Industry and Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement & Pastoralism Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. It would be desirable for these dwellings to be retained and restored as evidence of the early settlement of this area and for their associations with the Pilkington family. However, the integrity of the places is reduced by the significant alterations that have been made and their poor condition, and it is recognised that their retention may not be feasible. See Heritage Policy

References

Pilkington, V. (n.d.) 'South of Dividing Creek. A History of Sandy Point.'
Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1897-1920

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Stony Creek Village

SC-HO1

Main Street
Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1940

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Stony Creek Village heritage precinct, comprising all the properties at Lots 6-9 Main Street and Lot 6 Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The Stony Creek Village heritage precinct is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is important for its ability to demonstrate the early significance of Stony Creek as a local commercial and community centre and the influence of the Butter Factory upon development in the township. (AHC criteria A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is notable for its substantially intact late Victorian and Federation streetscapes. (AHC criterion E.1)

Socially, it demonstrates how small almost self-contained rural townships were formed as a response to limitations imposed by early transport networks. (AHC criterion C.2)

On this basis, the following properties and other elements contribute to the significance of the precinct:

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

- 23, 25, 29 and 31 Main Street
- 2 Dollar Road

Description

The Stony Creek Village heritage precinct includes the following properties:

- 23-31 Main Street
- 2 Stony Creek-Dollar Road

Stony Creek is a small village that is comprised of two streets arranged in a 'T' configuration. The Main Street faces the former Station ground (now vacant) and includes the historic commercial area on the north east side of the intersection with the Stony Creek-Dollar Road, which comprises the Federation style former Bank of Australia and the interwar General Store.

On the opposite side is the tennis court constructed in the postwar period, which adjoins a late Victorian house, which is adjacent to the Federation Public Hall. Adjoining the rear of these sites and facing the Stony Creek-Dollar Road is a late Victorian residence.

History

Originally known as Dumbalk, the township of Stony Creek was surveyed in 1890 around one of the stations set out on the South Eastern Railway. There were two key development phases; the first was immediately after the opening of the Railway in 1891, and the second was associated with the operation of the Butter and Cheese Factory between 1901 and 1930.

The first phase of development is illustrated by the Mechanics Institute Hall, which was erected in 1894. The first general store was erected at about the same time, but was destroyed by fire in 1927 and replaced on the same site by the present building.

The second phase of development is represented by the former Factory Manager's residence, which was constructed in 1904 on Lot 6 in Stony Creek-Dollar Road. The dwelling adjacent to the Hall was constructed in 1904 for Arnold Helms, secretary of the Hall committee who was also employed as the valuer for the Shire of South Gippsland. A school was opened in 1913 after operating in the Hall for a number of years.

The Butter Factory was also a key factor in the decision of the Bank of Australasia to build a branch in the Main Street in 1911. The Hall was extended in the same year, and a farmer's club constructed adjacent to it in 1912 (the Club was later destroyed by fire).

Stony Creek continued to be an important service centre for the surrounding district until the interwar period, however, the development of the town effectively came to a standstill with the destruction of the Butter Factory by fire in 1930.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Transport & Communications, Commercial Development, Government & Community Institutions

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Stony Creek Village heritage precinct
compares with Loch and Toora heritage
precincts. Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Stony Creek Village heritage precinct be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description.

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy.

References

Back To Stony Creek Committee. (1985) "Stony Creek: A History".
Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1900-1910

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bank of Australasia (former)

SC-MA-023

23 Main Street
Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

A & K Henderson

Contractor

FW Morris

Significant Dates

1911

Style

Federation
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bank of Australasia, designed by A & K Henderson and constructed by FW Morris in 1911 at Main Street, Stony Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The former Bank of Australasia at Main Street, Stony Creek is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, as the oldest extant commercial building in Stony Creek it demonstrates the early development and importance of the township, and reflects the influence of the Butter Factory at that time. It is also important in demonstrating the development of banking in the Shire and is one of only two extant former Bank of Australasia buildings, along with Fish Creek that was established in 1910. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally notable example of a timber Federation style bank by prominent Melbourne architects, A & K Henderson, which can be compared with the bank designed by this firm at Fish Creek. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Bank of Australasia at Main Street, Stony Creek is a single storey weatherboard clad building with a half hip corrugated iron transverse roof at the street frontage, with a residence contained in a wide gable projecting to the rear. The residence has a verandah contiguous with the roof to the south side. The roof has boxed eaves and the gablets are vertically battened. Its ridge has scroll finials and galvanised iron cresting.

The front elevation has grooved ship-lapped boards to door height with a wide rough cast frieze above. It has a central door, sheltered by a projecting bracketed gablet with a battened roughcast end. Between the brackets is a sign panel. The symmetrical side windows are double hung to door height, with a multi-pane hopper in the frieze above. Other notable elements include:

- The chimneys of red brick with extended ledge moulds.
- The fret brackets to the residential verandah.
- The tall double glazed front doors.
- The vertical weatherboard stop between the residence and the bank, suggesting the later addition of the residence.

History

The opening of the Stony Creek branch of the Bank of Australasia was celebrated with a banquet in the Stony Creek Hall on 11 August, 1911. The bank and residence, which was designed by Melbourne architects A & K Henderson, was completed earlier that month by FW Morris for £1,300, and followed the establishment of an agency of the bank in the Stony Creek store one year earlier on 20 July, 1910.

The bank operated as a full time branch until May 31, 1925 when it became a part time agency under the control of the branch at Leongatha. It continued to operate in this capacity until it was sold for £800 in March, 1947. Following this, the premises was used for many years as a shop and is now a private residence.

The opening of the bank came about as a result of the actions of the Stony Creek Progress Association. In 1909 the Association circulated a petition to farmers and residents asking them to pledge themselves to open an account with the Bank of Australasia if premises were built at Stony Creek. About seventy signatures were obtained and it was decided to send a deputation of three people to meet with the Superintendent of the Bank. This led to a visit to the district by the Bank Inspector, Mr Chettle, which resulted in the decision to establish the Bank the following year. It is believed that a key reason for the Bank deciding to establish a branch in this town rather than nearby Meenyan was the presence of the Stony Creek Butter Factory in the town.

The Bank of Australasia opened a number of other branches in other towns in the Shire at around the same time. Of these, the former branch at Fish Creek is the only other known surviving example (see separate citation).

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Banking Profession and Bank Buildings

Comparative Examples

Former Bank of Australasia, Fish Creek

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

See also Style

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Bank of Australasia at Main Street, Stony Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Stony Creek Village heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 11 August 1911

Stony Creek Back-To Committee. (1985) 'A History of Stony Creek'

Gilliate, BD. SGSC Heritage Study Stage 2 Questionnaire. August 2000.

Murphy, J. 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'. 1988 p.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Stony Creek General Store

SC-MA-025

25 Main Street
Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1927

Style

Interwar Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Stony Creek General Store and Post Office, constructed in 1927 at Main Street, Stony Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The Stony Creek General Store and Post Office is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the township and district of Stony Creek.

Historically and socially, it has been an important community meeting place and continues the historic use of this site as a store since the first settlement of Stony Creek. (AHC criteria A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Aesthetically, although basic in design it nonetheless its verandah and corner siting ensures that it makes an important contribution to the historic streetscape character of Stony Creek. (AHC criterion E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Stony Creek Store is situated at the corner of Main Street and Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek. It is a simple weatherboard corner store, which faces Main Street only with a transverse corrugated iron gable roof and a contiguous straight roofed street verandah. It has its original large fixed front windows (one with an early Bushell's Tea sign) and a recessed entry. The residence is in a second gabled section behind the store, which has been extended with various skillion structures. The verandah has a recent deep vertical board valance. The interior has been altered at various times over the years.

History

The Stony Creek General Store and Post Office was built in 1927 for JJ Ryan and replaced the first Stony Creek Store that was destroyed by fire in January of that year. The original store on this site had been built in 1892 by W Crutchfield.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, clothing etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Stony Creek General Store and Post Office at Main Street, Stony Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Stony Creek Village heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy

References

Great Southern Star. 14 January 1927

Back to Stony Creek Committee. (1985) 'Stony Creek: A History'. p.69

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Stony Creek Mechanics' Institute & Free Library

SC-MA-HA

31 Main Street
Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

R Owens (1894)

Contractor

W Benn (1894)
FW Morris (1911)

Significant Dates

1894, 1911

Style

Late Victorian Public
Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Stony Creek Mechanics Institute Hall, designed by R Owens and constructed by W Benn in 1894 and extended by FW Morris in 1911, at Main Street, Stony Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The Stony Creek Mechanics Institute Hall is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the oldest building in Stony Creek, and is one of a small number of pre-1900 Mechanics Institutes remaining in the Shire. It demonstrates the earliest period of development of Stony Creek following the surveying of the town in 1892 and the opening of the South Eastern Railway, and the importance of Mechanics Institutes in the development of small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it retains the characteristic form that is typical of Federation halls and still retains much of its original interior decoration. It is an imposing building that makes an important contribution to the historic character of Stony Creek. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it has played a significant role in the development of the Stony Creek community and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Stony Creek Mechanics Institute built in 1894 and added to in 1911, is a gabled hall with a corrugated iron roof and half hipped extensions projecting to both sides just short of the front of the main gable. The side additions and the extended main gable form the 1911 addition and have been modernised more recently with hardiplank cladding and aluminium windows. The main entry is recessed into the projecting gable and the gable ends have been sheeted with vertical boards. It can be assumed that considerable detail has been lost with these works and with it, much of the external historic character of the building.

The interior retains its original lining and detail around the stage proscenium.

History

The Stony Creek Mechanics' Institute Hall was opened with a grand concert and ball held on 16 November 1894. Designed by local architect, R Owens, it was erected by W Benn for £100 after the site was gazetted for this purpose by the Lands Department on 29 September, 1893. The first trustees were N Dike, A Parkins, CT Ogilvy, D Henderson, W Crutchfield, and H Crutchfield, with AC Helms as secretary. The tender notice for construction of the Hall appeared in the "Great Southern Star" on 24 June 1894, when the Stony Creek correspondent of the newspaper reported that:

"The plans for the proposed Mechanics Institute have put in an appearance at last, and should the building be carried out in accordance with them it will certainly be an ornament to the township and reflect credit on Mr Owens, the architect."

The correspondent also noted that "As no properly constituted Mechanics' Institute is without a library, its has been suggested that a collection of books, papers, periodicals, etc. be taken up ..".

The Hall was enlarged in 1911 with the addition of the two ante rooms at the front, and a small kitchen at the rear. The stage was also extended and a new floor laid down. This work was carried out by FW Morris (who had built the Bank of Australasia in Stony Creek earlier that year) for £200. In 1914, a supper room was added at the rear, and the existing kitchen was extended.

The Hall was the social centre of the district and Stony Creek was renowned for the excellence of its dances, particularly in the pre-WW1 and interwar period. It was also used as the first Stony Creek School from 1910-13.

Mr R Owens was a local architect who also designed the Public Hall at Mount Eccles in 1905. He was also responsible for a number of commercial and residential buildings in Leongatha and the surrounding districts.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

The Stony Creek Mechanics Institute Hall is the most intact of the pre-1900 Halls in the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Stony Creek Mechanics Institute Hall at Main Street, Stony Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior alteration controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Stony Creek Back-To Committee. (1985) 'A History of Stony Creek'
Great Southern Star. 24 June and 9 November 1894 & 29 September 1911

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Butter Factory Manager's Residence (former)

SC-STDO-002

2 Stony Creek-Dollar Road
Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1904

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Butter Factory Manager's residence, constructed in 1904, at 6 Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The former Butter Factory Manager's residence at 6 Stony Creek-Dollar Road is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township of Stony Creek.

Historically, it is one of the oldest dwellings in the town and is important for demonstrating the influence of the Stony Creek Butter Factory upon the development of the township. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a representative example of a Victorian dwelling that makes an important contribution to the historic streetscape character of Stony Creek. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Stony Creek Butter Factory Manager's Residence at 6 Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek is a Victorian hip and valley weatherboard villa with a corrugated iron roof and a straight front verandah. It has a central door without sidelights and single double hung windows in the front elevation and a single corbelled brick chimney. The verandah, now partly built in with a trellis, has square timber posts with some Federation cast iron brackets which may not be original.

History

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books show that the dwelling at 6 Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek was erected in 1904 for Wood & Co. as the Manager's residence for the Stony Creek Butter Factory. The first Manager to occupy the premises was G White, who was later replaced by IF White.

The former Manager's residence is the only extant building associated with the Stony Creek Butter Factory, and is one of two dwellings that were erected for the factory in the township. A second, the residence for the Factory engineer, was demolished some time ago.

A Creamery was established in Stony Creek possibly as early as 1896 by Wood & Co. and it is believed that the building and plant, and possibly also the two houses for the manager and engineer, were brought to the township from Yarra Glen. The Creamery was developed into a Butter and Cheese Factory and was purchased by a cooperative of local farmers in 1904, when it was renamed the Stony Creek Butter Factory Cooperative.

The Factory successfully operated before being destroyed by fire in 1930. It was not rebuilt, although a cream depot was established for collection from local suppliers, before the product was transported to the Butter Factory at Leongatha.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Butter Factory Manager's residence at 6 Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Stony Creek Village heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1900-1915

Back to Stony Creek Committee. (1985) 'Stony Creek: A History'. pp.61-62

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Woodlands'

SC-STDO-280

280 Stony Creek-Dollar Road
Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

FW Morris (1924)?

Significant Dates

c.1902, 1924

Style

Interwar bungalow

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead constructed in 1924, and the old cottage, constructed c.1902, at 'Woodlands', 280 Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead and old cottage at 'Woodlands' are of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the 1902 cottage is now believed to be one of the oldest surviving dwellings in the Stony Creek district. The cottage and the later homestead are a locally rare example of two pre-World War 2 dwellings on the same site, which are important for their ability to illustrate the early development of rural properties from initial selection to the interwar period. They are also important for their association with the locally important Helms family. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the 1924 homestead is a locally notable example of a Federation/Interwar transitional bungalow with typical detail. It is notable for the unusual application to the verandah of a false balcony. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

"Woodlands" at 280 Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek, built in 1924, is a single storey weatherboard single hip roofed bungalow of rectangular plan with an encircling contiguous verandah at the same pitch as the main roof. The short ridge is capped with metal scroll finials and cresting. A wide central gable projecting from the main roof to half the width of the verandah, is fronted by a short skillion roof cut into the main roof and slightly projecting, with an open timber balustrade at its leading edge. The general perimeter of the verandah has paired routed posts supporting segmentally arched valance boards with circular perforations. The balustrade has an open ladder frame between the posts projecting above the skillion roof, the centre two of which are higher.

Other notable elements include:

- The plain chimneys which have been relocated.
- The double multi-pane front doors with diamond leadlight matched by a window which is understood to have also been doors.
- The wide casement windows with hoppers above in symmetrical boxed bays.
- The geometric panelling of the gable end.

Minor alterations have been made to the external appearance of the 1924 homestead, which included the replacement of french doors to the verandah with windows, and the replacement and relocation of original chimneys. Wooden fretwork detail to the verandah was removed in the 1950s and was reconstructed in 1999 using original photographs.

Situated behind the main homestead is the original dwelling, constructed in 1902, which is a two-roomed weatherboard cottage with a gable iron roof with a later skillion garage added at the rear. It is the remnant of a larger house, which included four main rooms under two gables with a skillion at the rear that was originally situated on the site of the third house on the property, an asymmetrical postwar residence adjacent to milking and machinery sheds lower down the hill on the property.

The complex of farm buildings includes an old hayshed constructed of corrugated iron.

History

The old cottage at "Woodlands" is believed to have been built c.1902-03 for Phillip & Bertram Walsh and was probably altered and extended by later owners, including the Helms family who purchased the property in 1915. It was originally located at the base of the hill closer to the milking shed and had four main rooms contained within a double gable roofline. Two rooms of this dwelling were moved to its present site by bullock dray, while materials from the balance were used to create an attached garage.

The first description of the property in the Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book that includes a house appears in 1902-03 when the Net Annual Value is £28. In 1908-09, the NAV increases to £35 when the owner is AC Turner, and remains at this level until the property is sold by Thomas Charlton to FW (William) Helms on 27 March 1915.

The main homestead at "Woodlands" was built in 1924 for William & Elsie Helms. Other early buildings on the property include the original hayshed, which is attached to the milking shed, and was constructed c.1920.

William Helms and his son Fred were active in the development of Stony Creek. William was

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

involved in the Stony Creek Progress Association, who were instrumental in the establishment of the Butter Factory, Farmers Club, Bank of Australasia and State School in the town. He was Chairman of the Butter Factory, the Secretary of the Stony Creek Racing Club and Recreation Reserve, and was director of the Gippsland Bacon Company at Dandenong.

Fred Helms was secretary of the Stony Creek Racing Club and Recreation Reserve during the 1920s and was president of the Hall committee in the 1930s. He was instrumental in the establishment of the new Stony Creek Cricket Ground in 1975 and this facility is now named Fred Helms Park in his honour.

It is believed that one of the paddocks on CA64 adjacent to the creek was used in 1913 for early matches of the Stony Creek Football Club.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories; Notable Private Houses & Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead and old cottage at "Woodlands", 280 Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and old cottage and associated land to a minimum extent of 10m surrounding each building, including the whole of the cultivated garden area.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing fabric. It would be desirable to restore original French windows and finish later chimneys to match original. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1900-1920

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Stony Creek State School No. 3665 & Teacher's residence

SC-STDO-PS

Stony Creek-Dollar Road
Stony Creek 3957

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1913, 1950

Style

Federation School &
Postwar residence

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Stony Creek State School No. 3665 at Stony Creek-Dollar Road, Stony Creek.

