

SOUTH GIPPSLAND SHIRE COUNCIL

Heritage Places of South Gippsland



*Showcasing South Gippsland Shire's
heritage places*



South Gippsland
Shire Council

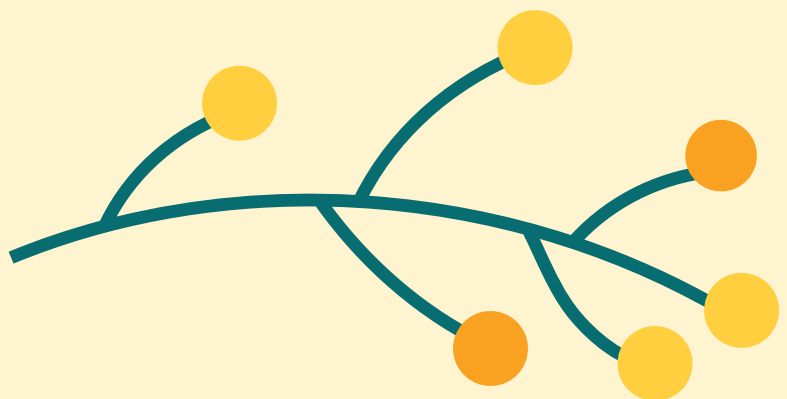
Complementary Documents

South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004.

Victorian Heritage Database.

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Bunurong and Gunaikurnai people as the Traditional Custodians of South Gippsland and pay respect to their Elders, past, present, and future, for they hold the memories, traditions, culture, and hopes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of Australia.



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Introduction

Purpose of this Publication

This publication is aimed at showcasing and improving awareness of key places of heritage significance throughout the South Gippsland Shire. It aims to build public understanding and appreciation of South Gippsland's past, present and future through key pieces of its history.

Heritage forms part of community identity. The intangible aspects of heritage such as traditions, memories, knowledge, creative expressions, performances and rituals help sustain the rich and diverse mosaic of South Gippsland's communities.

Heritage places, objects and stories give our lives meaning and purpose, as individuals and as communities. They create a strong and enduring sense of community identity.

As of September 2022, only 106 sites across South Gippsland Shire are safeguarded through the local Heritage Overlay provision of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme. This is a very small proportion of approximately 1,200 sites with heritage significance identified in the *South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*.

In consultation with landowners, South Gippsland Shire Council advocates for the ongoing promotion and protection of its heritage sites celebrated in this publication and in the *South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*.

How to use this Publication

There are 144 places of significance showcased in this publication.

They are identified by their place name and site ID. The site ID is an abbreviation of the location of the site and is a unique reference that can be used to identify sites across a number of heritage databases (e.g. Heritage Overlay, Hermes Orion or the local heritage study). The site ID is made up of three components being the locality, street/road name and either a number or a place type abbreviation. For example, the break down of the site ID: MA-CO-HA is Mardan, Coulters Road and Hall.

By using the site ID, more detailed heritage information can be found about the heritage places highlighted in this document. One of the best sources for further information is the *South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*.



Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office - Heritage Overlay 71

What is Heritage?

Heritage is more than just old buildings. Heritage is the full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects and culture.

Heritage is expressed through places, buildings, landscapes, public parks and gardens, infrastructure, monuments, public art and more. Heritage is also represented in objects, artefacts, archives, photographs, maps, drawings and other items.

Some heritage is harder to see, for example, the archaeology, the dreaming stories of First Nations Peoples, and the more subtle marks of past people and their cultures.

Evidence of significant past human activity such as earthworks from abandoned railways and water races from old tin mines may be unnoticeable but can have heritage value.

Heritage is not always beautiful to the eye or equally appreciated by everybody. The remains of building foundations at a coal mine can hold as much heritage significance to some people as the cottages the miners lived in. What is heritage can be subjective. People can have different views on what has heritage value and if and how it should be preserved.

Heritage is dynamic. What is valued constantly changes as society changes. What is common place and casually discarded today may be tomorrow's heritage. Heritage is looking to the past but it is also looking to the future and how the future will view, value and remember us today.



Bridge Street, Korumburra - Heritage Overlay 144



Wooreen Avenue of Honour - Heritage Overlay 137



Poowong Uniting Church - not heritage protected

The Heritage Setting of South Gippsland Shire

First Nation Peoples

Prior to the arrival of Europeans in Victoria, there were thriving Aboriginal clans throughout South Gippsland. The territories of the Kulin Aboriginal society included much of South Gippsland. Within the Kulin society, five different language groups are recognised.

West of the Hoddle Range and south of the Strzelecki Range, the Bun wurrung Aboriginal language group occupied the area, which now makes up the central and south eastern portions of South Gippsland Shire, including most of the Tarwin, Powlett and Bass River catchments. The Bun wurrung had hostile relations with the Gunnai clans and were not part of the larger Kulin grouping (*South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*).

The Bun wurrung are reportedly the first of the Victorian Aboriginal clans to be met by Europeans when Bass sailed into Western Port in 1798. The first impact of Europeans on the Aboriginal clans was probably associated with the sealers and whalers who established temporary bases in the Wilsons Promontory area during 1798 (*South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*).

Reports of sealers and whalers abducting Aboriginal women from local clans and keeping them around their camps in the Wilsons Promontory area, as well as elsewhere along the southeast Australian coastline are common (*South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*).

The abduction of women from Aboriginal clans and the annexation of tribal territory by Europeans resulted in inter-tribal raids on women from other Aboriginal clans and a general increase in the conflict between clans from different territories (*South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*).

One such raid on the Tarwin clan by Aborigines from the North Gippsland or Omeo area apparently occurred shortly before white men arrived, resulting in several deaths near the area later to become The Meadows Homestead near Tarwin Lower (*South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*).



TARWIN MEADOWS HOMESTEAD FROM A DRAWING BY E. ALSOP

Inter tribal raid occurred near what is now known as the The Meadows Homestead near Tarwin Lower that burnt down in 1942 ([National Trust Database](#) & [Trove](#))

The spread of European diseases and viruses to Aboriginal people, along with changes in lifestyle, diet and direct decimation were also major causes in the rapid reduction of Aboriginal populations in the South Gippsland area. The census of Bunurong clan members dropped from 87 in 1838 to 11 in 1863 (*South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*).

In the space of 30 years, from the beginnings of permanent European settlement at Port Albert in 1841, the Bratauolung were all but destroyed, their numbers dropping from 126 in 1853 to only 17 by 1863. One conservative estimate suggests a population decrease of 95% in less than 20 years of European settlement in South Gippsland.

The Aboriginal people were often described as peaceful, shy and inoffensive and there is some evidence of cooperation between the two cultures. However, the Europeans learned quickly to demonstrate and use their firearms resulting in violence on both sides when fighting for land (*South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*).

Aboriginal people occasionally worked for European settlers in exchange for food and other items or to camp near sealing or whaling stations and towns. It might be suggested that such employment was due to necessity rather than choice given the diminished opportunities for traditional food gathering by Aborigines (*South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*).

The arrival of Europeans in South Gippsland and Victoria has had a dramatic and significant impact on the nature of Aboriginal occupation and use of the land.

Locations where the first contacts between European and Aboriginal people occurred mean that different cultural heritage places were created, such as missions and protectorate stations. Other locations have become significant as sites where massacres of Aboriginal people took place.

South Gippsland Shire Council, in line with the Victorian Government is committed to acknowledging the truth of Victoria's history, including the impacts of colonization on Aboriginal peoples and cultural heritage.

Post Contact

Europeans choosing to explore and settle in South Gippsland during the period from the very late 1700s through the 1880s encountered many difficulties and challenges that were unique compared to other parts of Victoria. The key challenge was the natural environment, being the dense forests, scrub, swamps, rivers and creeks.

Dense forests, limited road infrastructure and limited transport options isolated South Gippsland from Melbourne, leading South Gippslanders to rely on each other and created a community spirit that identified closely with one another and their surroundings.

South Gippsland's initial agricultural use was for livestock grazing runs. The Pastoral era left few permanent marks upon the landscape. The Selection era within the Shire was ushered in with the subdivision of the large pastoral runs following a series of Land Acts which enabled the widespread creation of smaller freeholdings.



Tarwin River Picnic 1895 (from 'No Parallel by John Murphy)



Early pioneering days Mardan with ring barked trees and tents to live in. 1880s (Photo Credit: [Leongatha & District Historical Society](#))



Forest clearing (Photo Credit: [Leongatha & District Historical Society](#))

This led to an increased emphasis on more intensive forms of agriculture such as dairying and cropping in place of grazing as major rural occupations. This resulted in the most significant changes to the pre-contact landscape of the Shire.

For example, one of the requirements of the Land Acts was for owners to undertake improvements such as fencing and the clearing of scrub and forests. New and increasingly larger homesteads and outbuildings were erected and fencing, hedges and windrows of trees were established to mark property boundaries, to protect stocks and crops from wind, and also for aesthetic effect.

Today, the economy of the Shire remains predominantly based on rural industries and it is one of the most important agricultural districts in the State. Opening up of the land for freehold ownership provided an important impetus which was further stimulated in the early twentieth century by improvements in farming technologies. The exponential growth of the population of Victoria following the gold rush also vastly increased local demand for fresh produce from South Gippsland.

The discovery of gold and coal which brought a rush of new settlers to the area, led to improvements to transport and access and the growth of local townships.

Railways and tramways became the most important form of transport in South Gippsland during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and had a profound and lasting impact upon the pattern of settlement in the Shire, with major townships located along the Great Southern Railway and its branch lines.



Leongatha Butter & Cheese Factory - Heritage Overlay 8



Knox's Rockhill Farm - Heritage Overlay 10 (Photo Credit: [Leongatha & District Historical Society](#))



Station Street, Outtrim (Photo Credit: [Leongatha & District Historical Society](#))



Foster Railway Station - no heritage protection (Photo Credit: [Australian Rail Maps](#))



Coal mining in Outtrim (Photo Credit: [Leongatha & District Historical Society](#))



Mirboo North Railway Station - Heritage Overlay 95



Railway Culvert Mirboo North - no heritage protection



Korumburra Railway Station - Heritage Overlay 18
(Photo Credit: [Korumburra Community Development & Action Inc](#))



Heritage Protection

Heritage Protection in Victoria Explained

Respect for our cultural heritage involves protecting places and objects that have importance to us as a community. Identifying and registering places and objects of cultural significance helps us to protect and conserve them ([Heritage Council Victoria, 2021](#)).

Heritage places and objects in Victoria are considered to be either:

- Commonwealth heritage places;
- Of state significance, or
- Local significance.

Commonwealth Heritage List

The Australian Government acts as a custodian of heritage on Commonwealth Land, and works together with Commonwealth agencies and local communities to celebrate and protect the places that are important to us. The [Commonwealth Heritage List](#) is a list of Indigenous, historic and natural heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government.

The [Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse](#) and the [Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office](#) are both recognised on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

State-level (Victorian Heritage Register)

Heritage places and objects of 'State-level cultural heritage significance' are included in the [Victorian Heritage Register](#). To be included in the Victorian Heritage Register, places and objects must meet the [Heritage Council of Victoria's assessment criteria](#). All heritage places and objects registered by the Heritage Council are considered to be important to understanding the history and development of Victoria.

Anyone can nominate heritage places and objects for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register. Registered heritage places are legally protected and cannot be altered without a permit or permit exemption from Heritage Victoria.

Places that are of State-level cultural heritage significance are managed in accordance with the [Heritage Act 2017](#). The [Victorian Heritage Inventory](#) is a listing of all known historical (non-Indigenous) archaeological sites in Victoria.

Local-level (Heritage Overlay)

Local councils record and protect places of value to the local community. Places of local significance may be protected by listing on a schedule to the [Heritage Overlay](#) in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme. Local government manages the identification and protection of places under the planning scheme.

Councils are responsible for issuing planning permits for the use and development of heritage places under the [Planning and Environment Act 1987](#).

Classification by the National Trust

[The National Trust of Australia \(Victoria\)](#) is a community organisation that works towards preserving and protecting heritage places. Classification by the National Trust does not entail legal recognition or heritage protection.

Although the National Trust plays an important role in advocating heritage protection, it is not responsible for issuing heritage or planning permits.

Victorian Heritage Database

You can find information on places and objects of historical and cultural significance in Victoria in the [Victorian Heritage Database](#). The database lists not only all places and objects that are included in the Victorian Heritage Register, but a large number of heritage sites and items that are of local heritage significance or listed by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). Entries in the database are labeled according to the relevant authority.

The Heritage Overlay and Planning Protection

The Heritage Overlay is a planning tool that can be applied to a property (see [Clause 43.01 of the South Gippsland Planning Scheme](#)).

The purpose of the Heritage Overlay is to protect places of aesthetic, social or historical importance. The inclusion of properties in the Heritage Overlay aims to ensure that new development does not negatively impact on the heritage significance of the place or area.

The Heritage Overlay does not mean a property must stay the same. It does not prevent renovations on a property or force the building or elements to be returned to a certain era. Owners are encouraged to maintain and continue to use their building with household or business activity.

Some sensitivity however is required for these changes. Additional information regarding what may be required is available in the South Gippsland Planning Scheme, on Council's website and from heritage resources from Heritage Victoria and similar organisations. More resources are available at the end of this publication.

A planning permit is required to demolish a building that is included in the Heritage Overlay. Council strongly discourages the demolition of a heritage building. The heritage 'statement of significance' will explain why the place is important.

