HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bogong Creek Aqueduct	**File No:**	AS0194
Address:	BOGONG		
Place Type:	Water Aqueduct,Generator/Power Station - hydro-electric		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme is the primary example of harnessing natural water power in the Alpine Shire. The Scheme was first mooted by a private company in 1911 but construction was undertaken by the State Electricity Commission between 1938 and 1961. There were several versions of the Scheme and the most significant ones were developed in 1936, 1947 and 1954. A feature of the 1947 Scheme was the diversion of many streams from adjacent catchments via open aqueducts into reservoirs and tunnels that fed into each of five power stations in the Kiewa Valley.

Construction of the Bogong Aqueduct commenced in September 1948 using state-of-the-art machinery designed in the USA for trimming and lining irrigation channels. Heavy rainfall during the 1951 winter caused several landslips which highlighted the risks associated with aqueducts in mountainous terrains. The Aqueduct was completed in 1954 but the problems encountered led to a revision of the value of aqueducts in steep terrain.

The 1947 Scheme was never fully implemented due to the 1951 recession in Victoria and the use of extension aqueducts was one of the main elements of that Scheme that was downgraded in the 1954 Scheme. However, the Bogong Aqueduct remains one of the most recognisable of the Scheme and a train ride along the aqueduct was recently featured in a promotional video of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme.

References:

Lawrence, Ruth, 1990, The Interaction between the Environment Land Use and Hydrologly of the Bogong High Plains Area from 1850 to 1985, Unpub, p. 583

Williams HHC, 1967, Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme technical history, Unpubl SEC

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

3.11.1 Regulating waterways

3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry

Description

Physical Description

The Bogong Aqueduct is a 9.2-kilometre-long, v-shaped, concrete-lined aqueduct with associated bench, road, rail line and batter.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Continues to be used for the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Intactness

The Bogong Aqueduct is very intact, and is still functioning to divert water from Bogong and Greene Creeks to the Clover Power Station, although it requires ongoing maintenance to prevent blockage and failure.

Recommended Management

Crown land - leasehold/National Park. Promote long-term retention of at least one representative, accessible section of Bogong Aqueduct in present form and existing materials.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Kiewa Hydro-electric Scheme

Comparative Analysis

Bogong Aqueduct is one of six aqueducts built to harness additional waters for the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. It is the only aqueduct constructed in steep terrain. Only the Langfords Aqueduct on the Bogong High Plains is longer.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bogong Aqueduct is a 9.2-kilometre-long, v-shaped, concrete-lined aqueduct with associated bench, road, rail line and batter. It was one of about 300 kilometres of aqueducts proposed as part of the 1947 version of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. Difficulties arising from the construction of the Bogong Aqueduct led to a revision of the use of aqueducts in steep-sided country and many proposed aqueducts below 1500 metres were either abandoned or redesigned to incorporate tunnels. Most of the 45 kilometres of aqueducts eventually constructed were located on the Bogong High Plains away from the steep-sided areas subject to slope failure. The Bogong Aqueduct is today located in a scenic setting on the western slopes of Mt Bogong.

How is it significant?

Bogong Aqueduct is of historical and technological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Bogong Aqueduct is of historical and technological significance as a representative and well-known example of water collection methods for the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme, the strongest historical contributor to the theme of natural energy in the Alpine Shire. It was one of about 300 kilometres of aqueducts proposed as part of the 1947 version of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. It was the first aqueduct to be constructed for the production

of natural energy and the only aqueduct to be completed below about 1500 metres elevation.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Bogong Aqueduct is of historical significance as a representative and well-known example of water collection methods, the strongest historical contributor to the theme of natural energy in the Alpine Shire.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Bogong Aqueduct is of technological significance as a representative and well-known example of water collection methods for the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. It was the first aqueduct to be constructed for the production of natural energy and the only aqueduct to be completed below about 1500 metres elevation

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Maisie Fawcett's Vegetation Plots	**File No:**	AS0204
Address:	Bogong High Plains Road BOGONG		
Place Type:	Scientific Field Site		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	State

Maisie Fawcett's Vegetation Plots

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

There are several vegetation plots on the Bogong High Plains that are a monument to the management history of the Victorian high country. The need for management of the Victorian high country was first expressed during the 1930s when it was feared that lowland areas such as the Hume Reservoir would silt up over a very short time. Representatives of the then Forests Commission of Victoria and State Rivers and Water Supply Commission then inspected the catchment of the Hume Reservoir, and found a direct relationship between the damaging influence of fire, mining and grazing activities in the Victorian high country with high levels of erosion and subsequent sedimentation in lowland reservoirs.

When the Soil Conservation Board was formed in 1940 it was given the task of managing all Victorian land above 1200 metres. Subsequently, Maisie Fawcett was appointed a research officer to examine the effects of grazing on the environment of the Bogong High Plains. This led to a partnership being established between the University of Melbourne School of Botany (lead by Professor John Turner) and the Soil Conservation Board in 1945, when they established six "experimental plots" on the divide between Rocky Valley and Pretty Valley creeks north of Mt Cope in order to scientifically investigate the reports that the Bogong High Plains were in a

deteriorated condition. Some of the experimental plots were fenced to exclude cattle while others continued to be grazed. The results of a decade of ecological analyses demonstrated that alpine flora and soils were healthier in the ungrazed plots compared to the grazed plots (Carr and Turner, 1959a, 1959b). The removal of stock was recommended for a period of ten years if complete grassland cover and minimal soil losses were to be achieved or for a much longer period if stable vegetation was desired.

There was no management response made to these proposals in the early 1960s. Measurements of the vegetation in the experimental plots has continued until the present, and has been variously organised by the Soil Conservation Authority (and subsequent Government departments - now Department of Sustainability & Environment), the University of Melbourne School of Botany, and the Alpine Ecology Course run by the Research Centre for Applied Alpine Ecology at La Trobe University. Results since the 1960s have found that there had been little change in the vegetative cover of the grazed plots over ensuing years, but that the fenced plots showed a marked increase in shrub cover. The management response to these results was minimal until the Victorian Government terminated all grazing leases in the Alpine National Park in 2005 (Victorian Government 2005).

References:

Carr S G M & Turner J S, 1959, The Ecology of the Bogong High Plains. I. The environmental factors and the grassland communities., Australian Journal of Botany, vol. 7, p. 12389

Carr S G M & Turner J S, 1959, The Ecology of the Bogong High Plains. II. Fencing experiments in grassland., Australian Journal of Botany, vol. 7, p. 34-63

Media release from the Premier and the Minister for Environment,, 2005, High country grazing continues outside National Park, Victorian Government.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

7.6.9 Conserving fragile environments.

3.5.1 Grazing stock

Description

Physical Description

A representative set of twin plots of grazed and ungrazed vegetation on the Bogong High Plains. The timber posts defining the plot boundary are original and in good condition. Some of the wire between posts is also original. The vegetation in both the grazed and ungrazed plots escaped the ravages of both the January 2003 and December 2006 bushfires.

Physical Condition

Good physical condition. Archaeological potential minimal.

Usage / Former Usage

1945-present: experimental plots

Intactness

The representative plot chosen are in good condition. The timber posts defining the plot boundary are original and in good condition. Some of the wire between posts is also original. The vegetation in both the grazed and ungrazed plots escaped the ravages of both the January 2003 and December 2006 bushfires, and thus continue to record vegetation responses to grazing vs no grazing begun in the mid 1940s.

Recommended Management

Crown land. Promote retention of original fabric including posts and wire.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Alpine National Park

Maisie Fawcett (later Stella Carr) and Professor John Turner

Comparative Analysis

There are very few experimental plots in Australia that have been continuously monitored for ecological purposes for 60 years in Australia. The only other known long-term monitoring sites are the TGB Osbourne Vegetation Reserve at Koonamore Station in arid South Australia, which was established 1925 and monitored almost annually since, and the Alec Costin & Dane Wimbush's sites in Kosciuszko National Park that have been monitored sporadically since 1959.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Maisie Fawcett's (Stella Carr) vegetation plots were established in 1945, by a partnership between the University of Melbourne School of Botany (lead by Professor John Turner) and the Soil Conservation Board, to scientifically investigate the reports that the Bogong High Plains were in a deteriorated condition. They established six experimental plots on the divide between Rocky Valley and Pretty Valley creeks north of Mt Cope. Some of the experimental plots were fenced to exclude cattle while others continued to be grazed. Vegetation in the plots continue to be monitored by the participants of the Alpine Ecology Course run by the Research Centre for Applied Alpine Ecology at La Trobe University.

How is it significant?

Maisie Fawcett's (Carr) vegetation plots are of historical and scientific significance to the State of Victoria and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Maisie Fawcett's (Carr) vegetation plots are historically and scientifically significance to the State of Victoria and the Alpine Shire as a rare and important scientific monitoring site that has influenced management of the high country. These plots have been a major influence in our understanding of alpine vegetation, and of the human impacts on the environment. Sixty years of continuous monitoring has provided valuable information that has contributed materially to significant management changes including the reduction and eventual cessation of high country grazing. The vegetation plots are of wider scientific significance as one of the longest continuously monitored sites in Australia.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF

IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bogong Village	**File No:**	AS0084
Address:	1489 Bogong High Plains Road BOGONG		
Place Type:	Generator/Power Station - hydro-electric		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	State

Bogong Village

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

A canvas town known as Junction Camp was set up on the site in 1938, as a base for Junction Dam workers. This camp was devastated in the January 1939 bushfires, and the SEC immediately set about constructing a more substantial village. The plan was to provide a township comprised of:

"- Accommodation for workmen and staff personnel including 30 houses for families;

- Offices, stores, workshops to serve construction requirements;

- Public services such as post office, trading store, police station, medical centre, primary school."

Earthworks had been completed and building construction begun by the end of 1939. 26 single men's hutments, each consisting of four cubicles housing two men each, were completed by September 1940. The Junction Camp was renamed Bogong in 1940. The Post Office was opened on 26 February 1940, and its gazettal made 'Bogong Village' official. The office building was completed in April 1940, and first stage of the Staff Accommodation House No 1 (Kiewa House) was completed in May. Both of these buildings were

extended later in that year. A store was also established on a site made available to a private operator, and a Primary School, built by the SEC and leased to the Victorian Education Department, was opened at the start of the school year in 1941 . The school was extended in 1944. The school bell later used at Bogong was salvaged from the troopship 'Santhia' which had sunk in Calcutta Harbour, India, in 1943. In 1943, five of the single men's hutments were converted to married accommodation.

In all, the SEC provided 40 houses for family accommodation, including residences for a Medical Officer and a Police Constable. Twenty of the houses were erected in 1940, and the remainder were put up during the rest of the 1940s . In extensions carried out in 1948 and 1949, Kiewa House had its total capacity increased to 60 people. In July 1954, a building vacated by the Stores Branch was converted to serve as a community Hall for Bogong Village .

The SEC encouraged beautification works around the village, and as early as August 1940 they had carried out the first tree plantings, between the main road and the Junction Dam site (now Lake Guy). Because of the poorness of the hill soils at Bogong, they also provided garden soil to household gardeners. Bogong Village was a source of great pride to the SEC, and in 1948 they reported that:

"In ten years a transformation has been effected, and the maturity of Bogong township, with its pleasant houses rising on terraces on the mountain side, its gardens, its school and healthy children, belies its recent birth and nearness to what was previously the least accessible of any part of Victoria, the Bogong High Plains."

Following the completion of the scheme in 1960, the SEC acknowledged the tourism potential of the place, and took steps to beautify the village by planting extensive gardens on the former workshop and accommodation sites. In 1968, the Victorian Education Department acquired four buildings from the SEC at Bogong Village, and began setting up a school camp. After considerable planning, the Bogong School Camp began taking students for 10-day stays in 1971. It was set up as a residential centre where student groups from across the State could participate in a variety of outdoor activities in a spectacular mountain setting, with easy access to Alpine areas. At this time, the Education Department operated two other school camps in Victoria, at Somers and Rubicon.

In 1971, of the 34 houses left at Bogong Village, four had been sold to the Education Department, and the rest had been furnished for use as holiday homes for SEC personnel throughout the State. The Bogong School Camp used the former SEC administrative buildings. The Bogong School Camp became the Bogong Outdoor Education Centre in 1992. The SEC maintained some operational staff at Bogong, and also maintained a forestry laboratory . From 1989 until 1993, under the guidance of Trevor Allen, the SEC launched an extensive restoration program at Bogong Village, which included renovation of houses, remodelling of the store, and general restoration of the gardens and amenities . Over many decades, the village has become an important and widely appreciated tourism venue in the Shire, well known for its beautiful gardens, mountain scenery, lake, and colourful autumn leaf displays.

References:

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE

LRGM - Services, 2007, Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study, Alpine Shire (unpubl)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

Description

Physical Description

Bogong Village is situated on the eastern side of the Bogong High Plains Road between Mount Beauty and

Falls Creek, and is nestled on a moderately steep hillside between the road and Lake Guy. A road winds from the Bogong High Plains Road down to the shore of Lake Guy, and several side-cut roads access the housing, on a series of terraces down the slope. The village consists of 29 cottages, a store/tavern, the buildings of the Bogong School Camp, the former Bogong Primary School building, and former SEC garages. There are extensive garden areas, a picnic area and walking tracks, and exotic trees have been planted throughout the township. Many of the terraces of the township have been faced with decorative rock walls.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1939 - present: Village

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Refer Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study, 2007, for detailed recommended management.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Kiewa Hydro-electric Scheme

Comparative Analysis

Refer Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study, 2007

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Construction of the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme began in 1938, and continued until 1961. Large numbers of workers were employed on the scheme, and the State Electricity Commission of Victoria supplied a range of accommodation in camps and other facilities. Bogong Village was built from 1940 to provide accommodation for workers on the Junction Dam, and was the SEC's most important field operational and construction base until Mount Beauty was built, from 1946. 40 cottages for family accommodation were built on terraces overlooking Lake Guy, and a post office, police station, store and primary school were installed. The SEC also built single men's quarters, offices and workshops at the village. When the construction phase was over, the single men's accommodation and some workshops were removed from the site, but nearly all of the cottages were retained. The SEC beautified the town with gardens, trees and lawns, and the village became a popular place with visitors to the region. In 1968, the Victorian Education Department acquired several buildings at Bogong Village, and set up a camp for visiting students. This camp has served as the first introduction to the Victorian Alps for many schoolchildren, for quarter of a century.

Why is it significant?

Bogong Village is of historical, social, architectural and aesthetic significance to the Alpine Shire and the State of Victoria.

How is it significant?

Bogong Village is historically significant for its association with the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme, one of Victoria's largest and most ambitious public infrastructure projects of the mid-1900s, which opened up the formerly sparsely-settled upper Kiewa Valley, creating employment and stimulating local industries. Bogong Village is of architectural significance for its site-built weatherboard cottages, which include well-preserved examples that are representative of family housing in government construction towns and camps of the pre-World War 2 period. Bogong Village is of social significance to the Alpine Shire as popular picnic and meeting place for visitors and locals, and a place where generations of Victorian schoolchildren had their first experience of the Victorian Alps. Bogong Village is of aesthetic significance for the outstanding garden landscapes and autumn displays that have evolved over the last 60 years, set against a backdrop of Lake Guy and the spectacular Victorian Alps.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

Other Recommendations

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Summit Cairn	**File No:**	AS0564
Address:	Mt Bogong BOGONG		
Place Type:	Trig Reserve/Station,Surveyor's Mark/Peg		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Summit Cairn

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The State of Victoria was declared in 1851, and in 1870, Alexander Black and Alexander Charles Allan were commissioned to survey a straight line boundary between Victoria and New South Wales from the eastern-most tributary of the Murray River to Cape Howe (now known as the Black - Allan Line). In preparation for this exercise, a survey of the major peaks of north-eastern Victoria and south-eastern New South Wales was undertaken, in order to establish an accurate baseline for plotting the state boundary.

At least three peaks in the Alpine Shire were linked to this survey: Mt Bogong, Mt Feathertop and Mt Hotham. A substantial rock cairn was built at each of these peaks by surveyors Black and Allan. In 1886, Robert Lendenfeld sketched the Mt Bogong cairn (Figure 1) and depicted it as a well-constructed tapered cairn about four meters in height, that suggested its construction involved considerable skill in stone masonry.

References:

Lendenfeld RV, 1886, An Exploration of the Australian Alps. (Trans. Geol. Society Australasia), p. 1: 199-133

Stirling J, 1886, Notes on Mount Bogong (Trans. Geol. Society of Australasia), p. 1:134-136

Commemorative plaque on Black-Allan Line, between Bonang Vic and Delegate NSW

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.3 Surveying the continent

3.3.5 Laying out boundaries

Description

Physical Description

The cairn sits astride the highest point of Mt Bogong, in the Alpine National Park. In 1886, Robert Lendenfeld sketched the Mt Bogong cairn (Figure 1) and depicted it as a well-constructed tapered cairn about four meters in height that suggested its construction involved considerable skill in stone masonry. The present cairn is only about two meters in height and resembles a pile of stones rather than the work of a stone mason.

Physical Condition

Good. Archaeological potential unknown.

Usage / Former Usage

1870-present: cairn

Intactness

Integrity of the summit cairn has been altered over many decades. The present cairn is only about two meters in height and resembles a pile of stones rather than the work of a stone mason.

Recommended Management

Crown land - National Park: Promote retention and conservation of Summit Cairn in present form and materials

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Alpine National Park

Alexander Black and Alexander Charles Allan

Comparative Analysis

Other cairns in the Alpine Shire built by the Black - Allan party in 1870-72 period included ones at Mt Feathertop and Mt Hotham, but these have been subsequently dismantled.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The State of Victoria was declared in 1851, and in 1870, Alexander Black and Alexander Charles Allan were commissioned to survey a straight line boundary between Victoria and New South Wales from the eastern-most tributary of the Murray River to Cape Howe (now known as the Black - Allan Line). In preparation for this exercise, a survey of the major peaks of north-eastern Victoria and south-eastern New South Wales was undertaken, in order to establish an accurate baseline for plotting the state boundary.

At least three peaks in the Alpine Shire were linked to this survey: Mt Bogong, Mt Feathertop and Mt Hotham. A well-constructed tapered cairn was erected on the summit of Mt Bogong, the highest mountain in Victoria. It was about four meters in height and its construction involved considerable skill in stone masonry. Over the years, the cairn has been altered, and now stands about 2m high.

How is it significant?

