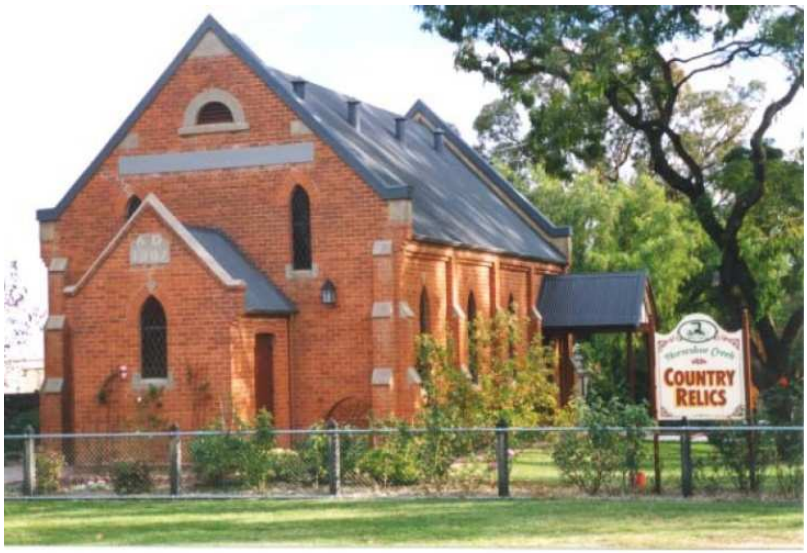
HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Former Church	**File No**	655
Address	2140 Great Alpine Road EVERTON	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2004		



(655-c68-27.bmp) The former church, viewed from the roadside

Former Church

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Gothic

History and Historical Context

Place History

The first Methodist church was built in Everton in 1873. It was added to in 1892 and completely rebuilt in brick in 1907. It became a Uniting Church when the Uniting Church was established. It has been sold to private owners in 1996.

References

(1) Milthorpe, Jill, "Everton - The First Hundred Years" pub. 1978;

(2) The Chronicle Real Estate Ads. Feb 2001.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.3.2 Worshipping:- in the Villages & Countryside**

Description

Physical Description

A red/orange stretcher bond brick building with stepped buttresses along the walls, rendered parapets to the gable ends, pointed arch windows with diamond pattern leadlights and some stained glass. The ceilings are Murray Pine and the floors are said to be Kauri Pine.

The church has been added to and modified in a sensitive and sympathetic manner. The integrity of the church has largely been retained.

Physical Condition

The condition is good.

Previous Statement Significance

A pretty village church, designed and built in excellent materials and with a high level of craftsmanship. It was a centre for Methodist worship for many years.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The former Methodist Church at Everton constructed in1907.

This includes architectural features associated with Federation era ecclesiastic architecture. Features such as the fine red/orange brickwork, the steeply pitched galvanised corrugated metal roof, the stepped buttresses along the walls, the rendered parapets to the gable ends and the pointed arch windows with diamond pattern leadlights and the stained glass elements.

The late 20th century additions are not significant.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The former Methodist Church is historically significant as an expression of the Methodist faith in Oxley.

Everton was initially on the route to the Ovens Goldfields. As the area became more settled in response to changes to government settlement and land policies the township became more established. In recognition of this the first Methodist Church was demolished and a new brick church was constructed.

The former Methodist Church contributes to an understanding of the evolution of the development of Everton and district.

HERCON Criterion A

It is of social significance for its association with community events. HERCON criterion G

The former Methodist Church is of aesthetic and architectural significance for its representative early 20th century Gothic Revival architecture. The Gothic character is largely informed by the rectangular design of the nave and vestry the steeply pitched gable roof, and the pointed windows with the diamond pattern leadlights and stained glass. Of note are the rendered parapets to the gable ends and the stepped buttresses. The face red brick with contrasting cement dressings is representative of the period and the style. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	The Willows	**File No**	565
Address	815 Wangandary Road WANGANDARY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

The Willows

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

Mr James Brien settled in Wangandary around 1861. He established the first commercial orange grove in Victoria. It proved to be a very successful undertaking and led to the establishment of many citrus orchards on most of the land selected on the east slopes of the Warby Range. Brien used seedlings of the orange variety "Parramatta", brought from Sydney by bullock wagon, in his first planting. James Brien's son or grandson had c1920s visiting cards as follows: "George C. A. Brien. Expert citrus grower of the Commonwealth. Oranges, Emperor and Thorny Mandarins, Bengal, Citron and Lisbon Lemons, also Limes. 'Hilton Villa', 89 Rowan Street, Wangaratta."

References

Information provided by the present owner.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies ***Sub-Themes:*** **2.1.6 Developing Primary Production:- Orchards and Honey**

Description

Physical Description

The house is constructed with cavity brick walls (stretcher bond brickwork). The front wall is finished in render with an inscribed ashlar pattern on the front wall. The double hipped roof has chimneys with stucco mouldings set symmetrically on the ridges. There is a slightly curved, hipped roof verandah across the front. Cast-iron verandah posts have lost the frieze and brackets they probably once had, but console brackets, stucco mouldings and acroteria survive at the roof eaves. A former fruit packing shed has been relocated close to the house. The garden included 100 year old fig trees and very old poplar trees but these have not survived.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

"The Willows" is significant as the home and first orange orchard of the pioneer citrus growing family in Victoria, and the originators of the formerly important and ubiquitous citrus industry in the Warby Ranges

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The homestead known as 'The Willows' at 815 Wangandary Road, Wangandary. Architectural features associated with late Victorian vernacular building such as the hipped and corrugated metal clad roof, the rendered front facade with brick walling to the sides and rear, the acroteria, the timber framed windows and the symmetrical facade.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as the site of the first commercial orange grove in Victoria [c1861]. It was so successful that it led to the establishment ofother citrus orchards on most of the land selected on the east slopes of the Warby Range. Brien used seedlings of the orange variety "Parramatta", brought from Sydney by bullock wagon, in his first planting. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its restrained Victorian vernacular architecture. It is constructed from brick with a rendered front facade with a tooled ashlar finish and the side walls (formerly face brick) are painted. The contrast between the facade and side walls is of significance as a stucco finish was prestigious but expensive and less prominent walls were left as brick instead of applying stucco. Other features such as the cast iron verandah posts and the stucco mouldings and acroteria contribute to its aesthetic significance. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	**No**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Lockup	**File No**	57a
Address	4886 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road WHITFIELD	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Gaol/Lock-up		
Citation Date	2004		

(057a-c01-19.bmp) The Whitfield Lockup in the back garden of Whitfield police station.

Lockup at Whitfield Police Station

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes		
Designer / Architect	(PWD)	**Architectural Style**	Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

Local knowledge says it was moved to Whitfield Police Station from South Cheshunt, where the police station was removed or demolished many years ago.

References:

Personal communication from local residents

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

6. Governing and Developing Administrative Structures **Sub-Themes:** 6.6 Policing and Dispensing Justice

Description

Physical Description

The police lockup has thick weatherboards to the exterior and pine lining boards inside, concealing a complete cage of iron bars.It is all held together with long square headed bolts through walls, floor and ceiling. The studded door has a brass lock. The walls are stamped inside No.5 Lockup. Lockups of this type were prefabricated, in kit form, for assembly on site at the relevant police station. They were designed to be re-located and this lock up is understood to have been moved at least once.

Physical Condition

The condition in 2015 appears to be good. There was no internal inspection.

Previous Statement Significance

This carefully composed group, preserved in virtually original condition, is one of few surviving examples of a typical country police compound still in service. It is the only such group in the Rural City of Wangaratta. It contributes significantly to the historic village ambience of Whitfield's main street There are several portable lockups in Wangaratta. This one is in very good condition and is still in the context of a police station.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The police lockup at the Whitfield Police Station. The thick external timber cladding, the metal framework with long square headed bolts through the walls, floor and ceiling, the internal timber lining and the studded door with its brass lock contribute to its significance.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with law enforcement within the Whitfield district. HERCON criterion A

It is of architectural significance as it demonstrates a typical lockup from the late 19th/early 20th century. Its design was predicated on prefabrication for the ease of re-location. HERCON criterion D

It is of technical significance as the construction of the lockup demonstrates the specific requirements determined by the Public Works for providing a secure environment. This includes the metal framework clad with thick weatherboards and the internal timber lining. HERCON criterion F

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	Yes
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

Other Recommendations

.

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Riverslea	**File No**	695
Address	391 Whorouly Road WHOROULY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(695-c58-37a.bmp) "Riverslea" viewed from the roadside

Riverslea

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

Place History

Bert (A.M.) Kneebone owned the "Riverslea" land from 15th March 1919. The house was built for him and his wife Ada (nee Bennett) in 1927 by Fortunato Leita, an Italian stonemason from Trentino who had settled in the Myrtleford district in the 1920s, and developed a great skill in concrete construction. The Kneebones grew broom millet and ran dairy cows. Before the house was built they lived in the timber chaffhouse. "Riverslea" was sold to George Hodgson Newton in 1943. He married Evelyn Wood in 1944 and they operated "Riverslea as a dairy farm for many years. Other builders associated with the property were Jim Dale of Wangaratta who built the milking shed in the late 1940s and the Morgan brothers (Pat

& Randolph) who built other sheds in the 1950s. Although the house has little elevation above the river flats, floods have never entered it. However in the great flood of 1993 the owners were obliged to be removed by motorboat for several days.

Reference

Personal communications from the owner

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

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Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District .8.3 Houses:- Builders and Architects**

Description

Physical Description

The style of this house is derived from the Federation period, despite its reported 1927 date of construction. The very unusual finish (smooth & rough sand render in panels, with no signs of cracking or spalling) suggests a poured concrete structure - within formwork.The reinforced by the concrete verandah floor and front steps, the slender concrete verandah posts and the elegant concrete and woven wire garden fence are also excellent exemplars of solid concrete construction and precast concrete elements. A crepe myrtle in the garden is said to have been a gift, planted in 1945.

Physical Condition

Appears excellent

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The house known as 'Riverslea' with its combination of Federation era styling and Interwar bungalow features, the garden setting and the concrete and woven wire garden fence.

Typical period architectural features such as the two groups of three timber framed windows with the upper sashes divided into 6 panes, the gable with its timber strap work to the gable, the brick chimney and the concrete verandah with its concrete posts contribute to its significance.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, aesthetic and technical cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it is associated with the development and intensification of agriculture and in particular the developmentof dairying in the Whorouly area during the Interwar period. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significancefor its Federation period styling combined with Interwar elements. The slender concrete verandah posts and the elegant concrete and woven wire garden fence contribute to the aesthetic significance. HERCON criterion D

It is of technical significance for its unusual concrete cavity wall construction. It was constructed in 1927 by Fortunato Leita, an Italian stonemason from Trentino who had settled in the Myrtleford district in the 1920s.Leita developed a great skill in concrete construction. HERCON criterion F

It is a rare example of this type of construction for this period and for the region. HERCON criterion B

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**Yes Woven wire and concrete post garden fence**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Moyhu Public School	**File No**	104
Address	2799 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road (Angelside) MOYHU	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	School - State (public)		
Citation Date	2004		

(104-d0438.bmp) The 1910 school building, viewed from the garden on the south.

Moyhu Public School

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The present school incorporates the former Byrne & Edi schools. Moyhu State School No.1335 was officially established on 1st January 1874. There had been an earlier school - Rural School No.96 established in 1871. This was a bark roofed slab structure in what is now the centre of Moyhu. In 1874 the Education Department bought 2 acres of land from a Mr Bickerton for 20 pounds. Through some error in surveying, this land turned out to be on the wrong road intersection, at Angleside, one mile out of town. The land price appears to have been extraordinarily high, so no doubt Mr Bickerton saw no reason to point out his customer's error. The new school and residence was built at Angleside at a cost of 271 pounds and the town children walked or cycled a mile to school and a mile back home for the next hundred years.

When a new building was needed in c1908, much community effort went to persuading the Education Department to build it on a site in town, but it was not to be. The 1909/10 building, and later additions, continue to occupy the Angleside site.

References

(1) A commemorative booklet "Moyhu Primary School No.1335, 1874 - 1949" exists (not seen).

(2) Wangaratta Historical Society collection of local school histories - "History of S.S. Moyhu No.1335", typescript dated July 1969.

(3) Wangaratta Historical Society collection of local school histories - "A Brief History of Moyhu State School No.1335", undated leaflet - probably 1974.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed

August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Source: Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study, C & M J Doring Pty Ltd & Michele A Summerton 2004

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

7. Educating and Caring ***Sub-Themes:*** **7.1 Development of Schools**

Description

Physical Description

A standard Education Department design for a two room country village school. There are a number of other, later, buildings now on the site. The gables, gable-end pebbledash and brackets, and tall multi-paned windows, are typical of the period. The building has recently been re-roofed with corrugated "Colorbond". A chimney and a row of picturesque large Chinaman's Hat ventilators have been removed.

Physical Condition

good

Previous Statement Significance

The school has social and historical significance for the village of Moyhu. Its isolated location is a reminder of an amusing incident in the history of Moyhu.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Moyhu Public School on the Wangaratta-Whitfield Road [Angleside] Moyhu.

This includes the setting provided by the playground and the rest of the grounds.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance asit isrepresentative of the development of the Moyhu district during the19th and the 20th century. The location of the school has a resonance within the district as it was constructed on the wrong intersection and away from the centre of the settlement. HERCON criterion A & G

It is of aesthetic significance as it is a representative example of a standard Education Department design for a two room country village school. The timber batten and bracketed gables, gable-end pebble dash and brackets, and tall multi-paned windows, are typical of the period. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Yarrunga Farmstead House	**File No**	172
Address	213 Home Station Lane MILAWA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2004		

(172-c08-28a.bmp) "Yarrunga " house viewed from the front garden

Yarrrunga Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

Place History

Little is known. The house is said to have been built for the Misses Murdoch in 1912 and replaced an earlier house. The Grain Store was probably built in the 1870s. The house survived the Great Storm of 1977 with the loss of 1 chimney.

Reference Personal communications.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns 8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.4 Houses:- Notable District Residents and Their Houses 8.1.1 Appreciating the Environment:- Rural Parks and Gardens**

Description

Physical Description

A red brick house (machine made bricks, tuckpointed in front). Hipped roof with gablets and ram's horn finials, recently re-clad in red Colorbond. Stucco decorated brick chimney with terra cotta pots. Verandah with turned wood posts and unusual cast-iron lace frieze. Large gablet over the entrance portico has wood strapping over pebbledash pattern pressed metal and a wood frieze. Formal garden with brick bordered beds is probably contemporary with the house. A camellia tree is reputed to be 130 years old. The farm entrance has stylish concrete gateposts and ornate gates. The site has many fine specimen trees

Physical Condition

Good

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Yarrunga Farmstead at 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa.

This includes the farm entrance with its distinctive concrete gateposts and ornate gates and the garden setting that contribute to the historic and aesthetic character of this homestead. The machinery shed and the grain store shed contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the agricultural development of the Milawa region during the early 20th century. It is reported to have been built by the Misses Murdoch [a prominent local family] in 1912. HERCON criteria A

The grain store and the machinery shed demonstrate a particular use and building type that is associated with this period. HERCON criterion A & D

It is of aesthetic significance for its fine Federation era architecture and this includes architectural details such as the hipped roof with gablets and ram's horn finials; the stucco decorated brick chimney with terra cotta pots and the verandah with turned timber posts and the unusual cast-iron lace frieze.The garden setting with its large trees and gracious proportions contributes to the aesthetic significance of the place. HERCON criterion E

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No .**
Fences & Outbuildings	**No The distinctive concrete gateposts and ornate gates are significant.. The grain store and the machinery shed are significant.**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	St Johns Anglican Church	**File No**	657
Address	21 Church Street WHOROULY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2004		

(657-c65-35.bmp) Whorouly Anglican church, viewed from the north-west.

St Johns Anglican Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** No **HI** No **PS** No		
Designer / Architect	Laver, ER	**Architectural Style**	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Romanesque

History and Historical Context

Place History

The first Anglican Church on the site was built in 1873. "By 1902, the Church was in a bad state, and considered unsafe. ... the Church members decided to build a 'New Brick Church' which was licensed as a place of Public Worship on December 10th 1902. It was dedicated on Sunday 14th December 1902 by the first Bishop of Wangaratta, the Right Reverend T. H. Armstrong, and on April 3rd 1909 it was consecrated. This building is now our place of Worship in 1976, and is as sound as the day it was built." (Ref.1)

References

(1) Spink, T.C., "Church of England Whorouly - 1870-1976" pub.1976;

(2) Spink, T.C. & E.M., "Whorouly Through the Century, 1861 - 1961";

(3) Myrtleford Times, 23 Nov. 1970.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was

located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.3.2 Worshipping:- in the Villages & Countryside**

Description

Physical Description

The church is 12 metresx 8 metres, the Chancel is5 metresx5.6 metres. There is a vestry and porch. The interior brickwork is tuck pointed and demonstrates a high standard of workmanship. The Architects were Laver, Finch and Vance, and the contractors were Barnes Bros. The costs including furnishings were [490 pounds, 18 shillings and 2 pence]. (Ref.1) The brick walls have small stepped buttresses and ventilator grilles. There are some stained glass leadlights - one on the north wall and a triptych in the sanctuary. Other windows have green and red glass. A small brick belfry, projecting through the flying gable of the roof, appears to have never had a bell. Reference 1 has a paragraph on Church Lighting: "The first lighting used in the brick Church consisted of kerosine lamps. These were known as the Miller hanging lamp, and had a round wick which was fed with kerosine from a round bowl of almost one gallon capacity. Large round shades reflected a good light for reading. In 1926 an acetylene gas plant was installed. This was a bright lighting system, and very satisfactory. However quite a deal of attention was required to achieve maximum results. Dirty jets were parts which caused most trouble. Some of the kerosene lamps were sold to the North Wangaratta Church. In 1945, electricity was installed when the power first came to the district.

Physical Condition

Appears good.

Previous Statement Significance

c

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the HeritageOverlay [2015].

Refer to the Description Field for the former Statement of Significance

The evidence for this statement is the history and the physical description.

What is Significant?

St John's Anglican Church Whorouly.

The following architectural features contribute to the significance:the fine face redbrick work with the contrasting bands of cement render, the decorative tower with cross, the contrasting gable finish with the timber barge boards. The setting is of significance.

The hall and other outbuildings are not significant.

How is it Significant?

St John's Anglican Church is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

St John's Anglican Church is historically significant as an expression of the Anglican faith in Whorouly.

St John's Anglican Church was built in 1902 replacing an earlier church.

St John's Anglican Church is representative of the settlement and development pattern of Whorouly and district. Settlements such as Whorouly were established in response to changes to government settlement and land policies all aimed at the settlement of rural areas. By the early 20th century a number of small settlements were established throughout the more relatively fertile areas of the municipality. These included townships such as Whorouly, Boorhaman, Bobinawarrah, Carboor, Moyhu, Myhree, Greta and Murmungee and many others.

Many of these townships failed to thrive into the 21st century. This has left structures such as churches, halls and schools to provide physical evidence of the extent of settlement during the different periods of development of rural areas. HERCON Criterion A

It is of social significance for its association with community events.HERCON Criterion G

It is of aesthetic significance for its representative Gothic Revival architecture. The Gothic character is largely informed by the rectangular design of the nave with a small vestry, the steeply pitched gable roof, the stylised bell tower and the pointed windows. The face red brick with contrasting cement dressings is representative of the period and the style. HERCON Criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	St Patricks Catholic Church	**File No**	672
Address	7 Church Street WHOROULY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2004		

(672-c65-22.bmp) St Patrick's Church viewed from the Carboor-Whorouly Road.

St Patricks Catholic Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes		
Designer / Architect	Kempson & Conolly	**Architectural Style**	Victorian Period (1851-1901) Romanesque

History and Historical Context

Place History

The first Catholic church in Whorouly was built in the early 1870s. The brick church became necessary after the first, weatherboard church deteriorated. The church history notes that although Irish Catholic settlers were the backbone of the Catholic community, that this changed markedly with the coming of many Italian settlers in the 1930s and after World War 2. (Ref. 1)

References:

(1) Harrington, M., "St Patrick's Whorouly - 1896 - 1996;

(2) Spink, T.C. & E.M., "Whorouly Through the Century, 1861 - 1961".

Locality history

Locality history

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(Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life 1. Peopling the Continent Sub-Themes: 8.3.2 Worshipping:- in the Villages & Countryside 1.6.2 Migration:- Twentieth Century

Description

Physical Description

The following description was supplied by *The Chronicle*, 24th Oct. 1896 - Ref. 1)."The building, which was designed by Messrs Kempson & Connolly, architects, of Melbourne, occupies a central and conspicuous position near the intersection of the two principal roads. The interior dimensions of the edifice, exclusive of the chancel and vestry, are 44 x 22 feet, and when sitting accommodation is provided will allow an attendance of about three hundred. A cemented dado runs around the walls which are neatly plastered and the whole is handsomely finished with a timbered ceiling. The works were commenced only in June of this year, and were carried on so expeditiously under the Superintendence of Mr F.J. O'Neill as clerk of works, as to have been already completed. As regards the building itself, it is estimated so far to have cost about [500 pounds]."

The church in 2015 is still largely as described above.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

A simple village church, designed and built in a vernacular Romanesque style for a strong Catholic community over 100 years ago. The social significance of this little church is powerful. It is interesting that the church community recognised the changes in the congregation with the coming of the Italian settlers and welcomed the newcomers

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015]

Refer to the Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and the physical description.

What is Significant?

St Patricks Catholic Church, Whorouly.

The following architectural features contribute to the significance: the face red brickwork, the round arched Romanesque inspired windows, the timber collar tie with cross and the corrugated metal roof with vents. The setting contributes to its significance.

The toilet blocks are not significant. They do not contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place.

How is it Significant?

St Patrick's Catholic Church is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

St Patrick's Catholic Church is historically significant as an expression of the Catholic faith in Whorouly.

St Patricks Catholic Church was built in 1896 replacing an earlier church.

The church isrepresentative of the settlement and development pattern of Whorouly and district. Settlements such as Whorouly were established in response to changes to government settlement and land policies all aimed at the settlement of rural areas. By the early 20th century a number of small settlements were established throughout the more relatively fertile areas of the municipality. These included townships such as Whorouly, Boorhaman, Bobinawarrah, Carboor, Moyhu, Myhree, Greta and Murmungee and many others. HERCON criteria A

However, many of these townships failed to thrive into the 21st century with larger centres such as Wangaratta becoming the commercial hub for the district. The legacy of structures such as churches, halls and schools provide the physical evidence of the vision that early settlers had for these places. HERCON criterion A &G

The architecture is of aesthetic significance for its primitive vernacular Romanesque styling. The Romanesque character is largely informed by the use of round arched narrow windows and the triplet of round arched windows found on the gable front. The rectangular design of the nave and vestry, the steeply pitched gable roofs with the cross at the apex are typical stylised features associated with the Gothic Revival and in this instance a primitive Romanesque Revival. The red face brick with painted cement dressings is typical for the period.

It is of architectural significance for its association with the Melbourne architects Kempson and Connolly. HERCON Criterion E

The use of the Romanesque while popular in the large urban areas is rare in the municipality. HERCON criterion B

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Milawa Cemetery	**File No**	155
Address	347 Kerrs Road MILAWA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2004		

(155-c57-16.bmp) A group of the larger monuments in the cemetery.