Why is it Significant?

The former Stony Creek State School No. 3665 is of local historic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as a representative example of an early one-room school buildings. It illustrates the improvements that were made to educational facilities as communities developed, particularly after the opening of butter factories in small towns. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Socially, it played an important role in the development of the Stony Creek community and contributes to the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion G1)

Description

The former Stony Creek State School No. 3665 is a typical single room weatherboard school with an offset gable entry porch to the north and a bank of double hung and hopper windows to the south. The porch has a north entry and a side entry in an extended section of its roof plane. The gable ends of the building have louvred vents. Vertical battened end frames such as those at the

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

matching Dollar State School may have been removed. There is an original shelter shed in the north east corner, and storage shed.

The School is set in grounds that include a number of mature exotic and native trees planted by students over the years. A formal garden with a Canary Island Palm at its centre is situated adjacent to the frontage.

History

Stony Creek State School No. 3665 was opened in January, 1913. The teachers residence on the adjoining site was added in 1950.

The establishment of the School in the town followed a request in 1906 by Mr JT White who wrote to the Secretary of Education advising that there were between 15-20 students that would attend if a school was opened at Stony Creek. At the time, students walked along the railway line to Meeniyan. Following this, Stony Creek School No. 3665 officially commenced on 5 September, 1910 in the Stony Creek Mechanics Institute Hall.

In June 1911, residents led by W Helms petitioned the Minister for Education to have a site reserved and a permanent building erected. Subsequently, the District Inspector JH Bretheras recommended that a building to accommodate 30-50 pupils be erected as a matter of urgency. The Minister then authorised the construction of a school costing £385 in 1911.

Thematic Context

Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Dollar School is identical
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Stony Creek State School No. 3665 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the 1910 school building only and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m including all the land between the building and the frontage and extended to include the c.1950s formal garden.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Back to Stony Creek Committee. 'Stony Creek: A History'. 1985. pp.96-103

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'The Firs'

ST-KOWA-1405

1405 Korumburra-Warragul Road
Strzelecki 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1880-1900

Style

Late Victorian Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'The Firs', believed to have been constructed in stages between 1885 and 1900, at 1405 Korumburra-Warragul Road, Strzelecki.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'The Firs' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the homestead is believed to be one of the oldest in the Shire and is one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a representative and substantially intact example of a late Victorian residence. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at "The Firs", 1405 Korumburra-Warragul Road, Strzelecki is a double fronted timber house with a low pitched hipped roof and a contiguous broken backed verandah. The return verandah is supported on turned posts with square tops, designed to have cast iron capitals fitted. However, none exist and the posts appear to be new.

The façade has a central door frame with sidelights and tall paired windows on either side. The window sashes are modern. There is a stylistic conflict between the façade and the roof and there is every likelihood that the roof has been reconstructed in a different form than the expected hip and central valley type. Other aspects of the building also signal change, including the verandah construction, the posts and the windows.

Note: This building needs closer inspection than time permitted in the initial survey.

History

The exact date of the homestead at "The Firs" is not known, though it is presumed that it was constructed for EW Collis, who obtained a Licence on Crown Allotment 45 in the Parish of Jeetho West on 26 November 1892. The present owners, whose grandparents purchased it from the original owners in 1933, believe that it was constructed in stages between 1885 and 1900, with earlier buildings incorporated and extended as part of later structures.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration + Pioneering of Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the homestead at "The Firs", 1405 Korumburra-Warragul Road, Strzelecki be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The homestead and old cottage and associated land to a minimum extent of 10m surrounding each building, including the whole of the cultivated garden area.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Strzelecki Uniting Church

ST-KOWA-1469

1469 Korumburra-Warragul Road
Strzelecki 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Johnson Bros.

Significant Dates

1956

Style

Mid-Twentieth
Century Gothic
Church.

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Strzelecki Uniting Church, constructed by Johnson Bros. in 1956, at 1469 Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road, Strzelecki.

Why is it Significant?

The Strzelecki Uniting Church is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the district of Strzelecki.

Historically, it is important as a community meeting place that contributed to the development of the Strzelecki community. It is also important as one of the first officially sanctioned Uniting Churches to be established in Victoria. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of a small post war gothic church that, together with the Public Hall and the Avenue of Honour in between, is important in strongly defining and identifying the Strzelecki township and surrounding district. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Strzelecki Uniting Church is a pink brick structure with a terra cotta tiled gable roof with a buttressed nave and a projecting front porch with an almost flat roof behind a slightly raking parapet and side entry doors. In the entry gable end is a circular window with radiating glazing bars. The windows have flat triangular arches and the heads, sills and cornices are trimmed with slightly darker bricks.

The front of the site is closed with a matching brick fence with a galvanised pipe rail and a wrought iron gate. An invalid access ramp has been added across the front porch. The church is set in well kept gardens.

History

The Strzelecki Uniting Church was opened on 6 October 1956 and is believed to be the first joint denominational church to receive official sanction from the governing bodies of both the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.

Prior to the construction of the new Church, separate services for each congregation were held in the Strzelecki Public Hall. In 1945, both decided to work together on raising funds to build a new combined church on land donated by Mr George Box. In 1956, the tender to build the Church at a cost of £6,000 was let to Wonthaggi builders, Johnson Bros.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Strzelecki Uniting Church at 1469 Korumburra-Warragul Road, Strzelecki be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Strzelecki heritage precinct comprising the Honour Avenue and Public Hall.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p.112

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Strzelecki Avenue of Honour

ST-KOWA-AV

Korumburra-Warragul Road
Strzelecki 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1919

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Strzelecki Avenue of Honour, planted on 4 July 1919, at Korumburra-Warragul Road, Strzelecki.

Why is it Significant?

The Strzelecki Avenue of Honour is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the district of Strzelecki.

Historically, the Avenue is important as as the World War 1 memorial for Strzelecki and district. One of a series of memorial avenues that were established throughout the Shire, presumably in response to the initiative of the Victorian State Recruiting Committee, it expresses the impact that World War 1 had upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the now mature Avenue is important part of the identity of the Strzelecki district. It defines the centre of the Strzelecki district by providing a strong visual focus that links its two important public buildings, the Uniting Church and the Public Hall, situated at either end. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, the Avenue is one of the most intact in the Shire and forms a continuous canopy across the road to create a dramatic tunnel-like effect. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Strzelecki Avenue of Honour comprises two rows of mature Cupressus Macrocarpa, one on each side of the Korumburra-Warragul Road between the Uniting Church and the Strzelecki Public Hall. The trees have grown to such a size that they now form a continuous canopy across the road, and appear to be in good condition. There is an identification sign at either end.

History

The Strzelecki Avenue of Honour was planted on Arbor Day, 4 July 1919. The Great Southern Advocate reported at the time that the "... trees were planted for the soldiers who will never return, in the same order in which they fell".

Three Honour Avenues were established throughout the former Shire of Korumburra in 1919 at Kardella, Kongwak and Strzelecki. They followed the establishment of the first Honour Avenue in South Gippsland at Welshpool, which was commenced in 1917, and the largest at Leongatha, commenced in 1918. (see separate citations)

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'... The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

Honour Avenues at Kardella, Kongwak, Koorooman, Leongatha, Meeniyah, Toora, Welshpool and Wooreen.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Strzelecki Honour Avenue be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Strzelecki Heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the Avenue.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Council prepare a management plan for the Avenue. (See Recommendation j in Section 4.2 of Volume 2)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Great Southern Advocate. 19 June & 10 July 1919

Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Strzelecki Public Hall

ST-KOWA-HA

1476 Korumburra-Warragul Road
Strzelecki via Korumburra 3951

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Hopkins & Jarvis

Significant Dates

1906

Style

Federation Public
Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Strzelecki Public Hall, constructed by Hopkins & Jarvis in 1906 at Korumburra-Warragul Road, Strzelecki.

Why is it Significant?

The Strzelecki Public Hall is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the district of Strzelecki.

Historically, it is the oldest public building in Strzelecki and demonstrates the early development of the area, and the importance of halls to rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of a small Federation public hall. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, it has played an important role in the development of the Strzelecki Community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Strzelecki Public Hall, built in 1906 and added to c.1915, is a small gabled weatherboard hall set parallel to the road, with a lower gabled addition containing a supper room across its rear, forming a "T" in plan. This can be seen in a 1919 photograph. The roofs of the two structures are not connected. There is a small gabled entry porch with side doors (apparently replacing an end door with a triangular head which is now closed). The original windows have now been replaced with aluminium frames and the Health Department vents at the ridge have been removed with recent re-roofing.

Internally it is lined, walls and ceiling, with original unfinished tongue and groove lining boards and the stage has a simple octagonal head proscenium. The light fittings are of early origin.

History

The Strzelecki Public Hall was constructed by contractors Hopkins and Jarvis in 1906 and completed on 3 May of that year. It is situated on land that originally formed part of Crown Allotment 10 in the Parish of Korumburra, which was first selected by F.W. Raven in 1878. It has remained in public use ever since.

The lack of a suitable hall or public meeting place other than the School in the Strzelecki district had been the subject of discussion for many years until one of the key issues, the site for the hall, was resolved when Mr Raven transferred part of his selection (approximately half an acre) to three local residents, Donald McRae, James Seabrook and John Ross. These men became the first trustees of the Hall.

Following the transfer of land, funds were sought and raised by local residents, plans were prepared and, finally, tenders were invited for the construction of the Hall on 7 September 1905. A total of £187 was raised that, with a government grant, enabled the trustees to proceed.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Strzelecki Public Hall be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place with interior alteration controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the land as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

White, J. (1988) 'The History of the Shire of Korumburra'. p. 301 (*photographs)
Great Southern Advocate. 7 August 1905 (Tender Notice)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Tarwin Park' (former 'Halewood')

TA-AR-025

25 Arbuthnots Road
Tarwin Lower 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1880?, 1905

Style

Late Victorian
Cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former workers cottages and the site of the Archibald Black homestead at 'Tarwin Park' (formerly 'Halewood'), 25 Arbuthnots Road, Tarwin Lower.

Why is it Significant?

The former workers cottages and site of the Archibald Black homestead at 'Tarwin Park' (formerly 'Halewood') are of local historic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the former workers cottages are important as some of the few surviving buildings associated with the locally important Black family who were the first settlers in this area and among the first in South Gippsland. They are important for their ability to assist in understanding and interpreting the size and extent of Black family land holdings and the important role that they played in the development, not only of Tarwin Lower, but of the wider South Gippsland district. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Technically, the workers cottages are of interest as rare examples of early prefabricated dwelling construction. (AHC criterion - F.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The surviving fabric at "Tarwin Park" (formerly "Halewood") includes the former workers cottages, as well as the site of the Archibald Black homestead.

The former workers cottages are basically three (or perhaps two) small timber cottages placed end to end under a common east-west gable roof - it is believed that they were joined with the aid of large 'bolts' contained in the roofspace. They are now converted into a single dwelling with the (assumed) addition of skillion elements to the north side, but the evidence of their former use remains in the boarded up doors opening onto the added verandah, the weatherboard stop in the south wall and the internal weatherboard lining of the present entry hall. Only the windows on the south side appear to be original. The present brick chimneys are not original.

The site of the former Archibald Black homestead is indicated by:

- The two Canary Island palms on the escarpment above Andersons Inlet which mark the location of the former homestead and its garden.
- The line of the former carriageway which is evident to the northwest of the present machinery shed which is on the site of the former tennis courts.

A new house was recently built on the site of the homestead.

History

The property now known as "Tarwin Park" and formerly "Halewood" was established by Archibald Black in the late nineteenth century. Archibald was the son of George Black who first came to the Tarwin Lower area c.1850 when he purchased the cattle run known as "Tarwin Meadows" in 1851 or 1852 from Edward Hobson. This was located on the coastal flats to the south-west of the present township of Tarwin Lower.

By 1869, George had acquired adjoining runs at Tarwin West, Shallow Inlet, Toluncon, East Tarwin and Cape Liptrap, thereby establishing a property of over 75,000 acres. Such was the size of his holding that a small town developed to house his workers, which included small cottages as well as a store, post office and school. The property also had its own butter factory which was connected to a separate dairy by a horse drawn wooden tramway.

Archibald Black moved to "Tarwin Park" after he married and established a large homestead with an extensive garden including a pond. The homestead was connected to the road by a cypress-lined carriage driveway and, by all accounts, the Blacks with their many servants and staff lived a lifestyle more accustomed to the wealthy pastoralists of the Western District than was common in Gippsland.

To house their many staff, Archibald also brought with him some of the cottages from his father's property. It is believed that the first cottages were re-located to "Tarwin Park" by 1905. Their exact date and original provenance is unknown; some accounts say that they are examples of pre-fabricated buildings that were imported into Victoria to ease the housing shortage during the late nineteenth century. Others tell the story of how many of the houses (including the main homesteads) on the Black properties were constructed from material salvaged from shipwrecks on the nearby coastline that was notoriously treacherous until the erection of lightstations around the turn of the century.

The main homestead and gardens were destroyed by bushfires in 1942. During the fire, it is believed that personal effects from the house such as china and silverware were placed in the

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

pond for safekeeping and later retrieved. The cottages survived.

Thematic Context

Industry and Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) - File only

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at "Tarwin Park", 25 Arbutnots Road, Tarwin Lower be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The dwelling and associated land to a minimum extent of 10m surrounding this building, including the whole of the cultivated garden area.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to undertake further internal investigation of the former workers cottage to determine how they were assembled. See Heritage Policy

References

Charles, R & Loney, J. (1989) 'Not Enough Grass to Feed a Single Bullock'. p.84
Robertson, R. SGSC Heritage Study Questionnaire.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Middle Tarwin Public Hall

TAM-TA-HA

Tarwin Lower Road
Middle Tarwin 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Bill Buchan & Vic Isler

Significant Dates

1933

Style

Interwar Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Middle Tarwin Hall, constructed by Buchan & Isler in 1933, at Tarwin Lower Road, Middle Tarwin.

Why is it Significant?

The Middle Tarwin Hall is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the district of Middle Tarwin.

Historically, it demonstrates the development of the Middle Tarwin area in the interwar years. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, it has played an important role in the development of the Middle Tarwin Community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, it is substantially intact and one of the most architecturally resolved of the small rural halls constructed during the interwar period that were not designed by an architect. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Middle Tarwin Public Hall is a gabled corrugated iron roofed hall, with the tip of the main gable projecting over the ridge of a transverse gable at the front. The transverse gable is offset to the north with a skillion element behind it. The walls of the hall are lined with battened cement sheet panels with a weatherboard dado to sill height. The front is asymmetrical with a recessed entry flanked by paired double hung windows.

History

The Middle Tarwin Public Hall was opened on 4 May, 1933. The Tender Notice appeared in the Great Southern Star on 22 November, 1933 and the successful contractors were Bill Buchan and Vic Isler, who built it for £850 on land which had been donated by Mr Bollom. Money for the construction of the Hall was raised by dances and functions held at the local State School and also by £5 debentures.

Prior to the construction of the Hall, the local School had been used as a community meeting place. The new Hall then became the venue for regular dances and other social events, as well as being used by the local Presbyterian and Anglican congregations for services on alternate Sundays. Although Church services have ceased, and general frequency of use has declined, it is still used today.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Middle Tarwin Public Hall be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the building and surrounding land to a minimum distance of 5m

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Great Southern Star. 22 November 1932 & 9 May 1933

Back To Middle Tarwin Organising Committee. (n.d.) 'A Brief History of Tarwin Lower'.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tarwin Lower Butter Factory (former)

TA-RI-BU

53-57 River Drive
Tarwin Lower 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1930

Style

Interwar industrial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Tarwin Lower Butter Factory, constructed in 1930, at 53-57 River Drive, Tarwin Lower.

Why is it Significant?

The former Tarwin Lower Butter Factory is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township and district of Tarwin Lower.

Historically, it demonstrates the importance of Butter Factories to the development of small rural townships. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is substantially intact example of a small freestanding interwar butter factory, and is an important landmark at the entrance to Tarwin Lower township. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The former Tarwin Lower Butter Factory at 55-57 River Drive, Tarwin Lower is a brick single gable structure with a corrugated iron roof with a central long clear storey vent. The base of the building finished in roughcast stucco, is assumed to be of reinforced concrete and is capped by a brick soldier course. The red brick cavity walls are capped by a concrete ring beam supporting the timber trussed roof structure. Because the site is relatively flat, the delivery bay end at the north

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

has the ground built up to achieve the higher floor level to permit the gravity flow of the process. The large rear exit now has a roller shutter door. The gable ends are of vertical battened cement sheet panels with a narrow louvred vent at the peak. There is a long skillion weatherboard extension to the east side at the front and a short corrugated iron skillion behind it.

The building occupies a prominent position at the entry to Tarwin Lower on the corner between River Drive and the Walkerville Road.

History

The present Tarwin Lower Butter Factory was constructed in 1929-1930 for the Excelsior Butter Factory of Geelong. It replaced an earlier wooden structure that had been constructed on this site in 1921 by the original co-operative company set up by local producers. The factory was closed in 1942 after being purchased by the Leongatha Butter & Cheese Factory.

The first co-operative butter factory in Tarwin Lower was established in 1892 on a site below the original Cashin property, to the north of Tarwin Lower township. Little is known about this early operation except that it was sold in 1896 to the Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Ltd after running into financial difficulties. In 1904 it was sold again to the Australian Producers and Traders Company.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Tarwin Lower Butter Factory be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. The building is vacant and in danger of deterioration unless a suitable use is found. See Heritage Policy.

References

Charles, R & Loney, J. (1989) 'Not Enough Grass to Feed a Single Bullock'. p.90-92

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

John Simpson memorial

TA-RI-GR

River Drive
Tarwin Lower 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1861?