The Mt Bogong summit cairn is of historical and scientific significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The cairn is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as part of the earliest detailed survey of the Alpine peaks, that are the dominant geographical features of the Shire. The Mt Bogong summit cairn is significant for a number of other reasons. Firstly, it marks the site of the highest point of Victoria's highest mountain. Secondly, it is linked to the establishment of the State of Victoria and its separation from New South Wales in 1851. The demarcation of the straight-line boundary (the Black - Allan line) between 1870 and 1872 necessitated the accurate plotting of major peaks including Mt Bogong and a substantive cairn was constructed at the summit in this period. Of the several cairns built in the Alpine Shire as part of the Black - Allan Line survey, only the summit cairn at Mt Bogong remains today. Thirdly, it is a reminder of early survey work to establish topographic detail for mapping purposes in north-eastern Victoria. Following the Black - Allan survey, further topographic detail was added sporadically to their survey, until accurate topographic maps of the area were compiled.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The cairn is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as part of the earliest detailed survey of the Alpine peaks, that are the dominant geographical features of the Shire.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The Mt Bogong summit cairn is a reminder of early survey work to establish topographic detail for mapping purposes in north-eastern Victoria and it is linked to the establishment of the State of Victoria and its separation from New South Wales in 1851.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The demarcation of the straight-line boundary (the Black / Allan line) between 1870 and 1872 necessitated the accurate plotting of major peaks including Mt Bogong and a substantive cairn was constructed at the summit in this period. Of the several cairns built in the Alpine Shire as part of the Black - Allan Line survey, only the summit cairn at Mt Bogong remains today.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Alpine Hotel	**File No:**	AS0041
Address:	7-Sep Anderson Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Hotel		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Alpine Hotel

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In 1890 John McFarlane's new two-storey brick Alpine Hotel, furnished in the latest style, was a firm favourite with tourists. Captain McFarlane arrived in Australia aboard his own steamer, the Australia. After selling the ship he lived for some time in South Yarra before purchasing and rebuilding the Alpine Hotel. He was a founder of the Alpine Tourist Club and undertook many community activities. The Alpine club promoted Bright as the ideal tourist resort advertising the scenic beauty and the facilities of the town and its surroundings. The Alpine Hotel and the Empire Hotel (The Chalet) were the venues for the Australian Association for Advancement of Science Congress firld trip and also in 1891 when the Governor and his entourage visited Bright.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, REGISTER

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 135

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

Brick two storey building with verandah on 1st floor. Corrugated iron roof

Physical Condition

Good

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Steam Engine	**File No:**	AS0210
Address:	Apex Park, Gavan Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Forestry Machinery		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Steam Engine

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

In the early 1900s various ways of rehabilitating large areas of dredged land were looked at, and experimental plantings of various tree species were tried, including black wattle. By 1916, four locations had been nominated for pine plantations, two at Bright, one at Porepunkah and one at Eurobin.

The first pine plantation in the Shire was planted by the Forests Commission on dredge tailings near the former racecourse at Bright in 1916, on 13 acres of leased land surrended to the Crown by the Racecourse Dredging Co.

As the earlier plantations matured, there was a need to provide milling facilities. The Forests Commission consequently built a small softwood mill at Bright in 1932, situated near the original Racecourse plantings. This was the first softwood mill in the Alpine Shire. Milling was powered by a portable steam engine. After milling the first harvest, the mill was shut down in 1934.

The plantations received a set back when two thirds of Bright's pines were destroyed in the 1939 bushfires, but in the following decades more plantations were sown, and larger softwood mills erected. The first of these had been a privately-owned mill at Bright in 1937, followed by another at Porepunkah. In 1951, Local Timbers built a mill at Myrtleford, and in 1970 Bowater-Scott P/L took over the Bright, Myrtleford and Porepunkah mills, consolidating operations at Myrtleford. This resulted in a new pulpmill/sawmill (1972) and plymill (1981).

The steam engine at Apex Park, Bright, is the engine used at the Bright pine mill, 1932-1934. It was manufactured by Brown & May in the period 1908-1912, and its history prior to use at the mill is unknown. Brown & May had the North Wiltshire Foundry in Devizes, UK. Founded in 1854, the firm built traction engines, road locomotives and portable engines. They closed in 1912.

After the mill closed down, the engine was salvaged by the Forests Commission to their paddock at Porepunkah, where it was used again in milling for some time before becoming redundant. In about 1968, the Forests Commission donated the engine to the Apex Club, and it was brought to the park in Bright. Apex Club members gave it a coat of paint, and it has been on display there to the present day.

References:

Ed Cook, Bright, local antique machinery expert, 2007, Pers comm, January 2007

Robertson, K, 1973, Myrtleford - Gateway to the Alps, Rigby

Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resources.

4.6 Remembering significant periods in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

The steam engine is situated on the grassy banks of Bakers Gully Creek, in Apex Park, Bright. It is a single-cylinder portable steam engine, with multitubular boiler, and was manufactured in the early 1900s. The engine is in good condition.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1910 - 1932: not known

1932 - 1934: power plant at Bright pine mill

1934 - ?: power plant at mill at Porepunkah

Intactness

Good. However no longer in working context.

Recommended Management

Retain and maintain in present location;

Allow interpretive/shelter additions, if proposed

Comparative Analysis

Steam engines are not uncommon historical display items in small public parks in regional Victoria, and most have an associated local story to tell. The Apex Park engine is one of several historical items on display at the park - Pioneer Park at Harrietville has a large collection of antique machinery and equipment. The steam engine at Apex is, however, one of the few physical links remaining to the early development of the softwood industry in the Alpine Shire. It is highly visible and accessible to the public.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The steam engine in Apex Park, Gavan St, Bright, provided power for the first softwood sawmill in the Alpine Shire, between 1932 and 1934 at Bright. The softwood industry originally began in the Shire as a means of rehabilitating land that had been dredged for gold, and grew to become one of the most significant economic contributors to the development of the Shire in the 1900s. The industry today is a major employer within the Shire, and constitutes virtually all of the active forest industry.

How is it significant?

The steam engine is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The steam engine is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as the only surviving tangible link to the Shire's first softwood sawmill at Bright, the forerunner of a significant softwood milling and processing industry in the Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tree Plantings, Burke Street	**File No:**	AS0057
Address:	Burke Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tree Plantings, Burke Street

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

In the early days of Bright, the leaders of the town showed foresight to developed an ambitious street tree planting scheme to improve the town. The tree plantings played a key part in the promotion of Bright for tourism which began in 1887. The association with Ferdinand Mueller, Government Botanist and explorer, are evident from the fine trees (bunyan, cedars) which form the ornamental core of the cemetery planting. These trees resemble the planting in the centre of Bright and possible one of the best remaining examples of early street plantings.

No. of trees - 6 Araucaria bidwillii (Bunyan Bunyan Pines), 7 Cedrus deodara (Himalayan Cedar)

References:

Context Pty Ltd, 1997, Inventory of Community Heritage Places in the NE Forest Region Victoria, p. 94

NATIONAL TRUST, 1987, REGISTER

Rotary Club of Bright, A Guide to The Beautiful Trees of Bright

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tree Plantings, Camp St	**File No:**	AS0601
Address:	Camp Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tree Plantings, Camp St

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. Street tree planting was part of the beautification. Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The date of the Camp Street planting is not known but is believed to be c1908 as part of the beautication of the town to promote tourism. Only 2 Platanus orientalis (Plane trees) remain of the Camp and Wills St plantings. In the early 1980s a number of trees from Wills St were successfully removed to the Wandiligong Camping Grounds. The roots of the two large Plane trees have altered the contours of the footpath, but amenity has been successfully addressed by the Shire with the recent installation of expanded-mesh, raised walkways.

References:

Tree file - Jean Telford Room, Bright Museum

Rotary Club of Bright, A Guide to The Beautiful Trees of Bright

Mish, J. Townscape Advisory Service, 1988, A Survey of Street Trees in the Township of Bright

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The tree plantings in Camp St consist of two large mature Plane trees (Platanus orientalis). These are located on the nature strip on the south side of Camp St. Where the roots have raised the level of the adjacent footpath, expanded mesh walkways have been installed.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Early 1900s - present: Ornamental street trees

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain trees in good safe, healthy condition for as long as possible, and plan carefully for ultimate replacement as trees age and die.

Comparative Analysis

The Plane tree plantings in Camp St are one of a number of examples of purpose-planted, mature stands in Bright. Collectively these plantings have contributed special character to the township since the 1880s, a character long recognised and valued in tourism in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Bright has long been recognised for the distinctive character given by its ornamental street trees and their spectacular autumn colours. The two mature Plane (Platanus orientalis) trees are the only survivors from the early plantings in Camp and Wills St. The exact date of planting is not known with certainty, but is believed to have been the very early 1900s, possibly 1908.

How is it significant?

The two Plane trees are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The two Plane trees are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as superb examples of early attempts at beautification of the township of Bright for tourism, and for their contribution to the distinctive character and autumn colour of Bright for about 100 years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its

use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Stone Kiosk	**File No:**	AS0467
Address:	Caravan Park BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Kiosk		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Stone Kiosk

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining in the Upper Ovens was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

The Alpine Club, with W Staker as President, was formed in the 1880s. A prime motive was to develop tourism on Mt Buffalo, and a first step was provision of easier access to the summit. A track was blazed by the Weston brothers, and cleared in 1887. This enabled the Manfield and Carlile families to pioneer organised tourism on the mountain. Hotels in the Bright district began advertising tourist accommodation, and Snell's Temperance Hotel was possibly Bright's first tourist guest house .

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. In 1908, the formed road to Mt Buffalo plateau was opened with great ceremony, and in 1910 the Mt Buffalo Chalet was completed.

Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations at what is now Centenary Park, the Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The stone kiosk at the Caravan Park was one of three stone shelters built during the 1920s, and continues to provide sterling service to visitors at the Bright Municipal Caravan Park.

References:

Alpine Observer, 1883

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 119-120, 224

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.23 Catering for tourists

Description

Physical Description

The stone kiosk situated on the banks of Morses Creek near the swing bridge in the Bright Municipal Caravan Park. The structure is built on a concrete slab, and the walls are of random rubble, uncoursed, with a concrete mortar. The front entry has a semi-circular masonry arch made of rough rectangular blocks with a triangular keystone. The sides have three window openings, and the rear has a large stone chimney flanked by small window openings. The roof is a simple gable, clad in corrugated iron. The ceiling is lined with boards.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1920-present: Kiosk/shelter

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

List with other two 1920s stone shelters at Bright as a single entry in the Heritage Overlay. Retain existing external forms and materials, and corrugated iron roofs.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

EJ Delany

Comparative Analysis

Picnic shelters are very common features in parks throughout Victoria, and exist in a huge variety of forms. However, the stone shelters and swing bridges around Bright have contributed a special character to the place for over 80 years (2007).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The three stone kiosk/shelters were built circa 1925 by the Bright Progress Association at Centenary Park, Bright Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave as part of renewal and extension of facilities for tourist. They are built of random uncoursed rubble with concrete mortar and the roofs are simple gables clad in corrugated iron.

How is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as key infrastructure in the development of the character of Bright as a tourist destination, and have provided sterling service to tourism in the Shire for over 80 years. The kiosk/shelters have architectural significance as good representative examples of stone kiosk/shelters of their era, and some rarity as a group representing an historical phase of accelerated growth.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of

Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

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G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Stone Kiosk	**File No:**	AS0171
Address:	Centenary Park, Mountbatten Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Kiosk		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Stone Kiosk

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining in the Upper Ovens was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

The Alpine Club, with W Staker as President, was formed in the 1880s. A prime motive was to develop tourism on Mt Buffalo, and a first step was provision of easier access to the summit. A track was blazed by the Weston brothers, and cleared in 1887. This enabled the Manfield and Carlile families to pioneer organised tourism on the mountain. Hotels in the Bright district began advertising tourist accommodation, and Snell's Temperance Hotel was possibly Bright's first tourist guest house .

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. In 1908, the formed road to Mt Buffalo plateau was opened with great ceremony, and in 1910 the Mt Buffalo Chalet was completed.

Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations at what is now Centenary Park, the Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The stone kiosk at Centenary Park was one of three stone shelters built during the 1920s, and continues to provide sterling service to visitors to Bright. It is also very popular with locals.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 119-120, 224

Alpine Observer,, 1883

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

Physical Description

The stone kiosk is situated at the junction of Morses Creek and the Ovens River, in Centenary Park, Bright. The structure is built on a concrete slab, and the walls are of random rubble, uncoursed, with a concrete mortar. The front entry has a semi-circular masonry arch made of rough rectangular blocks with a triangular keystone. One side has three window openings, while the other side has been opened out leaving one window and a wide entry. An extension providing cover for an electric BBQ has recently been added to this side entry. The rear has a large stone chimney flanked by small window openings. The roof is a simple gable, clad in corrugated iron and unlined.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1920-present: Kiosk/shelter

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

List with other two1920s stone shelters at Bright as a single entry in the Heritage Overlay. Retain existing external forms and materials, and corrugated iron roofs.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

EJ Delany

Comparative Analysis

Picnic shelters are very common features in parks throughout Victoria, and exist in a huge variety of forms. However, the stone shelters and swing bridges around Bright have contributed a special character to the place for over 80 years (2007).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The three stone kiosk/shelters were built circa 1925 by the Bright Progress Association at Centenary Park, Bright Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave as part of renewal and extension of facilities for tourist. They are built of random uncoursed rubble with concrete mortar and the roofs are simple gables clad in corrugated iron.

How is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as key infrastructure in the development of the character of Bright as a tourist destination, and have provided sterling service to tourism in the Shire for over 80 years. The kiosk/shelters have architectural significance as good representative examples of stone kiosk/shelters of their era, and some rarity as a group representing an historical phase of accelerated growth.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its

use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	All Saints Anglican Church	**File No:**	AS0244
Address:	Church Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Church,Presbytery/Rectory/ Vicarage/Manse		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

All Saints Anglican Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Earlier services for the Church of England community were held in private residences by Bishop Perry and Archdeacon Tucker. In Oct 1867 a meeting at the Bright Court House planned for a pastor to be stationed here at Bright and Rev F B Holt preached his first service in the Court House on 1 Nov 1867.

The Church of England Committee accepted a tender from James Tinsley of Beechworth for 820 pounds for the erection of a church in 1870. The foundation stone for All Saints Church of England was laid on 6 June 1870 by Archdeacon Tucker. The building of Gothic design, by architect Mr Leonard, was opened on Easter Day 9 April 1871, by Bishop Perry, assisted by Mr Holt, before a large congregation. The brick rectory appears to have been built at a later time, probably not long after the church construction.

The All Saints Anglican Church has served the Anglican congregation of Bright from 1871 to the present day.

References:

Williams D, 1995, Reflections, Ranges & Rosellas - Living History in the Ovens Valley, p. 28

B Lloyd and K Nunn, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec, p. 77, 95

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic, Melbourne

Lewis M [ed], 1991, Victorian Churches, Melbourne

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

All Saints Anglican Church is a picturesque face red brick building consisting of a nave, porch and sanctuary, with a gable roof clad with corrugated galvanised iron. The plinth is rusticated bluestone. There are cross finials at both gable ends. Contrasting cement rendered dressings to the windows and copings provide a pleasing aesthetic contrast to the face brickwork. The stylised quoining to the pointed windows is distinctive and can be found on other Leonard Terry churches. [St Mary the Virgin, Sunbury, Victoria].

The decoratively detailed porch is an aesthetically pleasing addition to nave of the church. Early photographs show a cross finial to the gable of the porch. This is no longer extant. The use of contrasting materials and the open nature of the porch contributes to the picturesque composition. The asymmetrical placement of the porch to the side of the nave provides a counterpoint to the overall symmetry of the design.

The side elevations are buttressed and contain regular and repetitious fenestration. The windows are with pointed arch timber framed fixed sash windows with coloured glazing/leadlight glazing. The windows are trefoil - three curve to the pointed window.

The distinctive recessed brick relief panel on the western face adds a sophisticated detail to the overall design.

A belltower is located to one side of the church it is a lightweight structure constructed from steel sections. There is a bell at the apex. The fence has been constructed from brick piers with stone panels. A galvanised iron pipe has been used for the top rail. There are double wrought iron gates to the entranceway. Leonard Terry was diocesan architect for the Anglican Church in Victoria and designed most of their churches from 1860 to 1875.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1871 - present: Church

Intactness

The integrity and intactness is very good.

Recommended Management

- Allow reconstruction of the timber cross finial to the entrance porch, using identical materials.

- Retain all unpainted finish to brickwork
- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint
- Retain fence and landscape settin

Comparative Analysis

Construction of substantial brick or stone churches were common in the 1880s throughout Victoria, to replace earlier timber constructions which were built during the pioneer settlement period. This church compares in scale and form (if not design) to a number of other churches in the shire. Examples include the Uniting Church Bright, and St Andrews Bright and Myrtleford.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The All Saints Anglican Church was built in 1871 to provide a permanent place of worship for the Anglican congregation of Bright. It is a very good representative example of a gothic inspired church.

How is it significant?

The All Saints Church is of historical, architectural & social significance to the Bright community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The All Saints Anglican Church is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a long-established and valued place of worship for the community of Bright. The church is architecturally significant as a very good representative example of a gothic-inspired church.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The All Saints Anglican Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Bright and district, and by large numbers of visitors to the district who regularly worship at the church, particularly at peak times such as Christmas and Easter. This site has been the centre of worship since 1871 first by the Anglican parishioners.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No

Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Survey Marker	**File No:**	AS0225
Address:	Cnr Wills & Camp Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Surveyor's Mark/Peg		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Survey Marker

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

While settlement at Bright had begun by January 1854, it was several years before the government sent a surveyor to survey the town. The very small township at Porepunkah had been surveyed some time before, much to the annoyance of the residents of Bright, then known as Morses Creek. Acting District Surveyor John Darbyshire, with the assistance of T H Duncan, performed the survey of Bright, and he erected a large stone at the corner of Camp and Wills Sts as a datum marker. Camp St was named for the Police Camp that then existed at the bend in street (Camp St formerly extended down to Gavan St, but that section is now part of Wills St). Wills St was named for the explorer William John Wills, who accompanied Burke on his ill fated expedition to Central Australia in 1860. The township was gazetted in mid 1862, and the name was changed to Bright, after English reformist politician John Bright. This caused further outrage amongst the residents, who preferred the former name.

References:

Lloyd, BE &b Nunn, K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 48-49

1862, The Constitution (Beechworth) - "Morses Creek", June 28 1862

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.3 Surveying the continent.

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The survey marker is an elongated slab of local stone set vertically into a concrete base, on the nature strip at the corner of Wills and Camp Sts, Bright. A commemorative brass plaque has been attached to the rock, and reads "This Datum Stone was used by Government Surveyor John Derbyshire for the first survey of Bright township in 1862. Bright & District Historical Society 1981".

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1862 survey datum.

Intactness

Integrity good, although concrete base and plaque have been added

Intactness good - original rock survives.