Milawa Cemetery

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

A site of 4 acres was temporarily reserved on 27th June 1864. A further two acres (on the east side) was reserved a few years later in 1870. The first burial took place on 14th April 1865. This was Mr Robert Snowdon, whose descendants still

live in the district. A brick memorial gateway was dedicated c1944 to members of Milawa Volunteer Defence Corps (Militia ?) who lost their lives fighting the bushfires of December 1943.

References

(1) Wangaratta Historical Society collection of local school histories - ""Milawa the Beautiful", manuscript dated 1922.

(2) Snowdon, J.P., "Milawa - Establishing a Cemetery", typescript, 1996 (includes obituaries from the Wangaratta Chronicle).

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.

Application information from the titles office.
Certificates of Title, as cited above.
Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), *Regional City of Wangaratta - Heritage Study Stage 2*.
Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.6.1 Honouring, Remembering, Commemorating:- Cemeteries**

Description

Physical Description

A large cemetery with a number of memorials. Many of the old graves have very grand memorials. There are a number of surviving cast iron denomination markers. The plantings are minimal.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

The Milawa cemetery is a repository of the history of the Ovens and King valleys south of Wangaratta, and of the families who settled there and, in many cases, still live there.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Milawa Cemetery and this includes all associated memorials and historic structures andthe brick memorial gateway that was dedicated in c1944 to members of Milawa Volunteer Defence Corps who lost their lives fighting the bushfires of December 1943.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the early settlers of the region. The first burial took place on 14th April 1865.The brick memorial gateway [c1944] which was constructed to the memory of those members of Milawa Volunteer Defence Corps who lost their lives fighting the bushfires of December 1943. HERCON criteria A

It is of social significance for its association with the community and as a place of burial and memorials. HERCON criteria G

It is of aesthetic significance for the picturesque historic character of the old graves and a number of very grand memorials and the cast iron denomination markers. HERCON criteria D.

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

Other Recommendations

The cemetery has virtually no plantings of any sort. Its attraction would be greatly enhanced with shade trees, old roses and garden shrubs, plus some bulbs and similar perennial flowers.

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Romani	**File No**	578
Address	489 Reith Road WANGARATTA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(578-merge-d1074+75.bmp) The front (east) elevation of "Romani", viewed from the garden.

Romani

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

"Romani" was originally a farm house for a fairly large farm established in a late 19th Century selection/subdivision. An early owner of the house is said to have been in a Light Horse Regiment in World War 1, and took part in the battles near Romani (close to the Suez Canal), and renamed his house on his return. The house is now on a 10 acre block subdivided from the farmland.

References

(1) Personal communications from the owner.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

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Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

A large, double-fronted hipped roof brick house with a projecting bay, chimneys with ornate stucco caps, stucco console brackets and rosettes at the eaves, curved hipped verandah roof with cast-iron posts and cast-iron lace frieze and brackets, painted rendered quoins, tall double-hung sash windows with barley sugar twist pilasters, and some later Art Nouveau styled glass in the original doors. The front of the house has probably the most highly decorated elevations, in mostly original materials and condition, outside the Wangaratta urban area. There is a very large and new, but relatively inconspicuous extension on the back. An old weatherboard stable/carriage house survives in the backyard.The garden is distinguished by plantings that include: golden ash along the north side, 2 silky oaks, 5 white cedars (Persian Lilac) across the front (east side) and a row of big eucalypts down the south boundary.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

An interesting house of its period, with a wealth of typical detail surviving.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The house known as Romani. Architectural features associated with the late Victorian styling contribute to the significance, they include: the face brick work with quoining; theprojecting bay; the brick chimneys with ornate stucco caps; the return verandah with its cast-iron posts and frieze; stucco console brackets and rosettes at the eaves, and the double hung sash windows with their barley sugar twist pilasters. The setting contributes to the significance.

The former timber stable building contributes to the significance.

The 20th century addition is not of significance.

How is it Significant?

Romani, is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

Romani is of historic significance for its association with the 19th century land acts and the subsequent development of farming districts in the rural regions of Wangaratta. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its fine late Victorian architecture and features. It is a good representative example of the period and notable within the Wangaratta area for its highly decorative features. HERCON criterion E

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No The former timber stable building to the rear.**
Fences & Outbuildings	**No**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Springhurst Post Office 3682	**File No**	584
Address	8 Silo Street SPRINGHURST	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Post Office		
Citation Date	2004		

(584-d1620.bmp) The Post Office viewed from the west.

Springhurst Post Office

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

Place History

WHS Schools file - *History of Springhurst State School No.1583*, Ms Essay [pub.1922], notes that in the 1870s, the Post Office was at the Railway Station, then at the general store, and later at its present site [in 1922].

References

(1) Angus, Colin, *A Story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, pub.1967;

(2) WHS Schools file - *History of Springhurst State School No.1583*, Ms Essay pub.1922.

Springhurst

The development of Springhurst was based on permanent agricultural foundations which were sponsored by the construction of the railways.

The north eastern railway was the second major undertaking for the Victorian Railways Department.The railway opened on 21 November 1873. A spur line was established from Springhurst via Rutherglen to Wahgunyah.

Springhurst township became a focus for agriculture with its Butter Factory, silos and rail connections to the major markets. It is a typical service town with most of the infrastructure associated with this role.

The Interwar period was pivotal to the development of the township as land settlement intensified and dairying became a major industry. The location of a Butter Factory and rail connections meant that the township grew significantly through this period.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

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Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.10.2 Setting Up Business:- Shops**

Description

Physical Description

A small brick combined shop and residence, with a stuccoed parapet and box gutter around two sides on the street corner and a verandah across the shopfront and down the garden side. The parapet over the shopfront has a semi-circular brick tympanum concealing the gable-end.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

The little Post Office is one of three small shop-front buildings facing each other outside the former Railway Station. In appearance it gives a hint of the former streetscape of Springhurst when that was a thriving village with its own butter factory and an active railway station and goods depot.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Springhurst Post Office.

Architectural features such as the verandah, the rendered parapet and the brick chimney contribute to its significance.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

8 Silo Street Springhurst, is of historic significance as one of a group of buildings that date from the late 19th and early 20th century - a period of growth and prosperity for Springhust. Buildings and structures such as the post office characterise the development of Springhurst and are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the changes that have occurred during the evolution of the township.

HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its turn of the century architecture. This is demonstrated by architectural features such as the stuccoed parapet with arched parapet and the verandah . HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Former Store and House	**File No**	585
Address	Silo Street SPRINGHURST	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Shop		
Citation Date	2004		

(585-d1616.bmp) The former General Store, viewed from the street corner.

Former Store and House

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

History and Historical Context

Place History

There are mentions of several stores in Springhurst in the references cited. It is not certain which store this one is.

References

(1) Angus, Colin, "A story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta", pub.1967;

(2) WHS Schools file - "History of Springhurst State School No.1583", Ms Essay pub.1922.

Springhurst

The development of Springhurst was based on permanent agricultural foundations which were sponsored by the construction of the railways.

The north eastern railway was the second major undertaking for the Victorian Railways Department.The railway opened on 21 November 1873.A spur line was established from Springhurst via Rutherglen to Wahgunyah.

Springhurst township became a focus for agriculture with its Butter Factory, silos and rail connections to the major markets. It is a typical service town with most of the infrastructure associated with this role.

The Interwar period was pivotal to the development of the township as land settlement intensified and dairying became a major industry. The location of a Butter Factory and rail connections meant that the township grew significantly through this period.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the

1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and

development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 4.10.2 Setting Up Business:- Shops

Description

Physical Description

A small brick combined shop and residence, with a stuccoed parapet and box gutter around two sides on the street corner and a verandah across the shopfront and down the garden side. The parapet over the shopfront has a semi-circular brick tympanum concealing the gable-end.

Physical Condition

Good

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The combined General Store and residence.

Architectural features associated with the Federation/Edwardian era contribute to its significance. These include: the return verandah, the raised parapet to General Store facade, the bay window and gable front and the corrugated metal roof and face brickwork.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The former store and house are of historic significance as one of a group of buildings that date from the early 20th century - a period of growth for Springhust. The development of Springhurst was based on permanent agricultural foundations which were sponsored by the construction of the railways. Buildings and structures that characterise the development of Springhurst are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the changes that have occurred during the evolution of the township.

Springhurst township became a focus for local agriculture with its Butter Factory, silos and rail connections to the major markets.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance forits: Federation/Edwardian era architecture; the return verandah with its timber posts; the raised parapet to the General Store facade; the bay window and gable front and the corrugated metal roof and face brickwork. . HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	The former Springhurst Butter Factory	**File No**	587
Address	160 Anzac Road SPRINGHURST	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Factory/ Plant		
Citation Date	2004		

(587-c45-25a.bmp) The Former Butter Factory, viewed from the roadside.

The Old Butter Factory

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

Place History

"The butter factory was established in 1893 and rapid expansion of the business led to the building of the large modern factory [in c1912 ?]. Manufacture of butter, however, ceased this year [1967. The building is now used for accommodation.

Springhurst

The development of Springhurst was based on permanent agricultural foundations which were sponsored by the construction of the railways.

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References

(1) Angus, Colin, "A story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta", pub.1967;

(2) WHS Schools file - "History of Springhurst State School No.1583", Ms Essay pub.1922.

(3) National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register;

(4) The Chronicle Real Estate, 4 Oct 2002; (5) There is said to be some notes written about the history of the Springhurst Butter Factory by Henry Fleming - possibly in the files of the WHS or at the Rutherglen Historical Society.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies ***Sub-Themes:*** **2.1.2 Developing Primary Production:- Dairying - Whole Milk, Butter and Cheese**

Description

Physical Description

A large, double gable-roofed building with a rendered brick front and parapets on the main gable ends. Decorative cement render dressings contribute to the architectural expression.

Physical Condition

Appears good

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The former Springhurst Butter Factory and its surrounding grounds.

Architectural features such as the signage associated with its use as a Butter Factory and the original features associated with the Arts and Crafts architecture contribute to its significance.

How is it Significant?

The former Butter Factory is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The Butter Factory is of historic and social significance as one of a group of buildings that date from the early 20th century - a period of growth for Springhust. The development of Springhurst was based on permanent agricultural foundations which were sponsored by the construction of the railways. Buildings and structures that characterise the development of Springhurst are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the changes that have occurred during the evolution of the township.

The Springhurst and District Dairy Company was part of the general move towards local co-operatives so common from the late 19th century [c1892]. The factory, was built in 1912, and demonstrates the level of community faith in the continuance of the butter industry in the district. Its prominent position, level of intactness and clear statement of its former role make this building a valuable reminder of the former importance of dairying in north-eastern Victoria.

The Butter Factory ensured that Springhurst would have a viable industry and this assisted with the growth of the township during the early 20th century. HERCON criterion A& G

It is of aesthetic significance for its representative Arts and Crafts commercial architecture. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	House and Garden; 165 Anzac Road SPRINGHURST [Butterfield]	**File No**	594
Address	165 Anzac Road SPRINGHURST	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(594-merge-d1625+26.bmp) The house photographed from the driveway

House and Garden, 165 Anzac Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) American Bungalow

History and Historical Context

Place History

The house was built in 1934 by J. Law and Son as a home for the manager of the Springhurst Butter Factory. A peppercorn tree isnoted as being planted at this locationwhenit was thesite of the firstbutter factory - which was a timber building. However, the tree was recently removed. The former timber butter factor is said to have been relocated to a nearby farm and used as a shed.

A new butter factory was built on the opposite side of the road. [Refer to HERMES 117460]

Springhurst

The development of Springhurst was based on permanent agricultural foundations which were sponsored by the construction of the railways.

The north eastern railway was the second major undertaking for the Victorian Railways Department.The railway opened on 21 November 1873.A spur line was established from Springhurst via Rutherglen to Wahgunyah.

Springhurst township became a focus for agriculture with its Butter Factory, silos and rail connections to the major markets. It is a typical service town with most of the infrastructure associated with this role.

The Interwar period was pivotal to the development of the township as land settlement intensified and dairying became a major industry. The location of a Butter Factory and rail connections meant that the township grew significantly through this period.

References

(1) Personal communications from the owner;

Reference - Wangaratta Historic Society

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters

were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
Application information from the titles office.
Certificates of Title, as cited above.
Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), *Regional City of Wangaratta - Heritage Study Stage 2*.
Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.3 Houses:- Builders and Architects**

Description

Physical Description

'Butterfield' is a handsome red brick house with a terracotta tiled roof. The architectural style is a regional version of the Interwar bungalow.This is demonstrated by features such as the low, spreading hipped roof with ridge gablets; unusual feature brickwork chimney caps; fluted concrete stub columns on short brick posts with stuccoed bands to the return front verandah and the box-frame double hung timber windows, (mostly in pairs). The characteristic floor plan includes 2 front doors, the minor one probably opening to a home office.It appears to have been altered very little since it was built. The garden has an attractive set of contemporary gates, a Canary Palm and a big Chinese Elm.

Physical Condition

Very good

Previous Statement Significance

This house is an excellent example of the high quality of design and construction produced by a well known firm of Wangaratta builders. It was built for one of Springhurst's leading citizens.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The house known as 'Butterfield' and its surrounding landscaped setting.

The architectural features associated with the Interwar Bungalow style contribute to its significance.This includes the terracotta roof, the chimneys, the verandah columns and the timber window frames.

The significant landscape elements include the palm tree in the front garden -Phoenix *canariensis*.

The corrugated metal and timber sheds to the rear of the house are not of significance. They do not contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The house is of historic significance as one of a group of buildings that date from the early 20th century - a period of growth for Springhust. The house was constructed in 1932 for the manager of the Butter Factory.

The development of Springhurst was based on permanent agricultural foundations which were sponsored by the construction of the railways. Buildings and structures such as 'Butterfield' characterise the development of Springhurst and are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the changes that have occurred during the 19th and 20th century evolution of the township.

HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its Interwar Bungalow architecture. The design and styling is of a high standard and demonstrates many of the architectural features associated with this style. HERCON criterion E

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**Yes The Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Palm) in the front garden contributes to the cultural heritage significance of the place.**
Fences & Outbuildings	**- The sheds to the rear [corrugated metal and timber] are not significant.**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Elmwood	**File No**	668
Address	2179 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road TARRAWINGEE	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(668-c71-06a.bmp) The elm avenue at "Elmwood" seen from the Beechworth Wangaratta Road.

Elmwood

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

Place History

"Elmwood" was selected by Thomas Dunning Kay in 1861. Thomas Dunning Kay arrived in Melbourne by ship from Yorkshire England in 1852. The property is still in the hands of the Kay family and their history is set out in Kay, J., *The Story Behind Tarrawingee*, pub. 1954.

References

(1) Kay, J., The Story Behind Tarrawingee, pub. 1954;

(2) Plaque beneath one of the windows in the Wangaratta Cathedral

Tarrawingee

The town of Tarrawingee derived its name from the pastoral lease taken up by William Bowman in 1837. The name is said to have the Aboriginal meaning for emu or water in plenty.

Dr Francis Murphy purchase the lease in 1846 and he sold it to Dr Mackay in 1853. Two years later nine square miles of Tarrawingee land from Dr Mackay's station was divided into approximately 40 farms of varying sizes. A township was surveyed and a post office opened in 1858 with Thomas Ladson formerly of Beechworth appointed as postmaster. Tarrawingee was on the goldfields route and services such as Thomson Ladson's store built between 1862 and 1867 and Hopton's Plough Hotel of 1864 aimed to take advantage of passing trade. The two buildings continue to stand as important landmark features on the Beechworth Road. These prominent buildings along with a number of rural properties [Reidsdale, Elmwood,] are a reminder of the districts more prosperous past. Other places located within the locality such as the Red Lion and cottages/former inns are located on intersections leading to the goldfields and are also important as theyprovide tangible evidence of the impactof the largenumbers of people who passed through this area on their way to the Ovens Goldfields.

The Ovens Goldfields did not have the same longevity as those of the Central Gold fields and with the railway bypassing Tarrawingee the township never reached the anticipated prosperitythat was envisaged.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters

were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

1. Peopling the Continent 8. Developing Cultural Life Sub-Themes: 1.5.1 Promoting Settlement of the Land:- Selection 8.1.3 Appreciating the Environment:- Special Trees and/or Street Trees

Description

Physical Description

The house is a Federation/ Edwardian style house built in a soft apricot brick, with red painted hip & gable corrugated metal roofing and several small wings and verandahs. A notable feature of the property is the avenue of elm trees leading from the gate.

Physical Condition

Good.

Previous Statement Significance

The historical and social significance of this property, and its architectural significance could be very high

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Elmwood Homestead. The architectural features associated with the Federation styling contribute to its significance.

The elm tree lined driveway contributes to the significance.

How is it Significant?

Elmwood Homestead is of local cultural heritage and aesthetic significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

Elmwood is of historic significance for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Tarrawingee district.

During the late 19th and early 20th centurya number of Land Acts were passedand theseencouraged the intensification of farming districts and alsobuilt on the farming activities that occurred during the gold rushes. Elmwoodis one of a group of Tarrawingee homesteads that were constructed during the late 19th and early 20th century.Thesehomesteads provide tangible physical evidence of thedevelopment ofTarrawingee as an important regional agricultural area.

It is of historic significance for its association with the Kay family. The farm is still owned by a Kay descendent.

HERCON criterion A

Elmwood is a good architectural representative example for its period of construction. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes Elm tree lined driveway is significant.
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Cottage; 2319 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road	**File No**	671
Address	2319 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road TARRAWINGEE	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cottage		
Citation Date	2004		

Cottage, 2319 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Place History

The place is believed to have been a wayside stop or inn during the gold rushes. It is located on one of the main intersections used by the miners.

Tarrawingee

The town of Tarrawingee derived its name from the pastoral lease taken up by William Bowman in 1837. The name is said to have the Aboriginal meaning for emu or water in plenty.

Dr Francis Murphy purchase the lease in 1846 and he sold it to Dr Mackay in 1853. Two years later nine square miles of

Tarrawingee land from Dr Mackay's station was divided into approximately 40 farms of varying sizes. A township was surveyed and a post office opened in 1858 with Thomas Ladson formerly of Beechworth appointed as postmaster. Tarrawingee was on the goldfields route and services such as Thomson Ladson's store built between 1862 and 1867 and Hopton's Plough Hotel of 1864 aimed to take advantage of passing trade. The two buildings continue to stand as important landmark features on the Beechworth Road. These prominent buildings along with a number of rural properties [Reidsdale, Elmwood,] are a reminder of the districts more prosperous past. Other places located within the locality such as the Red Lion and cottages/former inns are located on intersections leading to the goldfields and are also important as they provide tangible evidence of the impact of the large numbers of people who passed through this area on their way to the Ovens Goldfields.

The Ovens Goldfields did not have the same longevity as those of the Central Gold fields and with the railway bypassing Tarrawingee the township never reached the anticipated prosperity that was envisaged.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District

Description

Physical Description

A small, brick cottage with a gable roof, a front verandah contiguous with the main roof, a skillion section and possibly a kitchen wing at the rear. The vernacular architecture is typical for the period and region.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The c1860s vernacular brick cottage on the Wangaratta-Beechworth Road Tarrawingee.

How is it Significant?

The cottage is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The cottage is of historic significance for its association with the discovery of gold in Beechworth and the agricultural settlement of the Tarrawingee district.

The cottage was constructed c1860 - 1870.

The location of the cottage on the road to Beechworth supports anecdotal evidence that it was a place constructed as a wayside stop for miners.

HERCON criterion A

The cottage is of aesthetic significance for for its vernacular styling, fine coloured brickwork, the gable roof falling to a verandah and the plain brick chimneys. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	House; 1527 Wangaratta - Eldorado Road	**File No**	764
Address	1527 Wangaratta - Eldorado Road ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(764-c63-11.bmp) The cottage viewed from the front garden.
1527 Wangaratta - Eldorado Road

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies

being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

A Victorian weatherboard, hipped roof cottage with features such as - eaves brackets, a return verandah witha bullnosed corrugated metal profile, and ashlar patterned weatherboards across the front elevation.

Physical Condition

Appears good

Previous Statement Significance

This cottage is architecturally significant as a good example of a well built and little altered late 19th Century cottage. Its historical significance could not be assessed.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised in November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015]

Refer to the Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the historyand physical description.

What is Significant?

The late Victorian house and setting.

Architectural features associated with late Victorian architecture such as the timber weatherboards, the symmetrical facade; the hipped roof with verandah; eaves brackets, anbullnosed return verandah, and the ashlar patterned weatherboards across the front elevation contribute to its significance.

How is it Significant?

The house is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The house is of historic significance as one of a group of surviving buildings that date from Eldorado's mining era. These buildings are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the type of development that occurred when mining was the life blood of Eldorado. Mining in Eldorado was never as rich or as sustained as in other gold mining areas. This is reflected in the number of buildings that have survived into the 21st century as few were constructed from brick and with many of the more rudimentary timber buildings disappearing over time. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its late Victorian architecture.The house demonstrates many of the typical characteristics associated with this period and scale of building. This includes the symmetrical facade with the central door flanked by timber double hung windows and the hipped roof clad with corrugated metal; the bull-nosed verandah; the ashlar timber boarding and the eaves brackets. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Uniting Church and Church Hall	**File No**	773
Address	78 Main Street ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2004		

Uniting Church and Church Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an

impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life Sub-Themes: 8.3.2 Worshipping:- in the Villages & Countryside

Description

Physical Description

The Uniting Church has been designed in the Gothic style - albeit with limited architectural features. It has been constructed from rendered masonry and it has a steeply pitched gable roof with timber barge boards with stylised collar tie. The lancet windows are segmented and there is a entrance porch to the front facade.

The hall is a timber building with steeply pitched gable roof clad with corrugated galvanised metal. There are windows to both sides and these are timber framed windows. There is an entry porch to the front facade.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Uniting Church and the adjacent timber hall.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The Uniting Church and timber hall are historically significant as an expression of the Presbyterian faith in Tarrawingee.

They are of historic significance as members of the group of surviving buildings that date from Eldorado's mining era. These buildings are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the type of development that occurred when mining was the life blood of Eldorado. Mining in Eldorado was never as rich or as sustained as in other gold field areas. This is reflected in the number of buildings that have survived into the 21st century as few were constructed from brick and with many of the more rudimentary timber buildings disappearing over time. HERCON criterion A

Criterion A

It is of social significance for its association wtih community events. HERCON criteria G

The Uniting Churchis of aesthetic and architectural significance for its representative Gothic Revival architecture. The Gothic character is largely informed by the rectangular design of the nave and vestry , the steeply pitched gable roof, and the pointed windows. Of note are the masonry buttresses.

The timber hall is a typical timber vernacular building and demonstrates most of the characteristics associated with the period and its building type.

HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Pyles House	**File No**	779
Address	149 Pyle Road ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

Pyles House

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised

or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would

begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District

Description

Physical Description

The house is a typical late Victorian vernacular building. It demonstrates many of the characteristics associated with this period and scale of building. This includes the symmetrical facade with the central door flanked by timber double hung windows and the hipped roof and verandah clad with corrugated metal.

Statement of Significance

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Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The late Victorian house known as Pyle's house and surroundingsetting.

Architectural features such as the square edgedtimber weatherboards, the symmetrical facade, the hipped roof with verandah; and the chimneys contribute to its significance.