Style

Memorial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The John Simpson memorial, established c.1861, at River Drive Tarwin Lower.

Why is it Significant?

The John Simpson memorial is of local historic significance to the district of Tarwin Lower.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the earliest memorials in the Shire and is important for its ability to assist in understanding and interpreting the early date of settlement of the Tarwin Lower area. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Description

A Victorian era marble headstone surrounded by a cast iron metal enclosure, which is now situated adjacent to River Drive. It is understood that the memorial is not situated above the remains: they are believed to be located underneath the adjacent roadway.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

This memorial was erected for John Simpson who died in 1861 from drowning while attempting to cross the Tarwin River. Mr Simpson was a visitor to the nearby Tarwin Meadows Run, which was established by George Black in the 1850s. The circumstances of his death are described by Murphy (1988):

"Visitors to the Meadows in the early years of settlement were few and far between, but when they did arrive, they were greeted with a warm welcome. As the river presented a formidable barrier to new arrivals, Black kept a small row boat moored on the homestead side so that it might be rowed across to fetch the occasional guest. His friends were instructed to light a fire on the ridge across the river known as 'Black's Bluff', and then to wait on the bank until the boat was rowed across. On Christmas Eve, 1861, John Simpson of Hurdy Gurdy and Westaway Stations at Western Port arrived at the Tarwin to spend Christmas at the Meadows. Not wishing to put Black to the bother of rowing the boat across, he decided to swim his horse over the river. This was a dangerous exercise at low tide as the banks were very muddy and almost impossible to climb unless on corduroy; that is, logs, either split or round, laid in the mud to form a temporary roadway. In crossing, Simpson was drowned and his body washed up the following day. The horse was found with one stirrup missing, and it is possible that Simpson may have been kicked by the horse in its struggle up the muddy bank. Simpson's body was buried on the bank in a line with the tombstone that is now erected adjacent to the roadway."

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the John Simpson memorial at River Drive, Tarwin Lower be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent the memorial and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain memorial and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988' p.13.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tarwin Lower Memorial Hall (Former Mechanics' Institute Library and Hall)

TA-RI-HA

River Drive
Tarwin Lower 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1890, 1926-1933

Style

Victorian and
Interwar Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Tarwin Lower Memorial Hall, constructed in 1890 and extended between 1926-33, at River Drive, Tarwin Lower.

Why is it Significant?

The Tarwin Lower Memorial Hall is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is oldest extant Mechanics Institute Hall in the Shire and is important for its ability to illustrate the early development of the Tarwin Lower district. It is also significant as a memorial to residents of the local area who served in World War 1. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the Hall has played an important part in the development of the Tarwin Lower community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, it is significant for the unique treatment of the front elevation of the 1926 addition, which combines the unusual division of windows with heavy geometric frames and sashes and the notable entry with its projecting pediment above the roof plane. It is the most architecturally notable of all of the small halls of the Shire, particularly those where additions were made to the original small rectangular plan. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Tarwin Lower Memorial Hall was constructed in two stages. The first stage, constructed in 1890, comprises the original Mechanics Institute, which is an early simple weatherboard hall with a gable iron roof. The second stage, added between 1926 and 1933, comprises the formal entrance and anterooms contained under the slightly lower transverse gable added across the front of the original hall in the same materials. Skillion elements have been added later behind the cross gable.

The most notable element of the building is the symmetrical arrangement of the façade about a recessed entry, which is surmounted by a free standing pediment supported on posts carried through the roof from the wall construction. This pediment is elevated above the roof and has a bracketed timber gable end with a simple cross frame above a signboard as its architrave. The recessed entry is flanked by framed timber portals flush with the wall and bearing circular fretted labels with the dates of the Great War, 1914 and 1918.

The windows are in pairs of horizontal proportion symmetrically in each side of the façade. They have a narrow projecting hood board and are divided with heavy frames into small panels, which contain a geometric combination of divided fixed sashes and small hoppers.

There is one concrete block chimney and the ridge ends have sheet metal scroll finials, suggesting the previous existence of ridge cresting.

History

The Tarwin Lower Mechanics' Institute Library and Hall was built in 1890 at a cost of £235, and was opened on 7 March of that year by FC Mason MLA. The cost of the land was £6/12/6 and the first trustees were Alfred Brown, Thomas Lees and Robert Fisher. The hall was the first public building erected in the township and was also used as a school and church. It is now believed to be the oldest extant building, public or otherwise, in Tarwin Lower.

Between 1926 and 1933 the Hall was extended with financial assistance from George Black and other public donations, when it was officially renamed as the Tarwin Lower Memorial Hall in memory of local people who served in the First World War. The 11 August 1933 edition of the "Great Southern Star" reported that the official opening of the additions to the Tarwin Lower Hall took place on 1 September 1933.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institution

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Tarwin Lower Memorial Hall, River Drive, Tarwin Lower be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior alteration controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations
See Heritage Policy.

References

Charles, R & Loney, J. (1989) 'Not Enough Grass to Feed a Single Bullock.' p.84
Great Southern Star. March 1890 and 11 August 1933.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Tarwin Meadows'

TA-TAME-FA

Tarwin Meadows Road
Tarwin Lower 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1900

Style

Vernacular Cottage
& Late Victorian
Cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The buildings, vegetation and other structures and works associated with the property known as 'Tarwin Meadows', formerly owned by George Black, at Tarwin Meadows Road, Tarwin Lower.

Why is it Significant?

The buildings, vegetation and other structures and works associated with the former 'Tarwin Meadows' property are of local historic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the sewing cottage, workers cottages and entrance gates are the only extant in-situ buildings associated with the original 'Tarwin Meadows' property established by George Black, who was the first European settler in this area. They are highly important in understanding and interpreting the importance of this area to the early settlement and development not only of Tarwin Lower, but of the South Gippsland region. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the workers cottages are significant as early example of portable dwelling construction, while the former sewing cottage is a unique example of an elaborate outbuilding with full Victorian detailing. The whole of the property is enhanced by mature exotic vegetation, which creates a distinctive cultural landscape that assists in interpreting the early farming history. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Note: Further detailed investigation as recommended may reveal reasons for the significance of this place.

Description

The property at Tarwin Meadows Road, Tarwin Lower includes remnant buildings, structures, works and vegetation of the original "Tarwin Meadows" property that was established between 1852-1915 by George Black. Significant elements that have been identified include:

- The original entrance gates near the end of Tarwin Meadows Road that once led to the original homestead (now the site of a dwelling constructed c.1975)
- The former sewing cottage/painting room. This is an octagonal timber building with full Victorian decoration. It is situated at the rear of the c.1975 dwelling that was erected on the site of the original Black Homestead.
- The former Workers cottages. These are situated some distance from the site of the homestead in a paddock. They are typical Victorian Cottages with multi-paned windows and may comprise one or more original smaller cottages joined together.

Significant original vegetation includes mature Norfolk Island Pines, Stone Pines and Pinus Radiata. Many of the mounds are covered in Aloe Vera plants, which appear to have been deliberately planted (perhaps for erosion control?)

It is known that the former farm complex on this property included many more buildings as well as a horse drawn tramway. While many of these buildings were removed from the property at a sale in the early 1970s, it is possible that other items may still remain. Further detailed analysis of this site is required to fully determine the extent of surviving original fabric.

History

The story of the "Tarwin Meadows" property began when George Black arrived in this area in 1852 to take possession of the cattle run known as "Tarwin Meadows" from Edward Hobson. By 1869, Mr Black had acquired adjoining runs at Tarwin West, Shallow Inlet, Toluncon, East Tarwin and Cape Liptrap, thereby establishing a property of over 75,000 acres.

After the death of Mr Black in 1902, his sons converted 2,000 acres of the property to eight share dairy farms. The development of this complex farming operation is described by Murphy in "No Parallel" as follows:

"Homes were built for the share farmers, while milking sheds and piggeries were established on the sandy rises overlooking the extensive flats. Three miles of horse-drawn tramways were laid down so that milk could be hauled to a centrally situated cheese factory. Some was separated on the farms, and the skim milk was used in piggeries that were also served by the tramway. The cream was first sent to the nearby butter factory at Tarwin Lower, but later a full wagon load of cream was taken to the Tarwin Railway Station for despatch to the Leongatha Butter Factory. The dairy farms averaged 200 acres in size with herds of 120 cows that were hand milked by share farmers and members of their families. ... Additional homes were built at the Meadows for the manager, stockmen, blacksmith, butcher and general farm hands. A school and store with a post

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

office agency were opened in 1913 to cater for the needs of the people engaged in this intensive farming operation."

Such was the size and importance of this operation to the local economy that the news at the end of 1915 that one of Mr Black's sons had enlisted and proposed to close down the operation caused "dismay to many in the district". Mr Black later reconsidered after meeting a deputation at the Shire Hall at Leongatha that included the Shire President and other local councillors and residents.

The original Black family homestead was demolished in the early 1970s, when many of the other buildings associated with the early development of the property including the dairying operation were either sold and removed from the property or demolished. The original property has been subdivided; part of it remains in the hands of descendents of the Black family, while the majority of the land has been sold.

Today, it is believed that the only extant buildings associated with the early history of this property include the former sewing room, which is now situated at the rear of a modern house built on the site of the original Black homestead. Some of the original workers cottages are situated in paddock on what is now an adjoining property. Other reminders of the early history of this site are the original entrance gates to the Black homestead and the mature exotic vegetation throughout the site.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of Gippsland;
Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Dairying
Industry

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the extant buildings associated with the original "Tarwin Meadows" farm be added to the schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme as individual places with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the building envelopes of the former workers cottages, the sewing room, the entrance gates, and the stands of mature exotic trees and plants.

Conservation Recommendations

Further detailed investigation is required to fully understand and interpret the significance of this place. It is important to understand how the remnant workers cottages, and other extant buildings, structures works and vegetation fitted within the context of the original complex.

References

Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988.' pp.9 & 185-187

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bush Nursing Residence (former)

TA-WA-008

8-10 Walkerville Road
Tarwin Lower 3956

Significance

Local 1

Designer

KF Elliot?

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1926

Style

Interwar dwelling

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bush Nursing residence, possibly designed by KF Elliot and constructed in 1926, at 8 Walkerville Road, Tarwin Lower.

Why is it Significant?

The former Bush Nursing residence is of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the only known purpose-built Bush Nursing residence in the Shire and is important for demonstrating the early development of this service in the area. (AHC criteria A4, B2 & D2)

Description

The former Bush Nursing residence is a double fronted weatherboard building. It has a traverse iron gable roof with a contiguous verandah.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

A branch of the Bush Nursing Association was established at Tarwin Lower in 1920, and this Nurse's cottage was opened on 25 June, 1926 by Dr Edith Barrett, who was accompanied by Miss Grice, a member of the Chief Executive Council of the Association. It is possible that the cottage was designed by the architect of the Bush Nursing Association, KF Elliot. The opening was followed by a concert ball in the Tarwin Lower Hall. Prior to the construction of the cottage nurses either rented in the district or boarded with local families.

Thematic Context

Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

The former Bush Nursing cottage is unique within the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Bush Nursing residence at 8-10 Walkerville Road, Tarwin Lower be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the house and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the house and the Walkerville Road frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Charles, R & Loney, J. 'Not Enough Grass to Feed a Single Bullock'. 1989. p.87
Great Southern Star. 22 June, 1926

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Tin Mines (former)

TO-CR-TI

Creamery Valley Road & Woomera Creek
Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

c.1884-1900

Style

Mining site

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Toora Tin Mines, established 1884 and operating until c.1942, at Creamery Valley and Woomera Road, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The former Toora Tin Mines are of local historic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, they demonstrate the early ill-fated attempts to realise the economic potential of the region.

Technically, the surviving infrastructure are locally rare examples that demonstrate early mining technology.

Description

Not able to be located during the field inspections during the Study.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

Tin was mined in the area known as Tin Mine from 1884 until 1912 although small syndicates operated until 1942 with only minor success. When the Franklin River water race failed a tunnel was made through the hills to bring water from the Agnes River a distance of only 2 miles

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 66)
South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Toora Tin Mine be retained in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Thomas' Anglican Church & Parish Hall

TO-DU-007

7 Dutton Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Smith & Johnson
(Church)
Mr Uebergang
(Parish Hall)

Contractor

W Benn (1892)
H Sykes (1910)
S Mann (1931)

Significant Dates

1892, 1910, 1931

Style

Victorian Gothic
Church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Thomas' Anglican Church, designed by Smith and Johnson and constructed in two stages in 1892 and 1910, and the Parish Hall designed by Mr Uebergang and constructed by Mr S Mann in 1932, at 7 Dutton Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

St Thomas' Anglican Church complex is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the church is the oldest Anglican church in the Shire and demonstrates the earliest period of development of the town of Toora and is also of interest as the only example in the Shire of a design by the noted Melbourne architects, Smith & Johnson. The Parish Hall illustrates the continuing development of the Church and commemorates the 40th anniversary of its inception. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the church is a simple, well proportioned Victorian Gothic church, which is notable for

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

being the only early church to be constructed of brick, and is also of interest as the only example in the Shire of a design by noted Melbourne architects, Smith and Johnson. It is complemented by the adjoining Parish Hall. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

St Thomas's Anglican Church, at 7 Dutton Street, Toora, built in 1892, is a simple two bay brick Victorian Gothic church with a steeply pitched roof, external buttresses and a matching gable porch with a door at the front. It was apparently constructed in stages to the design of Smith and Johnson, architects, the first stage being only one third of the planned building. It is difficult to interpret this information as one third of the existing small church would be very little indeed. It is possible that the planned building was much larger than what was finally built.

The present building is of two bays with a lancet window in each and a Gothic window in the gable end above the porch. The building is undecorated apart from a small finial at the ridge (which may not be original). The porch door is approached by rendered steps of later origin. The front wall has been rendered, but the balance is of face brick. The whole building has been painted white.

The Parish Hall, constructed in 1932 is a gabled stud frame structure lined in battened cement sheet with a weatherboard dado and a slightly projecting gable end.

History

St Thomas' Anglican Church was constructed in two stages. The first stage, constructed by W Benn, was opened by the Bishop of Gippsland, the Rt. Rev. FF Goe, DD, MA on 5 December, 1892. He was assisted by the Revs. HA Betts of Tarraville, and CJ Chambers of Foster, and Mr WJ Elvery, Reader of Leongatha. The first stage was only one third the size of the planned church, which was designed by the noted architectural firm, Smith & Johnson, of Melbourne.

In 1903 a building fund was begun for the completion of the church, and at a meeting of the Church Board of Guardians on 8 September, 1909 it was moved that tenders be invited for the necessary additions. A tender by Mr Sykes was accepted and the new extension was opened in June, 1910.

The Parish Hall was erected in 1931 after tenders were called in August of that year. The contractor was Mr S Mann, while the designer was Mr Uebergang of Yarram. It was officially opened on the Church's fortieth anniversary in 1932 by Archdeacon Adeney.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Thomas' Anglican Church and Parish Hall, 7 Dutton Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with interior alteration controls.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. pp.80-81

Collett, B. (1994) 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon. A History of South Gippsland.' p.181

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

TO-DU-009

9 Dutton Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1921

Style

Interwar residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house, constructed c.1921, at 9 Dutton Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 9 Dutton Street is of local aesthetic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and very intact example of an interwar bungalow of individual design with design features not found elsewhere in the Shire. It is complemented by an original front fence that contributes to its setting. (AHC criterion E1)

Technically, it is significant for its use of cement sheet as cladding, which demonstrates the increasing use of this lightweight and cheap material during the interwar years. (AHC criterion F1)

Description

The dwelling at 9 Dutton Street, Toora is a double fronted interwar bungalow. It is constructed of cement sheet and has an iron traverse gable roof with a contiguous front verandah. The woven wire front fence appears to be original. The façade and side elevations appear to be intact and includes the original front door and windows

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The dwelling at 9 Dutton Street, Toora is believed to have been built c.1921 for Henry A & Amy L Jacobs. The first description of the property that includes a house is found in the the Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1902-03 when the owner was Martha Phillips and the Net Annual Value was £7. The description remains the same until 1908-09 when the NAV increases to £10 and the owner is John Kearn. Henry A Jacobs becomes owner in 1911-12 for a number of years, followed by Amy L Jacobs in 1920-21 when the NAV is still £10. The following year Henry is once again listed as owner, while the NAV has suddenly increased to £20 indicating that a new and more substantial residence was erected the previous year.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

19 Long Street, Leongatha
13 Foster Road, Toora
4 Ridgway, Mirboo North

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the dwelling at 9 Dutton Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1900-1930

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Agnes' Catholic Church

TO-FO-009

9-11 Foster Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1908

Style

Victorian Carpenter
Gothic church

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Agnes' Catholic Church, constructed c.1908, at 9-11 Foster Road, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

St Agnes' Catholic Church is of local historic and social significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically and socially, it is significant as the second oldest extant Catholic Church in the Shire and for its strong associations with the Toora community as the centre of catholic worship in the district for almost 100 years. It demonstrates the development of the Catholic faith in the Shire. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Description

St Agnes Catholic Church at Toora is a simple weatherboard Carpenter Gothic Church.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

St Agnes Catholic Church at Toora was opened and blessed by Dr Corbett of Sale in 1908. Prior to the construction of the Church, Mass was celebrated in early settler's homes, including the Harkins in Upper Toora. Later, the first Toora Mechanics Institute was used. Originally, a priest came all the way from Sale, while from 1880, the district was served from Yarram. Toora gained its own Parish Priest from at least 1940 when the Presbytery was built.