Recommended Management

Retain in present form in present location.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

John Darbyshire

Comparative Analysis

Early surveys such as the one carried out at Bright did not have existing datums to work from, and they had to be installed. Various markers such as rocks and trees were used. Over time a comprehensive set of survey datums has been installed on a grid throughout the State, and most of the redundant old datums have been lost or destroyed. The Bright marker is of social importance to the town, but lacks the historical importance of surviving markers such as the South Base Stone, Werribee (VHR No H1957) and other markers associated with early statewide or regional geodetic surveys. The Heritage Inventory lists two markers, one in Melton Shire associated with the 1858-60 Geodetic Meridian Survey, and one in Yarriamback undefined. The existence of other early town survey datums in regional Victoria has not been established by research.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1862, Acting District Surveyor John Darbyshire was charged with the first town survey of Bright, then known as Morses Creek. Assisted by H T Duncan, Darbyshire erected a stone datum marker at the corner of Camp and Wills Street, and the survey was carried out from this point. When the township was gazetted in mid-1862, the town had a new name, Bright, and many of the streets had been named after politicians and explorers. The residents of Bright were incensed with the "ugly and absurd" name change, and the use of the "cognomen of pettifogging lawyers and paltry politicians" for the streets. The marker stood undisturbed until 1988, when the Bright and District Historical Society provided the stone with a firm concrete base, and a brass commemorative plaque.

How is it significant?

The Bright Survey Marker is of historical, social and scientific importance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bright Survey Marker is if historical significance as a physical relic of the first township survey in 1862, and the subsequent township gazettal. The marker is of social significance as a symbol of the official recognition of the permanence of the town, and the growth of the community. It is also a reminder of the controversy that followed the name changes. The marker is of scientific interest as a relatively rare and representative survivor of a form of early survey marker used before grids were established across the State.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Has importance for association with first town survey of Bright, in 1862, when the town was renamed Bright and various streets officially named. Associated with an era when many Victorian regional gold-rush settlements were achieving recognition and permanence through proclamation, based on township surveys.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Has importance as a relatively rare relic that demonstrates a form of survey marker representative an earlier era when surveyors in regional areas had to set up their own survey datums, using materials at hand.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Has importance as a symbol of a significant milestone in the early growth of the township and community, the first survey.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Delany Pavilion	**File No:**	AS0468
Address:	Cobden Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Kiosk		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Delany Pavilion

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Bright had developed as a gold rush town in the 1850s, and as gold production waned in the late 1800s, the town looked to other industries such as tourism to sustain it. Town beautification

was a key part of this, and fostered a growing sense of community pride. Tree plantings were undertaken, and in the 1920s a considerable amount of new tourism infrastructure was added to the town. The town, like most regional centres of its era, supported sporting facilities including race track and sporting field. Bright's race course had been moved to the existing Pioneer Park sports ground in the dredging era, and it appears that, while a grandstand had been built, the park was still short on catering/kiosk facilities.

The stone pavilion at the Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve was apparently built in 1932, after Bright won "The Sun Pictorial Ideal Town" competition. A brass plaque was installed in the pavilion to commemorate the win. The inscription reads " Bright - The Sun Pictorial Ideal Town wimmer 1932 - The Delany Pavilion, Part of First Prize - E Gow Shire President". Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association. The pavilion continues to provide

sterling service to users of the reserve, more as a shelter than its original function.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 119-120, 224

Alpine Observer,, 1883

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.9 Commemorating significant events

8.7 Honouring achievement.

Description

Physical Description

The stone pavilion is situated on sloping ground to the west of the Grandstand at the Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve. The building is rectangular with a gabled corrugated iron roof. The structure is built on a concrete slab, and the walls are of random rubble, uncoursed, with a concrete mortar. The front is open with a low stone wall flanking the central entry. The low wall continues around each side to a wide central side entry. The roof is supported above the low wall sections by adze-dressed wooden poles. The poles have timber-block capitals, with cut-away edges. The southern section of each side has full-height stone walls.

At the rear (south) end of the building, a large stone fireplace and chimney has been built, with a separate gabled corrugated iron roof, attached to the main building. The fireplace is accessed via a central open doorway in the south wall. This doorway has a rounded arch. Within the building a wooden U-shaped counter has been added. This may have served as a bar/servery. The ceiling is lined with boards. The front gable is decorated with spaced vertical boards. A brass plaque has been attached to these boards.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1920-present: Pavilion

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain existing external form and materials, including existing stonework, vertical boarded gable, 1932 brass plaque, central bench and corrugated iron roof.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

E Delany

Comparative Analysis

Pavilions are very common features in sporting grounds throughout Victoria, and exist in a huge variety of forms. However, the Delany Pavilion has significance for a variety of reasons beyond its primary function within Pioneer Park. It honours a leading citizen, whose contributions to the development of the community and tourism in the region was integral to the winning of the Sun Pictorial Prize which funded the construction. The building as a stone structure of its type contributes to the special character of Bright, and followed the construction of several stone kiosks in the 1920s. The pavilion has served the community for 75 years (2007).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Delany Pavilion at the Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve was built in 1932 as part of the prize for winning the The Sun Pictorial Ideal Town competition. It was named in honour of EJ Delany, who was prominent in civic and community affairs in Bright at the time. The building was built of local river stone, with a corrugated iron roof and a semi-detached fireplace.

How is it significant?

The Delany Pavilion is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Delany Pavilion is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a symbol of the community pride and activism that saw it develop into one of the premier tourism destinations in the State. The pavilion has architectural significance for its use of local materials in construction (local river stone) and its simple yet unusual architectural detailing, including adzed pillars with timber capitals and the vertical-boarded gable.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tree Plantings, Cobden St	**File No:**	AS0599
Address:	Cobden Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tree Plantings, Cobden St

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. Street tree planting was part of the beautification. Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The date of the Cobden Street planting is not known but may be from the same period as the English Elm plantings in Delany Ave, in 1922. From Ireland St to Coronation Ave there are mature Ulmus procera (English Elms) and from Coronation Ave to Pioneer Park there is a mixture old and new plantings which include Fraxinus excelsior (English Ash), Ulmus procera (English Elm), and a Catalpa bignonioides (Indian bean).

References:

Tree file - Jean Telford Room, Bright Museum

Rotary Club of Bright, A Guide of the Beautiful Trees of Bright

Context Pty Ltd, 1997, Inventory of Community Heritage Places in the NE Forest Region Victoria, p. 94

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities

Description

Physical Description

The old stand of English Elms in Cobden St is situated between Ireland St and Coronation Ave, and consists of an overarching avenue of mature trees on both sides of Cobden St.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Early 1900s - present: Ornamental street trees.

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain trees in good safe, healthy condition for as long as possible, and plan carefully for ultimate replacement

as trees age and die.

Comparative Analysis

The English Elm tree plantings in Cobden St are one of a number of examples of purpose-planted, mature stands in Bright. Collectively these plantings have contributed special character to the township since the 1880s, a character long recognised and valued in tourism in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Bright has long been recognised for the distinctive character given by its ornamental street trees and their spectacular autumn colours. The avenue of trees in Cobden St between Ireland St and Coronation Ave are mature English Elms (Ulmus procera). They were probably planted at a similar period to the English Elms in Delany Ave, in 1922.

How is it significant?

The avenue of mature English Elms are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The avenue of mature English Elms are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire as superb examples of early attempts at beautification of the township of Bright for tourism, and for their contribution to the distinctive character and autumn colour of Bright for about 100 years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Mine Manager's House, former	**File No:**	AS0590
Address:	30-32 Coronation Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Mining camp/settlement/housing		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Mine Manager's House, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Pioneer reef was discovered in 1858, whilst cutting a water race for sluicing operations. The hillside below the outcrop was sluiced to bedrock to recover much of the free gold. One of the first stamp batteries erected in the district was erected adjacent to the mine in 1858, and large quantities of stone were crushed from the open cut. The lower adit to intersect the reef at a greater depth was commenced in about 1860 and a large battery erected on Morse's Creek below the mine. Work continued successfully at the mine up until about 1868. In 1899 a revival at the mine took place and a new rich reef discovered. The mine was worked intermittently until about 1933.

The Pioneer Mine was in the hands of Messrs Walker and Abraham in the early to mid 1890s, but they had little success. In the late 1890s they sold out to Messrs Hunter and Taylor. In 1899 they opened a rich shoot of gold on what became known as Hunters Reef, not far uphill from the extension of Hawthorn Lane. In 1901, local businessman Mr James Buckley purchased a share in the mine. In 1905, Hunter and Buckley installed a new crushing plant and electrified the mine, generating power through a ten inch turbine wheel. In 1906, Buckley purchased Hunter's shares and formed a new company which operated for several years.

The Mine Manager's House was built by Edward Hunter at some time between 1899 and 1906, situated conveniently between the mine workings and the crushing plant. When the mine was electrified, his house became the first in Bright to be lit by electricity. Hunter lived in the house with his large family for several years. When mining ceased, the Bright Shire Council was urged to buy the generating plant to light the township, but they declined.

Hunter's house was later owned by George Coleman and subsequently by his daughter Mrs W Fletcher. In recent years, the house has been renovated and converted to a B&B known as "The Mine Managers House" (Walker 1980).

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec

Walker I, 1980, Pioneer Mine, Bright, Unpubl

Alpine Observer, various 1893-1908

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The Mine Managers House is situated on a large residential block at the corner of Hawthorn Lane and Coronation Ave, Bright, and faces Coronation Ave. It is a large rectangular-shaped Federation style house. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated iron and the walls in weatherboard. The side cladding is square cut weatherboard, while the facade is imitation ashlar. The two red brick chimneys are corbled, and a diamond motif in cream brick decorates the long sides. The verandah, which originally was built only on the north side, now wraps around the north and west walls, and is decorated with a minimum of cast-iron lace. The columns are timber and the decked porch is enclosed by a vertical railing timber fence. The porch and building are supported on masonry footings. A stairway centrally placed at the front entrance leads to the front door.

A photograph of the building c1900 is included in images, for reference to the original construction.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1900-1980s: private residence

1980s-present: B&B

Intactness

Good. Some additions over time.

Recommended Management

Preserve form and style, including architectural detailing. Retain corrugated iron roof and allow like-for-like replacements.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Pioneer Mine

Comparative Analysis

There are few houses remaining in the Alpine Shire whose provenance can be directly related to particular quartz mining activities, despite the industry being pre-eminent in the late 1800s. Davey's house at Harrietville is another example, but the style is different. Both reflect the stature of their original occupants, as leaders in the community and industry.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Pioneer Mine was the first and largest reef mining operation in the vicinity of Bright, and was a major employer during several periods of operation, from 1858 to the early 1900s. The house is a weatherboard dwelling built by Edward Hunter, syndicate member and Manager of the Pioneer Mine during the mine's revival of production in the early 1900s. When the mine was electrified in 1905, Hunter's house became the first in Bright to be supplied with electric power.

How is it significant?

The Pioneer Mine Managers House is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Pioneer Mine Managers House is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a rare built reminder of the Pioneer Mine, the largest reef mine in Bright. The Pioneer Mine was influential in converting Bright from an alluvial mining camp into a permanent township. The house is of architecturally significant as a well preserved example of its type and era, and representing in its scale a renewed confidence in gold mining in the district, led by dredging and the revival of several reefing operations.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No

Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Boys Camp, former	**File No:**	AS0071
Address:	106 Coronation Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Forestry camp/settlement/housing,Migrant Hostel,Holiday Camp		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright Boys Camp, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The former Bright Boys Camp appears to have begun as a camp for sustenance workers during the depression years 1933-36. At that time men were accommodated in canvas tents. During the 1939 bushfires soldiers sent to help with the fight were also accommodated at the camp. (C Bennett, 2007)

In 1944 the Forests Commission of Victoria involved itself in a scheme which saw high school boys spend summer holidays employed in plantation work, wood chopping and nursery work. The Boys camp at Bright was one of four camps built in Victoria. It appears that the first permanent buildings at the camp were built at this time. Near the end of the WWII, internee labour was employed on plantation work in the Alpine Shire. Prisoners-of-war were lodged at the Boy's Camp. The following is quoted from The Study of Historic Forest Activity Sites for the North East RFA Region, D Bannear, 1997:

"1944: High Schools Forestry Camps

Wartime conditions also produced a type of forestry camp linked to a philosophy of improving the physical and

mental attributes of boys or young men, to fit them for citizenship, leadership and (presumably) the armed forces. The idea was that during the summer months boys or young men would spend several weeks under canvas, working together on common tasks. These camps came under a number of guises. The first emerged in 1940 and was known as University National Service. The Forests Commission involvement in this scheme appears to have been confined to an annual summer camp held at Noojee. At the Noojee Camp the youths were engaged in tree-planting, fire protection, and road building. The Forests Commission provided equipment and a cook and gave lectures on 'forest conscience'.

In 1944, the Forests Commission involved itself in a limited capacity in the operation of School Boy Camps at Noojee, Macedon, Beechworth and Bright. At the latter two camps, both in the North East, the boys undertook plantation work. At Bright, the Forests Commission erected a number of ex-army huts (each 60 ft x 18 ft) for sleeping, cooking and ablutions. In 1946, boys at Bright Camp were employed at wood chopping, clearing, pruning and nursery work. The Camp Commandant, N.J.Gaynor, reported on the educational outcomes of the boys' experience:

"City boys were introduced to the bush at first hand. They saw pine plantations and actually worked in them. They got the feel of the axe, learnt the necessity for care and were ever conscious of the dangers of bush fires and the many precautions taken to prevent them...There is no doubt in my mind the tremendous value of the camps like these in the physical and moral development of youth. It is good for the boys to live together in camp sharing a common task. We have much to learn from the remarkably successful youth movements in Europe."

After WWII the Commonwealth Government began to accept large numbers of immigrants from Europe, with a condition of entry being that each person would work for two years in a Government-directed job. A relatively small number of immigrants were directed to work for the Forests Commission of Victoria. In 1949, the Bright camp was upgraded for use as a camp for migrant workers engaged in plantation work. It was then known as the "Balt" camp, referring to the Baltic states, the place of birth for many of the post-war migrants. The place provided the immigrants with their initial contact with Australian culture and environment, and a number of the men married local woman. Local rumour had it that among the people housed in the camp were several Nazis who had managed to escape authorities in Europe, and who did little to hide their identities (Bennett 2007). By 1952 the scheme was winding down.

In 1952, John & Coral Bennett rented the camp from the Forests Commission for a period of a few weeks as a Christmas camp for families. They began "School Tour" camps in April 1954 and in 1965 reached an agreement with the Forests Commission to buy some of the buildings. A plan prepared by the Forests Commission, drawn 1959 and traced from earlier plans, shows the layout of FCV buildings. Of these, the ones that clearly survive are the dormitory backing onto White Star Rd, the main mess building and the store/TV/pool building (originally a dormitory). The White Star Road dormitory has had a verandah added, the Mess Hall has had a verandah added & kitchen remodelled structurally, while the other former dormitory has been altered inside and a verandah added. It is possible that some of the arc of single cubicles may also be original FCV fabric. There were seven of these originally.

A lease was obtained and eventually the Bennetts sold out in 1984. Among the buildings that the Bennetts added to the camp was a "new" hall with attached kitchen - this had formerly been the Fire Brigade building at the corner of Cobden and Ireland Sts Bright. Another recycled building was the residence of Mrs Monks at the corner of Wills and Camp Sts Bright. This was used as the caretakers cottage near the entrance of the camp.

The camp still operates today, providing budget accommodation for backpackers.

References:

Bannear D, 1997, The Study of Historic Forest Activity Sites for the North East RFA Region

Coral Bennett, Wandiligong, 2007, Dougherty's Bridge Forestry Camp, Unpub, April 2007

Coral Bennett, Wandiligong, Sundry original documents relating to holiday/educational camp operations, 1952-80s

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into a saleable resource

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity

2.4.3 Migrating to escape oppression

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

Physical Description

The former Bright Boys Camp is situated on a large block of land adjoining Morses Creek, on the south side of Coronation Ave, Bright. It consists of a sprawling complex of buildings ranging from basic small corrugated iron huts, to larger dormitories and a Mess Hall. The larger buildings measure about 20m by 6m. At least three of these appear to be original ex-army huts installed at the boys camp by the Forests Commission in 1944.

The provenance of the small huts (cubes) is not known, and their history has not been established. Some may have been placed on site by the Forests Commission in the late 1940s or early 1950s (a few of the single room huts in arc) and the rest were placed there during the operations of the holiday camp, in the Bennetts Camp era.

Physical Condition

Fair - good

Usage / Former Usage

1944 - late 1940s: Boys Camp

Late 1940s - 1952: 'Balt' camp

1952 - 1984: Bennett's camp

1984 - present: Backpackers accommodation

Intactness

Poor-fair (camp as a whole)

Recommended Management

External controls only. Form and cladding materials of buildings to be maintained. Materials may be replaced on a like-for-like basis, maintaining its character as a barracks-type accommodation unit at a Government camp of the era.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Forests Commission Victoria

Comparative Analysis

Intact forestry camps from this era are extremely rare in the State, and none of the three other Boys Camps built by the FCV in the 1940s survive. The Alpine Shire has had a number of Forestry camps over the years, but this is the only one surviving. However, the physical fabric of some of the buildings is aging, and only major

interventions into the fabric in the coming years will see their survival. It has also not been possible to positively establish the provenance of all of the buildings within the camp. Given this and the condition of the fabric aided by integrity, only one representative and significant building will be recommended to the Heritage Overlay. This is the dormitory building backing on to White Star Rd, marked as building 2 in the Forests Commission plan of Dougherty's Bridge Camp 1959.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Bright Boys Camp (Outdoor Inn) was originally a 1944 Forests Commission of Victoria Boys' Camp. The site had first been in use as a camp for sustenance workers in the 1930s, when the accommodation was under canvas. In 1944 the Forests Commission involved itself in a scheme which saw high school boys spend summer holidays employed in plantation work, wood chopping and nursery work. The Commission moved several large ex-army buildings to the site. The Boys camp at Bright was one of only four camps built in Victoria. The camp was later used as an internee camp for prisoners-of-war working on local pine plantations, and then became a migrant camp for migrants working on the plantations. From 1952 until 1984 it was rented/leased by C & J Bennett of Wandiligong and operated as a school camp. Today it provides basic backpacker-style accommodation.

How is it significant?

The former Bright Boys Camp is of historic, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Bright Boys Camp is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for its historical associations to the important local softwood industry, to post-war migration which contributed significantly to the economic and social development of the Shire, and to the tourism industry. The camp is architecturally significant as a rare government accommodation complex of its type and era. However, condition of many of the older buildings is only fair.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No

Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Pine House	**File No:**	AS0208
Address:	11 Delany Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Other - Forestry & Timber Industry		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Pine House

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The two storey Pine House in Delany Ave was built in the 1940s by the manager of the Bright pine mill to demonstrate the suitability of pine timber in house framing. This was at a time when the pine milling industry was in its infancy in the Shire and elsewhere in Victoria, and when hardwood was universally use in house construction. Not only was the house built completely of pine, it was also built as a contemporary two storey construction in the Abstract style that demonstrated the required structural strength.