How is it Significant?

The house is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of a group of surviving buildings that date from Eldorado's mining era. These buildings are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the type of development that occurred when mining was the life blood of Eldorado. Mining in Eldorado was never as rich or as sustained as in other gold field areas. This is reflected in the number of buildings that have survived into the 21st century as few were constructed from brick and with many of the rudimentary timber buildings disappearing over time. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its late Victorian architecture.The house demonstrates many of the typical characteristics associated with this period and scale of building. This includes the symmetrical facade with the central door flanked by timber double hung windows and the hipped roof and verandah lad with corrugated metal HERCON criterion D

-

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name Culvert Main Street Eldorado

Address 83 Main Street and Minjambutta Lane ELDORADO **Significance Level** Local

Place Type Other - Transport - Road

Citation Date 2015

Stone culvert Main Street Eldorado

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

The culvert is believed to have been constructed as part of a floodway during the early 20th century. This floodway no longer exists - only elements such as the finely constructed culvert and remains of the crossing. The opposite side of the road appears to have re-used dressed granite blocks from the former floodway.

Eldorado

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Description

Physical Description

The stone culvert demonstrates good masonry skills. It has been constructed from local granite.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The stone culvert and the remains of the floodway.

How is it Significant?

The culvert is of local historic, aesthetic and technical cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it is representative of early road infrastructure in Eldorado. The culvert was part of a floodway prior to the bridge being constructed. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its pleasing stone work and its design. HERCON criterion D

It is of technical significance as it provides evidence of the methodology used for this type of road construction.

HERCON criterion F

Recommendations 2015

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 103 Main Street Eldorado

Address 103 Main Street Eldorado ELDORADO **Significance Level** Local

Place Type Cottage

Citation Date 2004

103 Main Street Eldorado

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started

up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven's miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows Hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church - St Augustine, St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to

the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Description

Physical Description

El Dorado cottage is a typical late Victorian vernacular cottage. It has a symmetrical facade with a central door flanked on either side by timber double hung windows. The walls are clad with timber weatherboards and the hipped roof is clad with corrugated metal.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revisedNovember 2015and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The timber vernacular Victorian cottage and its setting.

The following architectural features contribute to the significance: timber square edged weatherboards, the gable roof and verandah clad with corrugated metal and the symmetrical facade with timber double hung windows and door.

How is it Significant?

The timber cottage is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of a group of surviving buildings that date from Eldorado's mining era. These buildings are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the type of development that occurred when mining was the life blood of Eldorado. Mining in Eldorado was never as rich or as sustained as in other gold field areas. This is reflected in the low number of buildings that have survived into the 21st century.Few were constructed from brick and most of the rudimentary timber buildings have disappeared over time. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its Victorian vernacular architecture.The cottage demonstrates many of the typical characteristics associated with this period and scale of building. This includes the symmetrical facade with the central door flanked by timber double hung windows and the gable roof and verandah clad with corrugated metal. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 107 Main Street Eldorado
Address 107 Main Street Eldorado ELDORADO **Significance Level** Local
Place Type Cottage
Citation Date 2004

MAIN STREET ELDORADO

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901), Victorian Period (1851-1901) Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

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Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Description

Physical Description

The cottage is a typical miner's cottage. It has a gable roof with verandah and these have been clad with corrugated

metal. The facade has been altered with a built in section.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Victorian timber vernacular cottage and setting at 107 Main Street Eldorado.

The following architectural features contribute to its significance: the square edged timber weatherboards, the gable roof and verandah clad with corrugated metal.

The later built in section of the verandah is not significant.

How is it Significant?

The timber cottage is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of a group of surviving buildings that date from Eldorado's mining era. These buildings are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the type of development that occurred when mining was the life blood of Eldorado. Mining in Eldorado was never as rich or as sustained as in other gold field areas. This is reflected in the number of buildings that have survived into the 21st century as few were constructed from brick and with many of the rudimentary timber buildings disappearing over time. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its Victorian vernacular architecture.The cottage demonstrates many of the typical characteristics associated with this period and scale of building. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Whitefield Cemetery	**File No**	76
Address	8 Cemetery Lane KING VALLEY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2004		

(076-c02-18a.bmp) Part of the Cemetery grounds, viewed from the gate in Cemetery Lane.

Whitefield Cemetery

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

The cemetery took its name from the Whitefield Station, a pastoral lease [59,000acres/ 24,190ha]. This pastoral lease was separated from the larger Myrhee run in c1849. The cemetery is thought to have been initiated as a private burial ground for the Evans family and their neighbours in the 1860s. The cemetery land was gifted to the public by the Evans family after they sold their Whitefield Station homestead.

Whitefield Run was taken up by John Evans. He emigrated from Llangadog in central Wales and arrived in Melbourne in

1842 on the *Thetis* with his wife Elinor and two sons - Evan and David. They lived at Barfold near Kyneton where another son - John Evans was born. [Grandfather of David Evans - contributor of this information]. They lived there for approximately two years and then moved to Yark where Elinor died at Christmas in 1846. They appeared to have held a lease at Glenrowan prior to taking up Whitefield in 1853.

John Evans died in January 1862 following a shooting accident and was buried on a bank above the old King River bed. The headstone says 1861 but this is incorrect according to Mr David Evans. Two infants [grandchildren of John Evans Snr] died and are buried alongside John Evans Senior. The children are Elinor Evans died 9.08.1873 & Arthur Edward Evans died 1.02.1871. These are the first three graves in the Whitefield Cemetery. The Whitefield Estate [by now 3500 acres/1435ha] was soldin 1885 to William Hyem but prior to this the Evans family donateda[portion of the property for a cemetery. The eastern boundary of the cemetery was reserved for the Evans family and their descendants. A chain fence defines the boundary of part of the reserved family area. Some 40 members of the Evans family are buried there or are marked by memorial cairns [when buried elsewhere].

As well as being a significant place for the Evans family a number of other families from the district are buried at this cemetery. Approximately 23 Chinese were buried in the cemetery from the late 1890s to the 1920s. [South east corner of the cemetery]. Many of their grave markers were lost or stolen and in 2013 a memorial was dedicated to the Chinese buried in this cemetery. This was dedicated with support from the Chinese community.

It is notable that of thesix original Trust Members three of those family names [Evans, Newton and Izard] are currently represented on the Trust today.

A plaque on the cemetery sign reads "Commemorating the gift of land for the Cemetery by Mr John Evans, 1849 - 1934, late of Redcamp and Whitefield Station. Erected by members of the Evans family in the bicentennial year 1988."

References:

Information provided by David Evans 26.09.2015

(1) Groom, J., "Chinese Pioneers of the King Valley", pub. 2001;

(2) The Chronicle - 14 Sep. 1998, 18 Jan. 1989; 2 Aug.2002;

(3) Copy of a letter in the Wangaratta Historical Society Edi file.

LOCALITY HISTORY

Whitfield derives its name from the squatting run Whitefield, which was originally part of the Myrrhee run. Due to its isolation in the alpine foothills, Whitfield was slow to develop in comparison to its neighbouring towns (Doring 2004:B59). Private subdivision first occurred in Whitfield towards the end of the nineteenth century, yet a school existed for many years before State School number 2441 officially opened in 1882. State School number 2441 only opened part time, in conjunction with state schools in Cheshunt, King Valley and State School 2941 in Edi South, before it closed in the 1970s (Towns and Localities, Whitfield, accessed July 2011).

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and

Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Source: Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study, C & M J Doring Pty Ltd & Michele A Summerton 2004

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life 1. Peopling the Continent ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.6.1 Honouring, Remembering, Commemorating:- Cemeteries 1.6.1 Migration:- Chinese**

Description

Physical Description

The cemetery has a pleasing pastoral outlook and the graves and headstones contribute to its picturesque albeit sombre environment. The plantings are minimal.The sheds on the site are relatively recent and are not significant. The 19th Century Chinese burial sites are of note as they provide evidence of their settlement in this district. They settled along the river and became valued and respected members of the community.

Physical Condition

fair

Previous Statement Significance

The cemetery is a repository of the history of the King River valley and the families who settled there. It has particular significance in the history of early Chinese settlers in the district, and despite its public ownership, is still in many respects the family cemetery of the Evans family.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Whitefield Cemetery, the grounds, the historic memorials and the evidence relating to the burial of the Chinese settlers and this includes all archaeological evidence is of significance.

The later sheds are not significant.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the early settlers of the region and in particular the prominent Evans family. The Evans family were early settlers arriving at Whitefield in 1853. Members of the Evans family still farm in the district.

The Chinese burial sites provide evidence of those Chinese who came to the area in the 19th century and settled in the district. HERCON criteria A

It is of social significance for its association with early settlers and the community and as a place of burial. HERCON criteria G

It is of aesthetic significance for its picturesque character and for the remnant headstones. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

Other Recommendations

A detailed recording of all burials - headstones and registers - should be undertaken. Any future plantings could consider traditional cemetery trees such as cypresses. There are some existing cypresses and these appear to have been planted during the 20th century.

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Angleside House	**File No**	106
Address	26 Boggy Creek Road (Angelside) MOYHU	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(106-c03-11.bmp) Angleside House viewed from the roadside.

Angleside House

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

It is said that this house was built for a Lands Department officer - not confirmed. It appears to have been a farmhouse for many years.

Reference

Personal communication

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil,

allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), *Regional City of Wangaratta - Heritage Study Stage 2*.
Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies 1. Peopling the Continent ***Sub-Themes:*** **2.1 Developing Primary Production 1.5 Promoting Settlement of the Land (?)**

Description

Physical Description

A large homestead with a hipped corrugated metal roof cladding and some sympathetic additions at the rear. It demonstrates most of the characteristics associated with a late Victorian vernacular homestead. It has a bullnose return verandah. The original wall structure is understood to be large concrete or stone blocks, tuckpointed and painted. A picturesque old barn and some large exotic trees are behind the house.

Physical Condition

good

Previous Statement Significance

This house at the junction of the Myrrhee and Whitfield roads is something of a landmark in the district. Its unusual construction merits further investigation. Its historical significance is not known

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Angleside House and its setting is significant.

Thearchitectural features associated with this late Victorian styled homestead - the bullnosed verandah, the hip and valley roof and its corrugated metal cladding and any evidence of the original solid masonry wall structure are of significance. The outbuildings to the rear contribute to the significance.

How is it Significant?

Angleside is of historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

Angleside is of historic significance for its association with the development of the Moyhu district.

It is a typical homestead for the period and the area.It is of historic significance for its association withsettlement policies during the late 19th and early 20th century. HERCON criterion A

It is a good representative example of a late Victorian styled building. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**No The outbuildings to the rear have contributory significance.**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	61A Fraser Lane, WANGARATTA, [Fraser House]	**File No**	140
Address	61A Fraser Lane WANGARATTA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(140-d1473.bmp) Fraser's house viewed from Fraser Lane.

Frasers House

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William

Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

This large homestead building has been constructed from facered brick. It has a hipped roof with red-painted corrugated metal roof cladding, corbelled brick chimneys, a return verandah with cast-iron lace and turned timber posts. The brickwork appears to be predominantly stretcher bond, which indicates the house probably has cavity walls. The house has had a very fine garden, with a number of interesting trees, including a multi-trunked red box (identification not confirmed), an old fig tree and a number of other orchard trees, peppercorns etc.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

This house is a fine specimen of a late Victorian gentleman's residence, in what appears to be unaltered condition, with a garden capable of authentic restoration.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The house at 61A Fraser's Lane, Wangaratta. This includes all the architectural features associated with this very fine late Victorian residence. Elements such as the hipped roof (clad with corrugated metal), the brick chimneys, the decorative cast iron frieze and verandah posts, the timber brackets to the eaves, the gracious proportions of the windows and the fine face brickwork contribute to its significance. This is one of the few housesin Wangaratta (of this period) that demonstrate this quality of design.

The garden setting contributes to its significance.

How is it Significant?

The house at 61A Fraser's Lane is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the late 19th century development of Wangaratta. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its intactness and integrity and as a fine local example of late Victorian architecture. HERCON criterion E

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**No**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Vine Hotel	**File No**	160
Address	27 Detour Road WANGARATTA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Hotel		
Citation Date	2004		

(160-c35-15.bmp) The Vine Hotel, seen from Detour Road

Vine Hotel

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The original license for the hotel was granted in 1861. At this time it was a hotel used by the miners and travellers. The present building dates from 1895. The bricks for the hotel were fired on the grounds. This was not uncommon as travelling artisans would set up clamps [purpose built kilns] for the firing of bricks. The hotel is reported to have been popular with Ned Kelly and his gang. The cellar now houses an eclectic museum.

Reference Wangaratta Historic Society.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 4.10.1 Setting Up Business:- Hotels

Description

Physical Description

Adistinctive face brick hotel building with a large cellar. It has been added to over the time but it has retained its significance. The facade has an irregular placement of doors and windows.The roof is a corrugated metal gable and hip roof with a straight profile verandah.The site includes a number of large elm trees.

Localanecdotal evidence describes a a tunnel leading out of the cellar.

Physical Condition

fair

Previous Statement Significance

This building has historical significance as one of the oldest established hotels in the district

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Vine Hotel at Detour Road Wangaratta. The first license for the site was granted in 1861 but the present building was constructed c1895. The cellar is of note.

How is it Significant?

The Vine Hotel is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as popular meeting place since the 19th century.

HERCON criterion A & G

It is of historic significance for its association with the goldfields. It provided food, drink and accommodation to many of the miners trekking up and back from the gold fields. HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance for itslate Victorian vernacular architecture. It has undergone a number of modifications over time and many of these contribute to its significance as they demonstrate a change in the pattern of use. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	330 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, OXLEY [House and outbuildings at The Garden Farmstead]	**File No**	164
Address	330 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road OXLEY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(164-c05-15a.bmp) This photograph shows the unaltered part of the house and the original brick gable end

House at The Garden Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901) Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas

Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies ***Sub-Themes:*** **2.1 Developing Primary Production**

Description

Physical Description

House

The brick house demonstrates many of the features associated with a modest Victorianvernacular homestead. It originally had four rooms under a gable roof, with a verandah all round andit has since been extended. The original house is built of hand-made apricot coloured bricks. The modifications have not compromised the significance as they clearly demonstrate the evolution of the house over the last 100 years. They are a sympathetic in style.

Blacksmith

The Blacksmith shop is a small corrugated metal clad shed, with a minimal timber frame and a traditional earth floor. It still contains a brick forge (hood/flue removed), large old bellows, anvil and a very old hand-powered post drill (Champion Blower & Forge Coy., Caster, PA., USA.)

Carriage Shed

The carriage shed is a timber framed, gable roofed building with weatherboard cladding, wood louvred vents and big doors across one end.

Coolstore

The coolstore appears to date from the early part of the 20th century. It has a timber frame with weatherboards on the outside and beaded lining boards on the inside. The inner gable roof has the same treatment, with weatherboard outer cladding and beaded lining boards on the ceiling. The gaps between thetwo skins of boardswere originally packed with charcoal for insulation. The separate outer roof with corrugated metal cladding has low, overhanging eaves to shelter the inner walls. Such coolstores were a common device before the days of domestic refrigeration.

Machinery Shed

The machinery shed is a large timber-framed building, about 13m x 16m, with a wide, broken backed gable roof, weatherboard end walls and a row of large corrugated metal clad double doors along one side. One end has weatherboard cladding, a wood louvred vent at the top, and slatted double doors (in lieu of windows). One wall has cement sheet cladding and the posts have been repaired with concrete bases. One doorway leads to a chaff-room with boarded walls and a timber floor, tools related to handling the chaff, and a round hole in the floor, said to have been used for bagging the chaff.

Cow Bails

The cow bails are a pole-framed, galvanised iron clad shed, with 3timber cow bails and feed bins and a brick floor.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

This old style farmstead collection of mostly 19th Century buildings is kept in extraordinarily good order. Some

buildings retain their original fixtures and fittings, such as cow bails in the milking shed, or the bellows in the blacksmith shop. The whole complex provides a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate early farming methods on a working farm, and could be significant at a State level.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The homestead, coolstore, blacksmith, carriage shed and the milking shed are of significance. The coolstore has retained a high degree of intactness and is a rare surviving colonial building type.

How is it Significant?

The group of buildings are of local historic, aesthetic and technical cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why are they Significant?

The homestead and outbuildings are associated with the agricultural settlement of the Oxley district during the 19th and early 20th century. HERCON criterion A

The homestead is a typical Victorian vernacular building. It demonstrates through its steeply pitched gable roof and rectangular body the pleasing proportions and simple architectural features that are associated with this style and era. HERCON criteria A & D

The outbuildings as a group are of historic significance as they demonstrate the typical range of building types that most farmsteads contained during the 19th and early 20th century.

The cool store is of historic significance as it has a high integrity and it demonstratesbuilding technologies that were developed in the Australian colonies during the19th century. HERCON criterion A

The group of buildings are of aesthetic significance as they complement each other through their scale and building materials.Each building possesses a certain vernacular charm that is expressive of farm life in the 19th century and early 20th century. Groups of farm buildings such as these are rare surviving examples. HERCON criteria B &E

The cool store is of technical significance as it demonstratesa number of construction techniques that were utilised in the construction of cool rooms during the 19th and early 20th century. This includes: the low verandah with its deep eaves, the orientation of the building, - with the minimal exposure to the east and west; minimal openings; a double roof with insulation and insulated walls. This is a rare surviving example. It has a high integrity and is relatively intact. HERCON criteria B & F

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**No Outbuildings - Coolstore, blacksmith shed, carriage shed and milking shed**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**Yes**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Allendale Farmstead	**File No**	171
Address	148 Kerrs Road MILAWA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2004		

(171-c08-21a.bmp) Rear of the house, main wing at right, return wing at centre, & kitchen wing at left. The main entrance is on the far side of the house.

Allandale Farmstead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The land at Allandale is said to have been selected by the (Alex?) Kerr family in c1857. The original farm was around 3000 acres, but most of this was gradually sold off over the years. This house may have been the second on the site, as it was not built until 1868-70. It is said to have been designed by an American architect. It is said that one or some of the hand-made bricks had A.K. (for Alex Kerr?) scratched into it before baking, so it is probable the bricks were made on the

site.

References Personal communications.

Locality history

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

1. Peopling the Continent 4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **1.5.1 Promoting Settlement of the Land:- Selection 4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

The homestead has a large red-paintedcorrugated metalroof cladding [with oregon roof framing]. Walls are constructed from hand-made brick laid in Colonial (or Garden Wall) bond. The return verandah has atimber frieze and fretwork brackets on the square section posts. A gablet portico has an ornate cast-iron lace panel and wood frieze and fretwork. This verandah woodwork has an Edwardian flavour and appears to be much later than the house. Windows are large, double-hung, with granite sills. Some ceilings have beaded boards, some have pressed metal. What was a separate kitchen wing at the back is now joined on to the main house. A number of fine specimen trees (eg. silky oaks at gate) as well as sheds and an osage orange hedge contribute to this farmstead.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

"Allandale" has one of the oldest homesteads and oldest small set of farm buildings to survive in good order in the district.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Allendale farmstead complex at 148 Kerrs Road Wangaratta and this includes the hay sheds, carriage sheds, stables, homestead and the osage orange hedging.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it provides physical evidence of thedevelopment of agriculture in the Milawa region. The number and variety of outbuildings illustratesa distinctive range of agricultural industries associated with 19th century farming practices in the region.

The osage orange hedge was commonly used as form of fencing not unlike the hedgerows of Britain. This historic practice has a number of precedents within the Rural City of Wangaratta. HERCON criteria A

The homestead is of aesthetic significance for its fine architecture and pleasing decorative features.HERCON criteria E

The shedding associated with the farmstead demonstrate fine proportions and are pleasing additions to the rural landscape. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
	No
External Paint Controls	**Yes The osage orange hedge contributes to the significance.**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No The ahy shed, stables and carriage shed contribute to the significance of the farmstead.**
Tree Controls	**Yes**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Eclat Wine Cellar and Brandy Shed	**File No**	190
Address	79 McDonald Road DOCKERS PLAINS	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cellar		
Citation Date	2004		

Eclat Wine Cellar

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Place History

This land was settled by William McDonald in 1856 when he selected 320 acres of the land that had been part of the Docker's pastoral lease. The first part of the wine cellar is said to have been started in 1858, with "..... bricks being made from the earth taken out from the cellar and built with mud mortar, the timber being sawn or squared on the spot, and was soon extended and a verandah put round which also housed the forge for the blacksmith to work, also had some benches and tools. As the vines came into bearing Mr McDonald decreased farming operations and concentrated on viticulture. He also changed the name to Eclat Vineyard. He installed a pot still for making brandy which he sold as well as using it for fortifying the wines which won him many prizes in Melbourne & London." (ref.1)

References

(1) Wangaratta Historical Society "Eclat" file - "The settling of Eclat";

(2) Alma Stewart (former owner)

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
Application information from the titles office.
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Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), *Regional City of Wangaratta - Heritage Study Stage 2*.
Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.

Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies ***Sub-Themes:*** **2.1.5 Developing Primary Production:- Vineyards**

Description

Physical Description

This site includes a wine cellar, a brandy shed and a house said to be the third on the site and partly built early in the 20th Century, but with an underground cellar dug for the first house in the c1850s. The buildings have bee modified but still retain sufficient physical evidence to illustrate their early industrial uses.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Éclat Wine Cellar and Brandy Shed and the early 20th century homestead contributes to an understanding of the evolution of the site.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritagesignificance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The cellar and brandy shedare of historic significance as they provides tangible physical evidence of the 19th century wine and fortified spirits industry. This industry flourished during the gold rushes and it was not until the early 20th century that it went into decline. This was in part as a result of the introduction of Phylloxera and in part a reduced demand for the product. The later house contributes to an understanding of the site. HERCON criteria A

It is of architectural significance for the fabric that demonstrates this early industry. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

Other Recommendations

This site needs an archaeological investigation and conservation/management plan.

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	St Pauls Anglican Church	**File No**	507
Address	27 Church Street GLENROWAN	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2004		

(507-c29-33a.bmp) The church viewed from the Church Street roadside.

St Pauls Anglican Church

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Postwar Period (1945-1965)

History and Historical Context

Place History

Nothing known except that the church was dedicated by Bishop Armour on 6th March 1960

The church was designed and built by a local stone mason.

References

Personal communications with the parish

Glenrowan

Glenrowan was named after farmers James and George Rowan who ran farms in the area between 1846 and 1858. The township was laid out and land sold in 1857. By 1862 Cobb and Co had a stopping place for changing horses on their stage coaches.By the 1860s - 70s the town had a police station, hotels, bootmaker, shops and the Post Office opened in1870. The railway was built in 1873 and the town relocated to the east to be closer to the station. It is famous for the bushranger Ned kelly who maade his last stand and was eventually captured in 1880 after a siege and a shootout with police.

Holden, C., "Church in a Landscape - A History of the Diocese of Wangaratta" pub.2002.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.3.2 Worshipping:- in the Villages & Countryside**

Description

Physical Description

A small Gothic style stone church, built with integral shallow buttresses, in local granite, laid with a rusticated finish in crazy paving style. It has a stone porch and a square stone bell tower. The masonry work is excellent. The addition to the rear is a sympathetic and replicates the original finishes.