It is always recommended that owners interested in making changes to their property contact Council to discuss whether a planning permit or any other approvals are needed.

South Gippsland Shire Council supports the ongoing promotion and protection of its heritage sites celebrated in this publication and in the *South Gippsland Heritage Study 2004*. Council supports property owners that are considering nominating their places of heritage significance for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay for their ongoing protection.



Bank of Australasia Fish Creek - Heritage Overlay 13



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Arawata Uniting Church (Former Union Church)



Significance

The Arawata Uniting Church, which was formerly the Union Church, is iconic to the Arawata region. It was designed and built by locally renowned contractor Mr Neil Falconer on a site donated by Chris Aeschlimann. The Church had additions in 1947 and 1957 that were used by both the Presbyterian and Methodist communities in the area and has been used for over 100 years.

Site ID: AR-FA-CH

Location: Fairbank Road Arawata 3951

Place Type: Church

Style: Victorian Carpenter Gothic church

Constructed: 1910

Designer: Neil Falconer (Builder: Neil Falconer)

Status: Not protected

Allambee South State School No. 3075 (former)



Significance

The current Allambee South community centre is the former Allambee South State School including a hedge and shelter shed. This is the only remaining example of a school in the Allambee district and is a different style of buildings than others in the region. This building continues to be used by the community.

Site ID: AL-MIYA-PS

Location: Mirboo-Yarragon Road Allambee South 3871

Place Type: Interwar one room school

Style: Interwar one room school

Constructed: 1936

Designer: CH Coney (Public Works Department) (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H024

Bena Presbyterian Church (former)



Significance

The former Bena Presbyterian Church sits on land purchased from the railway authority and opened in 1908. The church is the oldest public building in Bena and had a vestry added in 1940 from money raised by the local Ladies Guild. The church was converted to an art gallery in 1974 and is now a private residence. This building was a space for the Bena community for over 60 years.

Site ID: BE-BEPO-CH

Location: Bena-Poowong Road Bena 3946

Place Type: Church

Style: Victorian Carpenter Gothic

Constructed: 1908

Designer: Unknown (Builder: J. Porter)

Status: Not protected

Bena Public Hall



Significance

The Bena Public Hall is one of two surviving public buildings in Bena. It replaced the Bena Mechanics Institute that was built in 1897 and lost to fire in 1938. The current hall was built by local builder AG Binding and is designed in a unique Moderne styling that is rare in halls of South Gippsland. The Bena community continues to use this hall as a gathering space for over 80 years.

Site ID: BE-SO-HA

Location: South Gippsland Highway Bena 3946

Place Type: Hall

Style: Interwar public hall

Constructed: 1939

Designer: Godfrey & Spowers (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

'Balvormie'



Significance

Balvormie is one of the earliest houses in Bena and is forever linked to the Fuller family. In 1876 a number of members of the Fuller family selected land in the Bena area, then known as Cromwell, and Balvormie was built c.1895 for the Fuller family. Robert John Fuller and the Fuller family were instrumental in finding a suitable route for a railway through and across the Strzelecki Ranges. This route became known as the South Eastern Railway which is the basis of the settlement of many of the towns in South Gippsland, including Bena.

Site ID: BE-SO-7730

Location: South Gippsland Highway Bena 3946

Place Type: Homestead

Style: Late Victorian Villa

Constructed: c.1895

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

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



Significance

The Bennison School Residence opened in September 1914 as an extension of the State School No. 3025 that opened in 1890. The Bennison community, then known as Liverpool (until 1907) petitioned to have a school from the Department of Education. The school closed in 1948 and the school residence remains the only evidence of the height of the Bennison community which included a hall, railway station and associated buildings, Mechanics Institute and general store.

Site ID: BN-PO-310

Location: Port Franklin Road Bennison 3960

Place Type: House, school residence

Style: Federation hip & gable school dwelling

Constructed: 1914-15

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: Mr Carter)

Status: Not protected

'Mossvale Park'



Significance

Mossvale Park was formally created in 1946 as a 10 acre reserve. Mr Francis Moss acquired the site of the park and over a 1000 acres of surrounding land from Bernard Farrell in 1888. Mossvale Park was reasonably underdeveloped when it was formalised in the 1940s, but with the help of the Berry's Creek community, began hosting regular community events by the 1950s. It continues to be a gathering space for the South Gippsland community, in the shade of National Trust Significant trees and nationally endangered trees. Moss' Nursery was a locally renowned location, though not a formalised public park.

Site ID: BC-MO-MO

Location: Mossvale Park Road Berrys Creek 3953

Place Type: Public Park

Style: Public Park

Constructed: c.1895-1970

Designer: Not applicable (Builder: Not applicable)

Status: H03

'Tullaree'



Significance

Tullaree is a grand transitional Victorian-Federation homestead that is one of the only substantial homes in the Buffalo and Tarwin area. The homestead includes a number of high quality finishes and decorative features that are disproportionate to the surrounds. As well as having high quality construction and details, this house is also well known as part of the Clement family and the "Lady of the Swamp" mystery. A statewide search began in 1952 after Margaret Clement disappeared from Tullaree and her body was never found.

Site ID: BU-STDU-1050

Location: Stewart & Dunlops Road Buffalo 3958

Place Type: Homestead

Style: Transitional Victorian-Federation Villa

Constructed: c.1907

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Inglis Farm Complex



Significance

Inglis Farm is one of early large homesteads in the Dumbalk and Mirboo North region and is closely linked to John Inglis. Inglis led the campaign to form the Shire of Woorayl and is believed to have nominated the word 'Woorayl'. This house was built c.1904 and included a small dairy and cool room as well as earlier farm elements such as the original 1890s shearing shed that remains on the property. The timber for the homestead was milled on site and it remains an impressive homestead high within the isolated Dumbalk hills.

Site ID: DU-IN-180

Location: Inglis Road Dumbalk East via Stony Creek 3957

Place Type: Homestead, Farm

Style: Transitional Victorian-Federation Villa & Rural Vernacular Shed

Constructed: 1906 (homestead) c.1890 (shearing shed)

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Beales & Sykes (homestead))

Status: Not protected

Dumbalk North State School No. 2945 (former)



Significance

The Dumbalk North School is a standard weatherboard single school room that was common throughout the 1920s and 1930s. The size of the school shows the growth of the region during the Interwar period. It is also one of two previously public buildings in Dumbalk North.

Site ID: DU-DUMI-PS

Location: Dumbalk North-Milford Road Dumbalk North 3956

Place Type: State School

Style: Interwar one room School

Constructed: 1927

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Bank of Australasia (former)



Significance

The old Fish Creek bank is one of the oldest commercial buildings in Fish Creek and shows the style of office buildings during the Federation period. This bank was one of two Bank of Australasia branches within the Shire and was converted to a full branch in 1913 before being downgraded during the Great Depression. After a petition of over 60 residents in 1947, the bank was reinstated as a full branch before closing in the 1980s.

Site ID: FI-FA-019

Location: Falls Road Fish Creek 3959

Place Type: Bank

Style: Federation Commercial

Constructed: 1910, 1913

Designer: A & K Henderson (Builder: Olaf Pederson/Oscar Peterson)

Status: H013

'Greenfields'



Significance

The homestead of 'Greenfields' was built in c.1906 on land that was purchased in the 1884 Fish Creek land sales. The property was built for and by the Cahill brothers, James and Thomas, who may have also been linked to the early Fish Creek Butter Cooperative as the butter was marketed with the name "Greenfields". The building is a large double fronted Victorian villa that is on the outskirts of the main town of Fish Creek and this scale of pre-World War I building in the area is uncommon.

Site ID: FI-FA-915

Location: Falls Road Fish Creek 3959

Place Type: House

Style: Transitional Villa

Constructed: 1908

Designer: Unknown (Builder: James & Thomas Cahill)

Status: H0140

Fish Creek Union Church



Significance

The Fish Creek Union Church, identifiable for its outline of a fish on the roof, is located at one end of the town. This church is the second church to be constructed in Fish Creek, after the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, at the other end of the town, and one of only two Union Churches in the South Gippsland. Mr. Peterson, who constructed the church, was a local Foster builder and constructed a number of buildings in Fish Creek including the Bank of Australasia.

Site ID: FI-LO-UN

Location: Lorimer Street Fish Creek 3959

Place Type: Church

Style: Federation Carpenter Gothic Church

Constructed: 1910

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Olof Peterson)

Status: Not protected

Fish Creek Primary School No. 3028



Significance

The Fish Creek Primary School includes three one-room state schools, but only two survive today. The original Fish Creek State School was built in 1901 and moved around several times before settling on this site in 1926. The Mirboo West State School (No. 3371) joined the site in 1929 as enrolments grew. The third, from the former Hoddle Range School (No. 3220), was also included but was demolished in 2019 to 2020. The site has been used to educate the Fish Creek community for almost 100 years.

Site ID: FI-FO-PS

Location: Foster Road Fish Creek

Place Type: State School

Style: Federation one room school

Constructed: 1901, 1915, 1926

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: James Johns (1901))

Status: Not protected

Fish Creek Memorial Hall



Significance

The Fish Creek Memorial Hall is the second hall in the town after the original one was built in 1900 where the old Butter Factory now stands. The current hall was designed by TE Molloy, a well known architect who designed a number of significant buildings across South Gippsland. The hall originally included a space of showing motion pictures and a free library as well as providing a gathering space for the community. The space is still used today.

Site ID: FI-FA-HA

Location: Falls Road Fish Creek 3959

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Interwar Public Hall

Constructed: 1930

Designer: TE Molloy (Builder: Cunningham & Smith)

Status: H0157

Promontory Gate Hotel (aka 'The Fishy Pub')



Significance

The Fish Creek Hotel, also known as the Promontory Gate Hotel, is an icon of Fish Creek and South Gippsland. The original hotel on the site became a popular stopping point for travellers going to Wilsons Promontory, and so the Promotory Gate Hotel began. The current hotel has an Art Deco Moderne styling that makes it unique to the Shire and continues to be a popular stopping point for travellers in South Gippsland.

Site ID: FI-FO-002

Location: Foster Road Fish Creek 3959

Place Type: Hotel/Pub

Style: Interwar Moderne Commercial

Constructed: 1939

Designer: Unknown (Builder: C Sherlock)

Status: Not protected

Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception



Significance

The Fish Creek Catholic Church was constructed in 1904 and is now the second oldest surviving Catholic Church in South Gippsland after St. Vincent's Church in Loch. It was originally part of the Parish of Leongatha, and later transferred to the Toora Parish. The fine interior and exterior timber detailing remains intact.

Site ID: FI-FO-018

Location: Foster Road Fish Creek

Place Type: Church

Style: Victorian Carpenter Gothic Church

Constructed: 1904

Designer: TA Payne (Builder: EP (Ted) Harden)

Status: Not protected

'Wilga' (Former Dickson Residence)



Significance

'Wilga' is a residence that was constructed in 1910 for A and F Dickson, who were the proprietors of the South Gippsland Shire Echo newspaper. Mr Dickson advertised for contractors through his newspaper, describing the house as a six-roomed weatherboard house. Oscar Peterson, who built the house, was a local builder who was well-known in the area and owned a building supply store in Welshpool. It is believed that Mr Dickson built the house with after a win in Tattersalls.

Site ID: FO-ST-059

Location: Station Road Foster 3960

Place Type: House

Style: Transitional Victorian-Federation Villa

Constructed: 1910

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Olof/Oscar Peterson)

Status: H041

Foster World War 1 Soldiers' Memorial



Significance

The Foster World War I Memorial is one of the more extravagant War Memorials in South Gippsland and the last of three War Memorials established in Foster. After more than six years of fund raising by the community, the memorial began to take shape in 1925. The structure of the memorial includes a clock tower and mosaic surrounding a flag pole at a major intersection near the Exchange Hotel.

Site ID: FO-MA-WW1

Location: Main Street Foster 3960

Place Type: Memorial

Style: World War I Memorial

Constructed: 1925

Designer: Standard Quarry Co. of Melbourne (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H039

Foster Recreation Reserve Pavilion



Significance

The Foster Recreation Pavilion was constructed to display produce and livestock for the annual Foster Agricultural Show. This represents the significance of agriculture shows throughout South Gippsland. This is also the only known pre-World War II pavilion in the Shire. The pavilion is still used as part of the annual show.

Site ID: FO-ST-REPA

Location: Station Road Foster 3960

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Interwar public building

Constructed: c.1940

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H042

Foster Court House and police stables (former)



Significance

The Foster Court House is the second court house in Foster, with the original being based on Church Hill. The current court house was constructed in 1889 and the stable at the rear was built in the next year. The stables at the rear are the only remaining police stables in South Gippsland. These buildings were built during the growth of Foster, during and after the rise of the gold mining in the town. The space is now being used as a community centre.

Site ID: FO-ST-033

Location: Station Road Foster 3960

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Victorian Court House

Constructed: 1889, 1890

Designer: Public Works Department PCJ Glass (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H040

Exchange Hotel



Significance

The Exchange Hotel, in the centre of Main Street, Foster, is an icon of the region with its unique style and corner tower. The first Exchange Hotel was built in 1874 by William Thornley and used as temporary accommodation for residents after the 1898 fires. The original hotel was demolished in 1906 and replaced by the current, more elaborate hotel for Anastasia Thornley. The Thornley family was well known for their business and political involvement within Foster and would have been well off as the hotel cost £2, 870.