The house became well known in the 1950s as the popular "Glen Lea" Guest House.

References:

State Library of Victoria, On-line Picture Catalogue

Stuart Hargraves, Bright, Oral history - pers comm

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1983, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resources.

Description

Physical Description

The Pine House is a long, two storey weatherboard house in the Abstract style, and orientated north-south on the block. The upper storey is clad in vertical boards, while the cladding on the ground floor is horizontal. Two crazy paving stone chimneys are attached to the building, on the east and west sides. This is typical of the style. The house has corrugated iron skillion roofing, with the high side to the east. The main entry is on the east side in an enclosed portico with a flat awning roof, again typical of the style.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1940s - present: Residence

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain house in existing form and style. Retain vertical and horizontal weatherboarding in their existing coverage. Retain skillion corrugated iron roof segments. Because the integrity is so good, no new extensions or attachments permitted.

Comparative Analysis

There appear to be few houses of this recognisable Abstract style in the Alpine Shire, and none with this level of architectural development. The house has important links to the development of the pine milling industry in the Shire, and to post-WWII tourism growth.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The two-storey Pine House was built in the 1940s by the Manager of the Bright Pine Mill as demonstration house. The house was built to prove the suitability of pine as a building material when the softwood industry was being established. In the 1950s the place became popular as the "Glen Lea" Guest House.

How is it significant?

The Pine House in of historical and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Pine House is historically significant for its association with the early development of the softwood milling industry in the Alpine Shire, and with post-WWII tourism growth in Bright. It is architecturally significant to the

Alpine Shire as a demonstration house built in the Abstract style, with a rarely reached level of architectural development.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT

AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

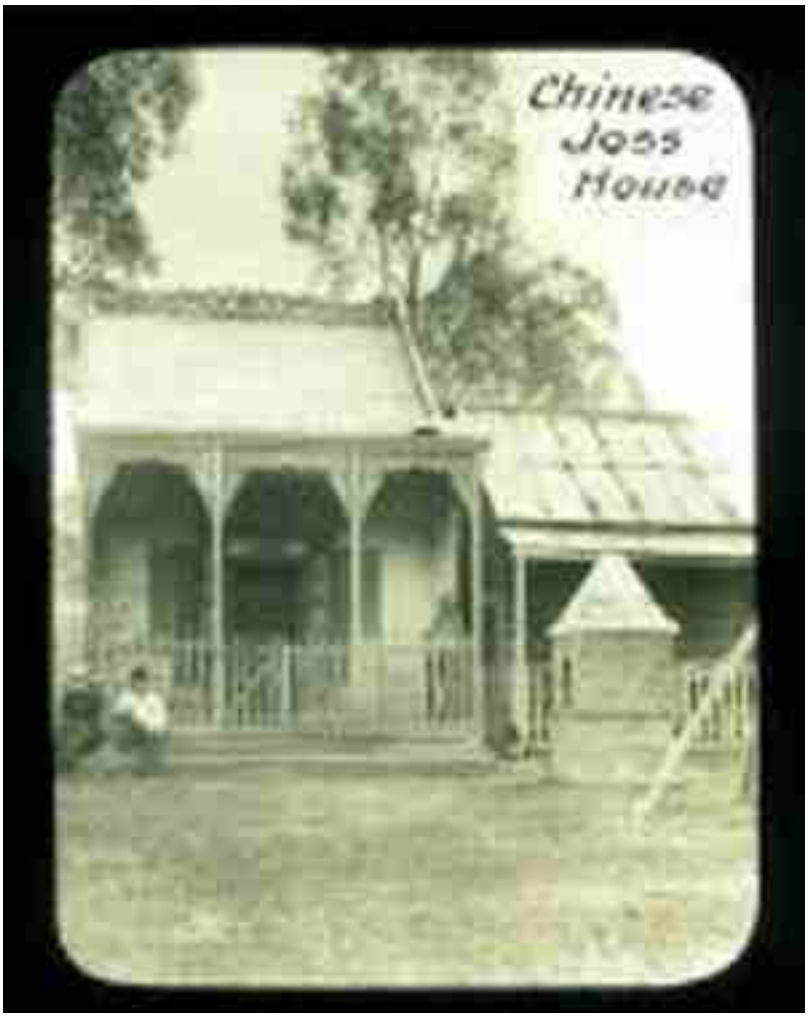
Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Bright Chinese Camp Site	**File No:**	AS0783
Address:	14 Delany Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Other - Urban Area		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local



Bright Chinese Camp Site

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

In the mid-1850s, miners from southern China came in large numbers to the Victorian goldfields. In the Alpine Shire, they congregated in high numbers on the Buckland River diggings, and along the Ovens River and Morses Creek. Anti-Chinese prejudice and resentment ran high with the European miners on the diggings, and in 1857, between 2000 and 2500 Chinese miners were driven violently from the Buckland by a relatively small number of Europeans, with loss of life. This infamous event became known as the Buckland Riots. On 29 April 1859, a smaller anti-Chinese riot occurred at Morses Creek (Bright), on the diggings behind the Star Hotel. One man was killed, and another seriously injured. Officialdom moved quickly, and Warden Dowling was instructed to lay out a camp for the Chinese miners at Bright, which he did in July 1859. Men in the camp were put under the protection of Mr Drummond, the local Chinese Protector. In subsequent years, further camps were laid out upstream, at Germantown and Freeburgh.

The Bright camp was initially home to the majority of the 1200-1400 Chinese men on the upper Ovens River at the time, and was one of the largest camps in the Beechworth Mining Division. Over the years, the camp supported stores, a Chinese temple (Joss House, hotel, cooshops, gambling dens & lottery houses, bootmaker, opium dens, a Presbyterian church, and even a Chinese circus in the early 1860s. As the years progressed, the numbers dwindled, but the camp continued to function until the early 1900s. A Parish Plan from the 1880s shows 17 buildings and a road within the present block of land, and several buildings outside. The licence on Quon Kee's Chinese Hotel was finally surrendered in 1910. It is not known when the camp buildings were demolished or removed. The land on which the camp was situated was eventually occupied by a descendant of the Hung Fees, who had Anglicised her name to Miss Humphries. The house she lived in, close to the Delany Avenue frontage, in not marked on the 1880s plan. This derelict house was demolished in about the 1980s, and the block of land then sat vacent.

Heritage Inventory Interpretation: Chinese camp, 1860's

References:

"Silverpen", 1889, Alpine Observer (local newspaper) "The Christianised Heathen Chinee - A Visit to the Chinese Camp, Bright

Adams A, 1997, The Chinese Ingredient

Kaufman R & Swift A, 1997, The Chinese Camp, Bright, NE Victoria Report No 532

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity

3.4.3 Mining

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

The site consists of a large, fenced, level, vacant allotment situated between the Bright Municipal Camping Park and Delany Avenue. Located approximately centrally within the block of land are very faint traces of raised mounds and shallow depressions that may indicagte buried features such as former building footings. The faint trace of a track running through the site is visible, and this coresponds with the former main street of the old Chinese Camp, as shown on an 1880s Parish plan. The site is an essentially intact Chinese camp site laid out in 1859 and occupied until the early 1900s. Disturbance of the archaeology has been minimal. Within the block of land and close to the Delany Avenue side are archaeological traces of a former house, demolished in about the 1980s. This was the residence of Miss Humphries, a descentant of William Hung Fee, a publican and leading personality in the camp, and Bright. Heritage Inventory Site Features: Mounds and depressions.

Physical Condition

Heritage Inventory condition: Good - essentially intact archaeology

Heritage Inventory Archaeological Potential: Relics/Deposit

Heritage Inventory Threats: Development

Usage / Former Usage

1869-early 1900s: Chinese camp: early 1900s-1970: private residence; 1980s-2006 vacant allotment.

Heritage Inventory Present Use: Vacant

Intactness

Archaeology is relatively intact.

Recommended Management

Monitor for Building Permit applications and advise owners of Planning Scheme permit process, and legislative constraints under the Heritage Act (site listed in Heritage Inventory). Heritage Act consent process will determine treatment, but Shire has vested heritage interest in ensuring that salvage archaeology is carried out before site works for development commences.

Comparative Analysis

Few of the many gold-era Chinese camp sites survive in the Alpine Shire. Aside from Bright, a smaller, well-preserved camp site survives at Harrietville, and there may be some archaeological traces of the Germantown camp (2006: Caravan park). Several small, ephemeral Chinese mining camp sites survive in the Buckland, but the main camps at Wandiligong, Freeburgh and the Buckland have been destroyed by later mining. The Bright camp site is possibly the best preserved archaeologically, because it is situated on private property and has not been disturbed by later development. Large numbers of artefacts have been removed from the Harrietville camp site over the years.

The Harrietville camp site is on a sloping river bank, and the benched hut sites, pathways and stone fireplaces are highly visible, whereas the archaeology of the Bright Camp site is barely discernible.

Elsewhere in Victoria, few of the large number of former designated Chinese camps sites are known to survive, although artefacts of Chinese origin are relatively common in alluvial mining areas throughout Victoria. Some large camps have been redeveloped and absorbed into urban infrastructure (eg Bendigfo), although some archaeological expression may still exist.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Chinese miners congregated in large numbers on the Upper Ovens goldfields from the mid-1850s. After a skirmish known as the Morses Creek Riots in April 1859, Warden Dowling was instructed to lay out a camp for the Chinese Miners at Bright, which he did in July 1859. Men in the camp were put under the protection of Mr Drummond, the local Chinese Protector.

The Bright camp was initially home to the majority of the 1200-1400 Chinese men on the upper Ovens River at the time, and was one of the largest camps in the Beechworth Mining Division. Over the years, the camp supported stores, a Chinese temple (Joss House), hotel,cookshops, gambling dens & lottery houses, bootmaker, opium dens, a Presbyterian church, and even a Chinese circus in the early 1860s. As the years progressed, the numbers dwindled, but the camp continued to function until the early 1900s. A Parish Plan from the 1880s shows 17 buildings and a road within the present block of land, and several buildings outside. The licence on Quon Kee's Chinese Hotel was finally surrendered in 1910. It is not known when the camp buildings

were demolished or removed. The land on which the camp was situated was eventually occupied by a descendant of the original Chinese. Her derelict house was demolished in about the 1980s, and the block of land then sat vacent. Today the camp shows as faint rows of raised earth in a grassy paddock.

How is it significant?

The Bright Chinese Camp site is of historical, social and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bright Chinese Camp site is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as a rare example of a relatively undisturbed Chinese camp site dating to the early years of non-indigenous close settlement of the Ovens Valley portion of the Shire, in the Victorian gold rush era. The Bright Chinese Camp site is of high social and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire for its high archaeological potential to reveal valuable information that would illuminate the daily lives of an oppressed ethnic group within local society over a period of about 60 years, from the late 1850s to the early 1900s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Bright Chinese camp site is historically important for its association with a tumultuous era of Victoria's history, when large numbers of people from China joined the Victorian gold rushes, congregating in large numbers on goldfileds across the colony.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

The Bright Chinese Camp site is relatively rare as large former Chinese camp site whose archaeology has remained relatively undisturbed.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of

Australia

The Bright Chinese Camp site has strong archaeological potential to reveal information that will illuminate the daily life of a large, oppressed ethnic group on the Victorian goldfileds. The longevity of the camp, from the late 1850s till the early 1900s, adds to its value.

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Bright Chinese Camp site is important as a place formerly occupied by a repressed local Chinese community for a period of about 60 years.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No

Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Doctor's Surgery & House, former	**File No:**	AS0250
Address:	98 Gavan Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Doctor's Surgery,House,Hospital		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Doctor's Surgery & House, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

A doctor from Buckland Valley, Dr E Hawkins, bought Lot 1 Sec F in the first land sale in Bright on 29th August 1862. The original building had 2 rooms and became Bright's first surgery. The east extension was built by Dr Wickens as a surgery, the west extension by Dr Kidd as a operating theatre and a large back room c1882 as the hospital ward. Later, the whole centre portion was pitched under one roof. The building has been home for 28 different medical practitioners, and has been locally known as 'The Doctor's House'. In modern times, the building has been used principally as a restaurant, by variety of owners.

References:

Walker, Ian - original research, Doctors file - Jean Telford Room, Bright Museum

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.26 Providing health services.

Description

Physical Description

This building has undergone considerable modifications and additions. These evolutions add to the significance of the building as they demonstrate associated historical changes.

Surviving sections of the earliest building can be found in the central part. The two projecting wings have also been constructed at different times.

The central section is constructed with face brick and the brick bond is English.

The hip roof is also relatively steeply pitched.

The projecting wings have contrasting colour bricks to the corners and this is an extremely simplistic polychromatic expression. Flemish bond was used on the right wing, while stretch course was used on the left, the most recent addition.

The roof pitches of wings are different, reflecting their separate construction.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1862 - c1960s: Medical rooms

c1960s - present: private residence, restaurant

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Face brickwork to remain unpainted
- The building should read as a single storey construction
- An appropriate setting should be maintained
- If the roof or verandah needs replacing galvanized iron roofing materials should be used
- Any fencing shou

Comparative Analysis

Other former hospitals/private hospitals survive in the Shire, eg Myrtleford Private Hospital (now private residence)

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital was built in the 1860s by Dr Hawkins, and was used as medical rooms/private hospital by a variety of doctors for about 100 years. The original small central building was added to, first with wings on each side, then with a rear extension. In modern times, it has found use as a restaurant.

How is significant?

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital is of historical, social and archectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital is of historical significance as Bright's first dedicated medical rooms, built at a time when the town was rapidly expanding. The structure is of archectural significance for its modular development over time that has nonetheless produced an elegant building that is an outstanding feature of the streetscape of Gavan St. The building is of social significance as a place that served the medical needs of the residents of Bright and district for about 100 years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital is of historical importance as Bright's first dedicated medical rooms, built at a time when the town was rapidly expanding. The building is of social significance as a place that served the medical needs of the residents of Bright and district for about 100 years.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

The former Doctors Surgery and Hospital is of high archectural importance for its modular development over time that has nonetheless produced an elegant building that is an outstanding feature of the streetscape of Gavan St.

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Pioneer Mine Workings	**File No:**	AS0785
Address:	Hawthorn Lane; Cobden Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Gold Mining Site,Mine - Open Cut		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Pioneer reef was discovered in 1858, whilst cutting a water race for sluicing operations. The hillside below the outcrop was sluiced to bedrock to recover much of the free gold. One of the first stamp batteries erected in the district was erected adjacent to the mine in 1858, and large quantities of stone were crushed from the open cut. The lower adit to intersect the reef at a greater depth was commenced in about 1860 and a large battery erected on Morse's Creek below the mine. Work continued successfully at the mine up until about 1868. In 1899 a revival at the mine took place and a new rich reef discovered. Workings were extended in the lower adit below the level via deep underlay shafts, the deepest workings being at a vertical depth of over 520ft from the surface. An electric winch and lighting were installed in the lower adit level at the time of this revival. The mine was worked intermittently until about 1933. Total recorded gold production from the mine is 11,000 ounces, however with poor records during the early years it could be conservatively being estimated at over 20,000 ounces.

At some time in about the 1950s a small scale brick works were trialed on a benched area below Hunters adit, the red loam at this location considered suitable for the manufacture of house type bricks. Puddling/mixing plant and brick kilns were erected. At about his time the Forestry Commission vaulted the entrance to Hunter's adit and used it as a temporary magazine for explosives.

In 1991 the Mines Department bulldozed the spectacular 'ballroom' workings, which were considered hazardous.

References:

Kaufman R J, 1993, Historic Mine Walks Around Bright Victoria, LRGM Services

Kenny JPL, 1925, Bright, Wandiligong and Freeburgh Goldfields, Bulletin 44, Geological Survey of Victoria, Dept of Mines Victoria

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The main workings of the Pioneer mine are situated on the north eastern slopes of Huggins Lookout Hill (formerly Pioneer Hill), amongst a dry open forest of mixed eucalypt. The surface workings comprise of the blackberry filled open cut, (site of the reefs initial discovery in 1858), and the bulldozed workings of the old 'ballroom' (bulldozed by the Mines Dept. in 1991).

Numerous trenches, short adits and shallow workings are found in the vicinity. The partially collapsed Hunters adit is found to the north end of the site, below which it the open benched area of the old brickworks (1950s). In a shallow gully to the south of the open cut are Stone's and Rowe's adits and the Exhibition workings. Numerous tracks and level benched areas are found over the entire site.

Below the mine on Coronation Avenue is the old mine managers' house dating from the early 1900s. To the south of Pioneer Lane, between Coronation Avenue and Cobden Street, is the scrub-filled approach trench to the lower adit (No. 4 level) of the Pioneer mine. The adit portal is now collapsed and situated approximately 10 metres from Coronation Avenue.

Physical Condition

Generally the majority of the features of the mine are in good archaeological condition; however some post-mining earthworks over the years have reduced the integrity of some features.

Usage / Former Usage

Worked consistently from it initial discovery in 1858 until the late 1860s. Several revivals over the decades, chiefly in 1899, then worked intermittently until about the mid 1930s.

Intactness

Integrity of the overall site is good, but some features have lost integrity due to post-mining earthworks. Site has good potential to reveal further artefacts that might contribute to a better understanding of the history of the mine and its operations.

Recommended Management

Crown land. Site included in Heritage Inventory. Because of the site's proximity to residences in Coronation Avenue, it is at particular risk in fire pre-suppression and suppression works. Promote care and respect of historic fabric, including tunnels, mullock dumps, water race, open cut etc.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

John Alston Wallace: The most influential businessman and mining magnate of the era in the North-East region, who invested heavily in many mines of the Shire, and played a crucial role in the early development of the Pioneer mine. Wallace later served in

Comparative Analysis

Many hundreds of quartz reefs exist within the Shire. However large quartz mines that were similarly influential in early township development within the Shire are relatively rare, and include the Reform mine at Myrtleford, the Oriental mine at Wandiligong and the Rose, Thistle & Shamrock mine at Harrietville.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Pioneer mine was discovered in 1858, at a time when Bright was essentially an alluvial mining camp. One of the first batteries in the district was erected adjacent to the workings which overlooked the fledgling township. Workings on the reef over the decades consisted of a large open cut and 'ballroom' stope, several adits, including the nearly 100ft long lower or bottom adit. At least five different stamp batteries were erected at the mine over a period of about 60 years. During one of the main revivals of the mine during the late 1890s the present mine manager's house in Coronation Avenue was built.

How is it significant?