Physical Condition

Appears good

Previous Statement Significance

An outstanding design which fits perfectly into its rustic landscape and is an exceptional example of fine craftsmanship. Could it have been designed by Louis Williams, who was responsible for the magnificent French Gothic cathedral in Wangaratta?

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

St Paul's Anglican Church and its lightly treed rural setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it significant?

St Pauls Anglican church is historically significant as an expression of the Anglican Faith in Glenrowan.

St Paul's Anglican Church is of significance as it is a reflection of the growth and development of Glenrowan as a service township. HERCON criterion A

It is of social significance for its association with community events. HERCON criterion G

It is of aesthetic significance for its restrained Gothic inspired architecture. The architectural expression is notable as it hints at a modernist interpretation of the gothic style and has a certain sophistication in its execution. The church is notable for its use of local stone and the skilled masonry techniques. The use of the finely crafted stone work and its architectural styling is strongly reminiscent of the Arts and Crafts movement of the late 19th century - albeit a 20th century interpretation. It is a rare example of such a finely designed church within a rural area.

The integrity of this building is high.

Criterion E

The lightly treed setting in combination with the rustic character of the church is of a high aesthetic value. Criterion E

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Mont Ara Farmstead	**File No**	524
Address	202 Ellis Lane GRETA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2004		

(524-c43-21.bmp) Mont Ara viewed from the roadside.

Mont Ara

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The house was built for Mr Edgar Ellis in 1917.

History of concrete construction for cavity wall

In mid nineteenth century Britain, Joseph Tall invented a construction system to build high thin walls, using Portland cement concrete. It was a framework of movable panels, laying courses of concrete approximately 750mm tall. Tall's system enabled very quick construction and was evident in Australia from 1883 (Lewis, Australian Building:7.08.01).

The first Australian standardised formwork system was most likely 'Monolyte', developed in Adelaide by S B Marchant, who built Monolyte houses in Victoria in 1915. By 1925 the system was well developed and the timber formwork panels could be set up in twenty-eight hours before the solid-concrete walls were poured (without a cavity) and reinforced with vertical and horizontal bars. In 1926 Marchant patented a new version of the system, which used 'detachable metal moulds secured to vertical studs and horizontal beams' (Lewis, Australian Building:7.08.02).

It is not known who developed the full cavity wall in concrete buildings. However, in 1907, H R Crawford patented a hollow concrete wall system in Victoria and constructed houses using this system in Canterbury, East Camberwell and East Malvern. Crawford's system may have been used to construct the 1908 Methodist church in Carngham, Victoria; reportedly the first church to have hollow walls. The same system may also have been used by George Murphy in the construction of 'Warillah' in Whitfield, which dates to c1910 (Lewis, Australian Building:7.08.01 & 02).

The popularity of reinforced concrete rose after World War I, due to its promotion as an acceptable building material (Lewis, Australian Building:7.08.01 & 02). This is demonstrated by the prevalence of concrete structures within rural Wangaratta, including the existing concrete silo and dairy at Targoora (c1913-16) and the concrete kiln at 234 Robustelles Lanes in Moyhu (c1900 -1920).

In 1923 the *Sunday Times* of Perth reports on the emergence of successful concrete constructions in Victoria; the off-site manufacturing of the concrete blocks and issues of transportation. The new technique has been used in Boronia and for Oxley and Whitfield railway station buildings and houses. Concrete constructions were praised for their durability and easy on-site erection (the largest pieces requiring only two men), despite a higher expense than timber. Numerous railway platforms had also been constructed of concrete under the Victorian Railway Department (Sunday Times, 11/11/1923:8).

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18,

49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes*:* 4.8.3 Houses:- Builders and Architects

Description

Physical Description

The large Federation era house is a striking exemplar of this style. The architecture demonstrates many of the features associated with this style and this includes the picturesque character typified by the varied facades with the separate verandahsand decorative fretwork, a projecting bay with timber strapwork to the gable, the diagonal entrance on the corner of the building, the complex roof line with gables, hips,finials and distinctive chimneys.

Its construction from concrete is a feature less commonly associated with this style. However, there were some architectural practitioners who experimented with solid masonry construction although they were mainly operating in the southern Riverina.

The builder is believed to be a one Murphy, the builder of Warrillah (Item 045). Other buildings on the site include a worker's hut, a hayshed and a two stand shearing shed

Physical Condition

Excellent

Previous Statement Significance

"Mont Ara" is significant for its unusual material of construction (poured thin double-leaf concrete cavity walls) and extremely rare but successful construction technique. Reputedly the same well known, respected and skilful local builder,

George Murphy, built the similar house at Whitfield (Warrillah - item 045), and the Whitfield Catholic Church (item 050), all with the same method. He may have also built many of the concrete tobacco kilns in the district.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Mont Ara Farmstead 202 Ellis Lane Greta.

Architectural features associated with the Federation/Edwardian period contribute to its significance.

How is it Significant?

Mont Ara farmstead of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

Mont Ara is of historic significance for its association with the development of the district.

It was built for Edgar Ellis in 1917. The Ellis family are recognised as early settlers to the area and contributors to community life. HERCON criteria A

Mont Ara is of aesthetic significance for its Federation era architecture. It is a finely designed Federation and it demonstrates many of the features associated with this period and this includes the:

the picturesque roof line with its hips and gables, terracotta finials and slender chimneys; the timber battens to the gable, the stucco detailing, the timber fretwork to the verandah; the diagonal entry porch and the projecting bay window.

The quality of architectural expression is of note. HERCON criteria E

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

Other Recommendations

Confirm the construction method and the connection with George Murphy and discover the designer.

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Grandview Homestead	**File No**	580
Address	769 Wangandary Road WANGANDARY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead building		
Citation Date	2004		

(580-merge-d1104+05.bmp) The front of "Grandview", seen from the garden fence.

Grandview Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

"Grandview" is said to have been built by the son of Mr James Brien, of "The Willows" (item 565 in the Heritage Study inventory). "The Willows" is a neighbouring property to "Grandview" and they were probably originally on the same farm (or orchard). Mr James Brien settled in Wangandary around 1861. He established the first commercial orange grove in Victoria. It proved to be a very successful undertaking and led to the establishment of many citrus orchards on most of the land selected on the east slopes of the Warby Range. Brien used seedlings of the orange variety "Parramatta", brought from Sydney by bullock wagon, in his first planting. James Brien's son or grandson had c1920s visiting cards as follows: "George C. A. Brien. Expert citrus grower of the Commonwealth. Oranges, Emperor and Thorny Mandarins, Bengal,

Citron and Lisbon Lemons, also Limes. 'Hilton Villa', 89 Rowan Street, Wangaratta." ('Hilton Villa' is item 412 in the urban inventory).

References

(1) Personal communications from local persons

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies 4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **2.1.6 Developing Primary Production:- Orchards and Honey 4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

This is a distinctive house for the Wangaratta region. It is double-fronted,with hipped roofs and a return verandah with a cast iron frieze. The front features a a stylisedGothic 3-sided bay, with triple gables and finials, and chimneys like coffered towers. There are other Italianate decorative details found on the facades - cement rendered details. The rendered brick walls are painted. The house has a pleasant large garden on top ofthe rise. There is a tree lined driveway. The location high in the foothills of the Warby Range provides a splendid outlook from the garden, taking in views of Buffalo and Cobbler. Most of the farm buildingsare recent, set in a neat and well treed farmyard to the west of and below the house.

Physical Condition

good

Previous Statement Significance

"Grandview" is significant as the home of the son of the pioneer citrus grower in Victoria and originator of the formerly important and ubiquitous citrus industry in the Warby Ranges. The son was himself a notable citrus grower in the district. "Grandview" has architectural significance as an unusual house of its period, with some extraordinary details surviving intact.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Grandview Homestead at 769 Wangandary Road Wangaratta and its fine garden setting and elevated aspect.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with Mr James Brien, of "The Willows". Mr James Brien settled in Wangandary around 1861 and established the first commercial orange grove in Victoria. This led to the establishment of many citrus orchards on most of the land selected on the east slopes of the Warby Range. Brien used seedlings of the orange variety "Parramatta", brought from Sydney by bullock wagon, in his first planting. HERCON critierion A

It is of aesthetic significance as it is a most unusual house for Wangaratta. It has a distinctive entry marked by a return verandah with a striking Gothic styled 3 sided bay with triple gables and finials, and chimneys like coffered towers.The roof is hipped and corrugated metal clad.There are other Italianate decorative details. The rendered brick walls are painted. HERCON criterion E

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Boorhaman Cemetery	**File No**	619
Address	53 Cemetery Lane BOORHAMAN	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2004		

Boorhaman Cemetery

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

"The cemetery, for which an area of three acres had been granted in 1879, is no longer in use [1967]" (ref.1)

Boorhaman is a small settlement near the Ovens River. By 1903 it had two hotels, creameries, two state schools, Catholic and Wesleyan Churches and a district population of 400 people. The Boorhaman pastral station was recorded in 1865 as a subdivision of the earlier Bontharambo pastoral run [1839]. The origin and meaning of the word are uncertain. A Catholic school was openend in 1868 and a government schoolopened in 1877. Today there is a public hall, cemetery, and Catholic church. The Methodist chruch was removed to Eldorado in 1965. A branch line [1927] ran through Boorhaman and closed in 1986. The government school closed in 2008. There were also schools at Boorhaman North [1880] and Boormhaman East [1889].

References: **(1) Angus, Colin, "A story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta", pub.1967.**

Locality history

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life Sub-Themes: 8.6.1 Honouring, Remembering, Commemorating:- Cemeteries

Description

Physical Description

A bush cemetery, with very few marked graves, and a much larger area set aside than was eventually needed for the small local population.

Physical Condition

The ambience is not enhanced by the adjoining local tip.

Previous Statement Significance

An abandoned cemetery, significant for its connection with early settlers in Boorhaman.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Boorhaman Cemetery and the extant memorials and grave sites.

All archaeological evidence relating to its use as an early district cemetery [c1879].

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the development of Boorhaman and many of the early settlers who

were buried there. HERCON criterion A

It is of social significance for its association with the community of Boorhaman. HERCON criterion G

It is of aesthetic significance for the picturesque historic character associated with the memorials and remnant fabric. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

Other Recommendations

A detailed recording of all burials - headstones and registers - should be undertaken.

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Keith Hall and stone dairy	**File No**	648
Address	211 Farmers Road EVERTON	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(648-c69-08a.bmp) The ruins of Keith Hall, viewed from Farmer's Road

Former Keith Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Place History

Stone mason William Morrison emigrated to Australia from Aberdeen in the early 1850s. He worked as a builder in Melbourne, then went to the goldfields of Ballarat then later Beechworth and Stanley. He married and moved to Upper Everton (when?) where he worked (as a mason?) and eventually bought land in 1880 and 1885. "Keith Hall" was built on his new land. A stone dairy was also built, set into the creek bank near the house. William and Flora (Kerr) Morrison had

one son, John, and a grandson William Jnr. In 1935 the farm was sold to the Soldier Settlement Commission and the new owner was Harry Blatch. At this time the open slopes of the farm were used by the Wangaratta Gliding Club. The farm was sold to James Henderson in 1939, and this family built a new house and abandoned "Keith Hall".

References

(1) "Notes on an Old Stone House at Everton Upper, Victoria", 9pp typescript, unattributed, no date;

(2) Angus, Colin, "A story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta", pub.1967

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed

August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
Application information from the titles office.
Certificates of Title, as cited above.
Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), *Regional City of Wangaratta - Heritage Study Stage 2*.
Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns 5. Establishing Transport and Communications ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.3 Houses:- Builders and Architects 5.4 Air Travel**

Description

Physical Description

2004 Description pre restoration

Ruins of a substantial stone house which originally had a gable roof and still has two dressed stone chimneys. An archaeological site with some evidence of former plantings. The house, as it was, is described in detail in reference 1.

Physical Condition

Ruinous

Previous Statement Significance

"Keith Hall" has historical and archaeological interest as the self built home of a master stone mason. The slopes near the house have interest as the site of an early venture into gliding (unpowered flight).

Physical Description

Keith Hall has been largely restored. The walls have been reconstructed and a new gable roof constructed. These works have been guided by historic images. The restoration was the subject of an ABC program - Restoration Australia - 2015

The house has a symmetrical front facade with newly constructed verandah. The steeply pitched gable roof contains a new dormer window to the rear and overlooks the original section of the house. The house is distinguished by its fine stone work - albeit modified somewhat during restoration.

The dairy is at the base of the hill and adjacent to the creek and it is a semi underground building. The stone floor

was designed to be awash with water and the openings are minimal to maintain the temperature. There is no roof. The stone masonry displays the same skills as the house.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revisedNovember 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015.

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The house known as Keith Hall [Farmers Road] and its picturesque hilltop setting with views to the surrounding hills. The semi underground stone dairy and its location adjacent to the spring is of significance.

The later sheds are not significant.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic,technical and aesthetic cultural heritage signficance.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the stone mason - William Morrison. Morrison was a prominent stone mason and responsible for a number of buildings in Beechworth and Tarrawingee. HERCON criterion A

It is of historic significance for its association with the development of small farmsteads in the areas surrounding the gold fields. The development of agriculture on the Ovens Goldfields during the 1860s and 1870s was largely in response to the needs of the miners. Thedairy building is a substantial building and this demonstrates the economic importanceof dairy products and in particular for small farming enterprises.HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its picturesque qualities and this includes the fine colour of the stones, the scale and design of the house, the picturesque location on the hilltop and the views to the surrounding ranges.HERCON criterion D

The design and construction of the house is representative of British vernacular building. It is a distinctive and unusual surviving example of this type of architecture in the rural environment. HERCON criteria D & B

It is of architectural and technical significance for the skilful masonry techniques which are found in the fine stone work [original sections] and this includes the lining of the internal walls with coursed random rubble. HERCON criteria D & F

The dairy is of technical significance as it demonstrates the particular attributes associated with colonial cool room construction techniques. HERCON criterion F

The dairy is a rare building type both for its construction type and design. HERCON criterion B

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
	No
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No The stone dairy is an important element and is a rare surviving example.**
Tree Controls	
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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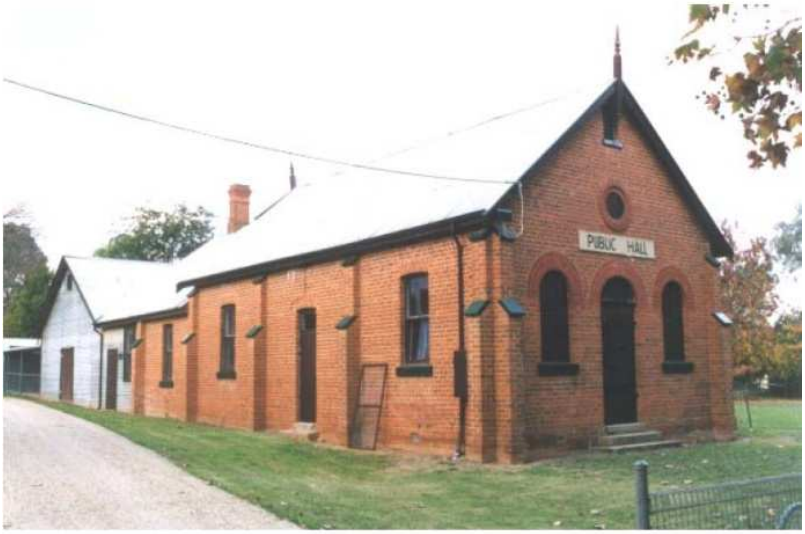
HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Everton Public Hall	**File No**	651
Address	2161 Great Alpine Road EVERTON	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Hall Public		
Citation Date	2004		



(651-c68-18.bmp) The Everton Hall, viewed from the roadway.

Everton Public Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

"The first meeting of the Hall committee took place on October 2nd, 1887 and consisted of Mr John Whittaker as chairman, Mr D, Diffey as Secretary, ... This meeting decided to call tenders for the making and burning of 40,000 bricks, to begin construction of the Everton Public Hall. ... [the successful tenderer could not supply for the tender price] ..... and eventually fresh tenders had to be called for the balance of the bricks ..... [which] were hand made and baked in Everton. In February, 1899 the tender for the construction of the hall - bricks excepted - was let to Messrs Mason and Emery in the sum of [232 pounds 16 shillings], and the hall actually opened with a formal ball - tickets [10 shillings and 6

pence] a double - in June 1899 only four months from the letting of tenders." (Ref.1) This reference has another page or so of notes about the hall. A supper room was added on the back sometime between 1929 and 1947.

Everton at this stage was in the United Shire of Beechworth.

References

(1) Milthorpe, Jill, "Everton - The First Hundred Years" pub. 1978;

(2) The Chronicle, 25 June 1999, 27 August 1999

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark

its centenary], Wangaratta.
Application information from the titles office.
Certificates of Title, as cited above.
Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), *Regional City of Wangaratta - Heritage Study Stage 2*.
Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns 8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.7 Community Halls 8.2.2 Organising Recreation:- Entertainment and the Arts**

Description

Physical Description

A face red brick hall built in Colonial (Garden Wall) bond. The bricks were most likely local handmade bricks. The front gable end has arched doorway and arched windows and an oculus (window) facing the roadway, all with redrubbed brickwork. There aretimber finials at both ends of the main gable roof and a brick a kitchen section at the back with a brick corbelled chimney.The later addition to the rearis clad with corrugate metal andhasa transverse gable roof.

Physical Condition

good

Previous Statement Significance

The Everton Hall is a simple but well constructed building which has grown over time to accommodate the changing needs of its community. It survives as an important centre for community gatherings and functions.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Everton Public Hall and this includes:

- the face brick work constructed using the Colonial Bond [the English Garden Wall bond];

- the locally made and fired bricks;

- architectural features such as the round arches over a doorway and windows and the circular bullseye window facing the roadway and the rubbed brickwork; and

- the Interwar corrugated metal clad addition to the rear.

The open setting contributes to the prominence of this public building.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage sigificance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic signficance as it was constructed in 1899 by the Everton community for use as a public hall. Everton at this stage was in the United Shire of Beechworth. HERCON criterion A

It is of social significance as this building has been consistently used by the community since it was constructed in 1899. HERCON criterion G

It is of aesthetic significance for its simple Renaissance Revival architecture.HERCON criterion D

The workmanship associated with the brickwork is of a high standard for the locality. HERCON criterion F

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Reidsdale	**File No**	669
Address	810 Great Alpine Road TARRAWINGEE	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(669-c67-19.bmp) A distant photo of the house, taken from the roadside at the Ovens Highway.

Reidsdale

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

Place History

David Reid reached the Ovens River near present day Wangaratta on 8 September 1838. The property at this point was leased in his father's name.[Information supplied by Jillian Hawker owner]

Later, Agnes Reid signed an application for a lease of 60,000 acres of land (named the Carraragarmungee Run), on behalf of her son David in 1848. David Reid settled on this land, making his home at the place now known as "Reidsdale". He

was joined by other members of his family, and one brother, Curtis, stayed on the land, taking up the 640 acres pre-emptive right for the homestead block when the lease was opened for selection (when?). Curtis sold to a Mr Samuel Shaw of Beechworth 31.01.1874 [See below for reference]

The land was sold again in 1911, by the Estate of Samuel Shaw, to W.E. Conners (a nephew of Shaw?). It seems that the existing house was built during the time Samuel Shaw owned the property. The 1911 sale lists substantial wine making plant. No information has been seen on when the wine making started and ceased, nor when the house was built.

NOTE The *Argus* notes that Reidsdale was sold at auction 31.01.1874. It was described as being the residence of C A Reid

The large brick house, with a number of ornate chimneys, appears to have been built much later than the date of settlement of "Reidsdale". There may be an earlier dwelling, or archaeological relics of such on the site. Also listed: garden, specimen trees and outbuildings including a brick winery and cooperage and possibly a brick dairy.

An orange tree is located in a cleared area in the paddock to the east of the house. This orange tree is assessed [John Hawker Heritage Victoria] as being an old specimen. It possibly dates to the time David Reid grew oranges as one of his agricultural pursuits. Under this tree is a grave and headstone labelled as Florence. This is believed to be the three year old Florence Reid daughter of Curtis Reid who was born at Reidsdale. This tree and tombstone is fenced protect the area.

The current garden dates back to 1959 only and was laid out by the parents [Val and Don Simmons] of the current owner, Jillian Hawker. The garden was established following the purchase of Reidsdale by the Simmons as a Soldier Settlement property. The only tree of significance in the garden is one old orange tree in the north eastern corner of the garden.

The cellar building is a large brick building with a corrugated metal roof.

----------***References:***

Personal comments and references supplied by John and Jillian Hawker September 2015

(1) Kay, J., The Story Behind Tarrawingee, pub. 1954;

(2) Plaque beneath one of the windows in the Wangaratta Cathedral (see photo 669-x11-08 plaque.jpg;

(3) Angus, Colin, "A story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta", pub.1967;

(4) Register of the National Trust (Victoria);

(5) Aboriginal Historical Places Programme, Inventory No. 5.4-60 & 73, 17 Jan

1996; (6) Advertiser, 14 Oct. 1911; (7) The North-Eastern Despatch, 16 Aug. 1911.

Tarrawingee

The town of Tarrawingee derived its name from the pastoral lease taken up by William Bowman in 1837. The name is said to have the Aboriginal meaning for emu or water in plenty.

Dr Francis Murphy purchase the lease in 1846 and he sold it to Dr Mackay in 1853. Two years later nine square miles of Tarrawingee land from Dr Mackay's station was divided into approximately 40 farms of varying sizes. A township was

surveyed and a post office opened in 1858 with Thomas Ladson formerly of Beechworth appointed as postmaster. Tarrawingee was on the goldfields route and services such as Thomson Ladson's store built between 1862 and 1867 and Hopton's Plough Hotel of 1864 aimed to take advantage of passing trade. The two buildings continue to stand as important landmark features on the Beechworth Road. These prominent buildings along with a number of rural properties [Reidsdale, Elmwood,] are a reminder of the districts more prosperous past. Other places located within the locality such as the Red Lion and cottages/former inns are located on intersections leading to the goldfields and are also important as they provide tangible evidence of the impactof the largenumbers of people who passed through this area on their way to the Ovens Goldfields.

The Ovens Goldfields did not have the same longevity as those ofthe Central Gold fields and with the railway bypassing Tarrawingee the township never reached the anticipated prosperity that was envisaged.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B

Locality history

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gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

1. Peopling the Continent 2. Local & Regional Economies Sub-Themes***:*** 1.4.1 Squatters:- Pastoral Leases and Pre-emptive Rights 2.1.5 Developing Primary Production:- Vineyards & Wineries

Description

Physical Condition

appears very good

Previous Statement Significance

The historical, archaeological and social significance of this property, and its architectural significance could be very high.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The homestead, the former cellar building and associated outbuildings and the garden setting witha number of significant trees.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the Reid family [1848]. The Reid family were prominent early settlers and pastoralists.

Reidsdale is one of a group of Tarrawingee homesteads that provide tangible physical evidence of the development and establishment of Tarrawingee as one of the premier regional agricultural areas. During the late 19th and early 20th century changes to the land acts were made to encourage the intensification of farming districts and to build on the farming activities that occurred during the gold rushes.