Site ID: FO-MA-043

Location: Main Street Foster 3960

Place Type: Hotel/Pub

Style: Federation Commercial

Constructed: 1906-07

Designer: J Edmund Burke (Builder: Olof Peterson)

Status: H016

'Argyle'



Significance

Argyle homestead was constructed as a new home of Hugh and Mary Ellen McDonald who were well known in the region for their agricultural business. Mr McDonald was one of the founders of the Great Southern Cooperative, which owned Butter Factories and Cooperative Stores, and a member of the local Agricultural Society. The homestead has a number of decorative features that creates a grandeur to the home.

Site ID: FO-SO-4420

Location: South Gippsland Highway Foster 3960

Place Type: Homestead

Style: Asymmetrical Victorian villa

Constructed: c.1908-09

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Hallston Public Hall & Memorial Cairn



Significance

This hall is the second Hallston Hall, as the original hall was built c. 1885 and was located closer to the Tarwin River. The current building has been used by the Hallston community for over 85 years and is a prominent landmark within the Hallston district. This is the last operating public building in Hallston.

Site ID: HA-GR-HA

Location: Grand Ridge Road Hallston 3953

Place Type: Hall & Memorial

Style: Interwar Public Hall

Constructed: 1933, 1978

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Hazel Park State School No. 4363 (former)



Significance

The former Hazel Park school, built c.1929, is the only standing public building in Hazel Park. It highlights the growth of the Hazel Park community during the Interwar period. It is important to the identity of the Hazel Park area and maintains elements of a single room school.

Site ID: HP-HA-PS

Location: Hazel Park Road Toora 3962

Place Type: State School

Style: Interwar school

Constructed: 1929

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Hedley Anglican Church of Transfiguration



Significance

The Anglican Church of the Transfiguration is a uniquely designed building within South Gippsland and was the second public building in Hedley. The church shows the growth of the Hedley region during the post-World War I period due to the increased soldier settlement in the area. This Arts and Crafts design was designed by well known Melbourne architects Gawler and Drummond, and is reflected in a smaller church from Koonwarra that is now part of Chairo Christian School, Horn Street, Leongatha.

Site ID: HE-SO-6922

Location: South Gippsland Highway Hedley 3967

Place Type: Church

Style: Interwar Carpenter Gothic Church

Constructed: 1922

Designer: Gawler & Drummond (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Jeetho Public Hall (Former Shire of Poowong & Jeetho Offices & Hall)



Significance

The Jeetho Public Hall, now often used as a wedding venue, was originally the Council Chambers and Hall for the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho, one of the four former Shires that amalgamated to make the South Gippsland Shire in 1994. This building is the only surviving early municipal headquarters to survive from the former councils. The Shire was gifted the land that was originally planned part of 'Glenorchy' in 1892, a year after the Shire was established. The building was used as Council Chambers from 1892-1908 before it was transferred to local trustees for use as a Hall in 1919.

Site ID: JE-JE-HA

Location: Jeetho Road Jeetho via Loch 3945

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Federation Public Hall

Constructed: 1892

Designer: John Waugh (Builder: William Hosking)

Status: H046

'Glenorchy'



Significance

Glenorchy, also known as 'Wrigwell', is an early homestead built for Captain Blanchard, a sea pilot, for a weekend entertaining property. Originally, the homestead had over 14 rooms before being demolished by later owners. The name was changed in 1912 by the new owner Josephine McIntyre. Glenorchy is one of few grand Victorian homesteads in Jeetho and represents the hope of the town and the immediate area.

Site ID: JE-JE-190

Location: Jeetho Road Jeetho via Loch 3945

Place Type: Federation hip & gable residential with contiguous verandah

Style: Federation hip & gable residential with contiguous verandah

Constructed: c.1900

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H0142

Jumbunna Public Hall



Significance

The Jumbunna Public Hall, built in 1894, is the only public building remaining in Jumbunna, demonstrating the strength of the Jumbunna community during the height of the coal mining boom. The site was donated by the Jumbunna Coal Company and was used not only as a hall but as an Anglican and Wesleyan church, and hosted masonic lodges and other community organisations. This is one of only five surviving pre-1900 public halls (Tarwin Lower in 1890, Jeetho in 1894, Ruby in 1894, Stony Creek in 1894).

Site ID: JU-CR-HA

Location: Cruikshank Street Jumbunna 3951

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Late Victorian public hall

Constructed: 1894, 1897, 1899

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Kongwak Uniting Church (Former Kongwak Presbyterian Church)



Significance

This is the second Presbyterian and Uniting church in the Kongwak area after the first church, known as the Moyarra Presbyterian Church, was destroyed in the major bushfires of 1898 and was built in 1893. The current church was built in 1898 after the fires, making it one of the oldest buildings in Kongwak. This church has been used by the local community for over 120 years.

Site ID: KON-CH-CH

Location: Church Road Kongwak 3951

Place Type: Church

Style: Victorian church

Constructed: c.1899

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Kongwak Co-operative Butter Factory (former)



Significance

The original wooden Kongwak Co-operative Butter and Cheese Factory was built in this site in 1896. The equipment came from the Moyarra Butter Factory which had previously closed. The factory grew to be the new reinforced concrete building in 1925 constructed by Mr McClure. At the outbreak of World War II there was a need for increased cheese production to export to England, leading to the construction of a new cheese factory in 1941. This is believed to be the only purpose built cheese factory constructed in the Shire, and continues to be a major landmark in Kongwak.

Site ID: KON-KOWO-BU

Location: Korumburra-Wonthaggi Road Kongwak 3951

Place Type: Industrial Building

Style: Federation and Interwar Moderne Industrial

Constructed: c.1896, 1925, 1941

Designer: TC McCullough (1941) (Builder: Mr McClure (1925))

Status: H04

Koonwarra Soldiers Memorial Gardens and Gates



Significance

The Koonwarra Memorial Park, located next to the Koonwarra Hall, commemorates two local residents RW Barguss and HA Millsom, who died in World War II. The main entry gates have plaques with the names of these two men and there are a pair of pencil-shapes cyprus trees, Silver Fir and Atlas Cedar trees. This park takes the place of an Avenue of Honour for the Koonwarra community.

Site ID: K00-K0-S0

Location: Koala Drive Koonwarra 3954

Place Type: War Memorial & Public Park

Style: War Memorial & Public Park

Constructed: 1953

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Bacon Bros. Coffee Palace (former) (Koonwarra Cafe & Store)



Significance

The former Koonwarra Coffee Palace, located on a prominent corner, was built c.1892 by Robert and Francis Bacon. The store was operated by the Bacon family until 1905. The original store was burnt down in 1908 and rebuilt, and also served as the Post Office for Koonwarra. The Bacon Brothers chose to settle in Koonwarra as they believed it would become a major marshalling centre for cattle. This building continues to be used for commercial uses for the Koonwarra community.

Site ID: K00-K0-002

Location: Koala Drive Koonwarra 3954

Place Type: Shop, Coffee Palace

Style: Late Victorian Commercial

Constructed: 1892

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Robert Bacon)

Status: Not protected

Koorooman Avenue of Honour



Significance

The Koorooman Avenue of Honour is the only surviving public reminder of the early settlement of Koorooman as the previous hall and school have been lost. The original 36 trees were nominated by F Gooch, possibly from the Mossvale Nursery, and were planted by “the ladies” of Koorooman and surrounds. Aesthetically, this is one of the more mature and complete Avenues of Honour in South Gippsland and is not affected by tree cutting that occurs in the equivalent avenues in towns, leading to a beautiful arched memorial avenue.

Site ID: LE-HY-AV

Location: Hydes Road Koorooman 3953

Place Type: Memorial

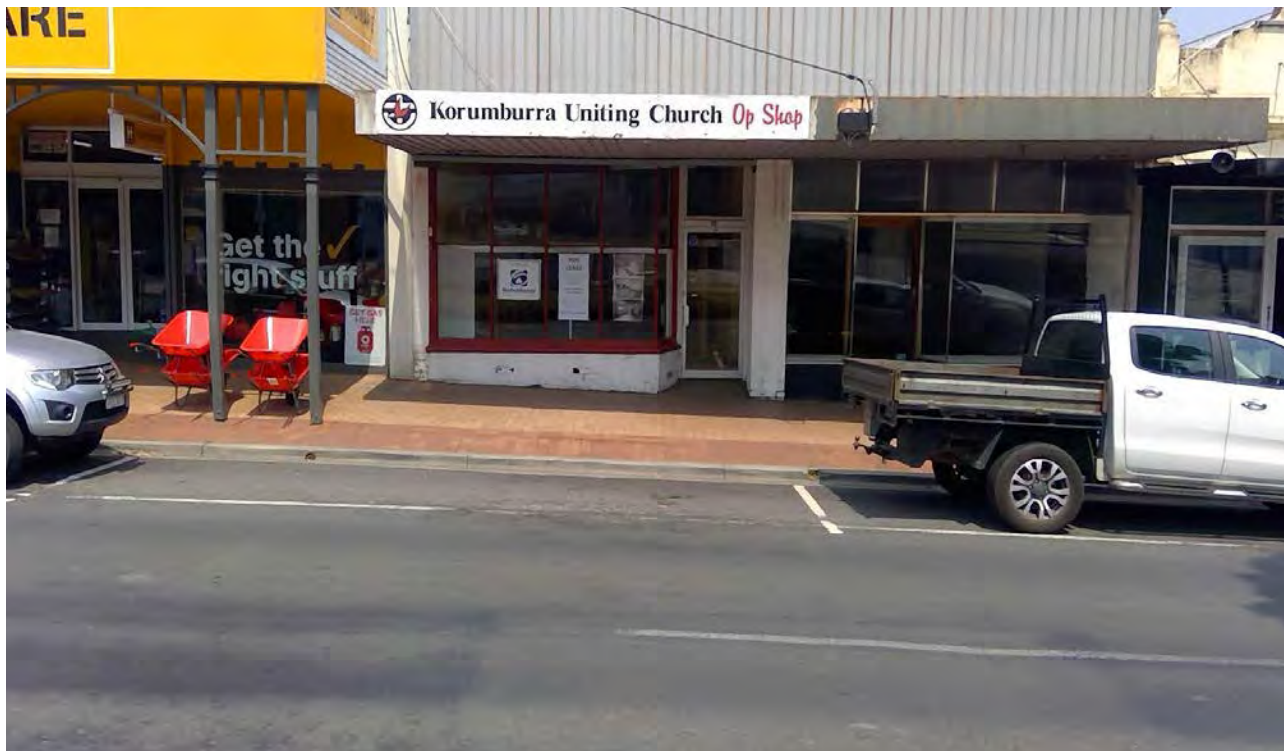
Style: Honour Avenue

Constructed: 1918

Designer: Not applicable (Builder: Not applicable)

Status: H066

Shop



Significance

While the exact date of construction of these shops is not known, they are part of the earliest commercial building in Korumburra that was constructed at the bottom of Commercial Street, west of Radovick Street. These stores have retained their late Victorian frontages including inset entry points and smaller upper windows.

Site ID: KOR-CO-093

Location: Commercial Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Shop

Style: Late Victorian Commercial

Constructed: c.1900

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Shops



Significance

This pair of shops at the top of Commercial Street are part of the earlier commercial boom in Korumburra. This top end of the town was one of the earliest areas in Korumburra to develop commercial enterprises. These shops have maintained the essence of their original features including inset entry points and large windows with separate upper windows. No. 7 has maintained its original shop front.

Site ID: KOR-CO-007

Location: Commercial Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Shop

Style: Federation commercial

Constructed: c.1910

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Korumburra Strzelecki Memorial



Significance

This is one of three matching memorials in South Gippsland to Paul Edmund Strzelecki, the first European explorer to cross Gippsland from East to West through the Strzelecki ranges in 1840. This memorial was built with donations from the community and the sale of inscribed buttons. This memorial, along with the one at Long Street in Leongatha and Ridgway in Mirboo North, are part of a series of seven such memorials in Gippsland, including at Heyfield, Loy Yang, Koornalla and Corinella.

Site ID: KOR-KOWA-STRZ

Location: Cnr. Old Bena-Korumburra Road Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Memorial

Style: Interwar Monument

Constructed: 1927

Designer: Mr Horsfall (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H059

Dwelling



Significance

This house, built c.1900, is a classic example of a double fronted late Victorian symmetrical villa. It is representative of a number of similar residential buildings at this end of Guys Road and Radovick Street that were established early in the development of Korumburra. The advanced detailing of this building can be seen as symbolic of the hope towards Korumburra during the town's establishment.

Site ID: KOR-GU-047

Location: Guys Road Korumburra 3950

Place Type: House

Style: Late Victorian Symmetrical Villa

Constructed: c.1900

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Dwelling



Significance

This house was built in 1914-15 by Mr Larkin and was described by the Great Southern Advocate as an "...embellishment of the town, being one of the most up-to-date villas erected in our town". The house was built and designed by Neil Falconer, a well known and successful builder and architect in Korumburra who significantly contributed to the structure and buildings that survive in Korumburra today. This house is unique in Korumburra for its domestic Queen Anne styling and asymmetrical layout throughout the corner site.

Site ID: KOR-BR-014

Location: Bridge Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: House

Style: Federation: Queen Anne

Constructed: 1915

Designer: Neil Falconer (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H0143

Dwelling



Significance

This house is associated with two early families that were influential in the development of Korumburra, the Gannon and Juratowitch families. They shared ownership of the Great Southern Advocate newspaper from 1892-1915. The house that stands today was constructed c.1927 at the time when Monica Gannon, the daughter of Mary, owned the building, and lived with her sister's family, Frances and Arthur Juratowitch and their children. This building is also unique for being the most intact State Bank house in South Gippsland.