The Pioneer mine is of historical & social importance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Pioneer mine is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for its crucial role in the expansion of the Bright Township in the late 1850s-early 1860s, as the first and largest reef discovery in the immediate locality. As the largest reef mine in Bright, it was a significant employer during various periods of operation between 1858 and the early 1900s, and was influential in converting Bright from an alluvial mining camp into a permanent township. Due to its proximity to the town, it played a strong part in drawing settlement up and away from the creek flats, helping to shape the early township.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Pioneer mine in its initial years during the early 1860s was crucial to the expansion of the Bright Township. It was the largest reef mine in Bright and was influential in converting Bright from an alluvial mining camp into a permanent township.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Supper Room, Victoria Hall, former	**File No:**	AS0233
Address:	28 Ireland BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Hall Public		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Supper Room, Victoria Hall, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The land on which the former Supper Room, Victoria Hall, is situated was sold to Wm Moore in the first land sales at Bright, in 1862. Avery small building at an angle to the block and close to the Ireland St frontage is shown in the first survey (Darbyshire, 1862). The land was later purchased by the Bright Lodge of Unity, which built along the frontage to Ireland St, with the entrance from Wills St.

In the 1890s, H H Manning purchased the building and converted it to a public hall. A foyer was built, still with no entrance to Ireland St, and a ticketing window installed. It was still commonly referred to as the Masonic Hall. Early in the 20th century it became known as Victoria Hall, after Queen Victoria. The hall was available for hire to the public, and many events were held there. Entertainments, balls and suppers were held regularly. In 1913, the first moving pictures in Bright were shown at the Victoria Hall.

In the second half of the 1900s the Ireland St façade was radically altered and Victoria Hall became the Bright Cinema. Eventually, the cinema was converted to a newsagency, and further radical alterations undertaken. This remains its use today.

The history of the supper room is not precisely known, but today it is the only recognisable fabric left of the old hall. It was used to prepare food for the suppers and balls held there. It may date to the alterations undertaken in the 1890s.

References:

Bright Museum, 'Buildings' file

Alpine Observer - various, examples inc 26 Aug 1892, 8 Nov 1913, 1 June 1906

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.21 Entertaining for profit.

8.5 Forming associations

Description

Physical Description

The former Supper Room, Victoria Hall, is a small, vernacular brick building situated behind the Bright Newsagency building (original Victoria Hall, but radically altered). The Wills St face of the building is windowless with a central double-door entry, and two corbelled, external chimneys. The bricks are laid in stretch course, and struck pointed. The roof is hipped, and clad in corrugated iron. A modern skylight has been cut into the roof, to provide additional lighting.

Physical Condition

Fair-good

Usage / Former Usage

1890s? - 1950s?: Supper room

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain corrugated iron roof;

- External controls - retain face bricks, and if windows must be added, ensure they are sympathetic to age of building (c1890s), eg timber sash windows etc.

Comparative Analysis

The supper rooms form only a small part of the original fabric, and comparisons with other public and private halls are difficult. The supper room may date to the 1890s, making it among the older public facilities of the Alpine Shire. At the Myrtleford Soldiers Memorial Hall, a detached, brick supper room built in 1938 survives in good condition.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former supper room of the Victoria Hall is situated at the rear of the Bright Newsagency, facing Will St. Food for the various balls and suppers held at the hall was prepared in the brick building. Victoria Hall, originally a Masonic hall, provided service to the township for nearly 100 years, ending its 'public life' as the Bright Cinema. The former supper room is the only recognisable fabric remaining from the old hall.

How is it significant?

The former supper room of the Victoria Hall is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former supper room of the Victoria Hall is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the only intact remnant of the former Victoria Hall, that provided excellent service and entertainment to the community of Bright over many years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Memorial Clock Tower & Mafeking Square	**File No:**	AS0230
Address:	Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	War Memorial		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright Memorial Clock Tower & Mafeking Square

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

Integrity

Integrity good, but has been repainted several times, and surrounds have been modified.

Renovated in association with roundabout works, 1990s.

History and Historical Context

Bright like the rest of the Empire was caught up in the drama of the siege and relief of Mafeking in the Boer War. After the siege in May 1900 a group of loyal townspeople approached the Council with the request that a tree to commemorate the event be planted at the north end of Ireland St, surrounded by a neat, octagonal fence. The Council agreed and in July 1900 Shire President Gordon Murray, planted the Mafeking tree in what was to become known as Mafeking Square. The fate of the tree is not known.

In 1929 the Memorial Clock Tower was erected in Mafeking Square to commemorate all those who had lost their lives during the First World War and all those who served. The tower was built at a cost of 700 pounds, and designed by architect Mr Butler. Construction of the reinforced concrete and rendered tower was undertaken by local builders John Icely, his son Norman, and David Jones.

It was unveiled and dedicated on Sunday 29 December 1929, as part of the Back to Bright Celebrations, which was organised by Shire Secretary EJ Delany. The unveiling was carried out by Colonel Robert Law VD, in the presence of 600 people. The President of the Bright Shire Council, Cr John Roper, acted as Chairman, welcoming various guests including Colonel Law, Captain Larking, Mr Paul Jones, Federal Representative, Sir John Boyser, and Mr Duffy, MLA.

The square and tower subsequently became the focus for remembrance services, a role that has been carried through to the present day.

References:

Compiled from the Alpine Observer by Jenny Bouda, 1999, Historic Bright, p. 17, 21

Lloyd, B E, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. p166

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.8 Remembering the fallen

4.6 Remembering significant phases in development of settlement, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower is situated in the road reserve at the junction of Ireland, Barnard, Camp, Anderson and Burke Sts, Bright, and has been incorporated into a roundabout. It is a four-sided, concrete-rendered, reinforced concrete tower, with clock faces on all four sides. The base dimensions are 8 feet by 8 feet (2.4m square), and the tower sits on a raised platform about 10m square. The platform contained by cement walls and is fenced along three sides, with iron railings supported by squat concrete posts. Steps along the western side of the platform provide access to the tower for remembrance services. Entry to the tower is via an arched doorway at the base of the south face. The area to the west of the raised platform is ringed with squat concrete posts. These also define the inner edge of the roundabout.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1929-2006: War memorial and clock tower

Intactness

Integrity good, but has been repainted several times, and surrounds have been modified. Intactness excellent

Recommended Management

Maintain good condition. External (paint) controls to apply

Comparative Analysis

War memorials proliferated in Victoria and Australia in the aftermath of World War 1, and the huge sacrifices made on the battlefields. Memorials took many forms, including plaques, statues, honour rolls, monuments, memorial halls, trees, avenues of honour, memorial walls, cenotaphs, clocks, clock towers, and even memorial swimming pools. In Victoria, clock towers were built in a number of places in the inter-war years, including Corowa (1922), Ringwood (1928 - since removed and facsimile built), Woodend (1928) and Bright (1930), but they were among the rarer forms of memorials. Architectural styles differed.

Among the more notable clock towers in Victoria are the Catani Memorial Clock Tower in St Kilda, with its brass dome and Renaissance-inspired brick design, and the Gothic-style tower at Camperdown, with a Mansard roof, built in 1896-97 as a Boer War (?) memorial.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower is situated in Mafeking Square, now a roundabout in Ireland Street Bright. It was built in 1929 as a memorial to the sacrifices of World War 1, and opened as part of the 1929 Back to Bright celebrations. The tower was built at a cost of 700 pounds, and designed by architect Mr Butler. Construction of the reinforced concrete and rendered tower was undertaken by local builders John Icely, his son Norman, and David Jones. The four-sided clock tower has a 2.4m square base, and sits on an elevated, railed platform measuring about 10m square.

How is it significant?

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower is of historical, social & architectural significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower is historically significant for its association with World War 1 and the heavy sacrifice made by Australian communities. The name of the location of the tower, Mafeking Square, is historically important for its association with the Siege of Mafeking, an event that captivated the imagination of the nation at the time. The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has social importance as a gathering place for the local and visitors for remembrance, reflection, mourning and honouring, for a period of over 75 years. The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has importance for its architectural form as a relatively rare expression of a World War 1 War Memorial.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has historical importance for its association with World War 1 and the heavy sacrifice made by Australians. These had profound impacts on Australian society, and particularly small regional towns where each loss may have impacted personally on the whole community. The location of the tower in Mafeking Square is historically important for its association with the Siege of Mafeking, an event that captivated the imagination of the nation at the time.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has importance for its architectural form as a relatively rare expression of a

World War 1 War Memorial

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Bright Memorial Clock Tower has social importance as a gathering place for the local and visitors for remembrance, reflection, mourning and honouring, for a period of over 75 years.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Library	**File No:**	AS0790
Address:	7 Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Mechanics' Institute		
Citation Date:	2007		

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

Architectural Style: Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts

History and Historical Context

By 1874 the Bright community had started a book club which developed into an Athenaeum with a subscription of 5/- per quarter. By 1875 they had over five hundred books. In 1884 the Anthenaeum with all its books burnt down. The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1886 in a wooden building which was at the rear of the present Library building.

The need for a better library premises was debated hotly from the 1890s to the early 1900s, and options proposed included renovating the existing building, constructing a new building, and seeking a better venue amongst existing buildings in Bright. Eventually the option of a new building on the existing site was chosen. The Bright Free Library was opened on 23rd September 1910 and replaced the Mechanics' Institute. The architect was Mr J E Lindholm of Wangaratta. An new extension was added to the Library in 2001, and the interior re-modelled.

References:

Baragwanath P, 2000, If the Walls Could Speak, a Social History of the Mechanics' Institutes of Victoria, Mechanics' Institute Inc., p. 82

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 82, 102, 117

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education.

Description

Physical Description

Bright Library has a mix of architectural styling. Its overall aesthetic influence makes reference to contemporaneous architectural fashions with the strongest influence being a debased version of the Arts and Crafts Movement.

These references can be found in the preference for:

- Tuckpointed face red brick; Bond? Red oxide

- The composition and the use of pilasters at the edges of the parapeted gables;

- The design of the gables;

- The design of the windows with a central panel of windows rising up through the window band;

- The use of contrasting bands of cement rendered dressings.

- While not wholly embracing the 'blood and bandage' aesthetic (bands of contrasting redbrick and cream cement dressings), there is a certain preference for this type of contrast. This can be found in the cream bands above and below the windows, banding around the doorway, stylised voussoirs and drip moulds above the window, small recessed panels in the pilasters and the decorative details and coping to the parapeted gables;

-The ogee profile to the ventilator roof;

-The placement and prominence of the ventilator further reinforces the strong symmetry of the façade. Symmetry was still the preferred composition for most public buildings during this period;

Physical Condition

Very good

Usage / Former Usage

1910 - present: Library

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Face brickwork to be retained and not to be painted;

- Contrasting cement rendered detailing to be maintained;

- An appropriate setting to be retained.

Comparative Analysis

In the Alpine Shire, only two former Free Libraries survive, at Bright and Wandiligong. Wandiligong's is a smaller brick building of utilitarian design, built in 1878. Many small Mechanics Institutes and Free Libraries survive throughout regional Victoria. Built by local communities, they occur in a huge range of architectural styles and forms, often demonstrating regional influences.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright Library was a former Mechanic's Institute before the present building was constructed in 1910 as a Free Library. The small brick building stands in the centre of Bright CBD and has played an important part life of the community for nearly 100 years.

How is it significant?

The Bright Library is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bright Library is historically and socially significant to the community of Bright and district residence for nearly 100 years as a social, recreational and educational resource. It is socially important to the community as demonstrated in recent opposition to the proposed removal of the Library to another location. It is historically and architecturally significant as a key marker of township maturity in the growth phase of the boom years of the 1890s and early 1900s, with firstly the growth in tourism, and secondly the rapidly expanding gold dredging industry. This saw replacement of many basic functional buildings in the commercial district with new structures that more reflected the township's view of its own importance (eg PO, ANZ Bank building, Alpine Hotel, Buckley's Store).

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Suspension (Swing) Bridges	**File No:**	AS0172
Address:	Ovens River BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Foot Bridge		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Suspension (Swing) Bridges

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Suspension bridges have long been used as an economical form of construction for gaining access across the river, and some appear to have existed in the early goldfields towns of the Shire (eg Buckland).

After the spring rains of 1912 when the Wobonga Bridge was washed away, the local community built a suspension bridge to provide access across the river until the Council received a grant to build a new concrete a new bridge (AO 4 April 1913). The Cherry Bridge was built in the 1930s for workers of a timber mill. Another old swing bridge site is at Freeburgh, giving access to a private property.

Tourism promotion started in the 1880s when the Alpine Club was formed and continued into the new century when new infrastructure was developed. In 1908, the formed road to Mt Buffalo plateau was opened with great ceremony, and in 1910 the Mt Buffalo Chalet was completed. Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24.

Five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations at what is now Centenary Park, the Municipal Caravan Park, and Pioneer Park.It is believed that cable salvaged from early gold dredges in the district were used to suspend the early swing bridges. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The value of the local swing bridges in the tourism experience of Bright and district has been well demonstrated over the years, and maintenance of these key assets has continued to the present day.

References:

1913, The Alpine Observer

Bright Railway Musuem, 1920, Bright Progress Association "Walks" file

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publishing

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.23 Catering for tourists.

1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The suspension (swing) bridges at Bright and district are located at:

- Canyon Walk (old bridge at western end, new bridge at middle of walk)
- Cherry Bridge (old bridge at eastern end of Cherry Walk)
- Hawthorn Lane (old bridge at the north end of Hawthorn Lane)
- Morses Creek at Bright Municipal Caravan Park (refurbished)
- Morses Creek (two new bridges on Bennetts Walk)
- Morses Creek (new bridge, Wandiligong, The Diggings)
- Ovens River (new bridge, Harrietville, Tavare Park)
- Happy Valley Creek (new bridge, Myrtleford, Pioneer Park)

Former locations include Freeburgh, opposite Pioneer Cemetery, Centenary Park & Hawthorn Lane (Morses Creek), Bright, and Wobonga Lane, Eurobin.

The older bridges are characterised by a bolted timber frame at each end, with heavy steel suspension cables, the earliest of which were believed to have been salvaged from early gold dredges. The narrow decking is timber and sides are galvanised wire mesh.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1900s-present: bridges

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Recommend older bridges (ie western end of Canyon Walk, Hawthorn Lane, Cherry Bridge and bridge over Morses Creek at Municipal Caravan Park) only to Heritage Overlay. Maintain these existing bridges. Replacements permitted where condition and public safety issues demand, but reconstructions must maintain form and character, including framed entry and narrow deck.

Comparative Analysis

The suspension bridge network around the river walks of Bright is probably unparalleled in the State, and contributes significantly to the unique character and experience of Bright.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

There are a number of suspension (swing) bridges crossing the Ovens River and Morses Creek. The bridges have been used as a effective and economical means of construction of gaining access across the river and creeks since the early 1900s. The suspension or swing bridges over the Ovens River and Morses Creek were built by the Bright Progress Association in the 1920s and became vital in the Post WW1 tourism infrastructure renewal. In recent years the Alpine Shire has continued this tradition and built new swing bridges connecting a series of walking tracks.

How is it significant?

The suspension (swing) bridges are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The suspension (swing) bridges over the Ovens River and Morses Creek are historically and socially significant as long-standing contributers to the character and tourism experience of Bright from the 1920s to the present day. The bridges are architecturally significant as good representative examples of their type, in a collection that is unrivalled elsewhere in the State. The bridges are simple constructions that reflect in their fabric the materials that were locally available, particularly salvaged cable and bolts from early gold dredges.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Lyndhurst Private Hospital, former	**File No:**	AS0256
Address:	13-15 Park Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Hospital		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Lyndhurst Private Hospital, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

James McLean built a four-room weatherboard house in 1889. William Cherry purchased the house on a special application on 1 Nov 1889 and the Parish Map shows the original Grant dated 28 Dec 1889. William Cherry died in 1906 and his wife Harriet died in 1909. The exact date of the construction of Lyndhurst and its beginnings as a private hospital have not been found, but it is likely to have been between 1909 and 1914. In 1920, Sister E E Minogue took over the operation (advertisement for "Lyndhurst" Private Hospital, Alpine Observer, 26 Nov 1920). Sr Minogue advertised as 'Certificated Surgical, Medical and Midwifery'.

A new Title was issued to Carrie Guest, a nurse, on the 13 August 1923. Carrie Guest ran Lyndhurst Private Hospital for over 10 years, where she cared for the sick and injured and delivered most of the babies in the district. She sold the six-bed Lyndhurst Private Hospital to Florence Atherton on 20 June 1933. Florence Atherton (nee Byrnes) was a local girl born at Rosewhite. Sr Byrnes moved to Yarrawonga in 1931 where she was at St Anne's Hospital and then in 1933 moved back to Bright with her husband and family to run the hospital. There was a large sleepout built onto the front of the building to cater for any overflow.

In May 1940, a public meeting was held to establish a district Hospital and the up-to-date, fully equipped and furnished Bright Bush Nursing Hospital was opened opposite the Catholic Church. Lyndhurst was sold to Dr Simpson in 1940, and then in 1943 it was sold to Mr and Mrs Brewer who owned it until 1950. Fr Hussey purchased the building and had ideas of opening a parish school (Treacy 1989 p96-97).

The plans for the school didn't proceed and the building, which was still owned by the Catholic Church, was converted into two flats and rented out. In October 1981, the building was converted and used by the community as the Bright Neighbourhood House. The Bright Neighbourhood House was used by community groups for meetings and classes. A creche was organised once a week and there was such a demand for this service that a new fully time facility was built in Hawthorn Lane. This was called 'Lyndhurst' Child Care Centre and opened on 15 June 1989. The St Vincents de Paul continued to use the original Lyndhurst building until Oct 1997 when it was sold to private owners (Treacy 1989 p139).

References:

Treacy K, 1998, Beyond Gold 150 years of Memories 1848-1998, The Catholic Parish of Bright and Mt Beauty, p. 96, 97, 138

Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Alpine Observer (newspaper), 1920-21, advertisements for "Lyndhurst"

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

9.1.1 Providing maternity clinics and hospitals

9.1.2 Promoting mothers' and babies' welfare

8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid

Description

Physical Description

The former Lyndhurst Private Hospital is situated in Park Street, Bright, and is a vernacular T-shaped building consisting of two main structural components. The eastern component is a weatherboard-clad building with long axis transverse to the street. It is built-up on a substantial masonry footing as the land falls away to the north. A bay window and small projecting roof are built into the southern elevation, facing the street. The solid form, double-front of the building with bay window may borrow from the Italianate style, popular in many regional centres of Victoria.

The western component is a painted, cement-rendered brick building with long axis parallel to the street. The render has been grooved to give the appearance of masonry. The front entry consists of a panelled door with narrow sidelights and a rectangular fanlight. The glass in the fanlight has the word "Lyndhurst" in gold leaf. The south external wall shows a connecting strip for a former verandah.