It is of historic significance for its association with early agricultural improvements and ventures and this includes the establishment of a vineyard and cellar. The cellar building is one of the few large cellars that have survived from the 19th century. HERCON criterion A

The homestead is of aesthetic significance for its late Victorian architecture. It is a large face red brick building with a symmetrical facade that consists of two brick pavilions at either end of a recessed verandah.The verandah has a decorative cast iron frieze. The architecture styling is unusual for its period. It is reminiscent of the Indian Bungalow as introduced into the Australian colonies but its scale is atypical. The chimneys are a dominant feature as they are numerous, large and decorative. HERCON criterion E

The cellar bulding is of technical significance as through its fabric and locationdemonstrates many of the technologies associated with the early wine making practices. These technologies included a reliance on gravity and passive cooling technologies. HERCON criterion F

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes The orange tree in the paddock marking the location of the tombstone. The orange tree in the garden of Reidsdale.
Fences & Outbuildings	No Former cellar and winery contribute to the significance of the place.
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Bloomfield Park	**File No**	704
Address	139 Diffey Road EVERTON	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

Bloomfield Park

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

Bloomfield Park is a Victorian vernacular homestead. It demonstrates most of the architectural and aesthetic qualities that are associated with this period. This includes the symmetrical facade, the fine brickwork, the bullnosed verandah, the double hung timber windows and the hipped roof with the brick chimneys.

Comparative Analysis

Bloomfield Park can be compared to Glenlock [Hermes 118270] a late Victorian timber vernacular homestead. this homestead displays similar architectural qualities but it has not retained the integrity of Bloomfield Park.

Bloomfield Park can be compared tothe house and garden [Hermes 117752] a late Victorian timber vernacular

homestead. This homestead displays similar architectural qualities but it has not retained the integrity of Bloomfield Park.

Bloomfield Park can be compared to Rosedale [Hermes 118281] a late Victorian brick house with a decorative timber frieze. This homestead displays similar architectural qualities and is a good representative example from the period.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Bloomfield Park at Diffey Road Everton is significant.

Architectural features such as the fine face red brickwork, the corrugated hip roof, the brick chimneys, the verandah to the front of the house, the symmetrical facade with the centralised timber door and the flanking double hung timber sash windows contribute to its significance. Thesetting contributes to the significance.

The outbuildings are not of significance.

How is it Significant?

Bloomfield Park is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

Bloomfield Park is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the settlement patterns of the Everton district and the municipality. As the gold petered out and the Ovens goldfields became less prosperous many of the miners turned their hands to agriculture. Settlements such as Everton developed and became sustainable agricultural districts. The prosperity that the gold fields brought to the districts with proximity to the gold fields is clearly identifiable as many of the surviving structures are of a relative high quality. Areas such as Everton and Tarrawingee have a significant number of substantial brick homesteads, shops, hotels and houses. Bloomfield Park is one such example of this type of settlement pattern.

The impact of the riches of the gold fields is less evident in areas to the north and south of the municipality. These areas developed later and do not have the extent and/or quality of physical fabric from the gold fields era. Instead these areas are typified by small vernacular timber buildings that were generally built during the early 20th century and are representative of the conditions created by the Land Selection Acts and Closer Settlement policies. HERCON criterion A

Bloomfield Park is of aesthetic significance for its representative vernacular Victorian architecture. It

demonstrates qualities that are associated with this period. This includes the symmetrical facade, the fine brickwork, the verandah to the front facade, the double hung timber windows and the hipped roof with the brick chimneys. HERCON criterion D

-

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Hill Park	**File No**	733
Address	84 Anker Road WANGARATTA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2004		

(733-c59-07a.bmp) The north side of the house viewed from the roadside across a paddock.

Hill Park

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The house was constructed by the Diffey family (c1898). The Diffeysarea significant family in the district and still remain prominent in the community. Hill Park is one of the homesteads associated with this family. It is a typical farmhouse of the period and for the area.

Reference -personal communications by the owners of the property.

Locality history

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Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies 4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 2.1 Developing Primary Production 4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District

Description

Physical Description

A large brick house constructed in 1898. It features a return verandah with a prominent asymmetrical bay window. The brickwork has polychromatic details - to the eave as well as a contrasting band of cream and black bricks to the body of the house. The tuck pointed facade does not continue around to the sides.

The original double hipped roof has been modified with the construction of a new roof over the former courtyard. This has been undertaken with sensitivity and the central courtyard is still appreciable despite being enclosed. The original brickwork with external doors has been retained. The original short sheets of galvanised corrugated metal have also been retained on the external faces of the roof and these contribute to the aesthetics of this building.

Other elements of architectural note are as follows:

- The initials EMD & LD believed to be [Elizabeth Mary Diffey] and [Lot Diffey] have been carved into the bricks around the front door. In addition the year 1898 is located at the front - inscribed brickwork.

- The property name Hill Park is etched in coloured glass over the front door. One pane of glass has been replaced by the owners. They sourced the glass from traditional makers of this type of glazing and the glass came from the same factory in France that the original glass came from.

- The house is constructed from double brick and the front facade was originally tuckpointed.

- The timber used in the construction of the house is red gum. The flooring is cypress pine. The fireplace mantles are Baltic pine and one is red pine. The verandah boards were replaced in 2010.

- The original windows were double hung sash windows. Several of these replaced in the 20th century.

- The verandah roof profilehas been altered andnow has astraight profile.

- The original verandah posts are red gum and early photos indicate that they had decorative mouldings. The verandah posts are unusual as they have an indented circularsection that forms a large part of the post details.

- The verandah on the west was enclosed c1930 to create a sleepout. [This has been demolished but a section of it is proposed for re-instatement.]

- The house originally had 4 brick chimneys but two were removed in the early 1950s. [This included the kitchen chimney and fireplace].

- The tanks noted in the original description [Doring 2004] have been removed.

Trees include a number of large elms that line the driveway and a large elm tree to the front of the house, a pair of old Canary Palms and a very fine lemon scented gum tree.

There is a former stable building [albeit truncated during the 20th century] at the rear of the house. It has been restored sympathetically and with respect for its original character and construction techniques. [The present owner restored this building.]

The structure relies on bush poles and roughly sawn beams and rafters. Of note is the front facade where the horizontal structural beams have been roughly chamfered to enable fixing to the bush pole. The rafters have bird mouth joints where they rest on the beams.

Of note is evidence of original cast hard ware and fixings. Also the use of wire as a fixing mechanism - a typical rural solution to the tying together of disparate structural elements. The external cladding has sawn weatherboards that are secured by a rudimentary timber stud frame. The roof is a picturesque combination of a steeply pitched gable [to the front] and the lower pitched gable falling to a lower pitched skillion. Elements of this building potentially predate the homestead.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

An interesting property, but not enough is known about it to make a proper assessment of its significance.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Hill Park and its setting, the elm trees lining the driveway and the large elm tree to the front of the house and the two Phoenix caneriensis to the west. The initials inscribed into the brickwork at the front and to west are of significance as they are attributed to members of the Diffey family - the original owners.

The shed to the rear of the house is significant for its vernacular construction and its former use as a stable.

The contemporary [21st century] sheds are not of significance.

How is it Significant?

Hill Park is of local cultural heritage and aesthetic significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

Hill Park is of historic significance for its association with the 19th century settlement of the Wangaratta farming district.

Hill Park as one of a group of Wangaratta homesteads that provides tangible physical evidence of development of Wangaratta as an important regional agricultural district. During the late 19th and early 20th century changes to the land acts were made to encourage the intensification of farming districts and to build on the farming activities that occurred during the gold rushes.

Hill Park is of historic significance for its association withthe prominent Diffey family. It was built by the Diffey family at the turn of the century. The Diffey family were responsible for the construction of a number of homesteads and successful farming enterprises during the late 19th and 20th century.

HERCON criterion A

Hill Park is a good architectural representative example for its period of construction. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes The large elm trees to the drive and the elm tree to the front of the house, the lemon scented gum tree, the two Phoenix caneriensis palms are of significance and potentially date from the 19th century.
Fences & Outbuildings	No The former stable and machinery shed to the rear of the house. This possibly predates the homestead.
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Victorian Cottage and Garden	**File No**	765
Address	19 Main Street ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cottage		
Citation Date	2004		

(765-c63-14.bmp) The cottage and palm tree viewed from the road

Victorian Cottage and Garden

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The house is said to have been built for the owners of the General Store at Eldorado (the family of Colin Angus). The present owner came to the house on her marriage in c1930.

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

References

Personal communications from local persons

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil,

allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

A traditional Victorian style weatherboard, hipped roof cottage. Thebullnosed return verandah has curved corrugated metal cladding, and fretwork brackets ontimber posts with chamfered corners. Originally the cottage had a separate kitchen building to the rear. The garden and old orchard contain some interesting plantings including citrus trees and a very large old palm tree. A cattle grid at the front gate has been built using trolley/tram lines from one of the gold mines in the area.

Physical Condition

The condition is good.

Previous Statement Significance

This cottage is architecturally significant as a good example of a well built and little altered late 19th Century cottage with a pleasant garden. Its was built for a family prominent in Eldorado.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The late Victorian timber vernacular house and its setting.

This includes the timber weatherboards, the hipped roof clad with corrugated metal and the symmetrical facade with timber double hung windows and door.

The cattle grid at the front gate is of significance for its re-use of the former trolley/tram lines from one of the gold mines in the area.

The large palm tree to the front of the house contributes to its significance.

How is it Significant?

The timber house is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of a group of surviving buildings that date from Eldorado's mining era. These

buildings are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the type of development that occurredwhen mining was the life blood of Eldorado. Mining in Eldorado was never as rich or as sustained as in other gold field areas. This is reflected in the lownumber of buildings that have survived into the 21st century.Few were constructed from brick and most of the rudimentarytimber buildingshave disappearedover time. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its late Victorian vernacular architecture.Thecottage demonstrates many of the typical characteristics associated with this period and scale of building. This includes the symmetrical facade with the central door flanked by timber double hung windows and the hipped roof clad with corrugated metal. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**Yes Tree controls apply to the large palm tree.**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Eldorado Cemetery	**File No**	776
Address	Cemetery Road ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2004		

(776-c64-18a.bmp) The SW corner of the cemetery showing the recent memorial mentioned in the description.

Eldorado Cemetery

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The cemetery contains the graves of many of the miners and settlers.

It also contains the graves of 5 of the miners who died in the McEvoy Mine Disaster of 20th July 1895 in Eldorado.

References

(1) Angus, Colin, "A story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta", pub.1967

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats,

honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
Application information from the titles office.
Certificates of Title, as cited above.
Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), *Regional City of Wangaratta - Heritage Study Stage 2*.
Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.6.1 Honouring, Remembering, Commemorating:- Cemeteries**

Description

Physical Description

The unusual setting of this cemetery is in a dip in the ground - almost a hanging valley - between two stony hill crests. It has a new corrugated iron fence, a small, weatherboard clad well kept vestry/waiting room. Some big elm trees, a large number of gravestones, including two charming baby's graves and one very beautiful modern memorial with a bronze statue and a gingko tree.

Physical Condition

Good

Previous Statement Significance

The Eldorado Cemetery is a repository of the history of the settlers of Eldorado and of the Gold Mines and the miners who worked there. It contains the graves of 5 of the miners who died in the McEvoy Mine Disaster of 20th July 1895.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Eldorado Cemetery and this includes a number of fine memorials and the graves of 5 of the miners who died in the McEvoy Mine Disaster of 20th July 1895 in Eldorado.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of Eldorado. It has been used a cemetery since the establishment of Eldorado as a mining town.

It is associated with the McEvoy Mine Disaster of 20th July 1895 in Eldorado.HERCON criteria A

It is of social significance for its association with many of the early settlers and members of the Eldorado community. HERCON criteria G

It is of aesthetic significance for its distinctive location and the historic memorials. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

Other Recommendations

A detailed recording of all burials - headstones and registers - should be undertaken.

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Hurdle Creek Homestead		
Address	295 Carboor-Whorouly Road WHOROULY SOUTH 320 Whorouly South Road WHOROULY SOUTH	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Farm		
Citation Date	2011		

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place history

Dr George Edward Mackay took up Whorouly Station (also known as Whorouly Run) in 1838 (Argus 13/5/1939:2).

Hurdle Creek Run isbelieved to have originally been part of Mackay's Whorouly Station.

In 1840 the run went to William Clarke. [Information supplied by T Walpole]

Then the run was managed/leased by a Mr CharlesTempleton (Doring 2004:study item no. 351). Whittaker states that James Templeton took up Hurdle Creek Station in 1846/1847 and that 'it is probable that Templeton Street took its name after him' (Whittaker 1963:34).

Mr Macarthy who was the first Chairman of the Oxley Roads Board. W Forlong[e] took over Hurdle Creek in January 1853. William Clark was the brother-in-law to W Forlong[e]. Forlong[e] sold to Neil Black and Co in May 1858. [Information supplied by Thomas Richard Walpole 2015]

The *Argus* reports that in December 1865, Messrs J H Clough and Co. sold Hurdle Creek Station, in the Beechworth District, with 700 head of cattle and 200 horses at a satisfactory price on the usual terms (Argus 8/12/1865:4). In 1868 the *Brisbane Courier* reports that the owner of Hurdle Creek Station was an Evans, who was in the cattle trade and purchased 300 bullocks (The Brisbane Courier, 13/5/1868:2). The titles confirm that in February 1871 David Evans, of Hurdle Creek, became the owner of Crown Allotment 83 (the eastern portion of the current site) (Title 403/515).

It is noted by Thomas Richard Walpole [2015] that the brick section of the homestead was built during this period. The builder was said to be Walter Burton. construction was c1867 - 1871.

The titles state that in the 1870s, the current site was two properties; a majority of the site to the west (Crown Allotment 81), and the small portion which was the length of the east boundary on Whorouly South Road (Crown Allotment 83). Ownership of Crown Allotment 83 transferred from Evans to John Lamont Davidson in January 1877. On the same date Davidson also purchased land to the east, north and west of the current number 295, totalling over 558 acres (558 acres, 1

rood and 6 perches) (Title 921/030).

In September 1878, Davidson's land, including Crown Allotment 83, was sold to William Gairdner, Esquire, described in the titles as 'late of Melbourne, but now of parts beyond the Seas'. In February 1883, ownership transferred to John C McCaul and Hiram A Crawford, both graziers of Beechworth, who also purchased Crown Allotment 81 and land to the south of this. Their land totalled over 955 acres (955 acres, 1 rood and 6 perches) and included the current 295-320 Carbour-Whorouly Road (Title 1437/362). Crawford, an American, was one of the largest growers of tobacco in the Ovens Valley during this period, which suggests the property was used for this purpose, with the employment of Chinese labourers (Verrochio 1998:5).

John Curtis McCaul became the sole owner in January 1885, before James Marshall, grazier, took over ownership in November 1890 (Titles 1437/362; 1651/183; 2314/688). The 2004 Heritage Study suggests that Marshall built the existing house, which dates Hurdle Creek Homestead to the 1890s, however the study also dates the house stylistically to the 1860s, and one of the earliest buildings in the area, which may make David Evans [or an earlier owner] the owner who constructed the homestead (Doring 2004:study item no. 351). There was a rabbit plague problem in the area in 1891 and a local paper reports that Mr Marshall of Hurdle Creek Station had an idea for the 'wholesale destruction of rabbits' and that 'on his holding he has several paddocks, containing 150-250 acres of land' (The Broadford Courier and Reedy Creek Times 20/6/1891:2).

The *West Australian* tells of Mrs S Marshall (of Peechelba), who was a 'pioneer of Victoria', recalling the story of the Kelly gang to her niece Mrs McClean who lived with her parents at Hurdle Creek estate. Reportedly, Mrs McLean and her siblings would play in a room on the verandah of the homestead, which once served as a lookout for police who were on the hunt for the Kelly gang. The lookout was a weatherboard room containing peepholes, with a view of the stables (The West Australian 1/12/1934:21). It is not known if this room still exists. It has not been confirmed if the McClean's occupied Hurdle Creek Homestead, but the Marshall connection is a strong indication. It is unlikely that this occurred as the Marshalls owned the property from 1890 and Ned Kelly was hanged in 1880.

From May 1897 Thomas Connell was the owner, and upon his death in 1903 it was passed to Margaret Connell and Michael Connell, farmers. Margaret Connell became the sole owner in December 1913, and on the same day ownership transferred to Thomas Connell, John Connell and Maurice Connell, all farmers of Whorouly. The 949 acres were split amongst the (presumably) brothers and Maurice Connell became the owner of the current existing boundaries; Crown Allotments 81 and 83, which totalled over 506 acres (506 acres and 10 roods) (Titles 2263/556; 3753/499).

In October 1919 the property reverted to Crown Land, under the ownership of His Majesty King George V (Title 3753/499). It is at this date that the property became a Soldier Settlement Commission farm, after World War I (Doring 2004: study item no.351). The Argus confirms that there were soldier settlements at Moyhu and Whorouly in 1921 and that 'the men are of a fine-type; they are contented, and show every sign of making a success on their holdings' (The Argus, 9/5/1921:9).

George Victor Walpole, moved to Hurdle Creek with his wife, Floreen Dorothy Walpole in 1923. At this time they began improving the house. In 1946 the Walsh house was built (T.Walpole, pers.comm. Feb 2013). Renovations to the main part of the house, which consisted of pitching a roof over the old brick paved courtyard were undertaken in 1952. Power and modern sewerage came sometime after 1952

Information provided by T Walpole

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways

Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Description

Physical Description

The only photo of Hurdle Creek shows a brick homestead built in the Milawa style of prominent gable roofs. It would appear to date from the mid 1860s. There are several outbuildings of interest. A site inspection is required in order to assess the integrity and condition and the extent of a heritage overlay.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015]

Refer to the Descriptions fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Hurdle Creek Homestead and historic outbuildings.

Why is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic significance as it is one of the earliest places settled in the Wangaratta district. The house and outbuildings are representative of the period. HERCON criterion A

The homestead is a good representative example of vernacular architecture from the period. The outbuildings also contribute to an understanding of the period and the types of buildings that were constructed. HERCON criterion A & D

Recommendations 2011

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Whittys Cottage	**File No**	52
Address	6181 Mansfield Road WHITFIELD	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cottage		
Citation Date	2004		

(052-c01-10.bmp) Whitty's cottage viewed from the south-west - across the side fence.

Whittys Cottage

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The builder and first owner of this cottage was a Mr McFarlane. The next owners were the Tyrell family who also owned the Whitfield Mountain View Hotel. The next owner was Harry Whitty, a local identity who worked as a Country Roads Board patrolman from 1932 until well into the 1950s. Harry Whitty was one of the last of the roadmen to use a horse and dray for his road work. He was well remembered and regarded by the Whitlands community, because in those days when the road was often closed by heavy snow falls, he would spend most of the winter up on the Whitlands plateau, taking turns to stay with different Whitlands families.

References

Wangaratta Historical Society collection of local school histories - "Whitfield Ramblings, 1875-1975" and personal communications.

WHITFIELD

Whitfield derives its name from the squatting run Whitefield, which was originally part of the Myrrhee run. Due to its isolation in the alpine foothills, Whitfield was slow to develop in comparison to its neighbouring towns (Doring 2004:B59). Private subdivision first occurred in Whitfield towards the end of the nineteenth century, yet a school existed for many years before State School number 2441 officially opened in 1882. State School number 2441 only opened part time, in conjunction with state schools in Cheshunt, King Valley and State School 2941 in Edi South, before it closed in the 1970s (Towns and Localities, Whitfield, accessed July 2011).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and

returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly

North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District 4.8.4 Houses:- Notable District Residents and Their Houses**

Description

Physical Description

Small gable-roofed weatherboard cottage with an skillion verandah and a skillion at the rear.

Physical Condition

good

Previous Statement Significance

Whitty's cottage is significant as a good example of a typical 19th Century working man's cottage, very little altered over time. It has historical and social significance as the home of prominent local families, including the

local publicans and a well known and liked local contractor.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised September 2014 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2012].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Whitty's Cottage at 6181 Mansfield Road Whitfield. The front and side setbacks and the garden setting contribute to its historic and aesthetic character.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it is a good representative example of a 19th century working man's cottage in the Whitfield area. It was the home of prominent local families, including the local publicans and a well known and liked local contractor.HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance for its simple vernacular building and this includes the timber weatherboard cladding the gable roof with rear skillion and the typical timber framed and double hung windows. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Brick Silo, Campbells Farmstead	**File No**	73
Address	4546 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road WHITFIELD	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Silo		
Citation Date	2004		

(073-c02-12a.bmp) The brick silo, showing the gable roof, the door at the base, and three levels of openings with wooden shutters.

Brick Silo Campbells Farmstead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

Said to have been built by a German bricklayer who was working around the district at the time. The bricklayer

was a well respected figure in the district. The small park in Moyhu is said to have been named after him.

Whorouly

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

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Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from

Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

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Source: Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study, C & M J Doring Pty Ltd & Michele A Summerton 2004

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies Sub-Themes: 2.1 Developing Primary Production

Description

Physical Description

This silo, and one or two others in the district, are said to have been built by a German bricklayer living in Moyhu. The bricks were made and baked on site. The silo is about 16 feet in diameter and 20 to 25 feet high.

Physical Condition

good

Previous Statement Significance

An unusually well designed and well built brick silo, demonstrating a high level of craftsmanship. Such silos are quite unusual in the Wangaratta districts.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The face red brick silo at Campbells Farm 4546 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road Wangaratta.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it provides evidence of the type of early silos that were constructed to store grain. The style and design of this type of brick silo was promoted in contemporaneous agricultural magazines. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its contribution to the agricultural landscape. HERCON criterion D

It is of technical significance as it is an early silo and its particular design technologies were soon obsolete. HERICON criterion F

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	The Homestead	**File No**	75
Address	38 Whitefield Lane KING VALLEY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead building		
Citation Date	2004		

(075-c02-16a.bmp) "The Homestead", viewed from the south-east

The Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

William Clark is said to have been the first squatter on this land in 1853. He soon passed it on to a John Evans, who named it Whitefield Station. Evans sold on to a Charles Payne almost immediately, but a few years later (in 1857) bought it back again. The Evans family owned the land until 1887, when they sold to a Mr Hyem. Hyem built the present house.

References

(1) Bed & Breakfast pamphlet for "Hyem House";

(2) The Chronicle Real Estate features, May & June 1999.

Locality history

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

A large brick house with narrow eaves, multiple hips and valleys in the roof and a straight-roofed verandah on two sides. Its design suggests it was built without recourse to current architectural styling. It is constructed from locally firedbricks; double brick - English bond; tongue and groove Kauri Pine floors; oregon structural timbers. Internally the doors are typical timber panelled doors;timber mantels carved with acanthus leaves and ruby glass in the front entrance side panels.

Physical Condition

good

Previous Statement Significance

One of the oldest surviving houses in the valley.

Statement of Significance

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Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The 'Homestead' at 38 Whitefield Lane, King Valley and its garden setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it demonstrates the development of the area. The land had been part of an earlier squatting run and had a series of owners prior to being developed in the late 19th century. HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance for its atypical architecture. The plan form is unusual as is the lack of architectural features associated with period of construction. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	**No**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Milawa Public Hall	**File No**	186
Address	181 Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road MILAWA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Hall Public		
Citation Date	2004		

(186-c73-00.bmp) Original brick hall at right, behind a plain modern brick entrance. A relatively modern but fairly compatible additional supper room is at left.