Site ID: KOR-BR-021

Location: Bridge Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: House

Style: Interwar Bungalow

Constructed: C.1927

Designer: G. Burridge Leith (State Savings Bank of Victoria) (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H0150

Lismore



Significance

The house (Lismore), constructed c.1909 and is a late Victorian symmetrical timber house of typical simple design. The front door has a toplight and is flanked by double hung sash windows, and there are similar windows in the side elevations. There is one corbelled brick chimney. It is associated with an important phase in the development of Korumburra following the opening of the South Eastern Railway in 1891 when it grew to become the largest town in South Gippsland. It is representative of the simple cottages built throughout the township for mine workers and others.

Site ID: KOR-BR-043

Location: Bridge Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: House

Style: Victorian symmetrical house

Constructed: C.1909

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H0145

CBC Bank (former)



Significance

This former Commercial Banking Company building is one of two CBC buildings designed by WH Eales in South Gippsland, the other being in McCartin Street. This is the more intact version and stands out amongst the primarily earlier streetscape of Korumburra in terms of style and physical height. Although no longer a bank, it does highlight the importance of Korumburra as a regional hub for larger businesses during and after the Interwar period.

Site ID: KOR-CO-015

Location: Commercial Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Bank

Style: Interwar Bank

Constructed: 1939

Designer: WH Eales (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

St Joseph's Catholic School Complex



Significance

This complex, made up of St. Joseph's Catholic Church and associated Presbytery, the St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School and the former Good Samaritan Convent that is now part of the Primary School. Most of the red brick complex (except for the church) was built in 1911-14. The church and presbytery replaced their original timber equivalents in 1895 and 1902 respectively. The land was provided by Mr Antonio Radovick and the current church was designed by known church architect PJ O'Connor, who also designed the St. Mary's Star of the Sea Convent at the Flinders Naval Base (HMAS Cerberus).

Site ID: KOR-BR-001

Location: Bridge Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: School

Style: Federation School

Constructed: 1914

Designer: Mr Harper (Builder: Mr Firth)

Status: Not protected

Sutcliffe's buildings



Significance

These three commercial buildings, known as the Sutcliffe buildings, built in 1891, are among the first commercial buildings to be built in Korumburra. There are early photographs of the buildings surrounded by the remains of the forests that originally covered South Gippsland. Mr John Sutcliffe was originally from Drouin but purchased a number of commercial sites in Korumburra during and after the first land sales, including the Austral Hotel.

Site ID: KOR-CO-019

Location: Commercial Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Shop

Style: Federation Commercial

Constructed: 1892

Designer: John Waugh (Builder: Ball & Bennett)

Status: Not protected

Korumburra Post & Telegraph Office (former)



Significance

The old Korumburra Post Office, opened in 1904, was built by Neil Falconer. It was one of only two built during this early part of the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Act which centralised Post and Telegraph services. The Korumburra office is believed to be the third Post Office built in this era (with Terrang in 1903 and Sorrento in 1904). The size and high end finishes on this building highlights the perceived prosperity of Korumburra as the largest town in South Gippsland at the time. The first post office in Korumburra opened on 2 December 1889 at Mr Sheperd's store near Radovick's Hotel (Korumburra Hotel).

Site ID: KOR-BR-024

Location: Bridge Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Commercial

Style: Federation Queen Anne Commercial

Constructed: 1904

Designer: JB Cohen (Public Works Department) (Builder: Neil Falconer)

Status: H053

Korumburra Masonic Lodge



Significance

The Korumburra Masonic Temple, built by locally renowned Neil Falconer in 1905, has hosted the Korumburra Masonic Lodge for over 100 years and hosted the Outtrim Masonic Lodge from 1919 when the Outtrim premises burnt down. This is the first permanent Temple to be dedicated in South Gippsland for the first Masonic Lodge in the region. The Art Deco Egyptian styling is unique to South Gippsland and the high profile building has a large stained glass roof within the hall.

Site ID: KOR-BR-025

Location: Bridge Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Residence

Style: Federation Hall with Art Deco faïence

Constructed: 1905, 1932

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Neil Falconer (1905))

Status: Not protected

Korumburra Hotel (Former Radovick's Hotel)



Significance

The Korumburra Hotel, previously called Radovick's Hotel, is an Interwar version of an originally Victorian timber hotel built for Mr Antonio Radovick, for whom the street is named after. It was one of the first commercial buildings in Korumburra and the first hotel in town, built in 1890. The lack of infrastructure in the area at the time meant that the construction of the building was not simple, with a sawmill being transported by bullocks from Drouin to mill timber for this hotel. There are only two other hotels in South Gippsland of the same age, the Royal Standard in Toora (1889) and McCartin Hotel in Leongatha (1891).

Site ID: KOR-CO-081

Location: Commercial Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Hotel/Pub

Style: Late Victorian and interwar hotel

Constructed: 1890, c.1931

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Osborne & Sons)

Status: Not protected

Korumburra Drill Hall (Department of Defence - Third Recovery Company)



Significance

The Korumburra Drill Hall, built in 1914, was the only drill hall in South Gippsland during a time where they were being established across Victoria. It was the headquarters for the Army in the region but was not used much during World War I. In 1938, militia army units were formed just prior to the outbreak of World War II. The hall became the headquarters of the 22nd Battalion before being sent overseas. The space was then used by the Volunteer Defence Corps. Between 1949 and 1959, the hall hosted a Citizen Military Force Regiment Battery before it was used in 1960 by the 2nd Field Regiment.

Site ID: KOR-CH-008

Location: Charles Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Federation Drill Hall

Constructed: 1914

Designer: Department of Public Works (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H057

Korumburra Baptist Church



Significance

The Korumburra Baptist Church was built in 1895 by Neil Falconer who constructed a number of well known early Korumburra buildings. This was the first Baptist Church built in South Gippsland and the last remaining from the early period of settlement in the region. A number have been lost to fire or had services held in local halls or shared churches. This is a uniquely shaped and designed building on the top of the hill overlooking Mine Road and the town of Korumburra.

Site ID: KOR-MI-CH

Location: Mine Road Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Church

Style: Federation Carpenter Gothic Church

Constructed: 1895

Designer: Jervis & Ormerod (Builder: Mr Faulkner (Neil Falconer))

Status: H061

State Savings Bank of Victoria (former)



Significance

The former State Savings Bank of Victoria, part of the commercial section of Radovick Street in Korumburra, was constructed by the locally renowned builder Neil Falconer in 1902. In the 1940s it was substantially remodelled to give it the Interwar Egyptian styling that can be seen today. When it first opened, this was the only major branch of the bank between Lang Lang and Alberton. The bank closed in the 1980s.

Site ID: KOR-RA-005

Location: Radovick Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Bank

Style: Federation & Interwar Bank

Constructed: 1902 & 1940

Designer: Sydney Smith & Ogg (1902) (Builder: Neil Falconer (1902))

Status: Not protected

Korumburra Comfort Station for Women



Significance

The former Korumburra Comfort Station was developed as a separate public bathroom for women in the pre-World War II era. It has a unique design and is in a prominent area for such a facility, being close to the corner of Commercial and Radovick Streets. The State Government paid a third of the costs and the Public Works department designed and built it. Mrs EE Harrison was the first attendant in October 1944 for a salary of £3 per week.

Site ID: KOR-RA-003

Location: Radovick Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Interwar Art Deco Public Convenience

Constructed: 1944

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: Public Works Department)

Status: H063

Austral Hotel (former Bridge Hotel)



Significance

The Austral Hotel, originally called the Bridge Hotel, was completed in 1894 and remains an icon in Korumburra as it sits at the top of the hill in town at a major intersection. The hotel originally had 40 rooms, a corner entry bar room and hosted the early Masonic Lodges of the region. The Hotel was designed by John Waugh from Melbourne, who also designed the Jeetho Hall, 19-25 and 97-101 Commercial Street.

Site ID: KOR-BR-034

Location: Bridge Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Hotel/Pub

Style: Late Victorian Commercial

Constructed: 1894

Designer: John Waugh (Builder: Neil Falconer)

Status: Not protected

'Lynton House'



Significance

Lynton House with its unique octagonal tower and fan windows is an icon of Korumburra from its key location at the corner of Commercial and Radovick Street. The double storey Interwar building is believed to have replaced a timber shop with adjoining shops that were destroyed in a fire. This building has a number of unique features that make it a recognisable building and form a formal entry to Radovick Street, one of the oldest streets in Korumburra.

Site ID: KOR-CO-073

Location: Commercial Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Shop

Style: Interwar Commercial

Constructed: c.1930

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Korumburra Infant School (former) Korumburra State School No. 3077



Significance

Korumburra Primary School is mostly made up of a former infants room which was used during a period when kindergarten was centralised. The scale of the building reflects the rapid development in Korumburra during the Federation period. The school also includes the former Korumburra South Primary School which was moved there in 1947. The site represents over 100 years of education in Korumburra.

Site ID: KOR-MI-PS

Location: Mine Road Korumburra 3950

Place Type: State School, Kinder

Style: Infant School

Constructed: 1913

Designer: GW Watson (Builder: Neil Falconer)

Status: Not protected

Former Falconer Building



Significance

Falconer's Building, used as a base of operations for locally renowned builder Neil Falconer, was built in 1893 and continues to be a commercial building at the end of the commercial precinct of Radovick Street. Neil Falconer was responsible for many of the early public buildings in Korumburra and the broader South Gippsland region, and helped shape what the Shire has become. Surviving works of Mr Falconer include the Korumburra and Leongatha Post and Telegraph Offices, Korumburra State Savings Bank, Korumburra Masonic Temple, and Korumburra Primary School Infant Room (now Korumburra Primary School).

Site ID: KOR-RA-013

Location: Radovick Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Shop

Style: Late Victorian Commercial

Constructed: 1893

Designer: unknown (Builder: Neil Falconer)

Status: Not protected

'Braeside'



Significance

'Braeside' is a large homestead that was built for the Edwards family in a Ballarat style, including an intricate cast iron frieze that is rare in South Gippsland. The house was intended for James Edwards, a local solicitor originally from Ballarat, however his mother Ellen lived in the house. From 1920 to 1959, Peter Hudson, the manager of the Austral/Black Diamond Coal Mine, owned the property including when he was a Korumburra Shire Councillor.

Site ID: KOR-RA-052

Location: Radovick Street Korumburra

Place Type: House

Style: Transitional Asymmetrical Villa

Constructed: 1899

Designer: FW Turton (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Korumburra Railway Station complex



Significance

The Korumburra Railway Station complex is Victorian Heritage Listed for its rare Queen Anne styling for a railway station. The Korumburra Railway Station was a key marshalling point for trains crossing the Strzelecki ranges. The South Eastern Railway was opened in 1891 to assist in the transportation of goods and people across the harsh Gippsland landscape that had very limited infrastructure at the time. The opening of the railway network led to the establishment of towns across South Gippsland which is reflected in the towns still surviving today.

Site ID: KOR-ST-RS

Location: Station Street Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Federation Queen Anne Railway Station

Constructed: 1906-07

Designer: Charles Norman (Builder: G Vincent)

Status: H05

Coal Creek Historic Park and Museum



Significance

The Coal Creek Heritage Park is unique to the South Gippsland Shire as it is the only site with a collection of significant heritage buildings. Coal Creek as a whole celebrates and demonstrates the importance of the coal mining industry to the development of the South Gippsland Shire. The tourist park was opened on 2 March 1974 after a public campaign for a place to store and celebrate South Gippsland's coal mining heritage. The contributory buildings within this park enhance its significance.

Site ID: KOR-ST-RS

Location: Silkstone Road, Korumburra 3950

Place Type: Public Buildings

Style: Victorian, Federation

Constructed: 1974

Designer: Various

Status: H054

Dwelling



Significance

This house, originally on a larger block, was owned by the Bishop's, and built in 1904. The building that stands today is part of the major additions that took place in 1913/14 that cost £200. A controversy came as the builder, Mr Thomas H Jones, claimed that the Bishops owed him money for his work. This matter was ended in the Korumburra County Court on 9 June 1914 when the Bishops agreed to pay the builder a reduced cost. The house was sold in 1925 to Minerva Braumann.

Site ID: LE-BRO-042

Location: Brown Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: House

Style: Federation Queen Anne Arts and Crafts

Constructed: 1913

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Thomas H Jones)

Status: H0147

St Laurence's Catholic Complex



Significance

The St. Laurence's Catholic complex is the Leongatha Catholic precinct in Ogilvy Street which includes the Church, Presbytery, Primary School and former Convent. The complex was part of a building development program established by Dean Peter Coyne that began with the Presbytery in 1904 and finished with the Convent in 1914. The school was not part of this program. The church is one of the most recognisable within South Gippsland and replaced an older wooden church that was built in 1895 on the site that now includes the school. A parish hall was next to the Church but has since been demolished.

Site ID: LE-OG-027

Location: Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Church

Style: Federation Eclectic

Constructed: 1913

Designer: Charles I Rice (Builder: F & E Deague)

Status: Not protected

Dwelling



Significance

The property on Roughead Street, Leongatha was originally purchased in 1904 by Mr L Rumph before this house was built in 1920 by well known contractor FW Morris for Mr Allan Begg Nelson. The property originally took up the entire depth of the block until the 1960s. Californian Bungalow was part of the population boom in Leongatha in the Interwar period.