The side windows are double-hung sash windows, and the corrugated iron roof is hipped. A skillion section has been added to the north wall in stages, including a very modern extension with verandah.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1921-c1941: private hospital

c1941-1953: private residence

1981-1997: Neighbourhood house

1997-present: private residence

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

External controls only:

- Maintain form and materials of south and east elevations, to preserve views from street.

- Retain corrugated iron roof in present form.

- Retain front entry door assembly in present materials, including fanlight window above front entrance, with gold-leaf "Lyndhurst".

- Retain bay window and small roof projection in present form.

- Allow restoration of brickwork of facade, or replacement/repair of render in identical style and detailing (false ashlar).

- Exempt further modification/extension of skillion component on north side of building.

- Any future proposal for a verandah on front should be assessed according to compatibility of design. Should incorporate attachment at former attachment level (strip), and a corrugated iron, hipped roof.

Comparative Analysis

Other former hospitals/private hospitals survive in the Shire, eg Myrtleford's Private Hospital (also operating from private residence) and Bright's Doctors house/ hospital

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Lyndhurst Private Hospital is a weatherboard and rendered-brick building which operated as a hospital from circa 1921 until 1940 when the new Bright Bush Nursing Hospital was opened. In 1981 the building, owned by the Catholic Church, was used as a Neighbourhood House. It is now a private residence.

How is it significant?

The former Lyndhurst Private Hosiptal is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Lyndhurst Private Hosiptal is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for its service to the Bright and district community, particularly in its role as the principle maternity clinic prior to the construction of the Bush Nursing Hospital. The building is held in high esteem by the local community, not only as a former hospital, but for its more recent associations with child care and other community functions/uses. The building is architecturally significant as a well-preserved vernacular building with Italianate influences.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Mongans Bridge State School, former	**File No:**	AS0264
Address:	Bay Creek Lane, Mongan's Bridge CORAL BANK		
Place Type:	School - State (public)		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Mongans Bridge State School, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Mongan's Bridge School 3403 was opened on 1 March 1902 and John A Hill was the head teacher. In 1903 it worked half time with Dederang State School (1772). Then in 1904 full time teaching resumed. In 1907 building works were undertaken and these included repairs to the school and the two roomed quarters. A two roomed cottage used in conjunction with the local 1964 creamery was purchased from the Kiewa Butter Factory and relocated to the school.

From 1907 to August 1909 the school operated half time in conjunction with Upper Gundowring and then became full time until it closed in 1964

References:

Temple E & Lloyd D, A History of the Kiewa Valley

Dept of Education, 1973, Vision and Realisation Vol 3, p. 1006

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

6.2 Establishing schools

6.5 Educating people in remote places

Description

Physical Description

The weatherboard school building with a corrugated iron roof is utilitarian in design and typical for its size and rural location. There is a small entrance porch attached to the main school building. The windows are timber-framed sash windows. The door is timber with vertical boarding.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1902 - 1964

? - present, recreation room, Mongans Bridge Caravan Park

Intactness

The integrity of the building is good and it is in moderate to good condition.

Recommended Management

Maintain as free-standing building in present form - weatherboards (matching profile), window style and corrugated iron roof.

Comparative Analysis

No similar schools are known to survive in Alpine Shire. Harrietville Primary School has some similarities, but is larger and is established in a well-entrenched township.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Mongan's Bridge school was built in 1902 and served the farming community until 1964. In its early years, the school sometimes operated half-time with nearby rural schools - Dederang and Upper Gundowring. The small weatherboard building with its corrugated iron roof is utilitarian in design and typical for its size and rural location.

How is it significant?

The Mongan's Bridge State School is of historical, social & architectural significance to the rural community of the Kiewa Valley, and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Mongan's Bridge School is historically and architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire as the only surviving, in situ, one-classroom rural school building in the Shire. It is historically and socially significant to the

Kiewa Valley and Alpine Shire communities as a poignant and important reminder of a era when education was brought to the people of remote rural communities, rather than schoolchildren being transported to centralised schools.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Mongan's Bridge School is historically and architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire as the only surviving, in situ, one-classroom rural school building in the Shire. It is historically and socially significant to the Kiewa Valley and Alpine Shire communities as a poignant and important reminder of a era when education was brought to the people of remote rural communities, rather than schoolchildren being transported to centralised schools.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A

COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tawonga Station Graves	**File No:**	AS0465
Address:	Kiewa Valley Highway CORAL BANK		
Place Type:	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tawonga Station Graves

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The first run in the Kiewa Valley was taken up at Gundowring in 1839 which consisted of seven persons residing in slab huts. Further up the remote valley the Dederang Run was taken up in 1845. The Tawonga Run in Upper Kiewa was taken up in December 1841 by James Roberts and transferred in 1849 to John Routh. The station was then transferred to Thomas Ibbotson in 1854.

Mr Ibbotson installed his cousin John Eyre as manager of the property. John's daughter, Mrs Mary Hobbs, lived at the homestead for 92 years. She died in 1949, and was the "grand old lady" of Tawonga . John Eyre himself was a cousin of John Eyre the explorer (Temple & Lloyd).

The graves are those of Thomas Ibbotson, John Eyre and his wife Elizabeth (nee Collins). Elizabeth died in 1879 aged 41 years and her grave is marked with a headstone - this was broken by a falling tree, and repaired by setting the pieces into a concrete mount. Thomas died accidentally in 1858 aged 36 years, while chasing cattle on horseback. He ran into a low tree branch and was killed. His headstone was imported (sent?) from England, and is now hidden under a thick bush. His brother Charles then took over the property. John's grave

is unmarked, and lies beneath or just outside the enclosing fence. John died in 1904 aged 78, and the family was given special dispensation to bury him on the property, next to his wife. A fourth person is buried on the property, but the identity of the person and the exact position of the burial are not known. This was a traveller who took ill at Tawonga Station. Despite nursing by Elizabeth Eyre, the man died and was buried by the station hands. (Gwen Hobbs, pers comm, April 2007 - great granddaughter of John & Elizabeth Eyre).

In recent years, the pine log enclosure was constructed by the local Rotary Club.

References:

Temple E & Lloyd D, A History of the Kiewa Valley, kiewa Valley Historical Society

Hobbs, Gwen (Coral Bank, Kiewa Valley), 2007, pers comm, April 2007, based on family research undertaken by Gwen

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure.

Description

Physical Description

The three graves are on a small rise near the vicinity of the homestead. The graves are surrounded by a wood fence and there are two headstones, marking the graves of Elizabeth Eyre (nee Collins) and Thomas Ibbotson. Elizabeth's headstone was damaged by a falling tree, and repaired by setting the pieces in a concrete mount. Thomas' headstone is hidden by a bush. John Eyre's grave is unmarked, and is under/outside the enclosing pine log fence. There are eucalypt trees planted outside the fence.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Burial ground

Intactness

Fair

Recommended Management

Manage as historic graves. Retain graves, headstones and fenced enclosure. Allow addition of interpretive information in suitable form

Comparative Analysis

Lone graves/burial grounds relating to the squatting occupation of the Alpine Shire are very rare, and relatively rare throughout the State. The only other known example in the Alpine Shire is the grave of Mary Hollonds (nee Gates) at Mullagong Station, Kiewa Valley. This grave is c1862, and has a wrought iron fence with a gate, but no headstone. Mary died after falling into an open fireplace following a heart attack.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Tawonga Station was taken up in 1841, and in 1854 it was purchased by Thomas Ibbotson, who installed his cousin John Eyre as manager. The three burials were those of Thomas Ibbotson, who died accidentally in 1858 while chasing cattle on horseback, John Eyre, and his wife Elizabeth (nee Collins). A fourth person, an unidentified traveller, was also buried on the property, at a location unknown.

How is it significant?

The Tawonga Station graves are of historical and social significance to the Kiewa Valley and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The lone graves are historically and socially significant as extremely rare surviving infrastructure that connect to the early squatting runs in the Shire, and reflect the social and living conditions on isolated properties of the era, before proper burial facilities were inaugurated. The graves are significant as the last resting places of three of the European pioneers of the Kiewa Valley and Alpine Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	St Joseph's Catholic Church	**File No:**	AS0263
Address:	Kiewa Valley Highway DEDERANG		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

St Joseph's Catholic Church

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

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

History and Historical Context

The Dederang Run was first taken up by Pincent and Roberts in 1845 and in 1870 was subdivided . It changed ownership a number of time until James Woodside purchased it in 1891. The Woodside family, who lived at Barwidgee homestead, owned it until 1950 when it was sold to the Government for Soldier Settlement.

The first Roman Catholic church was part of Creamer's house. The Creamers selected land in late 1860s and lived in the area until 1898. There were few Catholic families in the Upper Kiewa valley at the turn of the century and the farmers drove draught horses and drays to take their wives and children to Mass. A small weatherboard church was opened in 1883 and Father O'Connor was the first priest. The present church was built in 1914 and was opened free of debt by P Mahony. The bricks were burnt in a kiln in Tom Goonan's paddock and the men carted them free of charge to the church grounds. The Pioneer Gates erected in 1964, to mark the 50th anniversary of the erection of the church.

References:

Temple, Esther, 1971, The Kiewa Valley, Kiewa Valley Historical Society

Treacy, Ken, 1998, Beyond Gold. 150 Years of Memories 1848-1998, The Catholic Parish of Bright and Mt Beauty

Lewis M [ed], 1991, Victorian Churches, Melbourne,

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic, Melbourne,

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

8.6.4 Making places for worship

Description

Physical Description

St Joseph Catholic Church is a good representative example of its period and size. It has been constructed from face red brick with a corrugated iron roof.

There are cross finials at both gable ends. Contrasting cement-rendered dressings to the windows and copings provide a pleasing aesthetic contrast to the face brickwork. This type of contrast - face red brickwork and cream accents was particularly popular architectural aesthetic during the early 20th century and is often referred to as 'blood and bandage effect.' The side elevations are buttressed and contain regular and repetitious fenestration. The side windows consist of paired lancet type windows with an oculus over the side entrance doorway. The gable ends of the nave have tryptic lancet type windows surmounted by a narrow rectangular vent. The gables have decorative cement-rendered corbelling.

Physical Condition

Very good

Usage / Former Usage

1883 - 1914 church

1914 - present church

Intactness

High

Recommended Management

- Retain all unpainted finish to brickwork
- Retain fence and landscape setting

Comparative Analysis

Churches of similar style and scale exist in many other towns in regional Victoria

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Josephs Catholic Church is a red brick, gothic-inspired building which replaced a small weatherboard church that was opened in 1883. The Pioneer Memorial Gates were erected in 1964, to mark the 50th anniversary of the erection of the church. St Joseph Catholic Church is a good representative example of its period and size.

How is it significant?

St Josephs Catholic Church is of historical, social & architectural significance to the Catholic community of the Kiewa Valley, and the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

St Josephs Catholic Church is historically and socially significant to the Catholic community of the Kiewa Valley, and the Alpine Shire, as a long-established and valued place of worship. The gates have a high significance to the local community. St Josephs Catholic Church is architecturally important as a good representative example of its size and type. It is a gothic inspired church that illustrates many of the architectural details that are commonly associated with this genre.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The St Joseph's Catholic Church is important in reflecting a significant phase of township growth in the Kiewa Valley, as farming intensified with improving transport facilities.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

St Joseph's Catholic Church is important as a good representative example of its size and type. It is a gothic inspired church that illustrates many of the architectural details that are commonly associated with this genre.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The church is valued by the local community as a place of worship, and the gates have a high significance to the local community.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Protestant Church	**File No:**	AS0469
Address:	Kiewa Valley Highway DEDERANG		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Protestant Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The settlement of Dederang appears to have nucleated in the late 1870s, as a product of selection, which broke up squatting runs. The Dederang Run was first taken up by Pincent and Roberts in 1845. In 1870 it was subdivided into smaller runs. It changed ownership a number of time until James Woodside purchased it in 1891. The Woodside family owned it until 1950 when it was sold to the Government for Soldier Settlement. A post office began in 1877, and a school was opened in 1878. A small store was built where the hotel now stands. Haig and Sons ran another store at Dederang, as well as their flourmill and sawmill at Glen Creek. Dederang races are a major annual event. They have survived from their humble beginnings in about 1870 at Steel's Racecourse where the small weatherborad church now stands, and now occur at the newer course on the west side of the highway. In 1892 a Mechanics Institute and Free Library was erected at a cost of 180 pounds and the Hall stood until 1952 when it was replaced with a new building.

The small weatherboard church was used for both Methodist and Anglican congregations, and is among Dederang's few surviving examples of earlier community inrfrastructure. It is not known if the church properly belongs to the "Union Church" category, a group of places which were funded in the early 1900s to provide shared worship facilities for very small congregations.

References:

Temple, Esther, 1971, The Kiewa Valley, Kiewa Valley Historical Society, p. 105 - 111

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

8.6.4 Making places for worship

Description

Physical Description

The church has an utilitarian aesthetic that is reflective of the farming community that built it.

It is a timber framed weatherboard building with a moderately high-pitched gable roof. The building consists of a nave and porch. The side elevations have three regularly spaced pointed lancet type windows and these provide the only decorative architectural embellishments. The windows are timber framed with a cross mullion at the point of curvature.

The design is a spare gothic style and is relatively primitive. The gothic detailing is at its most elemental and is found in the pointed windows and the relatively steeply pitched roof.

Physical Condition

Good - lack of use may impact adversely on condition

Usage / Former Usage

Apparently no longer used. Still in use as a church in 1971

Intactness

High

Recommended Management

Retain form and weatherboard cladding

Comparative Analysis

Small, unsophisticated timber churches are relatively common in the small rural towns and communities of Victoria.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Dederang Protestant Church is a small, spare, gothic-style weatherboard building which stands on the Kiewa Highway, at the northern end of the spread-out village surrounded by farmland. A rare piece of surviving early Dederang infrastructure, its origins may lie with the "Union Church" movement that saw small multi-congregation churches built for small and often isolated communities in the early 1900s.

How is it significant?

The Dederang Protestant Church is of historical & social significance to the rural community of the Kiewa Valley, and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Dederang Protestant Church is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire, as one of the few buildings remaining in the rural village of Dederang, which has largely been made redundant by improved roads and motor vehicle transport, enabling centralisation of facilities. The Dederang Protestant Church is significant as a reminder of an era when isolation often forced very small congregations in remote rural communities to work together to provide shared places of worship.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Dederang Protestant Church is important as a yardstick of the growth of the small community of Dederang.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

The Dederang Protestant Church is important as a reminder of an era when isolation often forced very small

congregations in remote rural communities to work together to provide shared places of worship.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No

Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House, 'Rostrevor'	**File No:**	AS0315
Address:	5730 Great Alpine Road EUROBIN		
Place Type:	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House, 'Rostrevor'

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Ovens valley and northern Tasmania are the only commercial hop growing regions in Australia. Experiments in hop growing had been undertaken in the first years of the Colony of New South Wales, and the first crops in Victoria began at Bairnsdale in 1866. The first commercial hop growing in the Shire was pioneered by William Bunn of Freeburgh in 1869. By 1885, the Ovens valley had 227 acres under hops, the third highest area in the colony, and its 29 growers produced 1554 hundredweight of hops. The hops were cured in oast houses, which were brick-lined weatherboard buildings with a furnace underneath.

The four Panlook brothers were the sons of a Buckland valley storekeeper and gold-buyer, William Panlook, who had come from china seeking his fortune on the goldfields. William Panlook was converted to Christianity by the Roman Catholic missionaries in China, and he married an Australian girl. The family had moved from the area, but the four sons returned in 1890, and after working on Ah Sue's farm at Eurobin for three years, pooled their resources and bought Ah Sue's property. William (Jnr) was fifteen and the eldest of the brothers. They purchased more adjoining land, grazing dairy and beef cattle, and planting tobacco and hops.

Panlooks increased their hop acreage dramatically in the 1930s after an over-supply in 1932 had forced many small growers out of the industry. The brothers formed a company to raise capital for their upgrades their kilns, irrigation equipment and other facilities. Henry Jones Co, heavily involved in Tasmanian hop growing, became a major shareholder, and 70 acres of hops was under cultivation by 1942-43. William Panlook remained as manager, until he retired at the age of 82 in 1963, and he died in 1965. By early 1970s, Panlooks' Rostrevor Estate property had become the largest hop farm in Australia, with 170 acres under cultivation.

The house is a familiar landmark along the Great Alpine Road. The exact date of construction is not known, but is around the early 1900s.

References:

Robertson Kay, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 107-109

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

Description

Physical Description

Rostrevor illustrates most of the stylistic features associated with its period of construction. Commonly this period is referred to as Federation and sometimes Edwardian or Queen Anne. This period marked a change in design from symmetry towards a more complex asymmetry both for the plan as well as the elevations. Diagonals were often employed to assist in a more complex plan form. This is ably shown by the projecting and angled front gable.

The main construction material is timber and this includes the weatherboard cladding. In the metropolitan areas face red brick was more common as brick was integral to the architectural expression. This was usually combined with a terracotta tiled roof and terracotta embellishments. This was an expensive form of construction in the relatively isolated rural areas timber with a galvanised iron roof was more economical and often sufficed. At Rostrevor the architectural identity is established by the plan form, elevations and the use of stylistic elements.

Elements that are attributable to the period are:

- The irregular roof line and this includes the projecting gable roofs, the combination of roofs and disparate roof angles;

- The decorative timber detailing including the timber fret work; timber brackets; bracketing to the gables; turned verandah posts and barge boards;

- The imitation rough cast with timber strapping to the gable ends;

- Decorative glass;

- The design and proportions of the windows and this includes the circular window.

- Projecting bay windows

- Decorative ridges;

- Ornamental chimneys.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Early 1900s - present: House, office

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- An appropriate colour scheme is to be encouraged;

- When the roof needs to be replaced it is recommended that it is replaced with galvanised iron and not zincalume or colour bond. The roofing material need not be replaced with the shorter lengths of ir

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Panlook family

Comparative Analysis

The house design is unusual within the Alpine Shire, and a good, rare regional variation of a widespread housing style.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Federation-style house is a weatherboard clad building with a terracotta tiled roof and terracotta embellishments. 'Rostrevor' was built by William Panlook on Panlooks Hops Farm, which was at one time the largest hop farm in Australia. .

How is it significant?

The Federation-style house is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Federation-style weatherboard house is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for its strong historical associations to the Panlook family and the development of their large-scale hop-farming operations.