Milawa Public Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

A plaque on the front notes "The hall was erected by pioneers of the district on land donated by Frederick Kettle, and opened on the 16th September 1889". Kettle was the owner of the Emu Hotel on the corner of Factory Road. A grand ball celebrated the opening. In 1890, two rooms were built on the back of the hall and a supper room was added in 1899.

Electricity was connected in 1939, the hall was enlarged in 1962 and a new entrance built in the 1980s.

References

(1) J. C. Brown of Brown Bros;

(2) Gardner, A., "Early History of the Milawa Hall", undated typescript;

(3) Baragwanath, P. & Hodgson, J., "An Inventory of Mechanics Institutes in Victoria", pub. Dept. of N R & E, 1998;

(4) "Milawa Hall Centenary - 15 to 17 September 1989", newsprint pamphlet;

(5) 1922 Schools Essay "Milawa the Beautiful" and other notes from the Wangaratta Historical Society files.

(6) Copies of mss pages of minutes from the Milawa Free Library Committee from the 1880s, supplied by Mr J.C. Brown.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush

and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed,

the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
Application information from the titles office.
Certificates of Title, as cited above.
Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), *Regional City of Wangaratta - Heritage Study Stage 2*.
Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns 7. Educating and Caring ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.7 Community Halls 7.2 Improvement Societies**

Description

Physical Description

The original 1889 structure is well concealed behind the modern supper room and vestibule. It was built with a plain gable roof and brick walls laid in English bond with attached pier buttresses. The windows have round arch heads and stone (or cement rendered) sills. The bricks are an attractive mixture of a soft apricot and what looks like clinkers, with rubbed red bricks used on the window heads and sides. The 1960s supper room is obviously modern, but a good match with the original, even to detailing such as the arched windows and brick buttresses.

Physical Condition

Appears good

Previous Statement Significance

The Milawa Public Hall has historic and social significance as a former library and as a traditional gathering place. "This site is considered to be a significant one as the Hall has been a social centre for a wide local area for more than a century. It has been a facility for meetings of all local groups, for concerts and dances, for school concerts, church tea meetings, political meetings -- the lot!!" (ref.1)

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Milawa Public Hall and this includes the original 1889 structure [which is concealed behind the modern supper room and vestibule].

Significant architectural features include the face brick work laid in English bond and the attached pier buttresses; the round arch heads and the cement rendered sills.

The 1960s supper room is not signficant.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic significance as it was constructed in 1889 by the community on land donated by Frederick Kettle. HERCON criteria A

It is of social significance as it has been used by the community since 1889 for community events. HERCON criteria G

It is of aesthetic significance for its Victorian period architecture. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	St Andrews Uniting Church	**File No**	192
Address	145 Church Lane MILAWA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2004		

(192-c65-14.bmp) St Andrew's Church, viewed from Church Lane

St Andrews Uniting Church

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Gothic Revival

History and Historical Context

Place History

Until 1866, when the church building was completed, services were held in a local private house. The church was formally opened on Thursday 27th September 1866, with a tea meeting, and then a public meeting, both of which were attended by more than 200 persons. The first service was held the following Sunday.

On Sunday 30 September 1866 two services were held to cater for the large numbers. [*The Chronicle* 13.03.2015, page 3]

St Andrews held its final service In March 2015. [*The Chronicle* 13.03.2015, page 3]

References

(1) Mr J. C. Brown of Brown Bros;

(2) 1922 Schools Essay "Milawa the Beautiful" and other notes from the Wangaratta Historical Society files.

(3) The Chronicle (?), October 2nd 1946.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865

(Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

1. Peopling the Continent ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.3.2 Worshipping:- in the Villages & Countryside**

Description

Physical Description

A simple brick building with a steep pitched gable roof, attached buttresses and pointed arch windows, a small vestry at the back and porch/vestibule at the front. The porch appears to have been added on some time after construction. At a later date the church was cement rendered and painted. The memorial gates, and brick gateposts, were added in 1956.

Physical Condition

Good - however, it was noted that a relatively recent concrete apron poured around the base of the walls obscures the wall vents.

Previous Statement Significance

A simple design in a vernacular Gothic style, the building has greater historical than architectural significance. Nevertheless, it is one of the oldest surviving churches in the Wangaratta district and has been a gathering place and social centre for a strong local congregation for much longer than 100 years

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

What is Significant?

St Andrew's Uniting Church at 145 Church Lane Milawa.

This includes the all of the original features associated with the Victorian Gothic Revival style, the setting and the 1956 memorial gates and brick gateposts.

How is it Significant?

St Andrew's Uniting Church is of historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as an expression of thePresbyterian faithin Milawa and district.

It is of social significance for its association with community events.

It is of historic significance as one of the earliest churches in the Rural City of Wangaratta.

HERCON criterion A & G

It is of aesthetic significancefor its Gothic Revival architecture. The design is pleasing in its simplicity and fine proportions and is a landmark feature. HERCON criteria E

The roof is clad with short sheets of corrugated metal and this contributes to its aesthetic and historic character.HERCON criterion E & A

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Anglican Church	**File No**	193
Address	1517 Snow Road MILAWA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2004		

193-c65-15.bmp) St Paul's seen from the west, viewed from Church Lane, with a corner of the Church Hall visible on the right.

Anglican Church

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Gothic Revival

History and Historical Context

Place History

ThE church was seriously damaged in the great storm of 1977. The whole west wall was torn away. It has been rebuilt,

apparentlyusingthe original materials. It was first opened in 1873, renovated in 1973, then rebuilt after the disaster and re-opened on 28th October 1979. The builder employed for the rebuilding was a Leonard William Hooper.

References

(1) 1922 Schools Essay "Milawa the Beautiful" and other notes from the Wangaratta Historical Society files;

(2) Wangaratta Diocesan Calendar for 2002;

(3) Holden, C., "Church in a Landscape - A History of the Diocese of Wangaratta, pub. 2002;

(4) Brown, I., Aerial photograph of St Paul's after the 1977 storm, pub. The Herald;

(5) Thesis on the churches of Wangaratta Diocese, by Jarn Joustra, is held in the Wangaratta Anglican Registry (not seen).

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the

1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.3.2 Worshipping:- in the Villages & Countryside**

Description

Physical Description

The church demonstrates a sophisticated formal design with pointed arch windows, stepped buttresses and astylish bell tower with a spire. The original soft warm red coloured bricks, laid in English bond, appear to have been re-used in 1977-79 rebuilding. As seen from outside, the glass is unusually fine for a country church, especially the stained glass roundels in the west windows, which hint at a Germanic origin - the names of the saints being Matheus, Marcus, Lucas and Johannes. No mention of the architect's name has been found in any of the references seen, including a recent history of the Diocese. The20th centurychurch hall through its location and style is not sympathetic and compromises the aesthetic significance.

Physical Condition

Appears excellent

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised in November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Anglican Church at 1517 The Snow Road Milawa.

This includes the all of the original features associated with the Victorian Gothic Revival style, the setting and thelarge elm trees.

The 20th century hall is not significant.

How is it Significant?

The Anglican Churchis of historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as an expression of the Anglican faith in Milawa and district.

It is of social significance for its association with community events.

HERCON criterion A & G

It is of aesthetic significance for its Gothic Revival architecture. The design of church is elegant with a sophisticated formal design with pointed arch windows, stepped buttresses and a distinctive belltower with a spire. The stained glass is of note and the stained glass roundels in the west windows hint at a Germanic origin.
HERCON criteria E

This striking church, with its elegant spire, is a landmark on the approaches to Milawa from the west. The substance of the church building indicates the strength of the Anglican community around Milawa from the time it was first built in the 1870s and through the period of its partial destruction and faithful re-building in the 1970s.
HERCON criteria A & G

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**Yes The Elms in the church yard are significant**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions**
Incorporated Plan	**Incorporated Plan**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Stone Cottage, 1553 Ovens Highway	**File No**	309
Address	1553 Great Alpine Road TARRAWINGEE	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cottage		
Citation Date	2004		

Old Stone Cottage

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Place History

This cottage is said to have remained in the ownership of the same family since it was built. It may be the cottage at Tarrawingee said to have been built by a Mr Morrison, a well known stone mason from Scotland working in the district from the 1870s (see items 648 & 708).

Tarrawingee

The town of Tarrawingee derived its name from the pastoral lease taken up by William Bowman in 1837. The name is said to have the Aboriginal meaning for emu or water in plenty.

Dr Francis Murphy purchase the lease in 1846 and he sold it to Dr Mackay in 1853. Two years later nine square miles of Tarrawingee land from Dr Mackay's station was divided into approximately 40 farms of varying sizes. A township was surveyed and a post office opened in 1858 with Thomas Ladson formerly of Beechworth appointed as postmaster. Tarrawingee was on the goldfields route and services such as Thomson Ladson's store built between 1862 and 1867 and Hopton's Plough Hotel of 1864 aimed to take advantage of passing trade. The two buildings continue to stand as important landmark features on the Beechworth Road. These prominent buildings along with a number of rural properties [Reidsdale, Elmwood,] are a reminder of the districts more prosperous past. Other places located within the locality such as the Red Lion and cottages/former inns are located on intersections leading to the goldfields and are also important as theyprovide tangible evidence of the impactof the largenumbers of people who passed through this area on their way to the Ovens Goldfields.

The Ovens Goldfields did not have the same longevity as those ofthe Central Gold fields and with the railway bypassing Tarrawingee the township never reached the anticipated prosperitythat was envisaged.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B

References:

(1) Page 3, The Story Behind Tarrawingee - 1854-1954, John Kay

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring

2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the

area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Sources

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http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District

Description

Physical Description

A simple, gable roofed, coursed rubble stone cottage.

Physical Condition

In good order. Has recently built skillion on the rear

Previous Statement Significance

Not assessed. This site may have considerable historic significance.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the

Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The stone cottage located at 1553 Ovens Highway Tarrawingee.

This includes the fine stone work, the gable roof and verandah and the front facade.

How is it Significant?

The stone cottage is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The cottage is of historic significance for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Tarrawingee district.

The location of the cottage on the road to Beechworth is of note as this was the main route to the goldfields.

It is of historic significance for its potential association with the Scottish stonemason - W Morrison. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its stone work and this includes the colour of the stones and the roughly coursed walls. It is of architectural significance for its vernacular styling and this includes the symmetrical facade, the gable roof and stone chimneys and its verandah. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Avondale House	**File No**	319
Address	343 Markwood-Tarrawingee Road MARKWOOD	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

(319-c10-02a.bmp) The west side of "Avondale"house, photographed across the orchard.

Avondale House

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

It is said that "Avondale" house was built for a Michael Reid who had bought the property from a Mr R. Dowling. Following Mr Reid's death in 1906, the property remained in the Reid family until sold in 1954.

References

(1) Jones, G., "Memories of Oxley - Shire of Oxley 1862-1994", pub.1995.

(2) A booklet published to celebrate the Markwood Primary School Centenary in 1973 is said to have information about "Avondale" (not seen).

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil,

allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

Avondale is constructed fromcavity brick walling. The house has a hip and valley roof.The return verandah has an ornate cast-iron lace frieze and brackets and bevelled wood posts. Some corbelled brick chimneys still have their terra cotta pots. There is a windmill and an old orchard on the west side. On the roadside is a "Cyclone" wire fence with brick piers.

Physical Condition

private house

Previous Statement Significance

"Avondale" is an attractive example of a late 19th Century former farmhouse. For a more complete assessment, some historical research is needed

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Avondale House at Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood.

This includes the architectural features associated with the late Victorian period styling - the return bullnosed verandah; the cast iron frieze and brackets, the decorative brick chimney and the hipped roof clad with corrugated metal and the symmetrical facade.

How is it Significant?

Avondale is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the establishment of Markwood as an agricultural district. The house is a well built brick residence and illustrates the prosperity of the district at the turn of the century. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance as it is a good representative example of a late Victorian vernacular brick homestead. Architectural features such as the iron lacework and the decorative chimneys while typical for the style are of a high standard for the district. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Graves of Jack Bookless and Others	**File No**	328
Address	263 Edi-Cheshunt Road EDI UPPER	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2004		

Jack Bookless and Others Graves

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

Little has been found out about these people or how their graves came to be in this isolated location. Margaret Bookless was the second wife of John Bookless, described as a pioneer of the Oxley Shire in Graham Jones's book. Presumably he was the father of "Little Jack Bookless"

References

(1) Jones, G., "Memories of Oxley - Shire of Oxley 1862-1994", pub.1995;

(2) Other information provided by local residents has unfortunately been mislaid.

References:

(1) Jones, G., "Memories of Oxley - Shire of Oxley 1862-1994", pub.1995.

(2) A booklet published to celebrate the Markwood Primary School Centenary in 1973 is said to have information about "Avondale" (not seen).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life Sub-Themes: 8.6.1 Honouring, Remembering, Commemorating:- Cemeteries

Description

Physical Description

One tall marble headstone surmounted by a cross, and two short (modern) concrete headstones with marble tablets, all set in a fenced off square on private land. The tall headstone is "Sacred to the Memory of Little Jack Bookless who died July 30th 1890 aged 6 years - Erected by his loving sisters and brothers. Our little brother has passed away. His days were short while here he stayed. And though he lies beneath the clay. From us his memory ne'er shall [stray?]." The other stones are for "George Henry Wood, died Feb. 1904 aged 24 years" and "Margaret Bookless formaly (sic) Mrs Wood, died Nov.1903 - 69 years, Mother of Jack & George H. [and] Alfred Staff born Aug.8 - 1908, died Aug.10 - 1908." Blue iris plants flower inside the fence.

Physical Condition

Overgrown, but otherwise in good condition

Previous Statement Significance

Such isolated gravesites can occasionally be found in the Australian countryside, but they are not usually so well marked.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The burial site marked by a marble headstone surmounted by a cross, and two short (modern) concrete headstones with marble tablets, all set in a fenced off square on private land.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as a grave for members of an early settler family. Lone graves such as these demonstrate the isolation of these areas when they were first settled. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its 19th century marblememorial and its picturesque location. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Grave of William Shields	**File No**	329
Address	Pettifers Road EDI UPPER	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2004		

(329-c10-21a.bmp) William Shields' gravesite in its picturesque setting.

William Shields Grave

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

Plaque notes: "William (Bill) Shields, Pioneer Settler, Born Kirkbythore England 16th August 1828. Died Edi, 12th June 1888. At Peace in God's Care." The stone and plaque were placed by relatives of William Shields in November 1994.

References (1) The owners of the land this grave occupies.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of

towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
Application information from the titles office.
Certificates of Title, as cited above.
Doring, C & M J, & Michelle Sommerton (2004), *Regional City of Wangaratta - Heritage Study Stage 2*.
Jones, Graham (1988), *There was a time, a Wangaratta Shire Bicentennial Celebration*, Wangaratta.
Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.6.1 Honouring, Remembering, Commemorating:- Cemeteries**

Description

Physical Description

An old wooden cross, held up by a star picket, accompanied by a boulder of local granite with a recent bronze plaque. The grave is protected by a wire netting and star picket fence.

Physical Condition

The star picket and wire netting fence is serviceable in the short term, but neither durable nor attractive.

Previous Statement Significance

Such isolated gravesites can occasionally be found in the Australian countryside, but they are not usually so well marked

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance wasrevised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The lone grave of William Shields.

The contemporary wire fence is not significant.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it the grave of an early pioneer - William (Bill) Shields who was born at Kirkbythore England 16 August 1828. Lone graves such as these demonstrate the isolation of these areas when they were first settled. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its picturesque location. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

	No
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**No**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Former Greta West School	**File No**	492
Address	2 McLeans Road GRETA WEST	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Infants school		
Citation Date	2004		

(492-d0696.bmp) The front of former Greta West School No.2573.

Former Greta West School

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** No **HI** No **PS** No		
Designer / Architect	(PWD)	**Architectural Style**	Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The first State School on this site is thought to have started in the 1880s and was registered then as school number 2573. The new, concrete school building was started in 1926. It was still operating in the 1970s but has since been sold (in the early 1990s?).

References

(1) Nominator cites "Greta West P.S. Centenary, 1883 - 1983." [not seen];

(2) Burchell, S.E., "Survey of One Room State Schools 1900-1940." pub.1989 [not seen];

(3) Peterson, R., "Survey of Historic Government Schools (Vic)", pub.1993;

(4) WHS Schools file "The History of State School No.2573 - Greta West", typescript c1970;

(5) The Chronicle Real Estate Ads, 1999.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

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Jones, Graham (1995), *Memories of Oxley*, Wangaratta.
Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

7. Educating and Caring Sub-Themes: 7.1 Development of Schools

Description

Physical Description

This unusual building is said to have been built in poured concrete150 mm thick. It was possibly built with walls in two leaves. The walls have a roughcast finish. The building is the same plan as several others built around the state at about the same time. The main class room is6.6m x6.6m and there is a large enclosed porch and a storeroom. The building has been converted to a residence.

Physical Condition

Appears good.

Previous Statement Significance

This building has historic significance as part of the life of Greta and as the place where many local children were educated. It has architectural significance as an unusual type of concrete building.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The former Greta West Primary School at 2 McLeans Road, Greta West. This includes the painted rough cast finish, the timber framed windows and the name plate to the front facade. The former playground area provides an appropriate setting for this building.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The site is of historic and social significance as it has been associated with education in this districtsince c1880s.

The current building was used as a school from 1926 - c1990s. It is now a community facility. HERCON criterion A & G

The school building, its typical curtilage/setting and the surviving trees support the picturesque qualities of this place.

The design of the school is representative of the period and similar styled school buildings can be found throughout the state. HERCON criteria D

The use of concrete to construct the walls of the former school is atypical and technically of note. The walls are said to have been built with two leaves made from poured concrete 150 mm thick. HERCON criteria B & F

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

Other Recommendations

It would be interesting to know more about the use of this type of structure, its design, methods of construction, and how many such school buildings still exist.

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Greta Cemetery	**File No**	556
Address	1327 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road GRETA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2004		

Greta Cemetery

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

The cemetery was started in 1871 and the first burial took place on 29th March 1871 (Ellen Gunn - aged 3 months).

The cemetery is best known as the burial ground for Ned Kelly.

References

(1) Pro Deo et Patria: A Survey of Victoria's Boer War Memorials, p.80, Author & date unknown;

(2) WHS - Notes from the Greta Cemetery Minute Book; (3) The Chronicle, 2 Feb, 2001.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

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Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta,
http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Description

Physical Description

The cemetery is on a flat and featureless piece of ground with farm fencing and farm gates and with pasture grasses and possibly some native grasses but no observed plantings except some small trees on the boundary. It contains some interesting monuments and burials including a grand monument to a Boer War veteran (Private William Petty) who died of enteric fever in the Transvaal. There is a gravestone inscribed "Erected by the residents of Swan Hill as a token of respect for Mounted Constable Joseph Delaney [a well known local name] who was mortally wounded while in the execution of his duty - 3rd September 1923, aged 28 years - R.I.P." There are reputed to be (unmarked) graves of members of the Kelly Gang

Physical Condition

Pleasantly neither restored nor modernised, and thankfully neglected by vandals.

Previous Statement Significance

The Greta cemetery is a repository of the history of the Greta district and the families who settled there. It has particular significance in the history of several burials noted above. Some comments from a Trustee of 50 years - "I have enjoyed meeting different people, and in the back of your mind always is that you are doing something for those left behind. ..... The cemetery is important, especially to the older families who were pioneers in the district. It is quite important to them to come back here and be buried with their ancestors." (ref.3)

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance wasrevised in November 2015and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Greta Cemetery and its associated memorials and burial sites.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of Greta. The cemetery was started in 1871 and the first burial took place on 29th March 1871. It is of historic significance for its association with the Kelly Gang and with the remains of Ned Kelly being interred there in 2013. HERCON criteria A

It is of social significance for its association with early settlers and as a place of burial. HERCON criteria G

It is of aesthetic significance for its historic memorials. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Waldara Golf Club	**File No**	567
Address	Yarrawonga Road WALDARA	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2004		

(567-c44-36a.bmp) Front elevation of "Waldara

Former Waldara Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Italianate

History and Historical Context

Place History

"Waldara" was built for and was the home of Joseph Trotman (cf. Trotman's Building, Item 201). Joseph Trotman "..... arrived in Wangaratta in spectacular fashion ..... in his own train, after purchasing, in 1883, a large property with a six-mile frontage to the Ovens River on the outskirts of town. In a grand gesture, he hired the train to move his entire entourage, household effects, farm equipment and livestock from Broadmeadows to Wangaratta, and he took up residence as part of the landed gentry of the district on the property "Waldara". There he built a mansion and, over the

years, became one of the town's benefactors." (ref.1)

References (1) Jones, G., "Wangaratta High School, 90 Years On, 1909-1999". (2) Nomination by Barbara McCabe

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first

European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.4 Houses:- of Notable District Residents**

Description

Physical Description

A two-storey Italianate mansion, with a double storey projecting bay, a recessed verandah with a cast-iron lace frieze and stucco mouldings. The windows are sash windows. It is now a golf clubhouse, with some unsympathetic additions

Physical Condition

Appears good. It is probably considerably altered inside

Previous Statement Significance

The house has historical significance as having been built for a prominent Wangaratta citizen. It is thought to be the only grand Italianate style building which survives close to the Wangaratta urban area.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance wasin September 2014 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2012].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

'Waldara' a late 19th century Italianate homestead and its setting. This includes the architectural features associated with the 19th century Italianate style. Features such as the asymmetrical facade; the return verandah with its cast iron balustrading and frieze, the bracketed eaves, the bay and the timber double hung sash windows.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the pastoral expansion of land surrounding Wangaratta.

It is of historic significance for its association with Joseph Trotman a wealthy pastoralist and one of Wangaratta's benefactors. HERCON criteria A

It is of social significance for its use as the club rooms for the Wangaratta Golf Club.

It is of aesthetic significance for its representative picturesque and Italianate architecture. This includes its highly decorative qualities and architectural features such as projecting bays, two storey decorative verandah with cast-iron lace and the stucco mouldings. HERCON criteria D

This style and scale of mansion is rare in the Wangaratta region. HERCON criteria B

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Old Boorhaman	**File No**	576
Address	45 Peechelba Road PEECHELBA EAST	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead building		
Citation Date	2004		

(576-d1375.bmp) The front of the house, showing the giant wisteria across the front verandah.

Old Boorahaman

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Place History

The "Old Boorhaman" land was originally part of the Bontharambo run but was divided off and taken up by Joseph Boulds in 1839, soon after the Dockers settled at Bontharambo. (Boulds is said to have been associated with the Dockers - perhaps an overseer). An Alfred Bould is registered as a squatter in the Riding in 1871 and Henry Bayliss married the widow of Joseph Boulds and become the owner in 1875. The property has passed through the ownership of several families since the Boulds. The present owners have lived on the property since 1946. The "Old Boorhaman" house is said

to have been built from timber cut and milled on the farm. There was once (1870s to 1890s ?) a big timber mill, reputedly with 28 associated cottages, a few hundred yards up the river from the big house.