Site ID: LE-RO-045

Location: Roughead Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Interwar residential

Style: Interwar residential

Constructed: 1920

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Leongatha Butter & Cheese Factory (former)



Significance

The old Leongatha Butter and Cheese Factory was built in 1905 for the Leongatha Co-operative Company. It was designed by Melbourne architect R Kerr and described in the Great Southern Star newspaper as a "point of excellence...second to none in the state". In 1931, significant additions were carried out by Walter E Cooper to enlarge and include a number of new technical processing rooms. The two factories amalgamated in 1966. Though this building is no longer used, it is part of a complex that is one of the largest dairy complexes in the Southern Hemisphere.

Site ID: LE-YA-BU

Location: Yarragon Road Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Industrial Building

Style: Victorian/Federation Industrial

Constructed: 1905, 1931

Designer: R Kerr (1905) Marcus Barlow (1931) (Builder: Walter E Cooper)

Status: H08

Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office



Significance

The Leongatha Post and Telegraph Office opened in 1907 after being designed by JB Cohen and built by Neil Falconer, both were well known in South Gippsland. This property has grown to include a discontinued telephone exchange and mail room, and is still used as a post office today. This was the second of two Post and Telegraph Offices in South Gippsland that were built during the transition of control of these offices from the State to the Commonwealth Government. It is believed that this is the last post office to be designed and constructed by the State on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Site ID: LE-MC-004

Location: McCartin Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Federation public building

Constructed: 1906-07, 1914

Designer: JB Cohen (Builder: Neil Falconer)

Status: H071

Leongatha Croquet Club pavilion



Significance

The Leongatha Croquet Club was formed in late 1920 with Mrs A Mesley as the inaugural President. The lawn and clubhouse was opened in 1930 after it was completed by James McGuinness. This site was purposely chosen to be part of the Recreation Reserve. This building represents the variety of leisure activities that were hosted by community groups and part of the fabric of South Gippsland society during the Interwar period.

Site ID: LE-RO-CR

Location: Roughead Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Pavilion

Style: Interwar vernacular

Constructed: 1930

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Mortlake



Significance

Mortlake was designed and built by Fredrick William Morris in 1921 during the rise in population in Leongatha during the Interwar period. This building was Mr Morris' home and it remained in the possession of this family and their descendants until 1996. He arrived in Leongatha in 1912 and established a successful building and supplier business in McCartin Street. This building is a locally rare example of an Interwar attic bungalow.

Site ID: LE-JE-041

Location: Jeffrey Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: House

Style: Interwar Bungalow

Constructed: 1921

Designer: FW Morris (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Leongatha Court House (former)



Significance

Built in 1912, the Leongatha Court House was the third courthouse to be built in South Gippsland after Foster (1889) and Korumburra (1899). Leongatha boomed through the early 1900s and a number of surviving public buildings were built at the time, including the Post Office next door and the nearby Leongatha Mechanics Institute. This Federation building continued to be a courthouse until 1990 and is now used as a venue for community groups and is home to the South Gippsland Shire Brass Band.

Site ID: LE-MC-002

Location: McCartin Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Federation Public Building

Constructed: 1912

Designer: Public Works Department (SC Brittingham) (Builder: Frogley & March)

Status: H070

Great Southern Star office



Significance

The Great Southern Star began publication on 13 August 1890 and was primarily published by William Young in the beginning with his partner Mr Ingram. By April 1894, William Young had bought out his partner and was sole proprietor of the Star, which now featured stories from as far south as Inverloch and Waratah Bay. The current Star offices have been in McCartin Street since c.1920. The Great Southern Star newspaper was in circulation in South Gippsland for over 130 years.

Site ID: LE-MC-036

Location: McCartin Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Office building

Style: Interwar commercial

Constructed: c.1920

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Dwelling (Former UV Knight residence)



Significance

The former residence of Mr Upton Vincent Knight was built in 1936 by JL Rowden. UV Knight was a local businessman who owned a number of businesses in Leongatha including Knight's Garage which still stands, in part, today in Bair Street. This house, with matching original fence, is a locally rare and superior example of an Interwar Mediterranean villa with curved arcade entrances.

Site ID: LE-OG-026

Location: Ogilvy Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: House

Style: Interwar Mediterranean Villa

Constructed: 1936

Designer: JL Rowden (Builder: JL Rowden)

Status: Not protected

Leongatha Presbyterian Church (former) (Uniting Church Hall)



Significance

The former Leongatha Presbyterian Church, now used as a church hall, was built in 1901. The church was built by the well known Korumburra builder, Neil Falconer, who built other well known churches such as the Arawata Union Church. The church was moved to its current position in 1965. This is the oldest extant church in Leongatha and retains much of its original features.

Site ID: LE-PE-016

Location: Peart Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Church

Style: Late Victorian Carpenter Gothic Church

Constructed: 1901

Designer: Neil Falconer (Builder: Neil Falconer)

Status: Not protected

Hayes' Store (former) (aka PA Dunnes Store)



Significance

The former Hayes Store, constructed by Edmond Hayes in 1891, is one of the earliest surviving commercial buildings in Leongatha and South Gippsland more broadly. Also known as the Dunnes store, this shop represents the first phase of commercial development that occurred in Leongatha following the establishment of the South Eastern Railway. This phase included a commercial precinct on the Roughead and Long Street side of the railway line, which is now mainly residential.

Site ID: LE-RO-004

Location: Roughead Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Shop

Style: Late Victorian commercial

Constructed: 1891

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Mr Kennedy)

Status: H09

Leongatha Mechanics' Institute & Free Library (former)



Significance

The first Leongatha Mechanics' Institute was built in 1891 as a wooden building on the site that is now occupied by the Leongatha Memorial Hall. The Mechanics Institute also included the first library, with a two-storey addition made later in the same year. These buildings were lost, along with the original Shire Offices, in fires in 1924. This building was built in 1911-12 including a reading room and a members room. Since 1982, the building has been used as a museum and archive for the Leongatha and District Historical Society.

Site ID: LE-MC-010

Location: McCartin Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Federation Classical public building

Constructed: 1911

Designer: HV & A Champion (Builder: Loring & Speers)

Status: H06

St Peter's Church of England complex



Significance

St. Peter's Anglican Church opened in December 1958, much later than was initially intended. The construction was postponed due to the beginning of World War II. This church shows the growth of Leongatha during the Federation and Interwar periods due to the scale. The building itself is well detailed and has gothic features including a large rose window.

Site ID: LE-BRU-002

Location: Bruce Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Church

Style: Postwar Church

Constructed: 1939 (Rectory) 1957-58 (Church)

Designer: GS Richards (Church) (Builder: WR Tilson (Church))

Status: Not protected

St. Austell



Significance

St. Austell was built c.1895 as a homestead in what was originally a small farm on the edge of Leongatha and is now part of central Leongatha. The house was built for Samuel Symmons who purchased the lot in March 1890 and remained at the home until 1925 when it was sold to a retired railway employee, Mr John Crough. The house is notable for its fine detailing and cast iron verandah posts and brackets, which are rare in South Gippsland.

Site ID: LE-PE-042

Location: Peart Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Asymmetrical Transitional villa

Style: Asymmetrical Transitional villa

Constructed: C.1900

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Lamont House (McGuinness House and Former Boarding House)



Significance

Originally the land that Lamont House sits on was purchased by H Long, who built one of the first stores in Leongatha on the site c.1890 as part of the short lived early commercial precinct on Long Street. The building and garage were built in 1921 for local road contractor and engineer Mr McGuinness who worked for the Shire of Woorayl. The building at the rear of the site was used as a boarding house and accommodation. It was developed prior to World War II and continued through the twentieth century.

Site ID: LE-LO-019

Location: Long Street Leognatha 3953

Place Type: Residential, Guest House

Style: Federation Bungalow

Constructed: 1921

Designer: FW Morris (Builder: FW Morris)

Status: H0149

Leongatha Memorial Hall & former Shire Offices



Significance

Leongatha Memorial Hall and former Shire Offices was designed in 1925-26 by local architect TE Molloy, who designed a number of well known spaces in South Gippsland. This building replaced the original buildings built in 1890 and 1891 respectively after a fire destroyed the old Shire Offices and the old Mechanics' Institute next door. In the rebuilding efforts, the Leongatha RSL branch donated £1,000 on the condition that they would have an exclusive meeting room, which continues to today. Until the 1970s, this building was used as council offices and since a number of alterations have covered the original panels and features. It continues to be a venue for Council and community groups.

Site ID: LE-MC-006

Location: McCartin Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Interwar Free Classical public building

Constructed: 1925-26

Designer: TE Molloy (Builder: Raymond V Ritchie)

Status: H07

Bair's Otago Hotel



Significance

Bair's Otago Hotel is an icon of Bair Street and Leongatha as an Art Deco Moderne Streamline corner hotel. The site was purchased by Arthur Cowan Bair's father, Robert, in 1889. Robert Bair established Bair's Coffee House in 1890 and renamed the hotel after the granting of a hotel licence. 'The Otago' hosted Woorayl Council meetings until the new Shire offices were opened in November 1891. For the next 90 years, Bair's Otago Hotel was used as the location for midday lunch for each Council meeting day until 1985.

Site ID: LE-BA-018

Location: Bair Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Hotel/Pub

Style: Interwar Art Deco Moderne Commercial

Constructed: 1939

Designer: TC McCullough (Builder: TC McCullough)

Status: Not protected

AeroView



Significance

AeroView, in Leongatha, was constructed in c.1904 for the first resident doctor in Leongatha, Dr. Michael Carr. It is a superior example of a late Victorian symmetrical villa in a town setting. The house is set within a formal garden and large lot at the rear of an area of post-war houses in Steele Street. This location suggest the property was originally much larger in size and has decreased as Leongatha has expanded.

Site ID: LE-ST-DW2

Location: Steele Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Symmetrical Victorian villa

Style: Symmetrical Victorian villa

Constructed: c.1900

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Adelong



Significance

Adelong was constructed c.1903 for Phillip and Elizabeth Bellingham. The house is a symmetrical, double-fronted Victorian villa that represents the early development of Leongatha after the commencement of the South Eastern Railway in 1891. This building, along with others of its age, show the continued growth and development of Leongatha for over 120 years.

Site ID: LE-JE-038

Location: Jeffrey Street Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Symmetrical Victorian villa

Style: Symmetrical Victorian villa

Constructed: c.1900

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Rostrevor' ('Hylands')



Significance

'Rostrevor', also known as 'Hylands' was constructed in 1897 for local businessman Hugh McCartin. This house was originally located in Gooch Street (now Peart Street) before it was relocated in 1975. Hugh McCartin was significant to the establishment and development of Leongatha including constructing the Commercial Hotel and the first livestock saleyards. He was elected as a Councillor for the Woorayl Shire in 1890 and served two terms as the Shire President. After Mr McCartin's death, Sir Herbert Hyland purchased the property, who was also selected to the Woorayl Shire Council and served as the President. He later became a popular member of State Parliament.

Site ID: LE-TU-027

Location: Turner Street Leongatha 39533

Place Type: House

Style: Victorian Symmetrical Villa

Constructed: 1897

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Knox's Rockhill Farm



Significance

Knox's Rockhill Farm complex was completed in 1926 by James Knox. The remains that survive represent an early self-contained dairy, with milking to bottling happening on the same site. The dairy was impacted by the Great Depression and ceased operation at the outbreak of World War II. In 1941, between 500 and 600 men and 250 to 300 horses of the 13th Light Horse Brigade of the Australian Military Forces stayed on the site for about six months after the site was acquired by the military. Knox's farm is considered to be an experimental model of dairying at the time due to its early mechanised processes.

Site ID: LE-NE-530

Location: Nerrena Road Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Industrial Building

Style: Interwar industrial

Constructed: 1926

Designer: James T Knox (Builder: James T Knox)

Status: H010

'Wahroonga'



Significance

This property on the edge of Leongatha is on land originally purchased by Daniel McCartin in 1894, but there is no reference to a house on the property. In 1897 the land was sold to the Henderson family which led to the construction of the homestead. John Henderson was part of the Woorayl Shire Council in 1903 and was well known as a prized cattle breeder.

Site ID: LE-BAS-7855

Location: Bass Highway Leongatha South 3953

Place Type: Homestead

Style: Transitional Asymmetrical Villa

Constructed: c.1897

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Mr Nelson)

Status: Not protected

Shops



Significance

This pair of shops were designed by Alfred Christie Smart in 1891 and have been used for a number of commercial uses including by the Colonial Bank of Australasia. This pair of Carpenter Gothic shops have retained a number of their heritage features and are part of the strong heritage streetscape in Loch. The commercial shops of Loch, most of which were constructed during the Victorian or early Federation period, show the importance of the town as a commercial centre during the early development of South Gippsland.

Site ID: LO-VI-038

Location: Victoria Road Loch 3945

Place Type: Shop, residence

Style: Late Victorian Commercial

Constructed: 1891

Designer: AC Smart (Reed, Smart & Tappin) (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

'Colonial House'



Significance

This grand Victorian house in Loch known as 'Colonial House' was built c.1890 and is believed to be one of the oldest surviving buildings in Loch. Notably, in the 1920s Dr Naylor owned the building and used part of the building as a home doctors surgery, making this a well known property in the community. 'Colonial House' is a fully detailed Victorian villa with a cast iron verandah, which is the only known verandah of this type in South Gippsland.