Thematic Context

Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fish Creek
Scots Church (former), Mardan South
Leongatha Presbyterian Church (former)
Arawata Union Church

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the St Agnes' Catholic Church at Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. 1988. p.83

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Butter Factory Manager's residence (former)

TO-FO-013

13 Foster Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1918

Style

Interwar residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Toora Butter Factory Manager's residence at 13 Foster Road, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The former Toora Butter Factory Manager's residence at 13 Foster Road is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town and district of Toora.

Historically, it is significant as the only surviving building associated with the third Toora Butter Factory and demonstrates the development of Toora during the interwar period. (AHC criteria A4, B2 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and intact example of an interwar bungalow. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

Double fronted inter-war weatherboard residence.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 13 Foster Road, Toora was built c.1914 as the Manager's residence for the third Toora Butter Factory, which was situated diagonally opposite on the banks of Muddy Creek.

The third Toora Butter Factory was constructed by JE Handbury & Sons in 1914 after the previous factory burnt to the ground, and it is believed that this dwelling was built at about the same time as a residence for Mr McKay, who was the first Manager of the 1914 factory.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Dairying Industries & Milk, Butter and Cheese Factories; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. 1988. pp.32-36

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Fire Brigade Station

TO-GRA-020

20 Gray Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Country Fire Brigade
Architect

Contractor

Seton & Snell

Significant Dates

1933, 1938

Style

Interwar fire brigade
station

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Toora Fire Brigade Station, designed by the Country Fire Brigade Architect and constructed by Seton & Snell in 1933 and the bell tower added in 1938, at 20 Gray Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The Toora Fire Brigade Station is of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as the oldest fire brigade station in South Gippsland Shire and demonstrates the beginnings of volunteer rural fire brigades. The bell tower commemorates the official inauguration of the brigade in 1938 by the Country Fires Brigade, the predecessor of the Country Fire Authority. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Description

The Toora Urban Fire Brigade Station is a weatherboard building with a hip iron roof, and metal bell tower at one side.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The Toora Fire Brigade Station was opened by Herbert Hyland MLA in November, 1933. The Country Fire Brigade Board architect designed the building, which was constructed by local builders C. Seton & H. Snell for 460. The site had been jointly purchased by Herbert Lawson, Fred Funston and Ernie Giddings in trust for the Toora Fire Brigade on 31 August, 1931.

The predominance of timber buildings and a number of disastrous fires in towns such as Korumburra and Leongatha made the establishment of local Fire Brigades a necessity. Among the first brigades to be established were those at Korumburra in 1899, which erected its first station in 1901, and at Leongatha in 1906, which erected its station in 1909. The Toora Station was one of a number that followed in the period before the Second World War, and is now the only extant station building from that time.

The Toora brigade had been operating as an organised group since the early 1920s. However, at the time of erecting the station, it was not classed as a registered brigade by the Country Fire Brigade. In 1938, the CFB agreed to register the Toora Brigade, which became a unit of the Country Fire Brigades Board (later the Country Fire Authority). A service reel was given to the brigade and a new bell tower erected beside the station to mark the occasion.

The Toora Fire Brigade has served in the district well throughout the years, including two occasions in 1940 and 1942 when bushfires threatening the township of Toora were halted at the town boundary. On the second occasion, assistance was given by the Commando Unit that was stationed at Tidal River during World War Two.

Thematic Context

Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Govt. Structures, Law Enforcement & Democracy

Comparative Examples

Leongatha Fire Brigade Station

Existing Listings

nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Toora Fire Brigade station be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. 1988. p.84-85

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Primary School Jubilee Gates

TO-GRA-PS

33 Gray Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1938

Style

Interwar gates

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Toora State School Jubilee Gates, erected in 1938, at 33 Gray Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The Toora State School Jubilee Gates are of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the district of Yanakie.

Historically and socially, they commemorate the jubilee of the Toora State School in 1938 and recall the early history of the school. They have strong associations for many current and former students are now the oldest built structure on the site. (AHC criteria A.4, D.2 & G1)

Aesthetically, they are significant as representative example of an interwar memorial, which contributes to the character of Toora Primary School. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

A rendered concrete lych gate at the entrance to the Toora Primary School in Gray Street.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The Toora Primary School Jubilee Gates were presented to the school in 1938 by past students to celebrate the golden jubilee of the establishment of Toora township in 1888.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hosp

Comparative Examples

There are no comparable examples

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Toora State School Jubilee Gates be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the gates and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 2m including all the land between the gates and the Gray Street frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dwelling

TO-GRI-190

190 Grip Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1907

Style

Symmetrical
Victorian Italianate
villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house, constructed c.1907, at 190 Grip Road, Toora

Why is it Significant?

The house at 190 Grip Road, Toora is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of a small number of early twentieth century farmhouses in the Toora district that demonstrate the settlement and development of land for farming. It illustrates the more substantial houses that were constructed during the freehold selection of land. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of a Victorian Italianate villa. It is notable for the three projecting bay windows, which is a rare design feature within the Shire. (AHC criteria B2 & E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 190 Grip Road, Toora is a double fronted late Victorian weatherboard Italianate villa with a corrugated iron hip roof. It has twin projecting canted bay windows in the front elevation and a further one to the side - this number of bay windows is unusual on dwellings within the Shire. Other original windows are double hung timber sash. The front door has sidelights and highlights.

The dwelling has been unsympathetically clad in fake brick veneer, but is otherwise relatively intact externally.

History

The dwelling at 190 Grip Road, Toora (which is described as CA 166-179 in the Parish of Toora) is believed to have been built c.1907 for William E Warner. The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1907-08 lists Mr Warner as the owner of lots 166, 167 & 170-74, which have a Net Annual Value of £11, and Lots 168 & 169, which have a NAV of £7. A "H" has been pencilled into the description of the property. The following year the description includes a house and the combined NAV has increased to £30.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

Coulter homestead (former), 295 Coulters Road, Mardan
Colonial House, 25 Clarence Street, Loch Rostrevor, 27 Turner Street, Leongatha

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 190 Grip Road, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the house and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the house and the Grip Road frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Shire Rate Books 1900-10. Entries for William E. Warner.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Ambleside'

TO-GRI-230

230 Grip Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

William Yeoman

Significant Dates

1912

Style

Federation Queen
Anne Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Ambleside', constructed by WR Yeoman in 1912, at 230 Grip Road, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

'Ambleside' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it illustrates the prosperity of Toora during the Federation period, and is also of interest for its association with Mr WR Yeomans, one of the most important early citizens of Toora. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the only example of a Queen Anne villa in the Shire, which is notable for the spectacular range of decorative detail not found elsewhere in the Shire. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

"Ambleside", at 230 Grip Road, Toora, built in 1912 is a large sprawling brick Queen Anne residence with a series of terra cotta tiled hip and gable roofs, generally arranged in an 'L' configuration with a contiguous return verandah facing the front corner.

The principal corner return hip (with the verandah) has a 45 degree splayed corner bay window and

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

the verandah also has a projecting splayed corner hip surmounted by a raised gable. The main hip is extended at either side with larger projecting hips with ridge gable vents. The hip to the south is parallel to the corner hip, while that to the east is at right angles. Each of these has a projecting box bay with a bank of casement/hopper windows surmounted by a battened gable end.

The verandah valance has close spaced ladder frames with central tear drops over segmental arched rails carried on turned posts. Other notable elements include:

- The pink/orange brickwork, apparently of local origin, with rendered banding (the brickwork has been re-pointed; not very well. It may originally have been tuckpointed.)
- Consistent banks of casement windows with leadlight and hoppers over.
- The large panelled door casing.
- An oculus window to the front room.
- Terra cotta ridge cresting and scroll finials.
- Brick chimneys with roughcast panel tops and terra cotta pots.
- Exposed rafter ends.
- Vertically battened roughcast gable ends.
- Pressed metal ceilings to main rooms.

The garden is highly developed with modern planting and provides a good setting for the house.

History

"Ambleside" was built in 1912 for William Richard Yeomans from locally made bricks. Mr Yeomans was a businessman who was very influential in the early development of the Toora area. He was responsible for the opening up and initial development of the Toora Tin Mines between 1888-93, and constructed the first hotel in Toora, known originally as the "Railway", which was later destroyed by fire. He supported the development of the "Grip" area to the south of Toora as a Village Settlement, eventually purchasing a large area of land in this area, which included the site of "Ambleside". Finally, he played an active role in the creation of South Gippsland Shire from the Shire of Alberton, and was elected to Council in 1894. He remained a councillor until 1899, serving one term as the third Shire President in 1896-97.

The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book 1911-12 lists Mr Yeoman as the owner of lots 164 and 165, each of 10 acres, with no house, and a combined Net Annual Value of £10. A pencil notation under the description says "Revalue House New". The following year the description includes a house and the combined NAV for the property has increased to £40.

More recently, "Ambleside" has been operated as a Bed & Breakfast.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland + Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement; Notable Private Houses and Buildings

Comparative Examples

'Ambleside' is unique within the Shire.

Existing Listings

Non Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 81)

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that "Ambleside" at 230 Grip Road, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. The colour scheme, whilst sympathetic could be revised to be more appropriate. Ground water and site drainage, affecting the foundations, needs attention. A sub-surface drainage scheme could be introduced, and if a sufficiently low outfall cannot be found, water could be pumped away from the house via collection sumps. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1910-1915

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Bush Nursing Hospital (former)

TO-HA-017

17 Harriet Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1929

Style

Federation Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Toora Bush Nursing Hospital, constructed c.1929, at 17 Harriet Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 17 Harriet Street is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as one of the first Bush Nursing Hospitals to be established in the Shire. It illustrates the early and important role of these facilities prior to the establishment of public hospitals. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and intact example of an interwar bungalow. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

The former Toora Bush Nursing Hospital at 17 Harriet Street, Toora is an interwar weatherboard bungalow with a hipped corrugated iron roof.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The dwelling was used as the first Toora Bush Nursing Hospital from 1929 until 1933 when the new purpose built hospital was opened in Welshpool Road (refer to separate citation in this Study). It replaced a smaller dwelling at 16 Welshpool Road that had been used as a private hospital since 1914, and followed the formal establishment of a Bush Nursing Association in Toora on 9 September, 1929.

The Toora branch of the Australia Natives Association convened a public meeting in 1914 to discuss the establishment of a private hospital in Toora, which was addressed by the newly arrived Toora doctor, Dr. Edgar Barrett. In the same year Dr Barrett's wife Edith purchased a dwelling in Welshpool Road and it is believed that the hospital was opened there later that year and continued to be used for this purpose until 1929. Following the establishment of the Bush Nursing Association in 1929 it was decided to move the hospital to these larger premises at 17 Harriet Street, Toora.

Thematic Context

Government & Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

16 Welshpool Road, Toora
4 Ridgway, Mirboo North
2 McDonald Street, Meeniyan

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Toora Bush Nursing Hospital at 17 Harriet Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. 1988. p.61

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Former Toora Police Station

TO-HA-026

26 Harriett Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

See Contractor

Contractor

Ernest Rispin

Significant Dates

c.1910

Style

Federation Villa



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Toora Police Station complex, including the former residence constructed by Ernest Rispin c.1910 and the portable lock-up, at 26 Harriet Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The former Toora Police Station complex is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the former police station is the oldest extant station building in the Shire, while the portable lock-up is one of a number of early similar structures in the Shire. It is therefore highly important in demonstrating the development of police facilities in the Shire, and the early importance of Toora as a civic and commercial centre. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the former police station is one of the most notable examples of Federation residential design in brick construction in the Shire. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Police Station at 26 Harriet Street, Toora is a substantial red brick Federation hip and gable house with a corrugated iron roof with a short transverse ridge and projecting gable bays to the front and south. Its return verandah is contiguous with the main roof at a lesser pitch and is supported on turned posts with an open ladder frame frieze and fret brackets. Its main chimneys are now missing. Other notable elements include:

- The exposed rafter ends.
- The projecting battened pressed metal bay supporting the gable end above the box bay casement windows, which are protected by bracketed bullnose pressed metal hoods.
- The three part casement windows, with hoppers above.
- The chimney-breast projecting from the south side wall of the verandah.
- The gable end frame in the south gable, which is missing at the front
- The small ridge gablets.
- The shaped barge boards to the projecting gables.

On the adjacent site is a small portable timber police lock-up, which presumably dates from the earliest occupation of the site by the Toora police and is a reminder of the first police station constructed in 1892.

History

The former Toora Police Station at 26 Harriet Street, Toora was constructed by local builder Ernest Rispin c.1910 as his own residence. It is likely that bricks for the construction of the building are the same as those used in the construction of "Ambleside" in 1912 for William Yeomans, which came from the Toora Brick Kilns.

The Toora & Welshpool Ensign reported on 6 December, 1912 that the "Public Works Department is to acquire Ernest Rispin's residence for use as a Police Station". The new Station building replaced the first police station that was constructed by William Benn in 1892 on the adjoining site, where the present police station building was later built in 1966. It is not known when the portable lock up at the rear of the site was added, but it may date from the time of the original station.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Govt. Structures, Law Enforcement & Democracy

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Toora Police Station at 26 Harriet Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context, including the adjacent portable lock up. It would be desirable to improve the appearance of the house by reconstructing the original chimneys and adding an appropriate fence. See also Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Toora & Welshpool Ensign. 6 December 1912

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Commercial + Residential

TO-HO1

Stanley Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1890-1960

Style

Heritage Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Toora Commercial + Residential heritage precinct comprising all the properties at 13-15 & 23-51 and 30-76 Stanley Street, and 39 Victoria Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The Toora Commercial + Residential heritage precinct is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is important for the ability to demonstrate the development of Toora as a significant local commercial and community centre, particularly during the Federation and Interwar periods. (AHC criteria A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a cohesive Federation and interwar streetscape, which includes a number of buildings of individual significance, that express the importance and prosperity of Toora as a commercial centre, particularly during the Federation and Interwar periods. (AHC criterion E.1)

On this basis, the places that contribute to the significance of the precinct are:

- (odd) 13-15 & 23-51, and (even) 30-76 Stanley Street, and
- 39 Victoria Street.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Toora Commercial + Residential heritage precinct in Toora includes the following properties:

- (odd) 13-15 & 23-51, and (even) 30-76 Stanley Street.
- 39 Victoria Street.

Toora is a small town that is situated on gently undulating country between the foothills of the Strzelecki Ranges and Corner Inlet. The Stanley Street Heritage Precinct comprises a number of properties in this street, generally between the Post Office and the intersection with Victoria Street at its southern end.

Stanley Street is the main street of Toora and runs through the centre of the township. It contains a mixture of residential and commercial buildings, predominantly from the Federation and interwar period.

The World War 1 Soldiers Memorial and the former Wilkinson & Sibley Garage on the southwest corner of Welshpool Road mark the northern entry to the Street. About halfway between the north end and Grey Street on the east side is the Federation brick post office and residence constructed by Rispin Bros. to the design of the Public Works Department. To the south and opposite the Post Office are some late Victorian houses, with various levels of intactness.

Two imposing, but quite different Federation era buildings mark the entry to the main commercial section of Stanley Street at the Grey Street intersection; On the northeast corner is a large brick shop that is distinguished by its extravagant art nouveau parapet, and also retains the original shop front and return verandah. Directly opposite is the two storey brick bank and residence that was originally erected for the Union Bank of Australia. It is one of two banks in the Shire (the other at Loch) designed by noted bank architect, WR Butler and is an imposing landmark in the town.

Of interest on one of the other corners is the post war premises of Whately's hardware that includes an unusual and distinctive roof and awning. It adjoins the original interwar shop next door that retains its original shopfront. Immediately to the south is the former Bank of Victoria, built only one year earlier than the aforementioned Union Bank, but in a more conservative late Victorian style.

Continuing along Stanley Street on the east side is a pattern of interwar shops interspersed with vacant allotments. The exception to this rule is the late Victorian shop and residence at No. 53. The shops at Nos. 45 and 49 are notable for retaining original features including the shopfronts (No. 49 has original tiling to dado height) and awnings.

The imposing Royal Standard Hotel marks the end of the commercial area (and Stanley Street itself) at the intersection with Victoria Street. A two storey brick building with full height return verandah, it is late Victorian in origin, but was substantially altered and extended along the Stanley Street elevation in the interwar period.

Directly opposite the Royal Standard was once another two storey hotel, which was sadly lost in a fire. Continuing to the north along Stanley Street on the west side is a mixture of commercial and residential buildings, predominantly from the Federation and interwar period. Notable buildings include the former Post Office at No. 62, the two storey brick shop and residence at No. 60, the late Victorian weatherboard shop and residence at No. 56, and the interwar shop and residence at No. 42. The early shop at the southwest corner of Grey Street includes an appropriate return verandah.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The township of Toora is situated on land that was purchased by Stanley Sheppard in 1883. It was surveyed in 1888 after Mr Sheppard was successful in convincing the Railway Commissioners to place the route of the South Eastern Railway through his land, and not that of his rival, James Fraser, who also owned land in the area. The first sale of township lots was held in December 1888.

The section of the South Eastern Railway from Korumburra to Toora was opened in 1891, and among the first buildings to be built in Toora was the Royal Standard Hotel, which was completed in the previous year. Early development in Toora centred upon Stanley Street and this is demonstrated by early buildings such as the shop & residence at No. 53.

The first small cheese factory was erected in the town in 1893 and this was replaced by another larger factory in 1903, which in 1904 was taken over by JE Handbury and Sons, who later built a modern factory in 1914. As with other towns in the Shire, the presence of the Butter Factory undoubtedly influenced the decision of the two Banks to establish premises, the first being the Bank of Victoria in 1906, followed by the Union Bank of Australasia in 1907-08.