References

(1) Personal communications from the owners and others;

(2) Angus, Colin, "A story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta", pub.1967

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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(Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

1. Peopling the Continent 3. Exploiting Natural Resources ***Sub-Themes:*** **1.4.1 Squatters:- Pastoral Leases 3.3.2 Timber:- Sawmilling**

Description

Physical Description

The homestead is a large weatherboard house with a double hip & valley roof, a return verandah around the front and a gable roofed wing (a 1950s addition?) at the back. The weatherboards are very unusual - rebated and with a beaded edge. The original interiors have walls and the very high ceilings lined with beaded-edge Murray Pine boards. A notable feature is the very large and beautiful wisteria draped along the front verandah, thought to have been planted about 1940. Garden and farmyard trees include Tamarisks, and big Ash, Jacaranda and Red Gum trees. In the farmyard is an old brick barn, which appears to have been converted from a farm cottage. It has, at various times, been used as a dairy and a chaff shed. The shed is said to have a Murray Pine floor and the red bricks were hand made on or near the site, probably in the 1860s. Other farm buildings date from the 1950s or possibly earlier.

Physical Condition

Good.

Previous Statement Significance

"Old Boorhaman" is significant as one of the oldest pastoral properties in the Wangaratta district. It was the site of a large timber mill, with an associated village.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Old Boorhaman homestead and associated out buildings and the significant trees [Tamarisks, and big Ash, Jacaranda and Red Gum trees].

How is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as being one of the earliest agricultural properties to be developed in the Wangaratta District. It was once part of the Bontharambo run until it was given its own leasehold in 1839.

The "Old Boorhaman" house is said to have been built from timber cut and milled on the farm. There was once (1870s to 1890s) a big timber mill, reputedly with 28 associated cottages, a fewhundred metresup the river from the big house. HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance for its architecture. It is a large weatherboard house with a double hip & valley roof, a return verandah around the front and a gable roofed wing (addition) at the back. The weatherboards are very unusual - rebated and with a beaded edge. The original interiors have walls and the very high ceilings lined with beaded-edge Murray Pine boards. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No Ash tree, Jacaranda and Riiver Red Gums**
Fences & Outbuildings	**No Outbuildings dating from the 19th century are significant - the old brick barn.**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Eldorado Museum	**File No**	577
Address	136 Main Street ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Art Gallery/ Museum		
Citation Date	2004		

(577-655-20.bmp) This photo, taken in June 1994, shows the Museum as seen from the Main Street.

Eldorado Museum

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

Eldorado State School Number 246 first opened in 1861. The brick school was built in1869-70 and cost 750 pounds. A survey of historic School Buildings notes: 1890s: Half School converted to Residence. Residence section demolished. 1921-22: Remaining classrooms rendered. Windows enlarged. Floor levelled. 1926: Renovations, floor levelled. Additional wind

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References

(1) Angus, Colin, "A story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta", pub.1967;

(2) Department of Planning & Development - Survey of Historic School Buildings;

(3) Eldorado Museum publicity leaflet;

(4) Register of the National Estate Database;

(5) National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register;

(6) WHS Schools file - "The History of State School No.246 El Dorado", 2 p. typescript;

(7) The Chronicle, 15 Oct. 1999.

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was

designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

7. Educating and Caring 8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **7.1 Development of Schools 8.2.2 Organising Recreation:- Entertainment and the Arts**

Description

Physical Description

An "L" shaped, gable-roofed brick building on granite footings, with a small lobby built under a broken-back-roof in one arm of the "L". The front door to the lobby has an arched head. The attractive, locally made apricot bricks are laid in English bond. Half the finial on the gable end is missing, but the bull's-eye vent behind it is complete.

Physical Condition

The school has undergone many alterations throughout its lifetime - see the History Notes below

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance wasrevised in November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The former Eldorado Primary School at 136 Main Street Eldorado - now the Eldorado Museum.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it is one of the older schools in the Wangaratta districts. It served as a school for 100 years and is still a valued community building.HERCON criteria A & G

It is of aesthetic significance for its 19th century Public Works architecture. This includes the fine face brickwork, the large glazed timber framed window panels and the timber collar ties and oculus vent. HEROCN criteria E

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

Other Recommendations

Australian HC: db No.004661, file No.2/08/245/0004, Status: rejected place

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Springhurst Cemetery	**File No**	602
Address	275 Cemetery Road SPRINGHURST	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2004		

(602-c49-29a.bmp) The cemetery viewed looking across some of the old gravestones towards the gateway between two Kurrajongs.

Springhurst Cemetery

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Place History

Earliest graves possibly late 1880s, although some memorials mention earlier deaths, presumably of people buried in these graves in earlier years before the stones could be erected. In ref.1, Angus refers to the cemetery in 1913, when it was named "Naringa" cemetery, but does not mention when it was first used and/or gazetted.

References

(1) Angus, Colin, "A story of the Districts Included in the Shire of Wangaratta", pub.1967

Springhurst

The development of Springhurst was based on permanent agricultural foundations which were sponsored by the construction of the railways.

The north eastern railway was the second major undertaking for the Victorian Railways Department.The railway opened on 21 November 1873.A spur line was established from Springhurst via Rutherglen to Wahgunyah.

Springhurst township became a focus for agriculture with its Butter Factory, silos and rail connections to the major markets. It is a typical service town with most of the infrastructure associated with this role.

The Interwar period was pivotal to the development of the township as land settlement intensified and dairying became a major industry. The location of a Butter Factory and rail connections meant that the township grew significantly through this period.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.6.1 Honouring, Remembering, Commemorating:- Cemeteries**

Description

Physical Description

A small traditional bush cemetery with a wire fence and a farm gate enclosing a number of 19th Century gravestones and quite a few modern ones. A number of old trees are planted along the road boundary, with big Kurrajongs framing the gateway, but there are virtually no other plantings. A pretty spot on a hillside and a lonely road in open countryside. There is a single isolated grave outside the fence in a paddock adjacent to the cemetery. (A.J. Wighton, died 1902 aged 70 - Native of Dundee Scotland.)

Physical Condition

fair

Previous Statement Significance

The Springhurst (Naringa) cemetery is a repository of the history of the Springhurst district, and of the families who settled there and, in many cases, still live there.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Springhurst Cemetery and this includes the fine memorials and the large specimen trees.

The single isolated grave outside the fence in a paddock adjacent to the cemetery is of significance. (A.J. Wighton, died 1902 aged 70 - Native of Dundee Scotland.)

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of Springhurst. It has been used a cemetery from c1880s and it is associated with many of the early settlers and members of the Springhurst community. HERCON criteria A

It is of social significance for its association with Springhurst community. HERCON criteria G

It is of aesthetic significance for its picturesque location on a hillside. This location is complemented by the early plantings of trees and this includes the Kurrajongs that frame the entrance to the cemetery. The memorials contribute to the historic aesthetic character. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No .**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Ellerslie	**File No**	634
Address	520 Boorhaman Road DOCKERS PLAINS	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2004		

Ellerslie

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Locality history

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In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was

re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies ***Sub-Themes:*** **2.1 Developing Primary Production**

Description

Physical Description

The house demonstrates many of the features associated with this period - face brickwork, verandahs, timber double hung windows and distinctive chimneys. The garden includes a number of large trees and these include: palms, cedars, peppercorn & hawthorn hedges. There is a red brick outbuilding with a gable roof.

Physical Condition

Appears excellent.

Previous Statement Significance

More information, about the site and buildings is needed for a proper assessment of the significance of this property

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revisedNovember 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Ellerslie and its contributory outbuildings.

The garden setting with its treed environment contributes to its significance.

How is it Significant?

Ellerslie is of local cultural heritage and aesthetic significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

Ellerslie of historic significance for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Dockers Plains district. HERCON criterion A

Ellerslie is a good architectural representative example for its period of construction. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	House; 1613 Ovens Highway	**File No**	660
Address	1613 Great Alpine Road TARRAWINGEE	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

HOuse, 1613 Ovens Highway

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Place History

This property is said to have been owned and worked by the same family since the 1850s.

References

Personal communications

Tarrawingee

The town of Tarrawingee derived its name from the pastoral lease taken up by William Bowman in 1837. The name is said to have the Aboriginal meaning for emu or water in plenty.

Dr Francis Murphy purchase the lease in 1846 and he sold it to Dr Mackay in 1853. Two years later nine square miles of Tarrawingee land from Dr Mackay's station was divided into approximately 40 farms of varying sizes. A township was surveyed and a post office opened in 1858 with Thomas Ladson formerly of Beechworth appointed as postmaster. Tarrawingee was on the goldfields route and services such as Thomson Ladson's store built between 1862 and 1867 and Hopton's Plough Hotel of 1864 aimed to take advantage of passing trade. The two buildings continue to stand as important landmark features on the Beechworth Road. These prominent buildings along with a number of rural properties [Reidsdale, Elmwood,] are a reminder of the districts more prosperous past. Other places located within the locality such as the Red Lion and cottages/former inns are located on intersections leading to the goldfields and are also important as theyprovide tangible evidence of the impactof the largenumbers of people who passed through this area on their way to the Ovens Goldfields.

The Ovens Goldfields did not have the same longevity as those ofthe Central Gold fields and with therailway bypassing Tarrawingee the township never reached the anticipated prosperitythat was envisaged.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta

(Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile

soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies 4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 2.1 Developing Primary Production 4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District

Description

Physical Description

A large brick house with a double hipped roof, a distinctively long bullnosed verandah returning both sides. The garden contains a few notable trees including peppercorns, a Norfolk Island Pine, poplars, and three handsome Plane trees. Some farm sheds are possibly contemporary with the house. The house is said to have been built from bricks made on the property in 1891.

Physical Condition

Appears good

Previous Statement Significance

Insufficient information for a proper assessment

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revisedNovember 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The homestead at 1613 Ovens Highway Tarrawingee.

This includes the corrugated metal hipped roof, the brick chimneys, the return verandah and the timber double hung sash windows.

The garden setting with its treed environment contributes to the setting of the homestead.

How is it Significant?

The Homestead is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Tarrawingee district.

It is one of a group of Tarrawingee homesteads that provide tangible physical evidence of the development and establishment of Tarrawingee as one of the premier regional agricultural areas. During the late 19th and early 20th century changes to the land acts were made to encourage the intensification of farming districts and to build on the farming activities that occurred during the gold rushes.

HERCON criterion A

It is a good representative example of a late red brick Victorian homestead. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	House 1281 Ovens Highway	**File No**	665
Address	1281 Great Alpine Road TARRAWINGEE	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2004		

(665-c73-24.bmp) The house viewed from the Ovens Highway roadside.

House at Farmstead

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Tarrawingee

The town of Tarrawingee derived its name from the pastoral lease taken up by William Bowman in 1837. The name is said to have the Aboriginal meaning for emu or water in plenty.

Dr Francis Murphy purchase the lease in 1846 and he sold it to Dr Mackay in 1853. Two years later nine square miles of Tarrawingee land from Dr Mackay's station was divided into approximately 40 farms of varying sizes. A township was surveyed and a post office opened in 1858 with Thomas Ladson formerly of Beechworth appointed as postmaster. Tarrawingee was on the goldfields route and services such as Thomson Ladson's store built between 1862 and 1867 and Hopton's Plough Hotel of 1864 aimed to take advantage of passing trade. The two buildings continue to stand as important landmark features on the Beechworth Road. These prominent buildings along with a number of rural properties

[Reidsdale, Elmwood,] are a reminder of the districts more prosperous past. Other places located within the locality such as the Red Lion and cottages/former inns are located on intersections leading to the goldfields and are also important as theyprovide tangible evidence of the impactof the largenumbers of people who passed through this area on their way to the Ovens Goldfields.

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Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2. Local & Regional Economies 4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes*:* 2.1 Developing Primary Production 4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District

Description

Physical Description

This brick house is painted grey in front with white painted quoins. It has a hipped roof, a bullnosed return verandah with cast-iron posts and cast iron lace frieze & brackets.

Physical Condition

Appears good.

Previous Statement Significance

Insufficient information for a proper assessment

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Victorian brick homestead and its setting.

This includes architectural elements such as the corrugated metal hipped roof,the brick chimneys, the bullnosed return verandah with its cast iron posts and iron lace frieze and brackets.

The painted brickwork is not of significance.

How is it Significant?

The homestead is of local cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the agricultural settlement of the Tarrawingee district.

It is one of a group of Tarrawingee homesteads that provide tangible physical evidence of the economic impact that the Ovens gold rushes had on the surrounding farming districts.Agriculture developed in response to the demands for food for miners. As the gold petered out and the Ovens goldfields became less prosperous many of the miners turned their hands to agriculture. Settlements such asTarrawingee developed and became sustainable agricultural districts. The prosperity brought to the districtsby their proximity to the gold fields is clearly identifiable as many of the surviving 19th century structures are of a relative high quality. Areas such as Tarrawingee have a significant number of substantial brick homesteads, shops, hotels and houses.HERCON criterion A

It is a good representative example of a brick Victorian homestead. Its architectural qualities include the hipped roof and chimneys, thebullnosed return verandah with its cast iron posts and iron lace frieze and brackets.

HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Whorouly School No.1373	**File No**	675
Address	18 Church Street WHOROULY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	School - State (public)		
Citation Date	2004		

(675-c65-33.bmp) The 1920s school building viewed from Church Street.

Whorouly School No.1373

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The school was founded in 1874. The main roughcast stuccoed building was opened on November 26th 1923.

References

(1) Raggatt, A.N., "Whorouly Primary School No.1373 Centenary - 1874-1974";

(2) Spink, T.C. & E.M., "Whorouly Through the Century, 1861 - 1961";

(3) WHS Schools file, "No. 1373 Whorouly State School History - 1861-1969";

(4) The Chronicle, 12 Nov. 1999

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

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The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush

and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

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Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Oxley Town History, http://oxley.vic.au/about/history, accessed August 2011.
Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

7. Educating and Caring ***Sub-Themes:*** **7.1 Development of Schools**

Description

Physical Description

A simple, rectangular building with a shallow pitched gable roof and some modest timber decoration in the gable ends. The roughcast rendered finish to the wall panels suggest the construction may be poured concretebuta 1974 history of the school notes "the school was constructed in brick with concrete finish, to overcome the white ant infestation. The size was13m by8m feet at a cost of [1300 pounds]." The school has the finishes and windows etc. of a standard Education Department design of the time and the reputed builder was a skilled stone mason and builder in concrete.

Physical Condition

Appears excellent.

Previous Statement Significance

This building has historic significance as part of the life of Whorouly for 80 years and as the place where the children of probably four generations of local families have been educated.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Whorouly School No 1373, at 18 Church Street Whorouly.

This includes a setting that is representative of the extent of the former playground.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The school site is of historic and social significance for its role as a place of education for the district. The school at Whorouly was founded in 1874. The main roughcast stuccoed building building was constructed in 1923. The Interwar period was a time of growth in the Whoruly district. HERCON criteria A & G

It is of aesthetic significance for its typical Interwar architecture with its shallow pitched roof, rough cast walling and the simplified decorative timber gable ends. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Stone House	**File No**	708
Address	478 Lee Morrison Road MURMUNGEE	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2004		

(708-c54-11.bmp) The house as viewed from Lee Morrison Road

Stone House

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Vernacular

History and Historical Context

History Notes

John Morrison, came to Australia in 1871, bought land at Murmungee, and worked at Beechworth as a

stonemason, presumably to supplement his farming income. He worked on the Stone Bridge at Beechworth and the Old Beechworth Hospital, and no doubt many other structures in the area. ----------

References

(1) "Notes on an Old Stone House at Everton Upper, Victoria", 9pp typescript, unattributed, no date.

Locality history

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 4.8.3 Houses:- Builders and Architects

Description

Physical Description

A stone house, built in the local granite, with a hip & valley roof, central chimney and a separate kitchen wing at the back. It is similar in construction to Keith Hall - a house built by mason William Morrison.

The timber structural elements are formed of heavy bush timber roughly squared, round timbers are used for rafters. The back verandah floor is paved with large flat sections of granite and shows little sign of wear." (ref.1).

The sheds that were located to the rear [2004] are no longer extant.

Physical Condition

Appears disused (2000)

Previous Statement Significance

This house has historical and archaeological interest as the self built home of a master stone mason

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised N0vember 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The stone house, the Canariensis palm tree and garden setting at Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee Wangaratta.

This includes the stone walling, the use of roughly squared bush timbers for lintels, the use of bush poles for rafters and the granite paving to back verandah.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with John Morrison the stone mason. Morrison worked on a number of significant Beechworth buildings and these include the Newtown Bridge [VHR H1424] and the Old Beechworth Hospital [VHR H0358].

It is of historic significance for its association with the development of the Murmungee District.

HERCON criterion A

It is of historic, technical and aesthetic significance for the use of heavy bush timbers that have been roughly squared as well as bush poles for rafters.They are indicative of the lack readily available [and expensive] manufactured building components such as metal lintels and milled structural timbers.

HERCON criterion A, D & F

It is of architectural significancefor its simple vernacular construction. The stone is a local granite and the walling demonstrates a particular technical expertise. The stone cottage is a picturesque addition to the notable surrounding landscapes. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	El Dorado Cottage	**File No**	763
Address	19 McGregor Street ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cottage		
Citation Date	2004		

El Dorado Cottage

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started

up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

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Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to

the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the

name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

Angus, John (1967), *A story of the district included in the Shire of Wangaratta*, [published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary], Wangaratta.
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Towns and Localities, Rural City of Wangaratta, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Towns/towns-wangaratta.html, accessed July 2011.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

El Dorado cottage is a typical late Victorian vernacular cottage. It has a symmetrical facade with a central door flanked on either side by timber double hung windows. The walls are clad with timber weatherboards and the hipped roof is clad with corrugated metal.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

El Dorado - a late Victorian vernacular cottage and setting.

This includes the timber weatherboards, the hipped roof clad with corrugated metal and the symmetrical facade with timber double hung windows and door.

How is it Significant?

The timber cottage is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of a group of surviving buildings that date from Eldorado's mining era. These buildings are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the type of development that occurred when mining was the life blood of Eldorado. Mining in Eldorado was never as rich or as sustained as in other gold field areas. This is reflected in the low number of buildings that have survived into the 21st century.Few were constructed from brick and most of the rudimentary timber buildings have disappeared over time. HERCON criterion A It is of aesthetic significance for its late Victorian vernacular architecture.The cottage demonstrates many of the typical characteristics associated with this period and scale of building. This includes the symmetrical facade with the central door flanked by timber double hung windows and the hipped roof clad with corrugated metal and verandah.HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Eldorado Public Hall	**File No**	770
Address	94 Main Street ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Hall Public		
Citation Date	2004		

Eldorado Public Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

History and Historical Context

Place History

The hall was constructed c 1920s.

At a meeting on 23 January 1948 it was moved by Mr Cheesman that name of the Hall be changed to the Eldorado Memorial Hall. This was seconded by R Cunningham.

The motion picture machine operated in the Supper room in 1956.

Information provided by the Committee Minutes

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Sources

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 4.7 Community Halls

Description

Physical Description

The Memorial Hall demonstrates a stripped utilitarian aesthetic. The walls and roof are clad with unpainted galvanised corrugated metal, the timber window frames are painted.The roof is hipped with gablet vents. The windows are timber framed sash windows.

Internally it is remarkably intact and many of the features that relate to the early years of the Eldorado Memorial Hall are intact. This includes: the composite board and timber batten wall and ceiling finishes; timber joinery, the ledged and braced timber doors; the ticket office [and door with peek hole], the Memorial Boards and therudimentary timber joinery.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised inNovember 2015and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Eldorado Memorial Hall and the War Memorial is significant.

Most of the internal features that relate to the early years of the Eldorado Memorial Hall are intact and contribute to its significance. This includes: the composite board and timber batten wall and ceiling finishes; timber joinery and in particular the ledged and braced timber doors; the ticket office[and door with peek hole], the Memorial Boards; the cinematography apertures and the stage with its painted backdrop. The internal finishes have retaineda high degree of integrity.

External elements such as the unpainted galvanised finish, the timber window frames and the corrugated galvanised metal roof and the gablet to the hipped roof contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place.

The toilet block to the rear and the storage shed is not of significance.

How is it Significant?

It is of historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as the Memorial Hall was once one of the most important buildings in Eldorado. The hall is a place where community decisions have been made, where weddings have been celebrated where locals have danced and met and have voted and where sporting trophies are put on show. The Memorial Hall also demonstrates the gratitude that the community felt and feels for those who have served in times of war. HERCON criteria A & G

It is of aesthetic significance for its utilitarian architecture. Its restrained design and use of fundamental building materials. Theutilitarian character demonstrates the type of facilities that were constructed in the during the Depression era in this district.

It is of aesthetic significance for its interior finishes. These complement the utilitarian architecture and assist in an appreciation of the historic and aesthetic significance of the place. HERCON criteria D

The survival of the cinematography apertures is an uncommon feature. HERCON criterion B

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	Yes
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Eldorado War Memorial	**File No**	770b
Address	94 Main Street ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	War Memorial		
Citation Date	2004		

(826-c63-26.bmp) The War Memorial viewed from the street side.

Eldorado War Memorial

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

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As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

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Locality history

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name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (Doring 2004:B61).

Sources

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Description

Physical Description

A relatively modern granite cairn-shaped structure with marble tablets which are in a much older style than the cairn

Physical Condition

good

Previous Statement Significance

The Eldorado War Memorial is significant "has heritage significance as many family names of men who served their country during the Great War are recorded there for posterity." (ref.1)

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The stone memorial which was erected in memory of those who fought in World War I and subsequent wars.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as a memorial erected by the community to commemorate those who served in World War I. It has subsequenlty been used as a memorial to those who have served during all wars. HERCON criteria A

& G

It is of aesthetic significance for its stone work and its landmark presence. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Bakery Cottages; 99 Main Street	**File No**	771
Address	99 Main Street ELDORADO	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Cottage		
Citation Date	2004		

(771-c63-31.bmp) Part of the bakery (right) and one of the cottages (left)

Bakery Cottages

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Vernacular

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie

run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay,

travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to

supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns Sub-Themes: 4.10.2 Setting Up Business:- Shops

4.8 Houses & other buildings

Description

Physical Description

The site contains the Bakery building and two small adjoining cottages. All are traditional, simple gable roofed buildings, the cottages weatherboard with verandahs and skillions, the Bakery a fairly long building with handmade bricks. The original baker's ovens are still in situ.

Physical Condition

Appears good.

Previous Statement Significance

There is insufficient information about this group of buildings to make a proper assessment of their significance

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The brick bakery building and the two small adjoining cottages.

This includes all of the original architectural features associated with these late Victorian vernacular buildings.

How is it Significant?

The timber cottage is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of a group of surviving buildings that date from Eldorado's mining era. These buildings are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the type of development that occurred when mining was the life blood of Eldorado. Mining in Eldorado was never as rich or as sustained as in other gold field areas. This is reflected in the lownumber of buildings that have survived into the 21st century.Few were constructed from brick and most of the rudimentarytimber buildingshave disappearedover time. HERCON criterion A

This group of buildingsis of note as there is still sufficient physical evidence to demonstrate their former use. This includes bakers' ovens. As a building type it is a rare survivor and is rare if not unique to the Rural City of Wangaratta. HERCON criterion A & B

It is of aesthetic significance for its typical Victorian vernacular architecture. All three buildings demonstrate many of the typical characteristics associated with this period and scale of building.The location of the buildings on the corner provides a picturesque landmark feature in Eldorado.HERCON criterion D & E

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Farmstead	**File No**	786
Address	274 Bowmans Road BOWMANS FOREST	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2004		

Farmstead with Cabbage Tree Palms

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** No

Architectural Style Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

History and Historical Context

Locality history

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns 2. Local & Regional Economies Sub-Themes: 4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District 2.1 Developing Primary Production

Description

Physical Description

This unusual brick house with a wide spreading hipped roof with gablets, a broken-backed encircling verandah, ornate corbelled chimneys with stucco bands and terracotta pots, a few surviving metal rams' horn finials and ridge tiles, a spooled fretwork verandah frieze, and with its tall pair of Cabbage Tree Palms flanking the house like sentinels, isunusual in the Wangaratta countryside.Some of the shedsin the farmyardare contemporary with the house, and have been designed in a style compatible with the house.