Site ID: LO-CL-025

Location: Clarence Street Loch 3945

Place Type: House

Style: Late Victorian Asymmetrical Villa

Constructed: c.1890

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Bigelow's Store (former)



Significance

This building is one of the oldest commercial buildings in South Gippsland and is one of the few Victorian house and shop complexes of this scale in the Shire. Charles Snow Bigelow purchased this site on 22 November 1887, during the first Loch land sales. Mr Bigelow was one of the commercial pioneers in Loch and was active in the development of the township. He was elected to the first Council of the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho and served a term as the Shire President, during which time he was instrumental in improving roads in the area.

Site ID: LO-VI-035

Location: Victoria Road Loch 3945

Place Type: Shop, residence

Style: Victorian commercial

Constructed: c.1890

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Fred Binding)

Status: Not protected

Loch Masonic Temple



Significance

The Loch Masonic Lodge first met in November 1903 in the Loch Mechanics Hall and was the third Freemason society established in South Gippsland, after Korumburra (1894) and Leongatha (1896). This Masonic Temple was completed in July 1924 and used for a meeting for the first time on 14 August 1924. It was officially dedicated in March 1925. It is now used as a temple and with other community groups. The temple stands out within the Loch streetscape as a clear Interwar building with banded rendering.

Site ID: LO-VI-020

Location: Victoria Road Loch 3945

Place Type: Hall

Style: Interwar Hall

Constructed: 1922

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Union Bank (former) (Manor House Antiques)



Significance

The former Union Bank in Loch is the oldest extant bank in the South Gippsland Shire. This bank was built in 1902 and was operational until 1979. This design was progressive for the early Federation period and has since become an icon in Loch, located at the entrance of the commercial precinct. This building demonstrates the strength of Loch as a commercial centre in the early 1900s.

Site ID: LO-VI-044

Location: Victoria Road Loch 3945

Place Type: Bank

Style: Federation commercial

Constructed: 1902

Designer: WR Butler (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Royal Hotel



Significance

The former Royal Hotel, built in 1916-17, is the second hotel and third social space for Loch on this site. In 1887 this site was purchased by Mr Davidson Wadeson and opened a coffee palace, an alcohol-free hotel. A two-storey wooden hotel replaced this coffee palace in 1888 which survived until August 1916 when it was destroyed by fire. The hotel that stands today was built in 1917 from a design by JJ Meagher. The current building has retained its classic Federation styling including banded rendering and square parapet.

Site ID: LO-SM-002

Location: Smith Street Loch 3945

Place Type: Hotel/Pub

Style: Federation Hotel

Constructed: 1916-17

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Loch Post Office



Significance

The former Loch Post Office was built in 1913-14 by FW Morris, a well known builder in South Gippsland. This would have been the first physical manifestation of the new Commonwealth Government after the new centralised federal communications system was passed in 1902. The Loch Post Office was one of three Post Offices built by the Commonwealth in 1914 and 1915 (along with Toora and Mirboo North). Prior to this building, the Post Office services were held in James McLeans store from 1888 and later in Bigelow's store until this official Post Office opened.

Site ID: LO-SM-007

Location: Smith Street Loch 3945

Place Type: Post Office

Style: Federation Post Office

Constructed: 1913-14

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: FW Morris)

Status: Not protected

St Vincent's Catholic Church



Significance

St. Vincent's Catholic Church, at the western entrance of Loch, was opened in August 1903 on this site donated by Mr and Mrs Suding. It is the oldest surviving Catholic Church in South Gippsland. This was the third church built in Loch, after the Church of England and Presbyterian churches. Prior to this church being built, Catholic mass was held in the Loch Mechanics Hall.

Site ID: LO-VI-001

Location: Victoria Road Loch 3945

Place Type: Church

Style: Victorian Carpenter Gothic Church

Constructed: 1903, 1906, 1912

Designer: Unknown (Builder: H Rourke (1903) Kennedy + Porter (1906))

Status: H02

St Andrew's Uniting Church & Church Hall (former St Andrew's Presbyterian Church)



Significance

St. Andrew's Uniting Church and Hall are two very different styles of buildings that combine to create a unique property in Loch. The modernist, post-War church was built in 1963 from designs by John Hipwell and features strong geometric shapes both internally and externally within a large brick A-frame shape. At the rear of the church is a 1903 former weatherboard Presbyterian church that is now used as the Uniting Church hall. This original St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was built on Victoria Road, on land purchased from Mr Donald. This church followed the establishment of the former Manse in Clarence Street in 1891.

Site ID: LO-RO-005

Location: Roy Street Loch 3945

Place Type: Church & Hall

Style: Postwar Church and Victorian Hall

Constructed: 1903, 1963

Designer: J Hipwell (1963 Church) (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Loch Mechanics' Institute Hall



Significance

Loch Mechanics' Institute Hall is the second oldest Mechanics' Institute in South Gippsland, opened in September 1891. A public meeting was held on 12 January 1891 to establish a Mechanics' Institute. W Powers from Dandenong built the hall to AC Smart's design, who was an architect from Melbourne. The interior has remained mostly intact including ornate timber finishes. The hall had been used continuously for over 125 years.

Site ID: LO-SM-HA

Location: Smith Street Loch 3945

Place Type: Mechanics Institute, Hall

Style: Federation Public Hall

Constructed: 1891

Designer: AC Smart (Builder: W Powers)

Status: Not protected

Anglican Christ Church



Significance

The former Anglican Christ Church was opened in 1934, designed by locally renowned TE Molloy. The land was donated by Richard Coulter and the cost of the building (£1,000) was raised by the Anglican Women's Committee over 12 years. Prior to this church being built, Anglican church services were held in the Mardan South Presbyterian Church that was shared between the Anglican and Presbyterian communities, until 1924 when the Anglican congregation was required to pay for the use of the church. The tudor style of the church is unique within South Gippsland.

Site ID: MA-OM-CH

Location: O'Malleys Road Mardan South 3953

Place Type: Church

Style: Interwar Tudor Gothic

Constructed: 1934

Designer: TE Molloy (Builder: Hubert Potter)

Status: Not protected

Railway Bridge



Significance

This bridge was constructed in 1891 by Andrew O'Keefe as part of the South Eastern Railway construction between Korumburra and Toora. The bridge is believed to have cost around £5,000. This is one of three original large trestle bridges over the Tarwin River and may be the longest extant railway bridge in Victoria to be built using 20 foot span timber beams. A modern bridge has been constructed to be used as part of the Great Southern Rail Trail.

Site ID: ME-RW-BR

Location: Tarwin River Meeniyah 3956

Place Type: Bridge

Style: Multi-span timber trestle bridge

Constructed: 1891

Designer: Victorian Railways (Builder: Andrew O'Keefe)

Status: H088

Meeniyan Hotel-Motel



Significance

The present Meeniyan Hotel is the second hotel on this site. The first hotel was built c.1892 and was a fully licensed hotel by 1896. It was destroyed by fire in 1933. The current hotel opened in November 1933 at a cost of £6,000, including £1,000 of furnishings. The hotel was designed by local architect TE Molloy, who also designed a number of well known public buildings in South Gippsland. The motel part of the site was added in 1959-60.

Site ID: ME-WH-113

Location: Whitelaw Street Meeniyan 3953

Place Type: Commercial

Style: Interwar Hotel and Postwar Motel

Constructed: 1933, 1959-60

Designer: TE Molloy (Hotel) (Builder: Wonthaggi Construction Co. (Motel))

Status: Not protected

Meeniyah Public Hall



Significance

The Meeniyah Public Hall that stands today is the second public hall in Meeniyah, after the first was burnt down in 1939. The current hall was built by local builders Cunningham and Smith from Korumburra, and features innovative construction techniques to support the roof and ceiling that may have been used for the first time in this building. This design ensured a higher ceiling and greater stability of the building without showing the appearance of roof trusses. The hall was specifically designed to allow for the showing of films for the community and was also used as the local magistrates court.

Site ID: ME-WH-HA

Location: Whitelaw Street Meeniyah 3953

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Interwar Public Hall

Constructed: 1939

Designer: AC Leith & Bartlett (Builder: Cunningham & Smith)

Status: H090

Meeniyian & Stony Creek World War 1 Memorial



Significance

The Meeniyian and Stony Creek World War I Memorial was constructed in 1922 and unveiled in May 1923 for the Meeniyian and Stony Creek Branch of the Returned Sailors', Soldiers', and Airman's Imperial League of Australia. The central feature of the memorial is a broken stone column signifying the loss of young life, and is surrounded by the names of the local citizens that served in World War I. There is a smaller obelisk to one side of the main plinth that acknowledges later conflicts. The memorial is part of the Meeniyian Avenue of Honour.

Site ID: ME-WH-WW1

Location: Whitelaw Street Meeniyian 3953

Place Type: Memorial

Style: Interwar memorial

Constructed: 1923

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H091

'Caringa' (Former Private Hospital)



Significance

Caringa was built in 1904 by the first owner Edward G Moller, who was a local designer and builder. The house is one of the oldest dwellings in Meeniyan and may have been originally larger than it presents today. Mr. Moller was a carpenter prior to settling in Meeniyan, where he became a well known architect and builder. In 1936, the building was converted to become a private hospital, to replace the Bush Nursing Association building (in 1935), by the owner, Dr. Lavery until the doctor moved away in 1940.

Site ID: ME-MC-002

Location: McDonald Street Meeniyan 3956

Place Type: House

Style: Late Victorian Villa

Constructed: c.1904

Designer: Edward G Moller (Builder: Edward G Moller)

Status: Not protected

Middle Tarwin Public Hall



Significance

The Middle Tarwin Hall opened in 1933 on land donated by Mr Bollom. The money for the Hall was raised through dances and functions held at the local school and £5 loan debts. The hall became a venue for regular dances, social events, and hosted Presbyterian and Anglican church services. The hall is still used today, but is the only remaining public building marking Middle Tarwin. The hall is aesthetically unique within South Gippsland.

Site ID: TAM-TA-HA

Location: Tarwin Lower Road Middle Tarwin 3956

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Interwar Public Hall

Constructed: 1933

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Bill Buchan & Vic Isler)

Status: Not protected

Clestron (Ogilvy homestead site and trees)



Significance

This site was purchased in 1885 by Charles Ogilvy, one of the first selectors in the Mirboo North area and named it 'Charlieshope' and later 'Clestron'. Mr Ogilvy, along with John Inglis, led the discussion about forming a new Shire and helped to create the Woorayl Shire in 1888. Charles Ogilvy was the first Shire Secretary and held this position for 12 years while also establishing the first newspaper in Mirboo North, campaigning for improved infrastructure and roads and offering the land for the first Mirboo school in 1885.

Site ID: MI-MISO-DW

Location: Boolarra South-Mirboo north Rd Mirboo 3871

Place Type: Residence

Style: Victorian Homestead

Constructed: 1885

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H0151

Mirboo on Tarwin Mechanics' Institute and Free Library (former)



Significance

This hall is the third on this site and was designed by locally renowned architect TE Molloy. It was designed to include a film projectionist booth and ways to reduce the fire risk including windowless side walls and the use of cement sheeting lining surfaces, including doors. This building was used as a community hub, a social venue and church. The 'Final Fling' in the hall was held on 15 November 1974 after the site was used as a hall since 1878. This hall is the last surviving public building in Mirboo (Mirboo-on-Tarwin, Riverview).

Site ID: MI-MISO-HA

Location: Mirboo South Road Mirboo 3871

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Interwar Transitional Functionalist Public Hall

Constructed: 1928-29

Designer: TE Molloy (Builder: Lingsing & Feekner Mr Cunningham)

Status: H022

Mirboo Shire Hall & Offices (former)



Significance

The Mirboo Shire Hall and Offices opened in October 1938 on the site that previously held the Mirboo North Mechanics' Institute which was demolished in the same year. The building was the civic and social centre of the Mirboo Shire and still holds community meetings and community groups such as the Mirboo Times Community newspaper and the Mirboo and District Historical Society. This is the last remaining public building denoting the Mirboo Shire prior to its amalgamation in 1994.

Site ID: MI-RI-030

Location: Ridgway Mirboo North 3871

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Interwar Classical Revival Public Hall

Constructed: 1938

Designer: Mr AC Leith (Builder: Mr H Roberts)

Status: H095

Mirboo North Railway Station (former)



Significance

The former Mirboo North Railway Station was constructed c.1915, replacing the original 'portable' station on the site that had operated since 7 January 1886. This station, originally called 'Terminus', was part of the Mirboo North to Morwell railway, which was important as one of the few access points to South Gippsland, especially for the northern part of the region. The station closed in 1971 and the station building is all that remains of this former railway in South Gippsland, which originally included a turntable, crane and staff accommodation.

Site ID: MI-RI-RS

Location: Ridgway Mirboo North 3871

Place Type: Public Building

Style: Federation Railway Station

Constructed: c.1915

Designer: Victorian Railways (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H097

Colonial Bank of Australasia (former) (Old Colonial Bank of Antiques)



Significance

The former Colonial Bank of Australia opened in August 1907 after being designed by renowned Melbourne architect, John Beswicke. This was the first permanent bank built in Mirboo North and remained opened until 1989. This building has significant internal features including pressed metal ceilings and remaining bank features such as a brick vault and bank chamber. It continues to be an icon in Mirboo North.