Production at the butter factory increased in the early part of the twentieth century as surrounding country was cleared and opened up for farming and incentives were offered by the State Government who realised the export potential of dairy products. Toora also became an important market town during this time, with large saleyards erected for the sale of pigs, which were held on a Monday.

The significant development of Toora in the period up until the Second World War is demonstrated by the two storey brick shop at No. 60 (constructed in 1906), the former Dawson's Cash Store (1911-12 - later the Great Southern Co-operative) at the corner of Grey Street, as well as the interwar shops and garages. The old Railway Hotel was replaced with a new two storey structure in 1914 (later destroyed by fire), while the Royal Standard Hotel underwent major renovations in 1939 which included the addition of two new shops in the Stanley Street frontage.

A further addition to the township at this time was the new brick Post Office and residence in 1914. Such was the importance and prosperity of Toora during this time that a number of moves were made to shift the civic headquarters from Foster.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Transport & Communications, Commercial Development, Government & Community Institutions

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Toora Commercial + Residential heritage precinct in Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation: See Description.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Refer to specific recommendations for each place of individual significance (where applicable) and to the Heritage Policy in Volume 4.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'.
Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1894-1920
Toora & Welshpool Ensign. Various editions 1900-1939

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Kewita Homestead

TO-KE-100

100 Kewita Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1906

Style

Late Victorian
residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at Kewita, constructed c.1906, at 100 Kewita Road, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at Kewita is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as one of a small number of early twentieth century homesteads that illustrates the settlement and development of land for farming during the freehold era. It illustrates the more substantial homes that were erected as farms became more profitable and is also important for its associations with the Richards and Allen families. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of a late Victorian weatherboard farmhouse. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

The homestead at Kewita is a late Victorian weatherboard farmhouse with a corrugated iron hip roof and a separate return verandah. It retains its characteristic form and layout and original detailing such as the front door and windows to the front and side elevations. It has been extended at the rear.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

The present Kewita homestead was built c.1906 for James Allan who acquired the property in about 1903. It is believed that it replaced, and was built from the materials taken from, two other homesteads on the property at the time.

Kewita was first settled in 1880 by Major Henry Lawrence Kildahl. The property was approx. 1,000 acres taken out in 4 titles. When the property was taken over by Benjamin Richards, 600 cows were milked by hand on the property with 12 milkers milking by hand and large wooden dairies were built. These were later destroyed by fire.

The present owners purchased the property in 1972 when the dwelling had been abandoned for some years and was in a derelict state.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the 'Kewita' homestead at 100 Kewita Road, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The house and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J. 'With Mud on their Boots'. 1988. p.30.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Kewita Hydro Electric facility (former)

TO-KE-100EL

"Kewita"
100 Kewita Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1915

Style

Industrial ruins

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Kewita Hydro Electric facility, comprising the surviving elements of the weir and tunnel constructed c.1915, at Kewita Road, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The former Kewita Hydro Electric facility is of local historic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as the only example of private electricity supply and demonstrates the early development of public utilities in this area, in the era before the formation of the SEC when electric power became more widely available. (AHC criteria - A.4, B2 and D.2)

Technically, it is significant as a locally unique early example of an early hydro electric facility that still demonstrates through its structure how the power was generated. (AHC criterion - F.1)

Note: Further detailed investigation and comparative analysis may reveal additional reasons for significance.

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The remains of the Kewita Hydro Electric facility are situated on the Franklin River on the property known as "Kewita" at 100 Kewita Road, Toora and include the concrete weir constructed across the Franklin River and the tunnel where the water was sent through to power the generator. All other buildings and equipment associated with the facility have been removed.

History

The Kewita Hydro Electric plant operated at the Franklin Falls on farmland north of Toora and provided a source of power to both Toora and Foster from 1915 to 1938. It comprised a weir constructed across the Franklin River from where water was directed through a tunnel which powered a generator in a nearby shed. It was closed down after cheaper power was made available by the State Electricity Commission, which was supplied from the Yallourn Power Station.

The original generator is now said to be located behind the Mobil petrol station/garage on South Gippsland Highway in Toora. (This needs to be investigated and confirmed)

Prior to the formation of the State Electricity Commission, local communities relied on other sources of fuel for heating, light and other needs. The first private electricity companies were established in Melbourne by the late nineteenth century and electricity began to be provided to the inner metropolitan areas of Melbourne by the early twentieth century. Within the study area, this is the only known example of a private scheme to supply electricity, although small generators were established at some butter factories to power plant and equipment.

Thematic Context

Industry and Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Provision of Domestic Utilities - Elect & Gas

Comparative Examples

The Kewita Hydro Electric Facility is unique in the Shire

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the weir and tunnel associated with the former Kewita Hydro Electric Facility be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the weir structure, the tunnel and adjoining land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and, where possible, maintain remnant structures and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on their Boots. Toora 1888-1988.' p.56.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

**'Ingleside' (former)
('Gully Humphrey')**

TO-SC-046

46 Scannells Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1895

Style

Late Victorian
Cottage

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Gully Humphrey' (former 'Ingleside'), constructed c.1895, at 46 Scannells Road Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Gully Humphrey' (formerly 'Ingleside') is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is believed to be one of the oldest homesteads in the Shire and one of a relatively small number of rural buildings, which demonstrate the important phase of settlement and development that occurred prior to the disastrous bushfires of 1898. (AHC criteria - A.4, B.2 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is unusual as a combination of three cottages laid out on the top of a hill in cruciform plan. The cottages were presumably removed from elsewhere, but it is difficult to conceive how this might have been achieved, given the very difficult terrain. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at "Gully Humphrey", formerly "Ingleside" at 46 Scannells Road, Toora as it presently exists is a pair of gable roof weatherboard cottages laid end to end with a space between. These are two of three original cottages, with the centre element, which formed the arms of a cross in plan, removed. The remnant elements have been much modified, but that to the east has the characteristic pair of multi-pane windows and a central door opening onto a return verandah in similar form to that of the original. The return connects to a smaller gable structure at the rear (possibly an early kitchen).

History

It is believed that the original part of cottages at the property now known as "Gully Humphrey" was constructed by David Middleton c.1890, with later additions. Mr Middleton was one of the first settlers in the Upper Toora area and selected his property, which was originally known as "Ingleside", in 1887.

It is said that during the disastrous 1898 bushfires Mr Middleton saved the homestead from destruction by sitting on the roof and brushing burning debris off the wooden shingles.

Thematic Context

Early Exploration and Pioneering of South Gippsland

Sub-Themes

Early Pastoralists and Settlement

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that "Gully Humphrey" (former "Ingleside") at 46 Scannells Road, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the cottage and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. Restoration of missing elements using photographic evidence would be desirable. See Heritage Policy.

References

- Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. p.14
Collett, B. (1994) 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon. A History of South Gippsland'. p.184

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Franklin Downs'

TO-SO-4680

4680 South Gippsland Highway
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1902

Style

Late Victorian
residential

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The homestead at 'Franklin Downs', constructed c.1902, at 4680 South Gippsland Highway, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The homestead at 'Franklin Downs', 4680 South Gippsland Highway, Toora is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town and district of Toora.

Historically, it is significant as one of a group of dwellings that demonstrate the pattern of settlement and development for farming during the freehold era. It is a representative example of the more substantial villas that were erected as farms became more profitable. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative example of a transitional Victorian/Federation villa of unique design.

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The homestead at 'Franklin Downs' is an asymmetrical late Victorian weatherboard residence. It shows evidence of being built in stages.

History

The homestead at 'Franklin Downs', 4680 South Gippsland Highway, Toora (originally part of CA 10A Sec. A Parish of Toora) is believed to have been constructed c.1902 for Roderick McDonald. The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1901-02 records that Mr McDonald purchased lots "10 and 10A of A" from the Bank of Victoria when the property was described as containing 289 acres with a Net Annual Value of £80. The following year, the description includes a house and the NAV has increased to £88.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

190 Grip Road, Toora
100 Kewita Road, Toora
4420 South Gippsland Highway, Foster

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house at 'Franklin Downs', 4680 South Gippsland Highway, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the house and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the house and the South Gippsland Highway frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

South Gippsland Shire Rate Books 1900-10. Entries for Roderick McDonald.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Miranda Farmhouse & Cooks Garden

TO-SO-5208

5208 South Gippsland Highway
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Oscar Peterson

Contractor

Oscar Peterson

Significant Dates

1910

Style

Asymmetrical
Federation Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Miranda Farmhouse, constructed by Oscar Peterson in 1910, at 5208 South Gippsland Highway, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

Miranda Farmhouse is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of a group of dwellings that demonstrate the pattern of settlement and development in the Toora area. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a superior example of a transitional Victorian/Federation villa and is also of interest as an example of the work of locally important contractor, Oscar Petersen. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

'Miranda Farmhouse' at 5208 South Gippsland Highway, Toora is an asymmetrical transitional Victorian/Federation weatherboard villa with a corrugated iron hip roof. Notable features include the pressed metal cladding to the gable end.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

Miranda Farmhouse was built in 1910 for Arthur H Curram. The contractor is believed to have been local builder Oscar Peterson of Welshpool. The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1908-09 records that Mr Curram purchased the property from William Leach on 3 December 1908, when the property description makes no reference to a house and the Net Annual Value is £46. The following year, a pencil notation has been made under the description which reads "New house revalued". Accordingly, in 1910-11, the description now refers to a house and the NAV has increased to £56.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 82)

Recommendations

It is recommended that 'Miranda Farmhouse' at 5208 South Gippsland Highway, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the house and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the house and the South Gippsland Highway frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1908-1911. Entries for Arthur H Curram and William Leach.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Post Office residence

TO-ST-013

13 Stanley Street
Toora 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Rispin Bros.

Significant Dates

1914

Style

Federation Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Toora Post Office residence, constructed by Rispin Bros. in 1914, at 13 Stanley Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The Toora Post Office residence is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Toora.

Historically, as an integral part of one of three Post Office complexes constructed in the Shire by the Commonwealth prior to World War 1, it is important for its ability to illustrate the influence of Federation and the importance of Toora as a local community and service centre during this period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, a representative example of a Federation dwelling, it is an integral part of the complex that includes the contemporary Post Office, which contributes to the historic Federation and Interwar character of Stanley Street. It is the only example in the Shire of a freestanding Post Office residence. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Postmaster's residence at 13 Stanley Street, Toora is a Public Works Department version of a Federation hip and gable residence constructed in red brick with a corrugated iron roof. Its form varies slightly from the typical hip and gable residence, in that the side gable is at the front, resulting in a front only verandah, rather than the standard return verandah. The roof is also at a flatter pitch. Other significant elements include:

- The plain brick chimneys with simple cap.
- The ridge gable vent.
- The hipped contiguous verandah at a lower pitch than the main roof.
- The plain verandah support structure and simple ladder frame balustrade.
(Note - The cast iron brackets fitted to the posts are not original or appropriate.)
- The use of multi-pane windows only in the to sash.
- The glazed front door and the full height window with a hopper over, to the front room.

The weldmesh front fence is reasonably compatible. It is situated adjacent to the contemporary post office. The post office complex at Toora is the only of the five constructed in the Shire during the Federation period where the residence and the post office are located in separate buildings.

History

The Toora Post Office and residence were constructed in 1914 by local contractors Rispin Bros. at a cost of £2000.

Following the Federation of Australia in January, 1901 the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Act was passed in June 1902, which gave the Postmaster-General control of over 5,000 post offices throughout the nation. However, shortages in funds and resources meant that the design and construction of new buildings remained the immediate responsibility of State public works departments. (in some States this continued until the 1920s.)

Within the Shire, the first Post & Telegraph Offices opened during this transitional phase at Korumburra (1904) and Leongatha (1906) were among the last five in Victoria prior to 1907 to be designed and constructed by the State on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Post Office at Toora is one of three in the Shire constructed by the Commonwealth in 1914 and 1915: The others were at Mirboo North and Loch. (see separate citations.)

Post & Telegraph offices were often the first physical manifestation (particularly in smaller rural towns) of the new Commonwealth and demonstrated that the new federal system of government was established and operative.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Networks

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the Toora Post Office Complex at 13-15 Stanley Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. It would be desirable to remove cast iron brackets. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. p.54

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Post Office

TO-ST-015

15 Stanley Street
Toora 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Rispin Bros.

Significant Dates

1914

Style

Federation Post
Office

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Toora Post Office, constructed by Rispin Bros. in 1914, at 15 Stanley Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The Toora Post Office is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Toora.

Historically, as one it is one of three Post Offices constructed in the Shire by the Commonwealth prior to World War 1, it is important for its ability to illustrate the influence of Federation and the importance of Toora as a local community and service centre during this period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, a representative and intact example of a Federation public building, it is an integral part of the complex that includes the contemporary residence, which contributes to the historic Federation and Interwar character of Stanley Street. It is the only example in the Shire where the post office and the dwelling are separate. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Post Office at 15 Stanley Street, Toora is a red brick Federation style building with a transverse gable roof and a slightly lower projecting gable to the front boundary at the south side, which is carried down at the same pitch to form the front porch. The treatment of the building is relatively simple, with three double hung windows in the projecting gable and a rectangular opening to the porch with rendered reveals and a small moulded hood above. Other significant elements include:

- The soldier course at the top of the brickwork with a projecting string course above.
- Shallow piers on either side of the front windows.
- The roughcast gable ends with narrow louvred vents.

The Post Office is situated adjacent to the contemporary Post Office residence. (see separate citation.)

History

The Toora Post Office and residence were constructed in 1914 by local contractors, Rispin Bros., at a cost of £2000. It replaced the first permanent Post Office, which was constructed at 62 Stanley Street in 1898. (see separate citation)

Following the Federation of Australia in January, 1901 the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Act was passed in June 1902, which gave the Postmaster-General control of over 5,000 post offices throughout the nation. However, shortages in funds and resources meant that the design and construction of new buildings remained the immediate responsibility of State public works departments. (in some States this continued until the 1920s.)

Within the Shire, the first Post & Telegraph Offices opened during this transitional phase at Korumburra (1904) and Leongatha (1906) were among the last five in Victoria prior to 1907 to be designed and constructed by the State on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Post Office at Toora is one of three in the Shire constructed by the Commonwealth in 1914 and 1915: The others were at Mirboo North and Loch. (see separate citations.)

Post & Telegraph offices were often the first physical manifestation (particularly in smaller rural towns) of the new Commonwealth and demonstrated that the new federal system of government was established and operative.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Networks

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Toora Post Office Complex at 13-15 Stanley Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing fabric. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. p.54

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Dawson's Cash Store (former) (Former Great Southern Cooperative Store)

TO-ST-023

23 Stanley Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

William Dawson

Significant Dates

1911-12

Style

Federation
Commercial



Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Dawson's Cash Store, constructed by William Dawson in 1911, at 23 Stanley Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The former Dawson's Cash Store is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates the development of Toora as an important local commercial centre in the period following the establishment of the Butter Factory. It is also of interest for its association with the Great Southern Cooperative. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a substantial corner store with a unique and extravagant parapet profile that is a locally rare example of Art Nouveau architecture applied to a commercial building. It is a local landmark that makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Stanley Street. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Dawson's Cash Store at 23 Stanley Street, Toora is a large brick Federation corner store with a splayed corner and an extravagantly curved timber framed parapet and a wide street verandah on both street frontages. The store is extended at the Stanley Street side by a second space at a higher floor level. The parapet then extends further to cover a side vehicular entry and an outbuilding on the building line. There is a corrugated iron storage shed in the rear yard.

The most notable feature of the building is the parapet, which is sheeted in metal. It commences in both directions from a tall raised corner panel with a curved top, in something like the classical depiction of whales with their raised tails against the corner panel, before levelling out to the end of the building. The design of the verandah encompasses both the corner store and the second section. This suggests that either both were built concurrently or that the parapet was a later addition. The second section may have been the original residence, because the entry is of a domestic form. The verandah is straight roofed and splayed at the corner with stop chamfered posts. It steps up at the second section to the north. Other significant elements include:

- Original timber shopfronts with a low brick stall and double panelled doors at the corner.
- The arched door opening with sidelights to the second shop. This is the domestic element which suggests that it was the entry to the original residence, which was replaced by the second shop or extension of the main store.
- Vertical board end infills to the verandah.
- Skylights to both stores.

History

The brick shop at 23 Stanley Street, Toora was constructed in 1911-12 as a "cash store" operated by Susan Dawson. The 3 November 1911 edition of the Toora and Welshpool Ensign reported that:

"On Monday the first sod in the erection of a new brick store, measuring 50 by 40 feet, at the corner of Stanley and Gray Streets was turned. The building is being put up to the order of Mrs William Dawson and it is purposed to be used as a cash general store, it being considered that there is ample room in Toora for the profitable conduct of a business on the principle of small profits and quick returns."

It is presumed that William Dawson constructed the store as the same newspaper also makes reference to a mishap suffered by Mr Dawson when "carting bricks to one of the new buildings he is erecting in Toora..". Mr Dawson also constructed the house at 16 Welshpool Road, Toora (refer to separate citation in this Study) and may have constructed other buildings in the township.

In 1923, the business was purchased by the Great Southern Cooperative and became its Toora store selling a variety of household and farm goods, including grain and feed. The Cooperative owned the butter factories at Foster and Welshpool as well as a similar store and garage in Foster. It continued as the Great Southern Cooperative Store until 1953 and has been used for a variety of purposes since then including most recently as an antique and second-hand furniture store.