The architecture is of local significance as one of the best regional representative examples of this architectural period. The use of timber weatherboard cladding and galvanised iron roof illustrates the adaptation of the style regionally. The combination of materials is unusual as in the metropolitan areas face red brick was more common and considered integral to the architectural expression. Aesthetically, it is very pleasing and this includes the proportions, scale and extent of architectural elements. The condition is good and it has maintained a high integrity.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Mckay Creek Power Station	**File No:**	AS0087
Address:	McKay Power Station Road FALLS CREEK		
Place Type:	Generator/Power Station - hydro-electric		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	State

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme was first proposed in 1911, although construction did not commence until 1938 following the establishment of the Victorian State Electricity Commission (SEC). Prior to their entry to the region, the upper Kiewa valley was a relatively remote place, with a small farming population. Field investigations made during the mid 1940s led to a new proposal for a Scheme that had more than double the capacity of the 1938 Scheme, and was approved by the Victorian Parliament in 1947. The number of personnel engaged in the construction of the Scheme then increased dramatically, and during the late 1940s, most activity centred around the construction of the West Kiewa Power Station, Rocky Valley Reservoir, McKay Creek Power Station, Bogong Creek Aqueduct, and the Big Hill Power Station (which was later deleted from the Scheme). Migrant labour from Bonegilla Migrant Reception Centre formed a significant percentage of the workforce in the post-WWII years.

There are three power stations in the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme: the Mackay Creek, Clover and West Kiewa power stations are each located at successively lower elevations on the northern face of the Bogong High Plains and utilize the same waters of the Kiewa River in the production of hydro-electric power. The Mackay Creek Power Station featured in the 1936, 1947 and 1954 versions of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. Excavation of the works site for the McKay Creek Power Station and associated tunnels and pipelines took place between 1951 and 1959. By June 1961 the Rocky Valley Reservoir, McKay Creek Power Station, Pretty Valley pondage, and 35 kilometres of unlined aqueducts feeding the two storages were completed.

The SEC conducted tours of the McKay Creek Power Station for many years, as the showpiece of the scheme, but this was stopped due to safety considerations. Following several successive wet years in the 1990s, concern was expressed that the surface infrastructure of the power station could be subject to downslope land creep. Subsequently, very long bolts were placed through the mountain to anchor the surface infrastructure and regolith to the stable granitic batholith in which the underground power station had been built.

References:

Williams HHC, 1967, Kiews Hydro-Electric scheme technical History, Unpub SEC

Lawrence, R, 1990, The Interaction between the Environment Land use and Hydrology of the Bogong High Plains Area from 1850 to 1985., Unpub, p. 575

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry

5.1 Working in harsh conditions

2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity

Description

Physical Description

The Mackay Creek Power Station is situated on the Pretty Valley Stream east of Mt Fainter, and is located underground in a zone of very stable rock. Above the power station are two water storages: the larger Rocky Valley Reservoir and the smaller Pretty Valley Pondage. Water is caught in both these storages and then diverted by a y-shaped tunnel that feeds the water first into a headrace tunnel and then and headrace pipeline and pressure shaft into the underground power station. Inside the power station are six 16MW generators that produce power that now feeds into the National Power Grid. After spinning the turbines in the generators, the water finds its way via a tailrace tunnel into the Pretty Valley Stream, a tributary of the Kiewa River.

Physical Condition

Good - serviceable, operational fabric of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme

Usage / Former Usage

Continues to be used to generate power as part of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Intactness

The Mackay Creek Power Station is still operating as an integral part of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. Following several successive wet years in the 1990s, concern was expressed that the surface infrastructure of the power station could be subject to downslope land creep. Subsequently, very long bolts were placed through the mountain to anchor the surface infrastructure and regolith to the stable granitic batholith in which the underground power station had been built.

Recommended Management

Leased Crown land: Promote retention of power station structures in any future proposals for works/rehabilitation in the vicinity

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Kiewa Hydro-electric Scheme

Comparative Analysis

The Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme is the second-largest hydro scheme in mainland Australia after the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme (there are numerous hydro schemes in Tasmania, which generates 60% of the renewable energy). The Kiewa Scheme is the only single-purpose hydro scheme on the mainland that does not produce hydro-electric power as a subsidiary to irrigation and water supply purposes. The Mackay Creek Power Station is the highest and largest of the three power stations and generates over half the electricity output of the Scheme.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Mackay Creek Power Station consists of the underground power station, and associated infrastructure including the intake pipeline power station, access buildings on the surface, and tailrace tunnel/canal. The Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme was first proposed in 1911, although construction on the ambitious infrastructure project did not commence until 1938. The Mackay Creek Power Station featured in the 1936, 1947 and 1954 versions of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. Excavation of the works site for the McKay Creek Power Station and associated tunnels and pipelines took place between 1951 and 1959. By June 1961 the Rocky Valley Reservoir, McKay Creek Power Station, Pretty Valley pondage, and 35 kilometres of unlined aqueducts feeding the two storages were completed. The SEC conducted tours of the McKay Creek Power Station for many years, as the showpiece of the scheme, but this was stopped due to safety considerations. Roof-bolting subsequently remedied the problems, but tours were not resumed.

How is it significant?

Mackay Creek Power Station is of historical and technological significance to the State of Victoria. It is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Mackay Creek Power Station is of historical significance to the State of Victoria as a key infrastructure component of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme, one of Victoria's largest and most ambitious public infrastructure projects of the mid-twentieth century, and still the largest generator of renewable energy in the State. The Mackay Creek Power Station is the highest and largest of the three power stations in the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Mackay Creek Power Station generates over half of the electricity produced by the entire Scheme.

Mackay Creek Power Station is of social significance to the Alpine Shire because for many decades it was open to the public for tours and became the 'face' of the Kiewa Scheme. Mackay Creek Power Station is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as a key infrastructure component of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme, which wrought massive changes on the demographics and industry of the formerly sparsely-settled upper Kiewa Valley between the late 1930s and early 1960s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Mackay Creek Power Station is of historical significance to the State of Victoria as a key infrastructure component of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme, one of Victoria's largest and most ambitious public infrastructure projects of the mid-twentieth century, and still the largest generator of renewable energy in the State. The Mackay Creek Power Station is the highest and largest of the three power stations in the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Mackay Creek Power Station generates over half of the electricity produced by the entire Scheme. The Mackay Creek Power Station is the best known of the Kiewa power stations, and for many years it was the 'public face' of the scheme through tours conducted by the SEC.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Mackay Creek Power Station is relatively rare as an underground power station in Victoria and Australia

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The Mackay Creek Power Station is an excellent representative example of underground power stations associated with large-scale hydro-electric schemes in mountainous areas in Australia.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Mackay Creek Power Station is important as an outstanding Victorian engineering achievement of the twentieth century, undertaken in harsh conditions high in the Victorian Alps.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Reliance No 2 Dredge Remains	**File No:**	AS0586
Address:	Freeburgh Plantation FREEBURGH		
Place Type:	Mining Dredge		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Alpine Shire contains one of the most heavily dredged areas in Victoria and Australia. The peak years of the Ovens Valley dredging industry were from its commencement in 1900, until about 1920. For several years in that period, the annual gold returns for the Bright district were only second to Bendigo in Victoria. Dredging in the valley continued up until the massive Tronoh dredge at Harrietville and the Freeburgh dredge ceased operations in the mid 1950s.

The Reliance No.2 dredge was built by the Reliance syndicate in March 1907 and was the sister dredge of the Reliance No. 1 built in 1904. The dredges were manufactured by Chas Ruwolt Pty Ltd, Richmond, Melbourne. Ruwolt had began as a blacksmith in Wangaratta, but with the advent of dredging in the Ovens Valley, he had expanded into large scale engineering works, supplying machinery and parts for many local dredges. His company continued to expand, later merging with Vickers to become the well-known Vickers Ruwolt company, which operated around the globe. The Reliance No.2 had 5-cubic foot buckets operating at about twelve per minute and was driven by a 25 horsepower engine. In 1914 an improved method of gold recovery was installed on the dredge in the form of a shaker. Both dredges treated a total of 331 acres on both sides of the Harrietville Road above the Freeburgh Bridge, returning an average of £165 an acre. Both dredges were the most successful dividend producers in the Shire, the two dredges producing total dividends of £54,500 up until operations ceased in 1920.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Brigth Gold, Histec

Chas Ruwolt Pty Ltd, 1918, Bucket Dredges for the Recovery of Gold or Tin

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry

Description

Physical Description

The decaying pontoon remains of the Reliance No. 2 bucket dredge are situated in a shallow, seasonally wet

pond, amidst numerous willow trees and surrounded by the Freeburgh pine plantation. All of the original machinery and on-board structure of the plant have long since been removed. The timberwork of the pontoon is heavily decayed. The dimensions and position of timer frame work are well-defined by the remaining iron-work, bolts &c.

Physical Condition

Pontoon timber-work is gradually rotting, however pontoon and timber frame positions are identifiable from iron-work and bolt remains. Site has archaeological potential for artefacts that may contribute to a further understanding of the construction and operation of the dredge.

Usage / Former Usage

Reliance No. 2 operated from 1907 until 1920. Surrounds are used for plantation purposes.

Intactness

Integrity fair, site is only a portion of the original plant. Timber work of the pontoon is heavily decayed. The dimensions and position of timer frame work are well-defined by the remaining iron-work, bolts &c. Site is at risk through on-going plantation activities.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Charles Ruwolt

Comparative Analysis

Over 50 bucket dredges operated in the Alpine Shire in the first half of the 20th Century, but only three substantial remains have been identified. These are those of the Bright Star Dredge, Harrietville, and the Growler's Creek Dredge, Wandiligong. The Growler's Creek dredge pontoon is better preserved than the Reliance No 2, and has been included in the Victorian Heritage Register. However, it lacks the local historical importance of the Reliance No 2. The integrity of the Bright Star is poorer than the Reliance No 2.

Elsewhere in the State, dredge remains from this era are rare, and only a few are known. These include the Back Creek Dredge near Bendoc, East Gippsland Shire (poor integrity), and the Hurdle Flat dredge near Beechworth, Indigo Shire (pontoon has good integrity). Two complete bucket dredges survive in the State, at Eldorado, Indigo Shire, and Maldon, Mount Alexander Shire, but these are steel dredges from later eras.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Alpine Shire contains one of the most heavily dredged areas in Victoria and Australia. The peak years of the Ovens Valley dredging industry were from its commencement in 1900 until about 1920. For several years in that period, the annual gold returns for the Bright district were only second to Bendigo in Victoria. Dredging in the Valley continued up until the massive Tronoh dredge at Harrietville and the Freeburgh dredge ceased operations in the late 1950s. The Reliance No.2 dredge was built by the Reliance syndicate in March 1907 and was the sister dredge of the Reliance No. 1 built in 1904. The two dredges treated a combined total of 331 acres on both sides of the Harrietville Road above the Freeburgh Bridge, returning an average of £165 an acre. The dredges were the most successful dividend producers in the Shire, producing total dividends of £54,500 up until operations ceased in 1920. A shallow silted pond now contains the decaying timber and iron work remains of the Reliance No.2 dredge.

How is it significant?

Reliance No. 2 dredge remains are of historical and technological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The remains of the Reliance No.2 dredge are historically significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the very few surviving early dredge remains. In conjunction with its sister dredge, the Reliance dredges were the most successful dividend-paying producers in the Shire. The remains are a rare link to the Shire's last major gold mining era, bucket dredging, a time when the Upper Ovens dominated gold dredging in Australia, and was for a time the second highest annual gold producer in the State, behind Bendigo. The remains of the Reliance No.2 dredge are technologically significant to the Alpine Shire for the artefacts and structures that contain information on bucket-dredge design and construction of the era.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The remains of the Reliance No.2 dredge are historically significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the very few surviving early dredge remains.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

The remains of the Reliance No2 Dredge are a rare link to the Shire's last major gold mining era, bucket dredging, a time when the Upper Ovens dominated gold dredging in Australia, and was for a time the second highest annual gold producer in the State, behind Bendigo.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The remains of the Reliance No.2 dredge are technologically significant to the Alpine Shire for the artefacts and structures that contain information on bucket-dredge design and construction of the era.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Freeburgh Hall	**File No:**	AS0283
Address:	Great Alpine Road FREEBURGH		
Place Type:	Hall Public		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Freeburgh Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Gold diggings probably began at Freeburgh shortly after Bright, but little is known of its early history and it is assumed that it began as an alluvial mining camp in about 1854. Chinese miners were working there in the late 1850s and a Chinese camp was mentioned in January 1860 .

The key event in the transformation to a township was the discovery of the first of a number of rich reefs, the Woolshed Reef, in May 1860 . Further reefs were quickly found, and two adjacent, vibrant settlements sprang up, each based around a hotel and a crushing machine . The upper township was Woolshed, also known as Woolshed Flat.

The name Freeburgh appears to have come into currency in the mid-1860s, originally describing the lower settlement situated below the Reliance and many other rich reefs . Woolshed township is referred to until the mid-1870s, after which Freeburgh became the generic name for the area. A school was opened at Freeburgh in 1865 . A number of Germans, including Holstein and Brenckmann , were active on the field, probably accounting for the name, and that of Germantown (German Town), a few miles downstream.

With the decline of large-scale reefing operations, Freeburgh struggled on until 1900 as a small community, surviving on alluvial mining, agriculture and small-scale reef mining. Early 1900s bucket dredging was a boon to the township, providing a large amount of employment. Five dredges operated in the immediate vicinity, and the population rose to 300 to 400 people .

The Freeburgh Hall was built in November 1905 by Jack Hedge of Wandiligong and was reputed to have had the best dance floor in the district. People often walked over the Reliance Track from Wandiligong to dances at the Freeburgh Hall. Balls, dances and suppers were held at the hall, as well as musical events, public meetings, club meetings, 'Lantern lectures' and school concerts (advertisements & reports, "Alpine Observer", 1906-1930s).

However, the end of the early dredging era c1920 signalled a period of rapid decline for the township. The Freeburgh dredge ultimately chewed through much of the old township area between 1940 and 1955. The school was closed in 1948. By the 1960s, only a handful of buildings and a few residents remained.

The township has been revived in modern times, with a considerable amount of residential development. New uses were found for the Freeburgh Hall, including 'Holiday Cinema', and the Hall became the focus of the annual 'Freeburgh Market'. The Hall was also the focus of a well-attended "Back-to-Freeburgh" event in May 1997. Structural concerns over the building have limited its use in recent years (2006).

References:

Hoy E, 1975, Harrietville 115 Years of Continuous Gold Seeking, Harrietville Historic Society

Alpine Observer, various issues 1906-1930s

Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The Freeburgh Hall is an imposing double-height timber building. The height and the proportions of the building are atypical. The hall is clad with square cut timber weatherboards and it has a corrugated iron roof. The design of the building is utilitarian with the timber finial to the front gable section being the only overt stylistic element. The front façade has a central double timber doors and there is a narrow louvred window placed high up on the façade and just under the gable roof.

Physical Condition

Assessed by Shire as poor

Usage / Former Usage

Community Hall: 1905 - present

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

External controls to preserve external form and materials, if structural solutions can be found. Examine options for alternative use (including retention with no use) if no structural solutions that allow present use can be found, or if a new public hall is built.

Comparative Analysis

Small, modest community halls are common in small rural townships and communities across Victoria. The Alpine Shire has a number of halls that today are the only remaining pieces of community infrastructure to mark the localities of once larger communities eg Mudgegonga, Gapsted, Happy Valley and Upper Gundowring. While Freeburgh has grown, the hall still links it to an earlier era.

The Freeburgh Hall has some design elements that are atypical of small rural public halls, particularly in its height.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Freeburgh Hall is a weatherboard building opened in November 1905 to serve the local mining and farming community of Freeburgh. It was built by Jack Hedge of Wandiligong and was reputed to have had the best dance floor in the district. People often walked over the Reliance Track from Wandiligong to dances at the Freeburgh Hall. Balls, dances and suppers were held at the hall, as well as musical events, public meetings, club meetings, 'Lantern lectures' and school concerts (advertisements & reports, "Alpine Observer", 1906-1930s). As the township declined, so did use of the Hall, but in modern times with growing residential development and tourism, use was increased. Uses included 'Holiday Cinema', and the Hall became the focus of the annual 'Freeburgh Market'. The Hall was also the focus of a well-attended "Back-to-Freeburgh" event in May 1997.

How is it significant?

The Freeburgh Hall is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Freeburgh Hall is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as the only piece of community infrastructure and the only recogniseable structural fabric surviving at Freeburgh from its earlier era as a vibrant gold-mining town. The hall is socially significant for the important role it has played in local community life at Freeburgh for over 100 years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR

CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Sloan's Mill Site, Dungey Track	**File No:**	AS0787
Address:	Snowy Creek FREEBURGH		
Place Type:	Sawmill		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The early gold dredging era, 1900-1920, gave impetus to hardwood logging and milling in the Shire. In 1908 for instance, 144 timber cutters were employed, and £20,000 was paid to local sawmills. Many new sawmills were set up, including Grossman & Fitzgerald's 'Wandiligong Saw Mills' at Wandiligong in 1903, who advertised bluegum timber for sale and advised 'Dredges specially catered for'. Other early 1900s dredging-era mills included Sloan Bros 'Freeburgh Saw Mills' in 1902, Sinclair Bros 'Ovens Vale Sawmills' at Ovens Vale in 1904, (later moved to Stanley), 'Premier Saw Mills' at Brookside in 1904, and 'Bright District & Tawanga Steam Saw Mills' at German Creek in 1904 (moved to Snowy Creek 1907). As dredging declined, so too did saw milling. By 1920 most of the new mills had closed, and sawmilling went into the doldrums.

Messrs Isaac Sloan & William McLean, & Co erected a sawmill at Woolshed, Freeburgh locality, in 1860 to supply the demands of the increasing mining industry of the area. Isaac Sloan took over the mill on McLean's death in 1884. Isaac Sloan's' business also included the cartage and erection of mining machinery in the Shire. Some of the batteries erected by Sloan include the New Century at Harrietville, the Brother's mine on the West Kiewa River and the Razorback at Harrietville. Sloan would often take a share in the mine in return for the erection or cartage of this machinery.

With the large demands for timber during the boom years of the dredging, Isaac's son William Sloan appears to have moved the mill from Freeburgh closer to a more reliable source of timber on Snowy Creek. The mill was working in 1907. The sawmill was driven by a portable steam engine and housed under a rough corrugated iron and bush pole shelter. A lower rock-retained landing facilitated the loading of saw logs onto large bullock wagons for removal and delivery. Timber for saw logs was felled from an area known as Big Flat to the east of the mill site. The mill principally cut timber for the dredging industry and is said to have closed down in 1912, however the mill may have operated intermittently after this time as the occasional demand for timber was required. The twin brothers Harry & Bert Jackson from Smoko were thought to have worked at this location in the 1920s. Accommodation quarters were believed to have been established at the site, with some mill workers' families apparently living on site.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Talbot D & Swift A, 2004, The Buckland Valley Goldfield, D Talbot

George Jackson, Box Hill, 2006, Pers comm

John Kinsmore,Freeburgh, 2006, Pers comm

Ovens & Murray Advertiser

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resource

Description

Physical Description

Situated on a large open, sparsely timbered flat, immediately east of Snowy Creek and south of Big Flat Creek is the site of Sloan's later sawmill site. Several levels area show the positions of portable steam engine and milling area, below which is a dry-stone river rock retaining wall (approximately 25 metres long and 1.4 metres high), which facilitated the loading of milled timber onto large drays for cartage and delivery. A large flat behind the site was probably a storage area for mill-logs. No house sites have been identified, however a thick ground cover of bracken and blackberry in places may obscure such features. No large machinery components remain on site, a small winch was removed fro the main sawing landing about 15 years ago by unknown persons. Above the site is the spectacular Big Flat Creek water falls which were once a regularly visited picnic spot.