Physical Condition

Appears good

Previous Statement Significance

Little information known about this place.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The large Federation era homestead and its surrounding garden setting and the two large palm trees.

All of the architectural features associated with this period are of significance and they include: the corrugated metal clad roof, the gable vents with ventilators, the decorative brick chimneys, the extensive verandahs with timber fretwork, the fine face brick work and the timber framed windows.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of the Bowmans Forest. The scale and stylish architecture hints at the prosperity that remained in the district even after the decline of the gold fields. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its Federation era architecture. The homestead demonstrates many of the characteristics associated with this style such as the hipped and gablet roof design, the style of the chimneys, the

timber fretwork andits general picturesque character. HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**Yes The two cabbage palms in the garden**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Everton Hotel	**File No**	798
Address	2125 Great Alpine Road EVERTON	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Hotel		
Citation Date	2004		

Everton Hotel, Everton Crossroads

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

History and Historical Context

Place History

An earlier, smallertimber building on the same site, in a similar bungalow roofed style to the present hotel, appears in an old photograph with a sign on the edge of the verandah "J. Keady - Farmers Arms Hotel". (Ref.1). This building was replaced or enlarged c1918, when the Hotel is thought to have taken its present shape.

References:

(1) Milthorpe, J., "Everton - The First Hundred Years", pub.1978.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

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Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways

Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.10.1 Setting Up Business:- Hotels**

Description

Physical Description

A brick bungalow style building with hipped roof and gablets and a verandah roof continuous with the main roof. A brick parapet/sign projects through the roof and the verandah is decorated with a cast-iron frieze in an unusual pattern.

Physical Condition

Appears good.

Previous Statement Significance

The local hotel is usually the repository of many years of a community's history. The significance of this hotel could be better assessed with further research and recording.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revisedin November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Everton Hotel and its open parking space to the foreground is significant. This includes the unpainted pressed red brick walls, the galvanised corrugated metal roof, the rendered parapet signage with the wording 'Everton Hotel', the unbroken roof line which creates the front verandah, the paired timber windows with the small window panes to the upper sash and the low timber balustrade.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Everton and the prosperity of the district during the early 20th century.

It is of historic significance for its association with the rail from Beechworth to Bright. As a junction town the hotel would have been an important stopping place for travellers.

The Everton Hotel has always been a hotel that is strongly patronised by the local community. The hotel has been

a popular venue for the community and for many of the social events that have occurred during the life of the Everton community. HERCON criteria A & G

It is of aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of regional interwar hotel architecture. It is relatively intact and its integrity is high. HERCON criteria D

It is an important local landmark and this is reinforced by its location on the bend and the open expanse to its foreground area. HERCON criteria E

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**No**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**No**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

Other Recommendations

The significance of the Hotel may be quite high. It requires documentary research, recording and interpretation

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Rosedale	**File No**	799
Address	18 White Post Road EVERTON	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2004		

Rosedale

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Locality history

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Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4. Building Settlements and Towns ***Sub-Themes:*** **4.8.1 Houses:- Houses in the District**

Description

Physical Description

Rosedale is of aesthetic significance for its representative vernacular Victorian architecture. It demonstrates qualities that are associated with this period. This includes the fine brickwork, the double hung timber windows, the verandah with its timber valance and the hipped roof with the brick chimneys.

-

Comparative Analysis

Rosedalecan be compared to Glenlock [Hermes 118270] a late Victorian timber vernacular homestead. this homestead displays similar architectural qualities but it has not retained the integrity of Rosedale.

Rosedale can be compared to the house and garden [Hermes 117752] a late Victorian timber vernacular homestead. This homestead displays similar architectural qualities but it has not retained the integrity of Rosedale.

Rosedalecan be compared toBloomfield Park[Hermes 117869] a late Victorian brick house with a decorative timber frieze. This homestead displays similar architectural qualities and is a good representative example from the period.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised in November 2105and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

Rosedale at 18 White Post Road Everton, is of cultural heritage significance.

This includes the fine face red brickwork, the corrugated hip roof, the brick chimneys, the double hung timber sash windows, the decorative timber valance to the verandah and its setting.

The outbuildings are not of significance.

How is it Significant?

Rosedale is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

Rosedaleis of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the settlement patterns of the Everton district and the municipality. As the gold petered out and the Ovens goldfields became less prosperous many of the miners turned their hands to agriculture. Settlements such as Everton developed and became sustainable agricultural districts. The prosperity that the gold fields brought to the districts with proximity to the gold fields is clearly identifiable as many of the surviving structures are of a relative high quality. Areas such as Everton and Tarrawingee have a significant number of substantial brick homesteads, shops, hotels and houses.Rosedale is one such example of this type of settlement pattern.

The impact of the riches of the gold fields is less evident in areas to the north and south of the municipality. These areas developed later and do not have the extent and/or quality of physical fabric from the gold fields era. Instead

these areas are typified by small vernacular timber buildings that were generally built during the early 20th century and are representative of the conditions created by the Land Selection Acts and Closer Settlement policies. HERCON criterion A

Rosedale is of aesthetic significance for its representative vernacular Victorian architecture. It demonstrates qualities that are associated with this period. This includes the fine brickwork, the double hung timber windows, the verandah with its timber valance and the hipped roof with the brick chimneys. HERCON criterion D

-

Recommendations 2004

	Yes
External Paint Controls	**No**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**-**
Fences & Outbuildings	**Yes**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Overlay Permit Exemptions Incorporated Plan**
Incorporated Plan	
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Former Baptist Church	**File No**	811
Address	26 Jones Street OXLEY	**Significance Level**	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2004		

(811-c70-34.bmp) The former church viewed from The Snow Road.

Former Baptist Church

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)
Gothic Revival

History and Historical Context

Place History

The church is said to have been built in 1890

References

(1) Jones, G., "Memories of Oxley - Shire of Oxley 1862-1994", pub.1995.

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Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8. Developing Cultural Life ***Sub-Themes:*** **8.3.2 Worshipping:- in the Villages & Countryside**

Description

Physical Description

A small brick church with pointed arches on openings and some stucco decoration. On the Snow Road corner there is a woven wire fence and a wicket gate with moulded concrete gateposts. The building has been converted to a shop or home.

Physical Condition

Appears good

Previous Statement Significance

This church was the centre of Baptist worship in Oxley for many years

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The former Baptist Church built c1890.

The original architectural features associated with this 19th century Gothic Revival church contribute to its significance. They include the steeply pitched corrugated metal roof, the pointed windows; the large pointed double doors, the face brickwork, the contrasting and decorative stucco window surrounds and the pointed vents.

How is it Significant?

The former Baptist Church St is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

The former Baptist church is historically and socially significant as an expression of the Baptist faith in Oxley. HERCON criterion A & G

The former Baptist Church is of historic significance as it is representative of the settlement and development pattern of Oxley and district.

The town began on the eastern bank of the King River from 1855, and developed as a stop en route to the Ovens goldfields. The expansion of the settlement was encouraged by government policies and this was boosted by the natural assets - water, fertile soils and timber. Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. HERCON criterion A

The former Baptist Church is of aesthetic and architectural significance for its representative Gothic Revival architecture. The Gothic character is largely informed by the rectangular design of the nave, the steeply pitched gable roof, the paired pointed central entrance door, and the pointed windows with their decorative stucco surrounds and the pointed vent to the apex of the gable. The face red brick with contrasting cement dressings is representative of the period and the style. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	**Yes**
Internal Alteration Controls	**No**
Tree Controls	**No**
Fences & Outbuildings	**-**
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	**Yes**
Incorporated Plan	**-**
Aboriginal Heritage Place	**No**

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name Yeraio 5 Vincent Road Wangaratta

Address 5 Vincent Road WANGARATTA **Significance Level** Local

Place Type House

Citation Date 2015

5 Vincent Woad Wangaratta

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Postwar Period (1945-1965)

History and Historical Context

Place History

Charles and Agnes Henshall came to Wangaratta in1946 when they purchased Rundles Pharmacy in Murphy Street. Housing was scarce during the post war period as rationing of building materials was in place well into the 1950s. The Henshalls commenced designing their dream home and purchased a site at 5 Vincent Road. This was then an unsealed outer boundary of the township. In 1952 the Murphy brothers of Graham Avenue commenced construction. The owners state that Baltic pine and Oregon was used in the construction of the house and that the bricks [found on the fire surrounds] have a number of different imprints on their faces - textile impressions and thumb prints. The house was completed in 1954.

Charles Henshall was a keen photographer and had a strong interest in motion pictures and filming. He included a fully operational movie theatre in the design of the house. The theatre contained a functional state of the art lighting system, silk screen curtains, twinkling starts on the ceiling and surround sound - all being remotely controlled by Charles from his projection room. The sophistication of these facilities in a private house was unprecedented in the region. The theatre became widely known as Victoria's smallest theatre [as reported in the *Wangaratta Chronicle* December 1954]. Members of the Wangaratta Film Society enjoyed personal viewings of their locally produced movies as well as reels hired from

the State Film Centre. Charles would also screen the latest Hollywood blockbusters of the time as a special treat for the community.

The Henshalls also contributed to the Christmas practice of decorating their house with Christmas lights and won many awards.

The name *Yeraio* comes from Charles Henshall's home town of Euroa. He believed it meant happy resting place by the creek or a good place for a camp.

Charles and Agnes Henshall designed *Yeraio*. The inspiration for the design was the American Cape Cod style.

Reference - Information supplied by the Henshall family

History of the Cape Cod Style in Australia

The Cape Cod cottage originated in New England in the 17th century. Traditional Cape Cod houses were simple - symmetrically designed with a central front door surrounded by two multi paned windows on each side. This style experienced a nationwide revival during the Great Depression. This is because it was a relevantly simple style and therefore relatively cheap to build.. The Cape thrived as a prevalent style well into the 1950s. Post World War II planned communities such as Levittown on the east coast of the United States offered Cape Cod styled tract housing.

Cape Cod was one of the styles that were adapted in Australia as part of the Colonial Revival movement during the 1930s - 1950s. The style was popularised in contemporary magazines, films and later television. The American version was characterised as a white two-storey house of simple box like shape with regular spaced windows with shutters. A centralised porch and front door completed the symmetrical facade. The steeply pitched gable roof typically included dormer windows. To one side of the house there was generally a single storey wing and this housed the garage. These American houses appealed to many Australians but not all of the built examples managed to retain the fine proportions and typical architectural elements.

5 Vincent Road Wangaratta is one of the finer exemplars of this style [state wide] and it is unique in terms of quality of design to the region.

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000

acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Description

Physical Description

Physical Description

5 Vincent Road Wangaratta is a double storey residence. Its design is typical of the Colonial Revival that was popularised

in Australia during the 1930s and 1950s. This particular house owes much of its architectural expression to the American Cape Cod revival and particularly American post war examples.

It is a weatherboard two-storey house with a simple rectangular form. The facade is symmetrical and has regular spaced windows with shutters and a centralised porch and front door. The steeply pitched gable roof has two dormer windows. The symmetry of the house is reinforced by the single storey wings to both sides of the main body of the house. One wing is residential and kitchen with the other housing the the garage. The garage displays fine architectural qualities with its decorative criss cross balustrading. The roof top piazza recalls the architecture of Colonial America and this is reinforced by the criss cross railing used on the garage and the railing for the porch.

5 Vincent Road is a very fine example of its type. Its design appears to be clearly informed directly by American examples and less so by local examples. This is supported by the use of the criss cross decoration, the fine proportions of the building, the faithful reproduction of the use of typical architectural elements -such as the shutters, dormers and the re-enforcement of the colonial simplicity through the symmetry of the building. Of particular note within this design is the projection room and theatre. There is a strong synergy between the adoption of such a quintessential American style and the promotion of film. The post war period was influenced by American film and television. To have both of these features [architecture and a venue for film - a primary American cultural activity] expressed within this building is a rare event within post war cultural undertakings.

Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Yeraio at 5 Vincent Road Wangaratta and this includes the: house and garage, garden setting and the broader rural treed surrounds.

The projection room and the theatre and any remnant internal finishes associated with the theatre are of significance.

How is it Significant?

Yeraio, 5 Vincent Road Wangaratta is of aesthetic, historic and technical significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta. It is rare example of the period both for its high quality design as well as for the construction of the theatre and projection room.

Why is it Significant?

It is of aesthetic significance for its fine representation of Colonial Revival and Cape Cod Revival architecture. The design of this building is relatively faithful to its sources. This is particularly evident in its considered proportions and many architectural features associated with this style. It is a very fine example of this style and period. HERCON criterion E

It is of historic significance as it demonstrates the influence of American culture on post war Australia. This can be identified in the design of the buildings and the inclusion of a theatre and projection room as a local venue for the film

shows. HERCON criterion A

It is of technical significance for the design of a purpose built private theatre and projection room. HERCON criterion F

It is a rare example of such a high quality example of post war American Colonial Architecture. It is a rare example of a private theatre and projection room in the region. HERCON criterion B

Recommendations 2015

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	Yes
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

Other Recommendations

Internal controls apply to the theatre room.

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 102 Main Street Eldorado
Address 102 Main Street ELDORADO **Significance Level** Local
Place Type Cottage
Citation Date 2004

Main Street Miners cottage

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

The name Eldorado did not come as a result of the discovery of gold [Eldorado being a Spanish name for a mythical city abounding with gold] instead it is older than the 1850s. William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block Eldorado Park and changed the name of the run to Eldorado in 1848.

The first notable gold strike occurred in June 1854 at Eldorado on Reid's Creek. At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small scale prospector. However, a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855 using sluicing. In 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated but this type of organised or syndicate mining required capital equipment and experienced wage earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with 14 shareholders and with Mr J McEvoy as Chairman. Many more mines followed this with some of the companies being the Freehold Gold Company, the Melbourne and Ballarat Company being just a few amongst many.

As early as 1853 Oven miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their working contained tin and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin. The tin added an enormous amount to the total value of the local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.

A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

At one stage the hotels numbered twenty and some had their own theatres.

With high expectations for the town's future provision was made for Eldorado's Main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares: Mackay, Bowman, Kerford and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main Street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.

Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

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Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

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Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871. This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Sources

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Application information from the titles office.
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Description

Physical Description

A vernacular timber cottage from the Victorian period. It is a typical miner's cottage with a gable roof and verandah. The roofing is galvanised corrugated metal. The facade is symmetrical with a central door and double hung timber windows on either side.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised in November 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the

Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The timber Victorian vernacular cottage and setting at 102 Main Street Eldorado.

This includes the timber weatherboards; the gable roof clad with corrugated metal, the verandah; the symmetrical facade with timber double hung windows and door.

The timber lych gate is not significant.

How is it Significant?

The timber cottage is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of a group of surviving buildings that date from Eldorado's mining era. These buildings are important as they provide tangible physical evidence of the type of development that occurred when mining was the life blood of Eldorado. Mining in Eldorado was never as rich or as sustained as in other gold field areas. This is reflected in the lownumber of buildings that have survived into the 21st century.Few were constructed from brick and most of the rudimentarytimber buildingshave disappearedover time. HERCON criterion A

It is of aesthetic significance for its Victorian vernacular architecture.The cottage demonstrates many of the typical characteristics associated with this period and scale of building. This includes the symmetrical facade with the central door flanked by timber doub windows and the hipped roof clad with corrugated metal. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name Memorial Gun House
Address Main Street ELDORADO **Significance Level** Local
Place Type War Memorial
Citation Date 2004

Soldiers Memorial - Gun house

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

History and Historical Context

Eldorado

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A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses including eating houses and primitive clubs. There were three newspapers and Eldorado out published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan Chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings - notably a brick Catholic Church; St Augustines; St Jude's Anglican Church; a Congregational Church; a Court house and a brick school.

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Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs and the police presence. However, many of the more substantial buildings such as the Catholic an Anglican churches and the former school survive giving some indication of the existing village's former 19th century glory. There are also a number of small miner's cottages and the former bakery survives as a residence.

Sluicing and dredging carried on mining activities in Eldorado well into the 1930s. The Eldorado dredge which still survives in Eldorado was once the largest dredge of its kind in Australia. It was manufactured by the Thompson engineering company Castlemaine. The dredge was officially opening by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936. The dredge mined both gold and tin and worked around the clock until it was shut down in August 1954.

Source: C & M J Doring and M A Summerton *Rural City of Wangaratta Thematic History* Volume B pp 40 - 60

Locality history

Alexander Hamilton Hume and Captain William Hilton Hovell, on their expedition that reached Port Phillip Bay, travelled through the study area in the 1820s. On 24 November 1824 they came across the Ovens River, which they named after the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the good quality timber growing in the region and the ease with which the land could be cleared, along with the beauty of the place. The men named Buffalo Mountain, and Oxley Plains in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of New South Wales. In October 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, on his famous expedition to Victoria, crossed the Ovens River at its junction with King River. It was at this location that Wangaratta would begin by 1838 (Doring 2004:B7-8).

Squatters began to settle in North-East Victoria in the late 1830s. In 1838 George Faithfull and his brother William Faithfull, with the rest of their party, were driving a herd south when they passed through the region. The men returned to the Ovens region after their herd was dispersed due to an attack by Aboriginals, taking up land on Ovens River at Bontharambo plains. They then moved upstream to Oxley, settling Oxley Plains run which covered 36,800 ha [92,000 acres], including present-day Milawa. William returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George at their homestead named 'Wangaratta' (Doring 2004:B10). Despite persistent attacks from Aboriginals, William Bowman established

Tarrawingee run in 1838 and Dr George Edward Mackay took up Myrrhee run, before being forced to abandon, and returning to establish Whorouly run.In 1838 the Dockers settled at Bontharambo, a portion of which remains in the Docker family today. Other squatters who took up land during this period were David Reid of Carramungie run, William Clarke of Ovens Crossing station and William Fury Baker who settled Barambogie (Doring 2004:11).

The prime land in the district was mostly claimed by 1840, primarily used by the pastoral industry. By 1848 squatters were allowed to purchase pre-emptive rights to 256 ha [640 acres] of their original holding (Doring 2004:14-17). But great change was on the horizon, in 1852 gold was discovered in the Beechworth district, after which the 'Ovens Rush' began and thousands of prospectors flooded the north-east of Victoria. A Cobb & Co route was established to the diggings and many towns grew around the frequent stops, particularly Wangaratta (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-18, 49). Many squatters in the area began to claim their pre-emptive right in the 1850s, when pressure was placed upon the new colonial government of Victoria to carve up the vast land which was owned by few. This began another land rush and many who had come to the region as prospectors from 1852, now settled under Crown Land sales (Doring 2004:14-17; Jones 1988:42-3). The first auction sale of land in the area was held in Wangaratta in November 1855, which sold surveyed town allotments and larger lots for agricultural purposes. In May 1857 there were further land releases and a major release in December 1857, offering 2,400 ha[6,000 acres] in the location of the current Milawa. It was during the 1850s and 1860s that Moyhu, Oxley, Whitfield and Whorouly developed (Jones 1995:30; Doring 2004:B17-23). With gold, bushrangers became active in the region, the most infamous being the Kelly Gang (Oxley Town History, accessed August 2011).

In 1862, the Oxley Road Board was gazetted, which was superseded with the establishment of Oxley Shire in 1865 (Jones 1995:35-7). Oxley township remained the administrative centre of Oxley Shire until 1936. Oxley Shire was located south of North Ovens Shire (established 1867), which changed its name to the Shire of Wangaratta in 1916 (Angus 1967:31 & 84).

Everton, like other towns in the area, was first established as a stopping point en route to the Ovens diggings. The first European settlement in the great Everton area was in 1837 when William Bowman took up the Tarrawingee pastoral lease. To save a day's journey, traffic heading to Beechworth in the 1850s began to cut across Oxley Plains station. Travelers would pass through Everton, later using the Pioneer Bridge, and Oxley (Doring 2004:B59).

Settlement of the greater area extended swiftly, as the land boasted an ample water and timber supply, and fertile soil, allowing the introduction of new agricultural industries (Doring 2004:B17-18). The gold rushes and development of towns brought demand for all manner of primary produce. To satisfy demand, the region began to supply beef, wine, oats, honey, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco (Doring 2004:B25). In 1873, the Victorian Railways Department opened the north-eastern railway to the current Wodonga. The Wangaratta-Beechworth line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875 and to Beechworth in September 1876. Spur lines to Peechelba and Whitfield were completed, the latter opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The railway was an impetus for major growth in the area, and particularly important for the development of the tobacco and hop industries, the butter and cheese industry, and sawmilling and millet growing industries. The train service also provided transport for locals and for the livestock trade (doring 2004:B61).

In November 1994 the Shires of Oxley, Wangaratta, the City of Wangaratta, and part of the Shires of Beechworth, Benalla and Yarrawonga were consolidated and became the Shire of Milawa. On 29 June 1995 the Shire of Milawa was re-named the Rural City of Wangaratta. (Victoria Government Gazette G25, dated 29 June 1995).

Whorouly was originally known as Warroley and was surveyed in 1871 by G Henry Davidson. It is suggested that the name 'Warroley' was taken from the original name of Dr George Mackay's squatting run, taken up in 1848 (Doring 2004:B59). However, Spink and Spink claim that the name has Aboriginal origins and means 'underwater', as the Ovens River used to flood the valley until the whole land was a sheet of water (Spink & Spink 1961:1). Whorouly was slower to develop than the other towns in the region, as the Catholic Church only opened school number 1121 in 1871.

This school closed in 1874 when State School number 1373 opened and continued to operate in 2003. In Whorouly North, State School number 4541 was open from 1936 to 1950. A Library Hall was built in 1907 and was still in use by the community in 2011 (Towns and Localities, Whorouly, accessed July 2011). An influx of population occurred after World War I, when many of the largest holdings of land were bought by the Soldiers Settlement Board and the town increased with the addition of 29 families to the area (Spink & Spink 1961:5).

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Description

Physical Description

The Soldier's Memorial and Gunhouse was reconstructed after a tree fell on the original structure. The reconstruction is faithfull to the original. It is a timber framed with weatherboard cladding. The verandah is bullnosed iwth timber brackets. The parapet includes the signage - Soldiers Memorial - Lest We forget 1914 - 1918.

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance was revised inNovember 2015 and reflects the Planning Practice Note - Applying the Heritage Overlay [2015].

Refer to Description fields for the former Statement of Significance.

The evidence for this statement is the history and physical description.

What is Significant?

The Gunhouse Memorial and concrete urns.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as it recognised as a memorial by the Eldorado community. It once housed a gun [from the First World War] and the Honour Boards. The boards are now held in the Memorial Hall and the location of the gun is unknown. HERCON criterion A & G

It is of aesthetic significance for its architecture - a simple structure with a with a verandah and an open front and the parapet with signage. HERCON criterion D

Recommendations 2004

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.