The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books show that there was a "shop and dwelling" on this site as early as 1900, when it was owned by local builder, Ernest Rispin. By 1911 the property was in the ownership of Mary J Allen and had a Net Annual Value of £35. That year, it was sold to Susan Dawson and a pencil notation in the Rate Book reads "Shop to be rated". The Rate Book for 1914-15 shows a substantial increase in the NAV to £75, reflecting the construction of the new brick store by Mr and Mrs Dawson.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Commercial Enterprise

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores,
Hardware etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Dawson's Cash Store at 23 Stanley Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Toora Commercial + Residential heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Toora & Welshpool Ensign. 3 November 1911

South Gippsland Shire Rate Books. 1900-1912

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. (*Photograph)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Union Bank of Australia (former) (National Australia Bank)

TO-ST-030

30 Stanley Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

WR Butler

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1907-08



Style

Federation
commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Union Bank of Australia , constructed 1907, at 30 Stanley Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The former Union Bank of Australia is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it demonstrates the development of Toora as an important local commercial centre in the period following the establishment of the Butter Factory. As one of only two surviving former Union Bank buildings in the Shire, it is important for its ability to illustrate the early development of banking in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is important as one of two banks in the Shire that were designed by the prominent bank architect WR Butler, and makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Stanley Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The former Union Bank at 30 Stanley Street, Toora is a two storey brick structure with a transverse parapet gable roof. The residence is contained within the upper floor and a skillion at the rear. It is set on a corner with a garden area at the side. The upper and lower floors are separated by a wide rendered spandrel below the upper windows. The façade is symmetrically arranged with segmentally arched pairs of double hung windows on either side of an arched recessed porch on the ground floor and three pairs of double hung windows in the upper. The eaves, with exposed rafter ends, are projected over a rendered frieze above the windows and continue across the parapet gable ends. The gable end parapets have a wide, slightly projecting chimney line at the ridge, which is carried down to the roof line.

At the north side, there are two projecting box bay windows under tiled skillion hoods and an arched recessed entry porch to the residence. Other notable elements include:

- The egg and dart moulded surround with keystone to the entry arch.
- The segmentally arched surrounds to the ground floor windows.
- The rectangular lead lighting to the upper panes of all windows.
- The recessed porch with basalt steps, a tessellated tile floor and side doors to the banking chamber.
- Tuck pointed brickwork, now painted.
- The gum leaf and nut render bass relief panel over the residential entry door at the side.

History

The Union Bank of Australia opened in the ground floor of this building on 17 August, 1907, while the upstairs residence was finished by February, 1908. It was the second permanent Bank building in Toora following the opening of the Bank of Victoria in the previous year. The site had been purchased on 30 August, 1902 for £150 and the total cost of the building was £2,300.

The building was designed by the noted bank architect, Mr WR Butler, who also designed the former Union Bank at Loch in 1902. It is a characteristic and fine example of his work and its progressive Federation design themes illustrate the different approach of Butler to contemporary design, in stark contrast with the highly conservative designs of other banks constructed in the Shire at the time such as the former Colonial Bank in Mirboo North, built in Classical style in the same year, and the former Bank of Victoria, almost opposite, built only a year earlier.

In 1942, the Union Bank merged with the Bank of Australasia to become the ANZ Bank, and the Toora branch was temporarily closed. It was then sold to the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney for £900 and was re-opened as a branch of this Bank on 17 August, 1942. In 1982, it became the National Bank and was closed soon after this.

Prior to the construction of this building, the Union Bank had opened a temporary branch on 20 December, 1901 in a building opposite the Post Office. This building was later moved to Barry Beach and was destroyed by fire in 1937.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Banking Profession and Bank Buildings

Comparative Examples

Former Union Bank, Loch

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

See also Style

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Union Bank at 30 Stanley Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing fabric. It would be desirable to remove paint from the brickwork and render (by chemical means, not sandblasting) to restore the original appearance and improve the presentation of the building. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. pp.74-75

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bank of Victoria (former)

TO-ST-039

Stanley Street
Toora 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

James Abel & Norman
R Stockdale

Significant Dates

1906

Style

Late Victorian
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bank of Victoria, constructed by James Abel and Norman R Stockdale in 1906, at 39 Stanley Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The former Bank of Victoria is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Toora.

Historically, it is one of the oldest banks in the Shire and demonstrates the development of Toora as an important local commercial centre in the period following the establishment of the Butter Factory. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a very late example of Victorian classical design in timber construction that contributes to the historic character of Stanley Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The former Bank of Victoria at 39 Stanley Street, Toora is a flat fronted rectangular Victorian building in classical mode. It has a weatherboard wall body with a wide timber blocking course, a prominent timber cornice and level parapet, which is continued down the sides in plain weatherboard and hides the gabled corrugated iron roof at the front. An added hipped section at

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

the rear contains the residence, which has a recessed entry at the south side.

The façade contains four equally spaced arched openings. The door is the second from the north and is wider, with an arched highlight and a pair of panel doors. The three other openings have double hung windows with arched head sashes. The original architraves appear to have been removed. The present pediment, placed on the parapet is modern.

The building has symmetrically placed external brick chimneys with stepped flues and corbelled caps at each end. Internally, the layout had been changed but the strongroom remains and some bossed door architraves and fireplace surrounds express something of its original character.

The original detail at the front can only be guessed at without early photographs.

History

The Bank of Victoria was opened on 21 December, 1906 and was the first bank in Toora to open in its own premises. The builder was James Abel, who contracted the work to Norman R Stockdale. In 1927, the Bank merged with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and the Toora branch was consequently closed during rationalisation in 1942. It was then used as a solicitors office and is now a private residence.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Banking Profession and Bank Buildings

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Bank of Victoria at 39 Stanley Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as part of the Toora Commercial + Residential heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing fabric. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. p.75

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Blanton's Store (former) (aka Cooper's Store)

TO-ST-058

Stanley Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Rispin Bros.

Significant Dates

c.1906

Style

Federation
Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Blanton's Store, constructed by Rispin Bros. in 1906, at 58 Stanley Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The former Blanton's Store is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Toora.

Historically, it demonstrates the development of Toora as an important local commercial centre in the period following the establishment of the Butter Factory. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a locally rare example of a two storey brick shop and residence that makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Stanley Street. (AHC criteria - B.2 and E.1)

Description

The building at 58 Stanley Street, Toora is a two storey brick Federation shop and residence. It originally had a double level verandah.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Foster Mirror reported on 19 June, 1906 that "Mr Blanton's brick store is nearing completion". Rispin Bros. were the contractors. By the following year, it was owned by HA Jacobs, who included an advertisement in the 15 October 1907 edition of the Mirror that referred to "The brick store in town.. The Post Office is next door..". A later owner during the interwar period was Mr Cooper, when the building became known as Cooper's Central Stores.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, clothing, etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Blanton's Store at 58 Stanley Street, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place or as part of the Toora Commercial + Residential heritage precinct.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing fabric. Reconstruction of the original verandah would be desirable. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Foster Mirror. 19 June 1906 & 15 October 1907

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. *photographs

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Royal Standard Hotel

TO-VI-039

39 Victoria Street
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

PJ O'Connor (1939)

Contractor

Edward Garth (1889)
WA O'Donnell (1939)

Significant Dates

c.1889, 1939

Style

Victorian commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Royal Standard Hotel, including the original building constructed by Edward Garth c.1889 and the 1939 additions designed by PJ O'Connor and constructed by WA O'Donnell, at 39 Victoria Street, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The Royal Standard Hotel is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is the oldest extant hotel in the shire. It demonstrates one of the earliest periods of settlement and expresses the optimism for the future development of Toora and the region, in the period just prior to the construction of the South Eastern Railway. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is rare example in the Shire of a relatively intact early hotel, which expresses the standard themes of a two storey hotel of the time, albeit in simplified form compared with localities of greater wealth and accessibility to building materials and skills. It is a significant landmark on a prominent corner site in Toora and an integral part of the historic character of the Stanley and Victoria Street areas. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Royal Standard Hotel at 39-43 Stanley Street, Toora, built in 1889 and extended in 1939, is a two storey brick structure with hipped roofs and a rendered parapet. The 1889 building has a two storey timber verandah, which is extended at the lower level on the Victoria Street frontage. To the north of the verandah section on the Stanley Street frontage is the 1939 extension, which is a larger hip element, without a parapet and with two shopfronts in the ground floor. It is possible that there is an earlier extension between the 1889 and 1939 buildings, roughly that element with the arched windows on the Stanley Street ground floor. This is also identified by a roof of intermediate size and without a parapet.

The rendered parapet is straight with former urn bases above a basic cornice. The splayed corner has a small semi-circular pediment with an inset panel containing four stars, a vermiculated panel and the date 1889. A small acroterion caps the pediment.

The verandah has a straight roof and stop chamfered posts on both floors, possibly with fret or cast iron brackets and neck moulds removed. The upper balustrade is of tapered and drilled timber balusters in Federation style, suggesting a remodelling of the original verandah detail, or the later construction of the whole verandah with the first extension c. 1900. The extension of the lower level of the verandah towards Victoria Street appears integral with the original construction as the posts are set back central to the total span and are not continuous with those on the upper level.

The original wall surfaces have been covered in roughcast render and the ground floor windows closest to the corner have been altered (probably in the 1939 renovation). The arched windows to both the Stanley and Victoria Street facades and the arched doors suggest that this was the original pattern. Early photos should be consulted to confirm the original appearance. The brick dado and quoins to the doors have been added more recently.

History

It is believed that the Royal Standard Hotel was built c.1889 by Edward Garth with bricks that were made on site. The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1894-95 describes the property as containing "Hotel & Land" with a Net Annual Value of £90, and lists the Lessee as George Greenwell. In 1899-1900, some of the land appears to have been sold as the NAV had decreased to £55, which comprised "£45 Hotel, £10 Land".

The Hotel was constructed less than one year after the first land sales for the newly proclaimed township of Toora were held in December, 1888, and shortly after the route of the South Eastern Railway had been finalised when it was certain that the railway would pass through the township.

In 1939, the new owner Mr A Santaspirito spent £6,000 upgrading and extending the Hotel. A new wing was added along the Stanley Street frontage that contained additional accommodation on the first floor and three shops at street level. Extensive internal alterations and redecorating were also carried out at the same time. The architect was PJ O'Connor of Melbourne, and the contractor was WA O'Donnell Pty Ltd of Ascot Vale.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Royal Standard Hotel, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as a individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain building and site context. It would be desirable to restore the exterior to c.1939 appearance if photos are available. Alternatively adopt c.1900 as basis for restoration. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Vale, J & Everitt, N. (1988) 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. p.64 (*photographs)
Toora & Welshpool Ensign. 13 July, 1939
Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1894-1906

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Private Hospital (former)

TO-WE-016

16 Welshpool Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Mr Dawson

Significant Dates

1906

Style

Federation Villa

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling and former private hospital, constructed by Mr Dawson in 1906, at 16 Welshpool Road, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling and former private hospital at 16 Welshpool Road, Toora is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is significant as a representative example of an early private hospital. It was the first private hospital in Toora and one of the first in the South Gippsland region, and demonstrates how early medical facilities were often established in private residences. It also illustrates the early residential development that occurred in Welshpool Road. (AHC criteria A4, B2 and D2)

Aesthetically, it is significant as a representative and substantially intact and superior example of a Federation Villa. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 16 Welshpool Road, Toora is a double fronted weatherboard Federation Villa.

History

The Foster Mirror reported on 17 July, 1906 the construction of "a nice dwelling on the Welshpool Road" by Mr Dawson on vacant land that was formerly owned by Stanley Sheppard. It is believed that this refers to the dwelling now at 16 Welshpool Road, Toora, which was originally Lot 75 on Plan of Subdivision 2603. The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Book for 1904-05 shows that Mr WJ Shallcross purchased vacant lots 75 & 76 in the township of Toora from Stanley Sheppard on 27 December 1904. The Rate Book for the following year then describes the property (described as Lots 75 & 76) as containing a house with a Net Annual Value of £15. By 1909-10, Lot 75 is listed separately and is described as containing a house with a NAV of £15.

The Toora branch of the Australia Natives Association convened a public meeting in 1914 to discuss the establishment of a private hospital in Toora, which was addressed by the newly arrived Toora doctor, Dr. Edgar Barrett. In the same year Dr Barrett's wife Edith purchased this dwelling, and it is believed that the hospital was opened here later that year and continued to be used for this purpose until 1929. In 1929 a Bush Nursing Centre was formally established and it was decided to move the hospital to larger premises at 17 Harriet Street, Toora. (see separate citation in this Study)

During this period, the Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books list Edith A Barrett and later, Dr Edgar Barrett as owner. The only specific reference to its use as a private hospital is the description of Nurse Harriet Everitt as the occupying tenant from 1919-20 until 1926-27.

Thematic Context

Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Toora Private Hospital at 16 Welshpool Road, Toora be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Foster Mirror. 17 July 1906

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books 1900-30

Vale, J & Everitt, N. 'With Mud on Their Boots. Toora 1888-1988'. 1988. p.61 (*photo p.62)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora Avenue of Honour

TO-WE-AV

Welshpool Road
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1920

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Toora Avenue of Honour, planted in 1920 & 1933, at Foster, Welshpool and Grip Roads, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The Toora Avenue of Honour is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the town and district of Toora.

Historically, it is important as one of a series of similar memorial avenues that were established throughout the Shire, and expresses the significant effect that the First World War had upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the Avenue enhances the appearance of the South Gippsland Highway and Grip Road and provides an appropriate visual setting for the World War 1 memorial situated at the intersection with Stanley Street. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, the Avenue is important as a memorial to local residents who served in World War 1 and contributes to the identity of Toora. (AHC criterion - G.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Toora Avenue of Honour comprises a double row of Mahogany Gums planted along Welshpool and Foster Roads (South Gippsland Highway), and also the same species planted on either side of Grip Road. (formerly known as Piggery Lane)

History

It is believed that the Toora Avenue of Honour was originally planted in 1920 in Welshpool Road (then known as Rotton Row), and was extended to Grip Road (then known as Piggery Lane) in 1933. The planting of the Avenue was discussed at a meeting of the Toora Progress Association on 10 July 1919 where on the motion of FR Fretwell and Secretary it was decided to "bring before the public the need for their co-operation in having a row of trees planted along Rotton Row as an Avenue of Honour". In 1933, the Toora Branch of the Australian Natives Association requested that Council extend the Avenue as far as Piggery Lane.

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the Australian war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'...The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

Honour Avenues at Kardella, Kongwak, Koorooman, Leongatha, Meeniyah, Strzelecki, Welshpool and Wooreen.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Toora Avenue of Honour be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the Avenue in Welshpool, Foster & Grip Roads.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain. It is recommended that Council prepare a management plan for the Avenue. (See Recommendation j in Section 4.2 of Volume 2)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Foster Mirror. March 2000

Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Truscott, G. Personal comments.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Toora World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial

TO-WE-WW1

Welshpool Road
(Cnr. Stanley Street)
Toora 3962

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

1931

Style

Interwar Monument

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Toora World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial, erected in 1931, at the corner of Stanley Street and Welshpool Road, Toora.

Why is it Significant?

The Toora World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the town of Toora.

Historically, it is important as one of a series of similar memorials that were established throughout the Shire, and expresses the significant effect that the First World War had upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the memorial is important as the focus of local remembrance day activities. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Toora World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial is a square tapered grey granite column with a torus and scotia base and a simple stepped capital, standing on a split granite pedestal in the central reserve of the Welshpool Road. It is capped with a spherical light fitting surrounded by a hemispherical wrought bronze frame. The sunburst crest of the armed forces and the commemorations are on the sides of the column; "Erected by Toora & District residents in memory of those who served in the Great War. 1914-1918" - A list of those local residents who made the supreme sacrifice then follows.

The Toora Avenue of Honour provides an appropriate and related visual setting.

History

The Toora World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial was unveiled by Herbert Hyland MLA in September, 1931. It was the third such memorial erected in the former Shire of South Gippsland after Welshpool (1920) and Foster (1925).

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Toora World War 1 Soldiers Memorial be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The monument and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain memorial and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Toora & Welshpool Ensign. 24 September 1931

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Walkerville North Public Hall

WA-BA-HA

Bayside Drive
Walkerville North 3959

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

Unknown

Style

Interwar/Postwar?
Public Hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Walkerville Public Hall at Bayside Drive, Walkerville North.

Why is it Significant?

The Walkerville Public Hall is of local social significance to the district of Walkerville. It demonstrates the significance of halls to the development of small rural communities, and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criteria - A.4, D.2 and G.1)

Description

The Walkerville North Public Hall is a small rectangular weatherboard gabled building. The entrance is centrally located at one end and there are three double hung windows in each side wall. It is sited parallel to the road, opposite the Walkerville foreshore.

History

The Walkerville North Public Hall was erected c.1950?

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Walkerville Public Hall be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The building and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Bell Point Lime Kilns

WA-BE-LIME

Bell Point near Walkerville South

Significance

Local 1/State

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1880s?

Style

Former Lime Kilns

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bell Point Lime Kilns, constructed c.1885, at Bell Point near Walkerville South.

Why is it Significant?

The former Bell Point Lime Kilns are of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Note: Further investigation is required.

Description

Remnants of Kiln, Jetty, Cottages, Forge and Powder Magazine

History

The Bell Point Lime Kilns began production in 1878, the same year as the Walkerville Kilns, under the auspices of the Bell Point Lime Company. William and James Hughes, who were professional lime burners from Sorrento on the Mornington Peninsula, established the Company. The Bell Point

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

site benefited from having deep water that came right into shore, which required the building of a relatively short jetty, compared to the longer one at Walkerville. The Bell Point operation continued until about 1916, when the Hughes Bros. both turned to farming on properties they had purchased in the Ten Mile Creek area, just to the north.