Site ID: MI-RI-060

Location: Ridgway Mirboo North 3871

Place Type: Bank

Style: Late Victorian Commercial

Constructed: 1907

Designer: J Beswicke (Builder: J Hall)

Status: H0152

Dwelling (Former Adam Ogilvy residence)



Significance

This house was built in c.1905 for the locally important politician Adam L Ogilvy and is situated in what is now a commercial strip. Adam Ogilvy was originally an accountant and magistrate prior to becoming the first Valuer for the Shire of Woorayl when it was formed in 1888. He was also the Secretary for the committee that organised the separation of Woorayl and Narracan. From 1894, he continued to be a Valuer at the new Shire of Mirboo and was later elected to the Mirboo Shire Council until he left the area in 1909.

Site ID: MI-RI-058

Location: Ridgway Mirboo North 3871

Place Type: House

Style: Late Victorian Asymmetrical Villa

Constructed: c.1905

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Mirboo North Post Office



Significance

The Mirboo North Post Office is one of five surviving South Gippsland Post Offices that were constructed by the newly centralised Post and Telegraph system instituted following the Federation of Australia. In particular, this is one of three Post Offices that the Commonwealth constructed in South Gippsland between 1914 and 1915, the others being Toora and Loch. This Post Office was most likely the first physical presence of the new Commonwealth government in Mirboo North.

Site ID: MI-RI-100

Location: Ridgway Mirboo North 3871

Place Type: Post Office

Style: Federation Post Office

Constructed: 1915

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Commonwealth Masonic Lodge No. 186



Significance

The Mirboo North Masonic Temple (also known as Commonwealth Masonic Lodge No. 186) site was purchased in 1918 to house the Mirboo North Freemason Lodge meetings. Prior to the construction of this Temple, the meetings were being held in the Commercial Hotel. The L-shaped redbrick building was first used for a meeting on 9 June 1922. The Commonwealth Masonic Lodge was one of five similar groups that operated in Mirboo North prior to World War I, including: the Independent Order of Rechabites, the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows, the Australian Natives' Association, and the Independent Order of Foresters.

Site ID: MI-BAR-004

Location: Baromi Road Mirboo North 3871

Place Type: Hall

Style: Interwar hall

Constructed: 1922

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Mirboo North Memorial Higher Elementary School (former)



Significance

The Mirboo North and District Memorial Higher Elementary School was built at a cost £8,185, £1,000 of which was donated by the community (as was the site). In 1921, a public meeting of Mirboo North residents met to discuss the establishment of a Higher Elementary School as a war memorial. Mrs Verdon, a local mother who had four of her sons go to war, two of whom paid the supreme sacrifice, and one who died of their wounds later, revealed the memorial honour tablet. This was the third purpose built Higher Elementary School established in South Gippsland, following the Leongatha Agricultural High School (1912) and the Foster Higher Elementary School (1922).

Site ID: MI-BA-PS

Location: Balook Street Mirboo North 3871

Place Type: State School & Memorial

Style: Interwar School

Constructed: 1925

Designer: Public Works Department Mr CH Coney Mr JH Harvey (Builder: RH Neville)

Status: Not protected

St. Andrew's Uniting Church (Former St Andrew's Presbyterian Church)



Significance

Originally the Mirboo North Bush Mission Presbyterian Church, this timber-lined building was opened in 1899. The church narrowly escaped destruction in 1918 when the building next door caught fire, but the church remained unscathed. A hall was added to the rear of the building that has now been converted to a crèche. It was dedicated to St. Andrew in 1939 and became a Uniting Church in 1977.

Site ID: MI-RI-032

Location: Ridgway Mirboo North 3953

Place Type: Church

Style: Victorian Carpenter Gothic Church

Constructed: 1899, 1973

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Page & Bruhn)

Status: Not protected

Mount Best Public Hall



Significance

The uniquely designed Mount Best Hall is the third hall in Mount Best and was constructed in 1938, but has been relocated. The second Mount Best Hall was constructed in 1909 and burnt down in 1933 after a performance from the Mount Best Dramatic Club. The hall has a distinctive shape compared to other halls in the Shire and is an important symbol of identity for the Mount Best community.

Site ID: MTBE-TI-HA

Location: Tin Mine Road Mount Best

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Interwar Public Hall

Constructed: 1938

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Former Mount Eccles State School No. 3298



Significance

The former Mount Eccles State School (No. 3298) opened on 1 August 1912 to serve the community and surrounding district. The school was held in the public hall from 1897 when Mount Eccles was called Greachville (until the name changed in 1905). This building shows the development of Mount Eccles and the importance of education to isolated communities.

Site ID: MTEC-MO-PS

Location: Mount Eccles Road Mount Eccles 3953

Place Type: State School

Style: Federation School

Constructed: 1912

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Dwelling (Former Rainbow homestead)



Significance

The Pines was the Rainbow family homestead, built c.1897, and the family continued to own the property for almost 100 years, until 1986. William Rainbow, a locally historic figure in Moyarra and surrounds, purchased the lot from John Gannon in 1897. This is one of the few houses in South Gippsland that survived the 'Red Tuesday' fires of 1898 that devastated the region.

Site ID: MO-ANIN-075

Location: Anderson Inlet Road Moyarra 3951

Place Type: Homestead

Style: Late Victorian Asymmetrical Villa

Constructed: c.1897

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Moyarra State School No. 3556 (former)



Significance

The current Moyarra Hall, built in 1907, was originally the Moyarra State School No. 3556. It was built on behalf of the local community then leased to the Education Department before closing in 1972. The school was established after a petition by the community, including William Rainbow, in which the community offered to build the school if the Department would provide a teacher. The site was donated by Mr Rainbow from his property, The Pines. The only other school constructed by the community in South Gippsland is the Agnes State School that is now at the Foster Historical Museum.

Site ID: MO-ANIN-PS

Location: Anderson Inlet Road Moyarra 3951

Place Type: State School

Style: Non standard one room school

Constructed: 1907

Designer: See Contractor (Builder: W Parker)

Status: Not protected

Former Nerrena State School No. 3395



Significance

This school was originally built in Bennison, but was later brought to the Nerrena site in 1920 after the first Nerrena State School opened in 1914. The school closed in 1919 due to the opening of the nearby Mackey State School. Declining enrolment led to the closure of the school again in 1977 and the building is now used as a sporting pavilion.

Site ID: NE-NEHA-PS

Location: Nerrena Hall Road Nerrena 3953

Place Type: State School

Style: Interwar School

Constructed: c.1920

Designer: Department of Public Works (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Nyora Uniting Church (Former Methodist Church)



Significance

The unique former Nyora Uniting Church was opened as the Nyora Methodist Church on 18 January 1937 on a site that was purchased in the previous year. The church includes stained glass windows that are a memorial to local parishioners C Kilpatrick, John Kerr and Mrs Cornish. The church has a unique timber design with full apse and terracotta roof tiles. It is location in the central part of Nyora near the railway station, Post Office and general store.

Site ID: NY-MI-023

Location: 23 Mitchell Street Nyora 3987

Place Type: Church

Style: Interwar Church

Constructed: 1937

Designer: RG Wilson (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Nyora Baptist Church (Former St Mark's Church of England)



Significance

St. Mark's Church of England, now the Nyora Baptist Church, was opened on 4 October 1930 after being constructed by local builder A L Hurst. The site was originally purchased by the Church of England Trust Co-Operation on 18 April 1893. It has distinctive tri-part windows and stained glass and continues to be used as a church today by the Nyora Baptist community.

Site ID: NY-GR-020

Location: Grundy Avenue Nyora 3987

Place Type: Church

Style: Interwar church

Constructed: 1930

Designer: Grawler and Drummond (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Outtrim School Residence (former)



Significance

The former Outtrim school residence is the only remaining building representing education in the Outtrim area. The residence was built in 1913 after 11 years of advocating by the community until the site was purchased from Sophia Beard. By the time the residence was built, Outtrim's population had declined and by 1914 there were only 148 enrolments for the school (down from 1,500 in 1901). The school eventually closed in 1976 after a number of elements of the school were relocated. The school residence retains the standard design.

Site ID: OU-BE-SC

Location: Beard Street Outtrim 3951

Place Type: School

Style: Federation Dwelling

Constructed: 1913

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Poowong Pioneer Chapel (Former Poowong Wesleyan Church)



Significance

This church is now the oldest public building in South Gippsland and the only public building left from the initial settlement of South Gippsland during the time of land selection. The first public building in Poowong, the Poowong Pioneer Chapel was built in 1878 and was used as a Wesleyan Church, Anglican Church, a school and a community meeting place. At the time the church was constructed, the land had not even been surveyed and the church was built on the corner of a pack-track.

Site ID: PO-NY-035

Location: Nyora Road Poowong 3988

Place Type: Church

Style: Victorian Carpenter Gothic Church

Constructed: 1878, 1891, 1905

Designer: Unknown (Builder: LC Holmes (1878) T Rout & F Davis (1890-91))

Status: H01

Former Poowong Butter Factory



Significance

The second Poowong Butter Factory opened in 1901 and was the first brick butter factory in the Shire. At the time of opening, this factory was considered one of the most modern of its kind in Victoria. It was operated by the Poowong Butter Factory Company, the first to be established in South Gippsland. The original Poowong Butter Factory was built in 1892 and survived the 1898 bushfires prior to being burnt down in 1901. The factory closed in 1986 after many alterations and expansions.

Site ID: PO-RA-BU

Location: Ranceby Road Poowong 3988

Place Type: Industrial Building

Style: Late Victorian & interwar butter factory

Constructed: 1901

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

'Dorfstedt'



Significance

Dorfstedt is an 1898 farm complex that replaced a farmstead that was lost to the early 1898 fires and are believed to be replicas of the lost buildings. The buildings on the site, including the homestead, are built on a broken stone base. The farm still contains a number of early farm vehicles and equipment including an original German imported wooden wagon. The same family have owned this farm for four generations since 1877.

Site ID: PO-DRKO-DO

Location: Drouin-Korumburra Road Poowong 3988

Place Type: Homestead

Style: Victorian/Federation Transitional Villa

Constructed: 1898

Designer: Nil (Builder: Henning Staben)

Status: Not protected

Former Poowong North State School



Significance

The Poowong North Leased School (No. 4102) was the second school in the Poowong district. It opened in the Methodist Church from May 1922 before it was relocated in 1926 as enrolments increased during the Interwar period. The school remained open until 1991. The first Poowong North State School (No. 2660) opened in April 1885 and closed in 1904. The school reopened in 1908 before burning down in September of that year. A number of temporary schools were established, most likely in other public buildings, until it closed in May 1912.

Site ID: PON-PS

Location: Allchins Rd Poowong North 3988

Place Type: State School

Style: Interwar State School

Constructed: 1927

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Dwelling



Significance

This symmetrical Victorian house was originally built c.1895 for John Smith Robertson, a fisherman, before extensions were made. Mr Robertson was one of a number of early Port Welshpool residents who came from the Shetland Islands and primarily worked in the fishing industry. This house is an example of the style of house that would have been prominent throughout Port Welshpool.

Site ID: PW-TU-006

Location: Turnbull Street Port Welshpool 3965

Place Type: House

Style: Symmetrical Victorian Villa

Constructed: c.1895

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

'Crescent' (Port Welshpool Museum)



Significance

'Crescent', now the Port Welshpool Maritime Museum, was constructed c.1881 by Jack Avery as a store for the local fisherman, WB Smith. In the 1890s records, the property is described as a 'wine shop' before being converted into a house in the early 1900s. The Smith family owned the building until 1976 when it was donated to the Shire of South Gippsland and converted into a volunteer-run museum. The museum houses the former fishing boat, 'Janet Isles', that was built in 1914 for WB Smith and used by the Smith family for fishing and nature study for 60 years.

Site ID: PW-TU-CR

Location: Turnbull Street Port Welshpool 3965

Place Type: Shop

Style: Victorian Villa & Shop

Constructed: c.1881

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Jack Avery)

Status: Not protected

South Gippsland Regional Water Authority Purification Plant



Significance

The South Gippsland Water Purification Plant is a bold Post-War Functionalism building in a regional setting. It is one of the few significant Post-War buildings in South Gippsland. The plant was designed by Ronald M Scott, who was an engineer who dabbled in architecture despite not being qualified in the field. The cream brick multi-storey block tower set amongst grazing hills makes this site a significant feature within South Gippsland, showing the meeting of the agricultural and major town infrastructure.

Site ID: LE-HAR-WA

Location: Harveys Road Leongatha 3953

Place Type: Industrial Building

Style: Post War Functionalist

Constructed: 1958-60

Designer: Ronald M Scott (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H065

Ruby Public Hall



Significance

The Ruby Hall was opened on land donated by Lewis Cumming and built using local labour on 24 May 1894. Not only was it used as a meeting place, but also as a school and a Wesleyan Church. This hall is located near the original railway station of the town, which was part of the South Eastern Railway. The hall is now one of a handful of pre-1900 halls that remain today in South Gippsland, including Loch (1891), Jeetho (1892), Jumbunna (1894) and Stony Creek (1894).

Site ID: RU-ST-HA

Location: Station Road Ruby 3953

Place Type: Victorian Public Hall

Style: Federation Public Hall

Constructed: 1894

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

'Stony Creek Mechanics' Institute & Free Library



Significance

The Stony Creek Mechanics' Institute Hall was opened on 16 November 1894 and designed by local architect R Owens. A number of extensions over time have taken place, including in 1911 when the stage was extended and a small kitchen added. The Stony Creek Hall was renowned for its dances during the pre-War and Interwar periods and was also used as a school until the local state school was constructed. It is one of a handful of surviving pre-1900 town halls.