Thematic Context

Industry and Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

Walkerville Lime Kilns

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetter (HSG 27)

Recommendations

Further detailed investigation is required to determine the full extent of remnant buildings, works and objects associated with the former kilns - this work could be carried out in conjunction with Parks Victoria. The significance of the Bell Point Lime Kilns should be considered in conjunction with the nearby former Walkerville South Lime Kilns and may form part of a joint nomination for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Extent of Designation: To be determined - to include the remnants of the kilns, together with the site of the associated buildings.

Conservation Recommendations

Further detailed investigation is required.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Walkerville Lime Kilns

WA-LIME

Walkerville South

Significance

Local 1/State

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Bright Bros.

Significant Dates

c.1878

Style

Former Lime Kilns

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Walkerville Lime Kilns, constructed by Bright Bros. between 1878 and 1888, at Walkerville South.

Why is it Significant?

The former Walkerville Lime Kilns are of local historic, aesthetic and technical significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the kilns are the most visible reminder of the former Lime Burning Operation and demonstrate the early history of development and settlement of this area. Because of their accessibility, they provide a significant opportunity for interpretation. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, although somewhat diminished, the remaining kilns provide a dramatic and evocative reminder of the former lime burning operation and are a local landmark in the Walkerville area. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Technically, they are highly important as a locally rare example of early industry, where the technique of lime burning can still be interpreted through the remnant buildings and structures. (AHC criterion - F.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Walkerville Lime Kilns site contains the remains of six kilns, which are built into the cliffs adjacent to Walkerville South Beach. Kiln No. 5 is the most intact and some stabilisation works have been carried out. Six kilns were constructed in close proximity to the lime deposits. The kilns are constructed in brick and stone into the sides of the cliffs, which allowed for the kiln shaft to be easily accessible from the escarpment top for loading of both fuel and limestone from a horse drawn tramway that formerly ran along the clifftop.

Kiln No. 5 is the most intact and demonstrates some of the distinctive features of the design, which was typical for its time, consisted of shafts that tapered at the bottom. The front of each shaft was supported by a high vertical stone wall, braced by a pair of retaining wing walls, which extended outward at an angle. These wing walls once supported wooden beams, across which a sloping roof was placed to provide a protected working area immediately at the front of the kiln. A brick lined, arched vault provided access to the semi-circular draw hole located at the base of each kiln, through which the lime was removed.

Other evidence of the lime burning operation include the remant piles of the former Jetty on the beach and in the water, while pieces of iron and other material from the tramway that once ran along the escarpment above the kilns can be seen on the beach. It is believed that there are ruins of former workers cottages in the hillside behind the kiln.

History

The Walkerville Lime Kilns were constructed in 1878 following the discovery of lime deposits in this area by William Millar in 1875. It is believed that the kilns were built by Bright Brothers of Melbourne (who operated a shipping agency), who entered into a partnership with William H Wischer to develop the enterprise.

Six kilns were constructed in close proximity to the lime deposits and the first load of lime sent to Melbourne on the ship Blackboy was destroyed by fire before reaching Melbourne, although the ship itself was saved. Despite this initial setback, the Waratah Bay Lime Kilns went on to become the most successful in Gippsland. The majority of lime was sent to Melbourne, but shipments were also made to Sydney, as well as to more local destinations such as Lakes Entrance.

In 1881, the Bright Brothers sold their interest to William Walker, then Commission of Customs of Melbourne. Walker died in 1890 and in 1894 the company operating the kilns was registered under the name of Waratah Lime & Cement Co.

Production at the Walkerville Lime Kilns reached its peak in the early 1890s when up to 80 men were employed at the kilns in quarrying or wood cutting. By 1900 this number had declined to 50 and by the end of World War 1 lime had been replaced by other building materials, particularly concrete. In 1926, the Walkerville Lime Kilns were closed and the town was effectively deserted.

Thematic Context

Industry and Economic Development

Sub-Themes

Mining

Comparative Examples

Bell Point Lime Kiln

Existing Listings

Non-Aboriginal Historic Site Gazetteer (HSG 55)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Nominated for Inclusion on the Victorian
Heritage Register

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Walkerville Lime Kilns be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place, and be nominated for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Extent of Designation: To be determined following further investigation.

Conservation Recommendations

Further detailed investigation is required to determine the full extent of all buildings, works and objects associated with the use of this area by the former Lime Burning Operation - this could be carried out in conjunction with Parks Victoria who are the managers of this area. It would be desirable to erect interpretive signage that explains the history of Lime Burning in this area. See also Heritage Policy.

References

Sharrock, M. (1995) 'Recollections of Waratah & the Ten Mile'

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Cook's Creek Bridge

WAR-COO

Mouth of Cook's Creek
Waratah Bay

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1880-1900

Style

Timber bridge

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The early timber bridge, constructed c.1900, at the mouth of Cook's Creek, Waratah Bay.

Why is it Significant?

Cook's Creek Bridge is of local historic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, It is significant as evidence of the first road constructed to the township of Walkerville in the late nineteenth century, which until that time had only been accessible by sea. It is the oldest bridge in the Shire and demonstrates the early beginnings of land based transport routes. (AHC A4, B2 & D2)

Technically, it is significant as a rare example of early timber bridge construction. (AHC criteria F1)

Description

Remains of a old timber bridge. The bridge over Cooks Creek was simply constructed and comprised two large logs placed across the Creek with split logs placed in between and fastened with bolts and nails. The route of the original road along the dunes can just be seen in places.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

History

A bridle track leading to "The Gap" was established in the 1880s which allowed horses and buggies access to Waratah beach. From here they were able to travel along a route partly along the beach, and partly along the dunes to the Walkerville settlement. The bridge at Cooks Creek was constructed as part of this route. This route provided the only land based connection to Walkerville until a new overland road was constructed in the early twentieth century, while the beach route was used by early tourists and visitors to the beach.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Early Tracks for Overland Travel

Comparative Examples

There are no comparable examples within the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Yanakie Soldier Settlement house at 3680 Promontory Road, Yanakie be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the Bridge and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

It would be desirable to undertake conservation works to prevent, as far as possible further deterioration. Because of its remote location the bridge is prone to vandalism both intentional, and incidental from people removing material. It would be desirable to install interpretive signage about the significance of the bridge and to encourage people to respect and protect the bridge from further damage.

References

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Gap Camping Ground

WAR-GAP

Cnr. Gale Street & Fish Creek-Waratah
Road
Waratah Bay

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

Unknown

Style

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Gap Camping Ground, at the corner of Gale Street and Fish Creek-Waratah Road, Waratah Bay.

Why is it Significant?

The Gap Camping Ground is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the Gap was the place where access was gained to the beach, which allowed people to travel to the early settlement of Walkerville. It later became one of the first beachside recreation spots in the Shire and demonstrates the importance of the Waratah Bay area as a tourist destination from the 1920s. (AHC criteria A4 and D2)

Socially, it is a well known and much loved holiday spot within the South Gippsland region. (AHC criterion G1)

Aesthetically, the timber shelter pavilion with its rustic chimneys add to the picturesque charm of the area. (AHC criterion E1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Gap comprises the camping ground that occupies the area between Gale Street and the beach, and more particularly, the entrance to the beach that is located almost directly opposite the right angle corner where Waratah Road turns into Gale Street. This is believed to be the entrance that was created in the late nineteenth century to allow buggies and horses to gain access to the beach.

Situated within the camping is an interwar or postwar Shelter of vernacular construction with half-height vertical timber clad walls and a stone fireplace at one end. It has a corrugated iron gable roof.

History

The Gap was so named because it was created as an entrance for horse and buggies and, later, for motor vehicles to gain access to the beach, which then allowed people to travel to parts of the beach that were inaccessible by road. A bridge was provided at Cooks Creek to facilitate access to Walkerville. As road access to the area improved, the Gap developed as a camping area. The old Timber shelter pavilion was constructed c.1950?, and toilet facilities were provided by the Shire in .. It continues to be used as a camping area today.

Thematic Context

Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources/Government and Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Leisure and Recreation

Comparative Examples

Existing Listings

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Gap Camping Ground Picnic Shelter and the "Gap" be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the entrance to the beach and land between the entrance and the corner of Gale Street and Fish Creek-Waratah Road, and the shelter including a minimum extent of 5m surrounding each feature.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

Collett, B. 'Wednesdays Closest to the Full Moon'. Melbourne University Press, 1994. p.274

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Welshpool Hotel (Former Mates' Hotel)

WE-MA-021

21-23 Main Street
Welshpool 3966

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

c.1908

Style

Late Victorian Hotel

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Welshpool Hotel, constructed c.1908, at 21-23 Main Street, Welshpool

Why is it Significant?

The Welshpool Hotel is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the township of Welshpool.

Historically, it is believed to be the oldest commercial building in Welshpool and demonstrates the early development of the township. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is a basic single storey Victorian hotel missing its original detail, but with typical form expressing its important streetscape role. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

The Welshpool Hotel at 21-23 Main Street, Welshpool is a Victorian hip and valley structure in brick (now painted) and a corrugated iron roof. It has exposed eaves, a slightly projecting front side bay with a splayed corner and a straight roofed street verandah of considerable length with a corner splay across the front. The façade is articulated with regularly spaced single double hung windows having small rendered panels below. The door to the bars is at the front with the residential entry at the side. The verandah posts, now shortened to stand on brick pedestals are

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

square stop chamfered timber, reflecting the previous existence of neck moulds and a cast iron frieze, all now removed.

History

The exact date of the Welshpool Hotel is not known. The Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books show that there was a hotel on this site as early as 1899 when it was owned by Jamieson Brewery, and is described as a containing a "Hotel & 3 acres" with a Net Annual Value of £75. The Hotel had a number of different tenants over the next few years including Samuel & Annie Makeham (who also operated the Exchange Hotel at Foster for a time) and Edwin Sutherland.

In 1908-09, the NAV doubled to £150, which suggests that the hotel building existing at that time was either substantially altered and extended or replaced by the present hotel building in that year. A photograph held by the Port Welshpool Museum dated c.1906 shows the Hotel in basically the original form of the building that exists today.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Hospitality Industry: Hotels and Restaurants

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Welshpool Hotel at 21-23 Main Street, Welshpool be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve existing fabric and site context. It would be desirable to remove paint (chemically), rationalise signs and restore original appearance of verandah. See Heritage Policy.

References

Shire of South Gippsland Rate Books. 1900-1920

*The Port Welshpool Museum have an early photograph dated c.1906.

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Welshpool Avenue of Honour

WE-MA-AV

Main Street, Woorarra Road & Port
Welshpool Road
Welshpool 3966

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1917-1920

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Welshpool Avenue of Honour, established from 1917-1920, in Main Street, Port Welshpool Road and Woorarra Road, Welshpool.

Why is it Significant?

The Welshpool Avenue of Honour is of local historic, social, and aesthetic significance to the township and district of Welshpool.

Historically, it was the first Honour Avenue established in the Shire and one of the first in the State of Victoria of a series of similar memorial avenues that were established throughout the Shire, and expresses the significant effect that the First World War had upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the Avenue is important as a memorial to local residents who served in World War 1 and contributes to the identity of Welshpool. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, although parts of the Avenue have been removed and some remaining trees are in poor condition, contributes to the amenity and character of Welshpool and complements the setting of the War Memorial erected in 1920. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Welshpool Avenue of Honour comprises approximately 32 Elm trees planted on both sides of Main Street between Shady Creek and Woorarra Road. There are about three trees in Woorarra Road and a small number in Port Welshpool Road. Many of the trees in the Avenue have been badly pruned and some have been removed.

History

The Welshpool Avenue of Honour was planted in stages between 1917 and 1920 in memory of local residents from Welshpool and surrounding districts who served in the First World War.

The first section (originally known as "Anzac Avenue"), which comprised about four trees, was planted on Arbor Day in July 1917 near the gates to Welshpool State School No. 3011. The Foster Mirror reported on 12 July 1917 that:

"Arbor Day was very fittingly celebrated in connection with State School 3011. The first trees were planted in Anzac Avenue and one tree will be planted for each name on the Honour Roll."

The Shire President, Cr Growse, planted the first tree in memory of Harold Mates, the first local resident to pay the supreme sacrifice. His wife then planted the second tree in memory of Patrick Makeham. Other trees were planted for George Frost and John Makeham.

Further planting was carried out over the next three years, with the majority of trees being planted during 1918. Cr. Growse reported in the 28 February 1918 edition of the Mirror that the ladies of the Welshpool Red Cross Society intended to raise funds by way of local subscriptions to "place an Honour Board in the Mechanics' Institute and to continue the planting of the Anzac Avenue begun last Arbor Day".

Consequently, the main section of the Honour Avenue was opened and dedicated on Wednesday 18 September 1918. The "Mirror" reported that this day "...will long remain in the memory of the people of Welshpool as that date they began their memorial avenue of honour in recognition of the generous self sacrifice and noble fortitude of loved ones amongst their number who had voluntarily enlisted to fight for home and country in the world's greatest war..".

A meeting of subscribers was subsequently held on 28 June 1918 after the Red Cross Ladies had raised "upwards of 40" to discuss the form that the memorial should take. A committee of ten people (five men and five women) was formed with Cr. Growse as Chairman and Mr Knight as Secretary. There was a good deal of discussion about the form of the memorial and The Mirror subsequently reported on 11 July 1918 that "Mr Knight moved that it take the form of an avenue of trees with name plates attached". An amendment was moved by Mr Christie that it also include a marble monument.

Subsequent meetings were held during July and August 1918, which discussed matters such as the arrangements for tree guards, tree species and the location of the Avenue. At a meeting held on 3 August, which was attended by representatives from Welshpool, Hedley and Agnes River (Woorarra being an apology and Port Welshpool not represented) it was decided to plant in three sections between the Hall and School with one section to comprise Elms, another Spanish Chesnuts, and the other, Silver Poplars.

By the end of August the tree guards had been completed, and the planting and dedication of the first section of the Honour Avenue (extending between the State School and the Church of England) subsequently took place on Wednesday 18 September 1918 in front of a large crowd and

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

assembled dignitaries including Thos Livingstone MLA, as well as the newly elected President of Alberton Shire, Cr Charles Barton, and Cr. John Nichol from the Shire of South Gippsland.

The 26 September 1918 edition of the "Mirror" reported that this day "...will long remain in the memory of the people of Welshpool as that date they began their memorial avenue of honour in recognition of the generous self sacrifice and noble fortitude of loved ones amongst their number who had voluntarily enlisted to fight for home and country in the world's greatest war..". The place of honour at the corner of the junction of the main roads was accorded to the memory of the late AR Rackstraw who was the first local to fall at Gallipoli.

The trees were a gift of the Forestry Department and additional trees were progressively added to the Avenue during 1919 and 1920.

Inglis (1998) observes that of all the Australian war memorial types "One other novelty, the Avenue of Honour, was indigenous". He goes on to explain:

"The first examples were planted during the war in response to official initiative, when the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires in 1917 recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that 'his name will be memorialised in an AVENUE OF HONOUR'...The authorities commended the practice to people in other states. Victoria remained the avenues' heartland, perhaps because they had been promoted earliest and hardest there, perhaps also because Victorians were so disposed to think of their country as a cultivated landscape: 'Garden State' for Victoria was familiar by 1914."

Thematic Context

Government Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Welshpool Honour Avenue be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: All extant trees associated with the Avenue.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Council prepare a management plan to assess the condition of the Avenue and make recommendations for on-going maintenance. See Heritage Policy.

References

Foster Mirror. 12 July 1917. 28 February, 11 July, 1, 22 & 29 August, and 26 September 1918, 14 October 1920.

Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Minute Book of Committee. J. Sutherland

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Welshpool World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial

WE-MA-WW1

Main Street
Welshpool 3966

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Mr W Bird

Significant Dates

1920, 1922

Style

Interwar Classical
Monument

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Welshpool World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial, comprising the memorial constructed by W Bird in 1920 and the associated flagpole and landscaping, and situated in Main Street, Welshpool.

Why is it Significant?

The Welshpool World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the township and district of Welshpool.

Historically, it was the first memorial to be established in the former Shire of South Gippsland and expresses the significant effect that the First World War had upon small rural communities, and is related to the Avenue of Honour. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, the memorial is enhanced by its landscape setting that includes mature Canary Island Palms that are symbolic of victory.

Socially, the memorial is important as the focus of local remembrance day activities. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Welshpool World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial, located in Main Street, Welshpool, is constructed in grey granite in Classical style. The monument sits on a square split and margined basalt base with two stepped elements carrying a tapered trunk below a four sided pediment each side with the rising sun emblem of the Australian Armed Forces engraved. On top of the pediments sits a square obelisk of typical tapered form and a pyramidal cap. The sides of the upper step and trunk are engraved with the names of the fallen in both world wars. The setting is landscaped with a flagpole, shrubs and Cordylines. Canary Island Palms form part of a broader landscaped setting - Inglis (1998) notes that palms have biblical significance as symbols of victory.

History

The World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial at Main Street, Welshpool was unveiled by Brigadier General Beard DSO CMB CB on Thursday, 4 November 1920 in the presence of local community members and the Shire President, Cr. H Eldridge. The Foster Mirror reported on 11 November 1920 that:

"The climax of Welshpool's patriotic efforts was reached on the 4th inst. when the Soldiers' Memorial was unveiled, the gem in the setting in the Avenue of Honour."

The first memorial to World War 1 erected in the former Shire of South Gippsland, its erection followed the progressive establishment of the Avenue of Honour along Main Street from 1917-1920. (see separate citation) Two years after the unveiling, the "Mirror" reported how 15 standard roses were planted around the Memorial to represent the men who made the Supreme Sacrifice.

Initial meetings to discuss the establishment of a suitable memorial in Welshpool to locals who served in World War 1 were held during 1918. The Mirror reported on 28 February 1918 that ladies of the Welshpool Red Cross Society intended to "raise funds to place an honour board in the Mechanics Institute and to continue the planting of the Anzac Avenue begun last Arbor Day".

By 11 July 1918 the Mirror was able to report that the first meeting, held on 28 June, was organized by "ladies of the Welshpool Red Cross" who had collected "upward of £40 for an honour board for the Hall and some other form of memorial for the soldiers". A committee of ten comprising five men and five women was established with Cr Growse JP as Chairman, and Mr G Knight as Secretary.

A good deal of discussion took place at this meeting as to the form the memorial should take. Mr Knight moved that it take the form of an avenue of trees with name plates attached. This motion was amended by Mr Christie to include a marble monument. One year later, the "Mirror" reported that the design of the soldiers memorial "has finally been adopted and efforts must now be made to secure the necessary funds". The design selected was a "very chaste one" and was to be constructed from Gippsland granite from Mr W Bird's quarry at Orbost at a cost of 120. It featured the names of the fallen on the front and returned soldiers on the other faces.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

It is recommended that the Welshpool World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls

Extent of Designation: The memorial, flagpole and adjacent landscaping including the Canary Island Palms.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve memorial and site context. Consideration could be given to re-instating original landscaping such as the standard roses. See Heritage Policy.

References

The Foster Mirror. 12 June 1917. 28 February, 11 July, 22 August & 26 September 1918. 16 June 1919. 11 November 1920. 25 May 1922.
Inglis, KS (1998) 'Sacred Places. War Memorials in the Australian Landscape.' p.156

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Norfolk Pine Avenue

WE-PO-AV

Port Welshpool Road
Welshpool

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1937-38

Style

Significant Trees

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines, established in 1936 by the Country Roads Board, along Port Welshpool Road, Welshpool.

Why is it Significant?

The Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines along Port Welshpool Road is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, the Avenue commemorate the construction of the road, which was a project to facilitate access to the newly constructed Long Jetty at Port Welshpool. (AHC criteria A4 & D2)

Aesthetically, although diminished by the loss of trees, the Avenue enhance the landscape character and amenity of Port Welshpool Road. It is the only avenue of this species within the Shire. (AHC criterion E1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

This avenue comprises Norfolk Island Pines situated along both sides of the Port Welshpool Road, south of Welshpool. The age, size and condition of the Pines varies considerably, suggesting that replanting has occurred at different times since the Avenue was originally established in 1937-38.

Note: Further detailed analysis is required to identify any original examples.

History

The avenue of Norfolk Pines along the Port Welshpool Road was originally established in 1937 and 1938 at the suggestion of the MLA for South Gippsland, (Sir) Herbert Hyland, after the road was constructed to provide access to the new Long Jetty at Port Welshpool (refer to separate citation in this Study). 180 trees were planted in each year, which were supplied by the Forests Commission, while the Country Roads Boards provided the tree guards.

The route for the road to Port Welshpool was surveyed by the CRB in April 1936 and tenders were called for its construction in May 1936.

Thematic Context

Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources

Sub-Themes

Further Improvements in Roads Over the Years

Comparative Examples

This is the only avenue of Norfolk Island Pines in the Shire.

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Norfolk Pine Avenue in Port Welshpool Road, Welshpool be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of all the extant trees in the avenue and surrounding land to the minimum extent of the canopy edge.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain trees and site context. See Heritage Policy. It would be desirable to prepare a management plan for the future maintenance of the avenue and for strategies for replacement as required.

References

Foster Mirror. 24 April, 7 May and 30 July 1936, 23 June 1938

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

'Wongalee'

WN-BA-035

35 Bakers Road
Wonga 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Unknown

Significant Dates

Unknown

Style

Rural Vernacular
Shearing Shed

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The shearing shed at 'Wongalee', 35 Bakers Road, Wonga.

Why is it Significant?

The shearing shed at 'Wongalee' is of local historic and aesthetic significance to South Gippsland Shire.

Historically, it is one of a small number of extant early rural buildings that demonstrate the beginnings of agricultural industry in the Shire. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is believed to be a superior and substantially intact example of an early Vernacular rural building. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Note. Further research is required to confirm significance.

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The shearing shed at "Wongalee" is constructed of corrugated iron in the rural vernacular style. Note: Further research is required. This building is already included in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as it is one of the places of local heritage significance identified and assessed by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

History

The shearing shed at "Wongalee" is one of three early "depot" sheds identified by the Study. "Depot" sheds were used as central shearing stations for thousands of sheep from a number of farms in the district. Note: Further research is required. This building is already included in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as it is one of the places of local heritage significance identified and assessed by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Pastoralism and Farming

Comparative Examples

See Style. The shed at 'Wongalee' compares with other early sheds at Berry's Creek, and at 'Wolonga' at Kongwak.

Existing Listings

South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay

Recommendations

It is recommended that the shearing shed at "Wongalee" be retained in the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay. (Note: Recommendation subject to further research to establish significance of building)

Extent of Designation: As existing.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve building and site context. See Heritage Policy.

References

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Woorarra Hall (former)

WO-WO-HA

Woorarra Road
Woorarra 3966

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Unknown

Contractor

Bert Agg and John
Gunn

Significant Dates

1925

Style

Interwar public hall

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Woorarra Public Hall, constructed in 1924, at Woorarra Road, Woorarra.

Why is it Significant?

The former Woorarra Hall is of local historic and social significance to the district of Woorarra.

Historically, it demonstrates the development of the Woorarra district. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, it played an important role in the development of the Woorarra community and is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Description

The former Woorarra Hall is a weatherboard building. Rectangular in plan, it has a gable roof with Health Department vents along the ridge.

History

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The Woorarra Public Hall was constructed in 1925 by Bert Agg and John Gunn of Toora. It replaced an earlier hall on the same site that were destroyed by fire. It was originally one of two public buildings; the former State School situated on the opposite side of the road was closed some years ago and is now used as a residence.

The previous Woorarra Mechanics' Institute Hall was opened in March 1910 by T Livingstone MLA. It was constructed by Harry Cameron and Joe Kidd at a cost of £250. A library cupboard was incorporated in the building.

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Woorarra Public Hall be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individually listed place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title.

Conservation Recommendations

See Heritage Policy.

References

Crawford, R (1994) "Woorarra. Valley in the Hills. 1884-1994" pp. 66-67

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Wooreen Avenue of Honour

WR-LEYA-AV

Leongatha-Yarragon Road
Wooreen 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Not applicable

Contractor

Not applicable

Significant Dates

1918

Style

Honour Avenue

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Wooreen Avenue of Honour, established in July 1918, at Leongatha-Yarragon Road, Wooreen.

Why is it Significant?

The Wooreen Avenue of Honour is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the district of Wooreen.

Historically, it is important as one of a series of similar memorial avenues that were established throughout the Shire following the planting of the Leongatha Memorial Avenue of Honour earlier in the same year, and expresses the significant effect that the First World War had upon small rural communities. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Socially, the Avenue is important as a memorial to local residents who served in World War 1, and together with the former Wooreen State School is an integral part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criterion - G.1)

Aesthetically, the now mature avenue enhances the Leongatha-Yarragon Road. (AHC criterion - E.1)

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Description

The Wooreen Avenue of Honour is situated within a 100-150m long section of the Leongatha-Yarragon Road, near the former Wooreen Primary School at the corner of Wooreen-Mirboo North. It appears that about 15-20 trees from the original planting of 35 survive on both sides of the road, and there are a number of juvenile examples that appear to have grown from seed, as well as numerous suckers.

History

The Wooreen Avenue of Honour was planted on July 20, 1918 by local residents. An article in the Great Southern Star reported that the intention was to plant an avenue of trees "on similar conditions to that at Leongatha, as a lasting memory to the young men who enlisted from the district, and those who had resided at Wooreen prior to the outbreak of the war". A total of 35 trees were planted and, of these, approximately 20 survive today. The Avenue was maintained for many years by students of the nearby Wooreen Primary School.

The establishment of the Wooreen Avenue of Honour followed the successful establishment of the Leongatha Avenue of Honour in June of that year, and happened at about the same time as the planting of similar memorial avenues within the then Shire of Woorayl at Berry's Creek, Koorooman, Meeniyah and Nerrena. (Refer to separate citations in this Study)

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Military Defence

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Wooreen Honour Avenue be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place with tree controls.

Extent of Designation: All extant trees associated with the avenue

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Council prepare a management plan for the Avenue. (See Recommendation j in Section 4.2 of Volume 2)

References

Great Southern Star. 16 July 1918

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Wooreen State School No. 3723 (former)

WR-LEYA-PS

Corner of Leongatha-Yarragon Road &
Wooreen-Mirboo Road
Wooreen 3953

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Public Works
Department

Contractor

Mr Carter

Significant Dates

1912

Style

Federation School

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Wooreen State School No. 3723, designed by the Public Works Department and constructed in 1912, at Leongatha-Yarragon Road, Wooreen.

Why is it Significant?

The former Wooreen State School No. 3723 is of local historic and social significance to the district of Wooreen. It played an important role in the development of the Wooreen community and as the only surviving public building is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC criteria - A.4, G.1 and D.2)

Description

The former Wooreen State School No. 3723 is a typical weatherboard gable roof single school room with an offset projecting gable porch to the north. It has two sets of multi-pane double hung windows to the south and a single set to the north, and there are simple gable end brackets and a louvred vent in the gable peak. The former shelter shed is located in the grounds, which include some significant exotic and native trees.

It is based on a standard design, which was also used at Dollar, Hoddle Range, Koonwarra, Mount

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Eccles and Stony Creek. The key variation was the size of the floor plan, which could be increased to accommodate additional students.

History

Wooreen State School No. 3723 was opened in January, 1912. The expenditure for the construction of the new school had originally been authorized by the Education Department on 21 December 1910, but it was not until 21 November 1911 that the contract was finally let to Mr Carter. The cost was £451/5/-. The Shelter Shed was constructed in 1925 at a cost of £28/12/11.

In 1974, the School came to nationwide attention when the teacher and five students were kidnapped by Edwin John Eastwood, who had committed a similar abduction at Faraday State School some years earlier. Following an intensive search by police, the teacher and students were released unharmed a couple of days later.

The design of the School is based on a standard used by the Education Department known as the "Swan Marsh" type, which is the name of the first school where it was used in 1910. This basic design was repeated with minor variation at 74 other schools throughout Victoria between 1910 and 1914 including five other locations in the Shire at Dollar (1913), Hoddle Range (1911 and later moved to Fish Creek), Koonwarra (1913), Mount Eccles (1912) and Stony Creek (1913). (see separate citations.) At the time it was constructed, the former Wooreen School was essentially identical to Schools at Hoddle Range, Koonwarra and Mount Eccles, which shared the same "Type A" floor plan designed to accommodate up to 32 students.

Persistent lobbying of the Education Department and local parliamentarians by local communities saw the construction of a number of school buildings in the years leading up to the First World War. As well as the schools mentioned above, new schools were also built at Mardan (1909), Mardan South (1906), Meeniyah (1905), Ruby (1914), and Tarwin Meadows (1913). Most of these schools had been previously established in local halls or, on occasion, the homes of local residents

Thematic Context

Government + Community Institutions

Sub-Themes

Schools, Churches, Public Halls, Cemeteries & Hospitals

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Wooreen State School No. 3723 be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the title.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

- Blake, J (ed.) 'Vision & Realisation. Volume 3' p.1303
Burchell, LE (1989) 'Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940' pp. 1-3
Murphy, J. (1988) 'No Parallel. The Woorayl Shire 1888-1988'

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Yanakie General Store

YA-PR-3640

3640 Promontory Road
Yanakie 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Buchan Laird &
Buchan

Contractor

Soldier Settlement
Commission

Significant Dates

1956

Style

Postwar Commercial

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Yanakie General Store, designed by Buchan Laird & Buchan constructed in 1956 by the Soldier Settlement Commission, at 3640 Promontory Road, Yanakie.

Why is it Significant?

The Yanakie General Store is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the district of Yanakie.

Historically, it was one of the first buildings to be erected by the Soldier Settlement Commission as part of the Yanakie Soldier Settlement, which was the largest and most successful of the WW2 settlement schemes in the Shire. It therefore important for its ability to illustrate the beginning of the important period of settlement and development of the Yanakie area in the post war period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it retains some semblance of its original form, but this is considerably obscured by later additions. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Socially, the Store has played an important part in the development of the Yanakie community as a community focus and meeting point and is an important part of the identity of the local area. (AHC

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

criterion - G.1)

Description

The Yanakie General Store at 3640 Promontory Road, Yanakie is a single storey weatherboard and cement sheet clad store with a residence behind. It has low pitched cross gabled corrugated iron roofs, and an almost flat roofed verandah across the front. Its original form is difficult to determine due to numerous apparent additions over time, but it would appear that originally had a transverse gable with gabled projections to the front and rear. To this there has been added a contiguous skillion extension to the side gable at the east front and an unequal pitch gable at the west. A motor service building has been built further to the west, connected to further additions at the rear of the store by a storage building used for gas cylinders. The shopfront to the projecting front gable is probably original.

History

The Yanakie General Store was constructed in 1956 by the Soldier Settlement Commission as part of the first stage of the Yanakie Soldier Settlement Scheme. It is believed that the building was designed by the Commission architects, Buchan Laird & Buchan.

The was originally used as a café and roadhouse and the first proprietors arrived in November 1956, and later assumed the role of a general store and post office for the district. It formed part of a complex of buildings that once included hostel accommodation, and a kitchen and dining area. The General Store is now the only building to remain.

The Minister for Lands announced on 10 August 1954 that 12,000 acres of land on what was known as the front portion of the Yanakie Run would be handed over to the Soldier Settlement Commission. The first eight families arrived in 1958-59 and by the completion of the Scheme in 1967 it was regarded as one of the most successful projects in the State.

Thematic Context

Commercial Enterprise

Sub-Themes

Soldier & Closer Settlements; Food and Goods Industries: Grocery Stores, Hardware, clothing etc.

Comparative Examples

See Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Yanakie General Store at 3640 Promontory Road, Yanakie be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: The whole of the property as defined by the Title

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Crawford, R. (1983) 'Yanakie. From Station to Settlement. 1850-1983' pp.49-58

Tuesday, 6 September 2005

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

Yanakie Soldier Settlement house

YA-PR-3680

3680 Promontory Road
Yanakie 3960

Significance

Local 1

Designer

Buchan Laird &
Buchan

Contractor

Soldier Settlement
Commission

Significant Dates

c.1958

Style

Postwar Austerity
Dwelling

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The dwelling designed by Buchan Laird & Buchan and constructed c.1958 by the Soldier Settlement Commission, at 3680 Promontory Road, Yanakie.

Why is it Significant?

The dwelling at 3680 Promontory Road, Yanakie is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the district of Yanakie.

Historically, it is one of a number of dwellings in the Yanakie area that demonstrate the development of the Soldier Settlement farms in this area in the Postwar period. (AHC criteria - A.4 and D.2)

Aesthetically, it is the most intact of the number of houses built under the Soldier Settlement Scheme and clearly demonstrates the form and detail of the identical dwellings provided to returned soldiers under the Yanakie Scheme. Its close proximity to the Yanakie Store expresses the relationship between the residential/farm and the commercial elements of the Scheme. (AHC criterion - E.1)

Description

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

The dwelling at 3680 Promontory Road, Yanakie is a wide single storey weatherboard clad residence with low pitched corrugated iron hip roofs. The form of the building is of a major transverse hipped element with a smaller, lower projecting hip at the rear side. The front entry, slightly off centre, is recessed with a single central door with sidelights and has a square post set a short distance from each side forming a three part opening. The wider section of the front elevation has triple double hung windows to the living room, which has an external fireplace and chimney at the side of the house. The narrower bedroom side has double sashes.

The design is extremely simple and is repeated exactly in numerous houses in the area, which are mostly concentrated in Millar Road, but are also found in Promontory and Foley Roads. Most of these houses have had many alterations and extensions over time, but this dwelling is the most externally intact of the group, having only minor (and reversible) additions of faux shutters and sunblinds.

History

It is believed that the dwelling at 3680 Promontory Road, Yanakie was constructed c.1958 by the Soldier Settlement Commission as part of the Yanakie Soldier Settlement Scheme. It is one of a number of dwellings erected by the Commission in Foley, Promontory and Millar Roads in accordance with one of the standard designs prepared by the Commission architects, Buchan Laird & Buchan.

The Minister for Lands announced on 10 August 1954 that 12,000 acres of land on what was known as the front portion of the Yanakie Run would be handed over to the Soldier Settlement Commission. The first eight families arrived in 1958-59 and by the completion of the Scheme in 1967 it was regarded as one of the most successful projects in the State.

Thematic Context

Sub-Themes

Soldier and closer Settlements

Comparative Examples

WW2 Soldier Settlement Houses in Yanakie, Mirboo North and Poowong North
See also Style

Existing Listings

Nil

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Yanakie Soldier Settlement house at 3680 Promontory Road, Yanakie be added to the Schedule to the South Gippsland Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay as an individual place.

Extent of Designation: To the extent of the house and surrounding land to a minimum extent of 5m including all the land between the house and the Promontory Road frontage.

Conservation Recommendations

Conserve and maintain buildings and site context. See Heritage Policy.

South Gippsland Shire Heritage Study 2004

References

Crawford, R. 'Yanakie. From Station to Settlement. 1850-1983' pp.49-58

Smallwood, R. "Hard to Go Bung. WW2 Soldier Settlement in Victoria 1945-1962" pp. 148-170

Tuesday, 6 September 2005