Site ID: SC-MA-HA

Location: Main Street Stony Creek 3957

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Late Victorian Public Hall

Constructed: 1894, 1911

Designer: R Owens (1894) (Builder: W Benn (1894) FW Morris (1911))

Status: H0112

Stony Creek State School No. 3665 & Teacher's residence



Significance

The former Stony Creek State School opened in January 1913 after lobbying by the community since 1906. In 1906, Mr JT White wrote to the Secretary of Education noting that 15 to 20 students were looking to attend a local school in Stony Creek if one was established. In June 1911, a petition led by William Helms again asked the Minister for Education for a permanent school, which was granted that year. Prior to school in Stony Creek, children had to walk along the railway line to Meeniyah to go to school until 1910 when classes were held in the Stony Creek Mechanics Institute.

Site ID: SC-STD0-PS

Location: Stony Creek-Dollar Road Stony Creek 3957

Place Type: State School

Style: Federation School & Postwar residence

Constructed: 1913, 1950

Designer: Public Works Department (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Strzelecki Uniting Church



Significance

This church opened in October 1956 as a joint venture between the Methodist and Presbyterian communities in Strzelecki. Prior to its construction, both congregations ran separate church services in the town's hall before starting joint fundraising efforts in 1945. The church was constructed by the Johnson Brothers of Wonthaggi and is the first joint denominational church to receive official sanctioning from both the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, 20 years prior to the creation of the Uniting Church in Australia.

Site ID: ST-KOWA-1469

Location: Korumburra-Warragul Road Strzelecki 3951

Place Type: Church

Style: Mid-Twentieth Century Gothic Church.

Constructed: 1956

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Johnson Bros.)

Status: Not protected

Strzelecki Public Hall



Significance

The Strzelecki Public Hall was built in 1906 on land that was originally selected by FW Raven in 1878. Mr Raven donated part of his land for the site to three local residents who would become the first trustees of the Hall: Donald McRae, James Seabrook and John Ross. The hall was suggested as there was no appropriate meeting place in Strzelecki and a total of £187 was raised by the community that was supplemented with a government grant.

Site ID: ST-KOWA-HA

Location: Korumburra-Warragul Road Strzelecki 3951

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Federation Public Hall

Constructed: 1906

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Hopkins & Jarvis)

Status: Not protected

Strzelecki Avenue of Honour



Significance

The Strzelecki Avenue of Honour was planted on 4 July 1919 and the trees were planted for the soldiers that paid the ultimate sacrifice in the order that they fell, according to the Great Southern Advocate. This was one of three Avenues of Honour built in the Shire of Korumburra in 1919, the others being in Kardella and Kongwak. Today this avenue of honour is one of the most beautiful and well-framed in South Gippsland.

Site ID: ST-KOWA-AV

Location: Korumburra-Warragul Road Strzelecki 3951

Place Type: Memorial

Style: Honour Avenue

Constructed: 1919

Designer: Not applicable (Builder: Not applicable)

Status: H0113

Bush Nursing Residence (former)



Significance

This house was originally a bush nursing residence that was opened in June 1926 by Dr Edith Barrett and Miss Grice. Prior to the construction of this house, the nurses had to rent properties or board with local families. This house represents the importance of the bush nursing association for isolated communities. This is the only known purpose-built bush nursing residence in South Gippsland.

Site ID: TA-WA-008

Location: Walkerville Road Tarwin Lower 3956

Place Type: Residence

Style: Interwar dwelling

Constructed: 1926

Designer: KF Elliot (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Tarwin Lower Memorial Hall (Former Mechanics' Institute Library and Hall)



Significance

The Tarwin Lower Memorial Hall and Mechanics Institute was built and opened in 1890 and is the oldest remaining building in Tarwin Lower. This was the first public building in the town and was used as a school, church, public library and hall. Extensions were made between 1926 and 1933. It was renamed in the memory of those who served in World War I, funded by George Black and other public donations. The hall is still in use today and is iconic to the Tarwin Lower streetscape.

Site ID: TA-RI-HA

Location: River Drive Tarwin Lower 3956

Place Type: Public Hall

Style: Victorian and Interwar Public Hall

Constructed: 1890, 1926-1933

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H0118

Dawson's Cash Store (former) (Former Great Southern Cooperative Store)



Significance

This corner store was built in 1911-12 as a cash store that has become an icon of the town. The store was operated by Susan Dawson, the wife of a local builder. This was originally a cash general store until 1923 when the store was taken over by the Great Southern Cooperative. This co-op store sold household and agricultural goods and was linked to the local butter factories in Foster and Welshpool. The store closed in 1953 and the building has since been used for a number of commercial stores including an antique store and a cafe.

Site ID: TO-ST-023

Location: Stanley Street Toora 3962

Place Type: Shop

Style: Federation Commercial

Constructed: 1911-12

Designer: Unknown (Builder: William Dawson)

Status: Not protected

Dwelling (Former Toora School Residence)



Significance

This building is the former Toora school residence and was built to the standard design by the Department of Education in 1914. This is one of the few remaining school residences that are still in the original location, the others in Bennison and Outtrim. These residences were built for the permanent teacher that served in the local State School and supported the importance of education within the community.

Site ID: TO-WE-038

Location: Welshpool Road Toora 3962

Place Type: School Residence

Style: Federation School Residence

Constructed: 1914

Designer: Department of Public Works (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Toora Primary School Jubilee Gates



Significance

The Toora Primary School Jubilee Gates were opened in 1938, donated by past students to celebrate the golden jubilee of Toora that established in 1888. This is a unique memorial in South Gippsland that reflects the community's strong association with the Toora State School. It is also unique in its design and styling and use as a non-war related memorial.

Site ID: TO-GRA-PS

Location: Gray Street Toora 3962

Place Type: Memorial

Style: Interwar gates

Constructed: 1938

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: H0123

Toora Uniting Church (Former Presbyterian Church)



Significance

The Toora Presbyterian Church was built in 1939 for a cost of £550 on land donated by Stanley Sheppard. Many elements were donated by the community including the pulpit from the Church in Bairnsdale, the organ from Mr and Mrs Black of Yarram, and the Communion table and chairs from Mrs Richards in memory of her sister. In 1965 the church united with the Methodist church and began to host combined services. Prior to the establishment of the church, Presbyterian services were held in the previous Methodist church for a £1.19 annual fee.

Site ID: TO-DU-004

Location: Dutton Street Toora 3962

Place Type: Church

Style: Interwar church

Constructed: 1939

Designer: K Murray Forster (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Toora Masonic Lodge Temple



Significance

The Toora Masonic Temple opened in October 1926 for the cost of £1226. Prior to the construction of the Temple, the lodge members (No. 417) had to travel to Foster, Mirboo North and Yarram and later used the Lodge Room at the Toora Mechanics' Institute. The style of this building is unique to the Toora landscape and is on a different angle to the rest of those on the street.

Site ID: TO-HA-030

Location: Harriet Street Toora 3962

Place Type: Hall

Style: Interwar Hall

Constructed: 1926

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Falconer & Griffiths)

Status: Not protected

Royal Standard Hotel



Significance

The Royal Standard Hotel was built c.1889 by Edward Garth within a year of the first land sales of Toora. The South Eastern Railway line route had already been finalised to go nearby the site and therefore support a steady stream of customers. The bricks for the original building were made on the site and stayed in original condition until 1939 when the hotel underwent £6,000 of upgrades. The updates were designed by PJ O'Connor, a well known Melbourne architect. This is now the only pub in Toora and sits at the bottom of Stanley Street, contributing to the heritage streetscape of the town.

Site ID: TO-VI-039

Location: Victoria Street Toora 3962

Place Type: Hotel/Pub

Style: Victorian commercial

Constructed: c.1889, 1939

Designer: PJ O'Connor (1939) (Builder: Edward Garth (1889) WA O'Donnell (1939))

Status: Not protected

Union Bank of Australia (former) (National Australia Bank)



Significance

The former Union Bank of Australia is one of two Union Banks in the Shire designed by WR Butler (the other in Loch). The bank opened in 1907, the year after the nearby Bank of Victoria, and shows a bold contemporary design for a bank at this time. The bank cost £2,300 and features a number of unique elements including gum leaf and gum nut reliefs and projecting eaves, as well as a residence at the rear. In 1942 the Union Bank became the ANZ Bank and the branch eventually closed in 1982 after being used by various bank.

Site ID: TO-ST-030

Location: Stanley Street Toora 3962

Place Type: Bank

Style: Federation commercial

Constructed: 1907-08

Designer: WR Butler (Builder: Unknown)

Status: HO154

Old Toora Bank (Former Bank of Victoria and Residence)



Significance

The Bank of Victoria was the first bank in Toora and opened in December 1906. This building cost £1,535 to construct and was built by James Abel for Mr Norman R Stockdale. The bank became part of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney in 1927 and was closed in 1942. It was then used as an office and later a residence. The bank is an icon of the Toora streetscape for its original frontage and stark different to the nearby Union Bank of Australia.

Site ID: TO-ST-035

Location: Stanley Street Toora 3962

Place Type: Bank

Style: Victorian Commercial Bank

Constructed: 1906

Designer: Unknown (Builder: James Abel & Norman R Stockdale)

Status: Not protected

St Agnes' Catholic Church



Significance

St. Agnes' Catholic Church is the third oldest Catholic Church in South Gippsland Shire and was built in 1908-09. Prior to the church being established, services were held in early settler homes and later the first Toora Mechanics Institute. Toora did not get its own parish priest until 1940. Prior to this, priests came from Sale and Yarram to serve the community. The church has been used by the Toora community for over 100 years.

Site ID: TO-FO-009

Location: Foster Road Toora 3962

Place Type: Church

Style: Victorian Carpenter Gothic church

Constructed: 1908

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

'Ambleside'



Significance

'Ambleside' was built in 1912 for William Yeomans, a local businessman who was influential to the early development of Toora. He opened up and developed the Toora Tin Mine between 1888-93 and constructed the first hotel in Toora, that was lost to fire. He also actively assisted with the split of the South Gippsland Shire from the Shire of Alberton, including serving as the third Shire President in 1896-97. The house itself has a unique design and style as a residential Queen Anne style which is rare within the South Gippsland Shire.

Site ID: TO-GRI-230

Location: Grip Road Toora 3962

Place Type: Homestead

Style: Federation Queen Anne Villa

Constructed: 1912

Designer: Unknown (Builder: William Yeoman)

Status: Not protected

Dwelling (The Pope House)



Significance

This homestead was built c.1910 on land that was selected in 1887 by Mr Archibald Eastwood of Poowong. Due to his wife being housed in the Lunatic Asylum in Kew, Mr Eastwood could not appropriately clear his land and was forced to forfeit his land in 1891-92. His neighbour, Mr Steven Rowe, lobbied aggressively to be leased the land, but the decision was postponed due to connections with the Victorian Railways who had a covenant on the land. Eventually Mr W S Pope successfully gained licence for the land in 1893. A Crown Grant was obtained in 1908 and the house is thought to date from this time.

Site ID: TR-GR-1790

Location: Grand Ridge Road, Trida VIC 3953

Place Type: House

Style: Victorian Cottage

Constructed: 1910

Designer: Unknown (Builder: WS Pope)

Status: H0156

Walkerville Lime Kilns (former)



Significance

The Walkerville Lime Kilns were constructed in 1878 to exploit the lime deposits in the region. The six kilns were built by the Bright Brothers from Melbourne and the lime was sent back to Melbourne, Sydney and other areas of Gippsland as it was extracted. These kilns became the most successful in Gippsland with up to 80 men working in the kilns by the early 1890s. By the end of World War I, lime was declining in popularity and by 1926 the kilns and the associated town that had developed had been abandoned. The site includes a former jetty, tramway quarry, cemetery and the site of a previous school, Post Office and general store.

Site ID: WA-LIME

Location: Walkerville South

Place Type: Kilns

Style: Former Lime Kilns

Constructed: c.1878

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Bright Bros.)

Status: H0129

Ferndale



Significance

Ferndale, sometimes known as Lauriston, was built c.1908-09 for James and Alexander McDonald, who appear to have arrived in the region in 1898-1899. This highly detailed house demonstrates some of the classical features of an asymmetrical Victorian/Federation transitional house. This is one of a number of early houses in isolated areas within South Gippsland, showing the growth and spread of the region during this time.

Site ID: AG-SO-5967

Location: South Gippsland Highway Agnes 3966

Place Type: Transitional asymmetrical villa

Style: Transitional asymmetrical villa

Constructed: c.1908-09

Designer: Unknown (Builder: Unknown)

Status: Not protected

Additional Heritage Resources

[Australian Government Heritage](#)

[Heritage Council Victoria](#)

- [Owner's Guide of State significant heritage places](#)
- [Victorian Heritage Database](#)
- ['What House Is That?': A Guide to Victoria's Housing Styles \(3rd Edition\)](#)

[Heritage Victoria](#)

- [Find a heritage consultant](#)

Public Record Office Victoria

- [Historic Homes](#)

[South Gippsland Planning Scheme](#)

- Relevant Clauses include:
 - VPP 15.03 - 1S Heritage Conservation
 - VPP 15.03-1L Heritage
 - VPP 15.03-2S Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
 - VPP 43.01 Heritage Overlay

[VicPlan](#)

- VicPlan is Victoria's official statewide planning zone and overlay information service covering all 3.5 million properties in Victoria. The Heritage Overlay is searchable by property.