Physical Condition

Integrity of the remaining features is good. Site has archaeological potential to reveal further information on early bush sawmilling technology and sawmill construction.

Usage / Former Usage

Sloan's Snowy Creek sawmill site, early 1900s until the 1920s

Intactness

The archaeology of the site is well preserved. Integrity is good, with little or no post-milling impacts to site other than removal of machinery, with all former terraced levels and retaining wall still existing.

Recommended Management

Crown land. Promote community stake in site with land managers to ensure site protection.

Comparative Analysis

Several sawmills were established through the early decades of the Shire. Sloan's mill at Freeburgh was one of the earliest, established in 1860 by Isaac Sloan. Others included Johnson Stephen's sawmill at Wandiligong in 1863, Henderson's saw and flour mills at Porepunkah from 1872 to 1899, Haig's mill at Glen Creek in 1888, and Paul's mill at Buffalo Creek. Early-1900s dredging-era mills included Sloan Bros 'Freeburgh Saw Mills' in 1902, Sinclair Bros 'Ovens Vale Sawmills' at Ovens Vale in 1904, (later moved to Stanley), 'Premier Saw Mills' at Brookside in 1904, and 'Bright District & Tawanga Steam Saw Mills' at German Creek in 1904 (moved to Snowy Creek 1907). Few former sawmill sites in the Shire are known to contain surviving archaeological fabric, and Sloan's, Snowy Creek archaeological site is possibly the best remaining example.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Sawmilling has been an important historical contributor to the economy of the Alpine Shire. Milling began in the 1850s on a small scale to supply the local goldfields towns. The industry boomed during the dredging years of the early 1900s. Sloan's Mill, Snowy Creek, was built during this era by William Sloan of Freeburgh, son of Isaac Sloan, a pioneer sawmiller of the district. It was operating in 1907, and was powered by a steam engine. Some mill employees are believed to have lived on site. The mill last operated in the 1920s.

How is it significant?

Sloan's Mill is of historical and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Sloan's Mill is historically and archaeologically significant to the Alpine Shire as a very rare example of a surviving dredging-era mill site with visible archaeological fabric. The association with the Sloan family, who operated a number of sawmills in the district, is also important.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The site of Sloan's Snowy Creek timber mill site is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as a rare link to an era of high forest industry activity.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The site of Sloan's Snowy Creek timber mill site is of technological significance to the Alpine Shire for its potential to reveal technological details on early bush sawmilling technology and sawmill construction.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Schlapp's Walnut Farm Kiln	**File No:**	AS0422
Address:	253 McIlroy Rae Road GAPSTED		
Place Type:	Kiln other		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The valleys of the Alpine Shire have proven ideal for growing nut crops such as chestnuts, walnuts and hazelnuts. The Alpine Shire is a significant Australian nut-producing area. Today, 70% to 80% of Australian chestnut production comes from the Alpine Shire and adjacent areas in Indigo Shire, with minor production from other Australian States . The Bright and Wandiligong areas were major Victorian hazelnut producers, but production dropped in the 1950s and 60s as some groves were replaced with tobacco crops. This was partly redressed with trial plantings at Myrtleford in the 1980s, as part of a wider campaign to increase acreage in the State . The Ovens valley was the largest walnut producer in the State until recent years.

A variety of nuts were grown at various places in the Ovens valley portion of the Shire from the early mining days. Lardi's orchards at Wandiligong included walnut and hazelnut trees, and chestnuts were first planted in Wandiligong in 1879, by E Carlile .

Commercial growing on a large scale began in the 1880s with Abraham White's nuttery at Wandiligong. By 1914, he was producing large quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts (filberts) and almonds, which were packed in hessian bags and sent off by rail . Walnut trees were planted on dredge tailings at Bright in about 1905 . Nut growing became a thriving industry during and after World War I. In 1914, E C Dyason, a Bendigo mining magnate and a keen advocate of skiing at Mt Hotham in the 1920s, planted 1500 walnut trees on Morses Creek, and A J Showers planted 500 walnut trees at Bright . Walnuts were also grown at Tawonga South . The Weston family, who had brought walnut trees into the district in the very early years, began a walnut grove at Eurobin in the 1930s. Another significant venture was started by Showers at German Creek.

Schlapp's walnut grove was started in the 1920s by two brothers who took their Agricultural Science Degrees at the University of California. They searched for suitable location for their enterprise of growing walnuts. In 1923, the brothers formed a company called The Valley Nut Grove Pty Ltd, and began to search for a suitable variety to plant. They finally settled on the French "Franquette" and by 1940 had trees growing on 130 acres. A locally developed nut, named the "Myrtleford Jewel" and the "Franquette" are the only varieties now cultivated. In 1973 Schlapp's walnut grove was the largest in Australia.

The processing plant at Gapsted includes a number of sheds built over the years. The main building is a walnut processing shed, a large sprawling building that houses the drying kiln, built in the early days of operation, sorting and bagging machinery, and a retail sales outlet. Other buildings include a tobacco kiln and various workshops & storerooms.

Today, the antique timber nut-drying kilns built by the Schlapp brothers are still an integral part of the operation.

References:

Robertson, K, 1973, Myrtleford - Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 114

Gillian Gasser, General Manager, Valley Nut Groves, Gapsted, 2006, Pers comm

Kaufman, R, 2005, Thematic Environmental History, Alpine Shire (Draft), Unpubl

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.9 Farming for commercial profit.

Description

Physical Description

Schlapp's Walnut Grove is situated on the southern side of the Great Alpine Road at Gapsted. The walnut grove was established in the 1920s and by 1973 was the largest walnut grove in Australia.

The walnut drying kiln is located within a large, sprawling, corrugated iron farm building. It is externally framed with oregon timber and lined with ply. The kiln has four separate vertical compartments, each independently operated by levers to open and shut a series of floors. Green walnuts are lifted by a boxed, stepped conveyor belt to the top of the kiln, and conveyed along the length of the kiln on a narrow conveyor belt, boxed on each side. Cut-off gates are used to fill the top of each compartment.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1923 - present: Walnut Grove, walnut processing plant

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Preserve walnut drying kiln

Comparative Analysis

The walnut drying kiln is unique in its style and age in Victoria, as far as is known, and probably in Australia. The tobacco kiln is typical of post-WWII tobacco kilns in the Shire, prior to the introduction of bulk-curing methods. A number of these kilns survive in the Shire, and their existence in prominent places along the Ovens valley contribute significantly to the agricultural mosaic and character of the valley.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Nut farming has been econically important in the development of the Shire, and the valleys of the Shire are today among the notable nut-growing areas in Australia. The Schlapp's Walnut Grove was started in 1923 and consists of a large walnut grove with a collection of buildings including walnut & tobacco drying kilns. The Schlapp brothers imported new varieties to the Ovens Valley, cultivated them for their own use and to supply other farms in the valley, and developed new varieties. The walnut drying kiln dates from the early years of

operation, and is located within a large, sprawling, corrugated iron farm building. The kiln is externally framed with oregon timber and lined with ply. In 1973 Schlapp's walnut grove was the largest in Australia.

How is it significant?

Schlapp's Walnut Grove Kiln is of historical and technological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The walnut drying kiln is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as a direct link to the first years of operation of Schlapp's Walnut Grove, an important place in the historical development of the nut growing industry in the Shire. It is technologically significant to the Alpine Shire as a unique example of this early type of nut drying kiln, and no other examples are known to survive elsewhere in Victoria or Australia.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Citrus Maxima	**File No:**	AS0067
Address:	Bright Accommodation Park, Great Alpine Road GERMANTOWN		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Citrus Maxima

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Chinese who were working the river at Germantown were forced to walk to and from the Bright Chinese camp carrying their tools and equipment, consequently camps was laid out at Germantown and Freeburgh in September 1859. Each of the major camps had a Joss House, or temple. These two shaddock trees were planted either side of a Joss House. Estimated age 150 years.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, 1983, REGISTER

Kaufman, R, 1997, The Chinese of the Upper Ovens Goldfield 1855-1920, LRGM Services, p. 7,8

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Germantown Cemetery (Burial Ground)	**File No:**	AS0462
Address:	Great Alpine Road GERMANTOWN		
Place Type:	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Gold diggings at Germantown appear to have begun shortly after those at Bright, probably early 1854. Early miners included German migrants Henry Traulsen and Ferdinand Blumner in 1856, and it is believed that Germantown was named after them (Lloyd 1987). The earliest mention of the name located is mention of a reef discovery at 'German Town' in June 1859 (OMA 13 May 1859). A number of Chinese miners congregated in the locality in the late 1850s and a camp was laid out by Warden Dowling in September 1859. The camp grew and at its peak supported an hotel, store, Post Office and Chinese Temple ('Joss House'). By 1874 Germantown was occupied exclusively by Chinese people.

The origins, use and history of the Germantown Cemetery is not precisely known, and it is assumed that it was used briefly as an unofficial burial ground in the earliest years of gold digging at Germantown.

In 1972 the Harrietville Historical Society erected a memorial at the site, and a few of the known burials were recorded on a plaque. Around this time, it is believed that a small riverstone marker carved with Chinese characters was removed from this site, by persons unknown (pers comm J Ferguson, Harrietville, late 1980s). The cast plaque states that burials at the cemetery included:

- Mrs Arundel and infant child;
- A Cornish miner;
- Yak Wow;
- You Hoy;
- Ah Looey.

References:

Talbot D, Grave Recollections, p. 142

Hoy E, Harrietville 115 Years of Continuous Gold Seeking, Harrietville Historical Society

R Kaufman, 1997, The Chinese on the Upper Ovens Goldfield 1855 - 1920, LRGM, p. 39635

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity.

9.7.3 Remembering the dead.

Description

Physical Description

The Germantown Cemetery is situated high on a hill on the south-east side of Germantown, overlooking the Great Alpine Road. A memorial plaque has been attached to a large rock in the centre of a grassy clearing. No visible traces of graves were found.

The cast plaque states that burials at the cemetery included:

Mrs Arundel and infant child;

A Cornish miner;

Yak Wow;

You Hoy;

Ah Looey

Physical Condition

Poor archaeological condition

Usage / Former Usage

1850s -1860s: unofficial burial ground

Intactness

Poor

Recommended Management

Where possible, participate in any Departmental processes relating to activities in the graves area, particularly during bushfire events, to assist in reducing chances of inadvertent disturbance of the graves areas, or damage to the memorial.

Comparative Analysis

The burial ground at Germantown is one of several known in the Alpine Shire. The others are at Freeburgh, Buckland (a number), and Tawonga (Tawonga Station graves). Only the Freeburgh and Germantown burial grounds have been marked and acknowledged in modern times, while the Tawonga graves are the only ones which retain structural fabric. Numerous other lone graves/burials are known in the Alpine Shire, all dating to the very earliest eras of European settlement of the various parts of the Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Germantown Cemetery is an unofficial burial ground that is situated on a rise above the Great Alpine Road. The cemetery is south-west of former, substantial Chinese Camp. The cemetery was probably used for a brief period in the earliest years of gold digging in the locality. A large stone with plaque attached was erected by the Harrietville Historical Society in 1973, marking the site of the small burial ground. At least six people are said to be buried there, including three Chinese people.

How is it significant?

The Germantown Cemetery is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Germantown Cemetery is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a poignant reminder of the hardships encountered in the early pursuit of gold. It is a rare and personal link to the former Chinese communities which formed on local goldfields and contributed greatly to early development of the shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Harrietville Cemetery (Old Section)	**File No:**	AS0271
Address:	Cemetery Lane HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Harrietville Cemetery (Old Section)

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Harrietville began as early as 1853, as the New Rush alluvial mining settlement. The population was small, with about 50 people by 1857, but augmented by an influx of about 500 Chinese miners after the buckland Riots of that year.

The first significant phase in the town's development came with the opening of rich quartz reefs in 1860. These attracted much attention, and the growing township christened itself Harrietville in May 1860 . By the middle of 1861 the town boasted butchers shops and a number of stores, and a school was opened in 1866. Several major reefs were opened in 1860, including the Rose, Thistle & Shamrock which went on to produce the highest recorded gold yield in the Shire. Harrietville also became an important staging point on the Omeo road, and in connection with the Upper Dargo, Grant and Crooked River fields.

The Harrietville Cemetery was gazetted on 12 February 1869. The cemetery was divided into four sections which represented the predominant religions in the community at the time. These were Roman Catholic, Church of England, Wesleyan and Presbyterian. In addition an area on the far side of the cemetery to the gate

appears to have been used for Chinese and perhaps other non-conforming burials.

The earliest burial marked on a monument was that of John Abrahams in 1866, indicating that the cemetery may have been used as an informal burial ground prior to gazettal. The cemetery has been operated by a Cemetery Trust to the present day, serving the community of Harrietville. According to cemetery records, by the late 1990s, well in excess of 200 people had been buried at Harrietville.

Examples of important local historical identities buried in the cemetery include Donald Gow, William Grimsley and John Bromley. There are many more, as well as representatives of most of the pioneering families of Harrietville.

References:

Lloyd, B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press

Ellis, J, 1996, Harrietville Cemetery - List of Graves with Monuments Showing Names Inscribed

Ellis, J, 1996, Harrietville Cemetery - List of Burials in Harrietville Cemetery 1866-1997: Names of Those Buried but not Mentioned on Monuments

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

9.7.2 Mourning the dead

9.7.3 Remembering the dead

Description

Physical Description

The Harrietville cemetery is situated in Cemetery Lane, on gently sloping land beside Shamrock Gully. The reserve is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 90 metres by 130 metres. It has a brown picket fence along the south (road) boundary, and the remainder of the reserve has a wire fence. Entry is via a double gate (vehicular) or single gate (pedestrian), both also of wooden pickets. The grounds are informal, principally lawn with some ornamental trees (mainly elms), and typical of small country cemeteries.

The main axial path extends north from the gate. On the left hand side of the path are the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic sections, while the Church of England and Presbyterian sections are on the right. At the end of the path, two marker stones inscribed with Chinese characters exist.

Monuments are numerous and vary considerably in design. However, the scale of the early monuments is generally small, reflecting the nature and wealth of the community, again typical of small rural communities. They are principally relatively simple upright slabs (stelae), with only odd grander monument (obelisk, Latin cross on pedestal, granite column with urn, etc). Materials include marble, sandstone and granite. There are several cast- and wrought-iron grave surrounds (fences), a few dressed-stone surrounds, and several horizontal slabs. Some modern burials have quite artistic monuments, made of local stone.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1869 (1850s?) - present: public cemetery

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Normal cemetery functions (burials, routine maintenance etc) exempt. Retain informal landscape. Assist and advise Trust in maintenance of historic headstones, particularly the remaining two Chinese tablets.

Comparative Analysis

The Harrietville Cemetery is one of four 'pioneer cemeteries' in the Ovens valley portion of the Alpine Shire. It lacks the size of those at Bright and Myrtleford, and reflects well the nature of the smaller Harrietville community. The other cemetery at the Buckland is similar in scale to Harrietville's, but lacks the present-day township to support continuing use on any meaningful scale. The Kiewa valley portion of the Shire lacks these early public cemeteries, because communities there only began coalescing at the end of the 1800s. A number of small, unofficial burial grounds, mostly relating to early gold mining camps/settlements, exist around the Alpine Shire. There are also a number of lone graves/burials known.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Harrietville cemetery was gazetted in 1869, and has served the Harrietville community to the present day. Set in informal grounds typical of small rural cemeteries, it contains the last remains of generations of residents. The scale of the monuments reflects well the nature and wealth of the local community. The cemetery has two sandstone tablets inscribed with Chinese characters, a poignant and rare physical link to the days when miners from China dominated the local goldfields' population.

How is it significant?

The Harrietville Cemetery is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire, and the community of Harrietville.

Why is it significant?

The Harrietville Cemetery is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire and the community of Harrietville as an important piece of community infrastructure that has served the local community since at least 1869, and contains the mortal remains of generations of residents, many of whom contributed materially to the development of Harrietville and the shire.

The cemetery is representative in its nature and scale of small rural communities. The marked Chinese graves are a rare and important physical link to the large Chinese communities that were abundant on the goldfields of the shire, and elsewhere in the State.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in

the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of

the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	St Etheldreda Church	**File No:**	AS0269
Address:	Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

St Etheldreda Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The church was built in 1891 as a Wesleyan chapel, but soon became a Union Church where the three denominations - Presbyterians, Methodists and Anglicans - worshipped under the guidance of their separate pastors. William Grimsley laid the stone foundations. The Anglicans always had the larger congregation, and their pastor would travel from Bright to hold services.

In 1933 the Rev A Hope began to make plans for a separate church and a meeting chaired by Bishop J S Hart agreed to build a church. The Women Guild had raised 500 pounds when the war intervened. The Presbyterians services had ceased in 1942 and by 1956 the Methodist community had diminished and their services also ceased. The small church was falling into disrepair when the Anglican church began negotiations to purchase the property. In 1957 adonation from Mr N Staff of 200 pounds was paid over to the Methodist Trust of Bright which completed the arrangements. After a further expenditure of 2300 pounds for repairs, the St Etheldreda Church was dedicated by Bishop T M Armour, assisted by the Rector of the Parish of Bright Rev J

R J Price, on 2 May 1959.

References:

Lloyd, B, 1982, Gold At Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 185

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The Wesleyan Chapel and Union Church at Harrietville consists of a nave, porch and a lean-to to the rear. It is timber framed and is clad with square cut timber weatherboards. The church building partially sits on a stone plinth that was constructed by the same mason who built the Grimsley stone hop kilns. The stonework is roughly coursed stone rubble. The roof is corrugated iron.

The church is a modest building in the gothic style. The design is primitive and the gothic detailing is minimal. Gothic influences can be found with the pointed windows, pointed louvred vents; a relatively steeply pitched roof and timber finial cross. The windows have been divided into eight rectangular panes with the top two pointed.

The fence consists of timber posts with galvanised pipe for the top rail and cyclone wire infill.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1891 - 2006 Church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness is very good.

Recommended Management

Maintain in present form and like materials, preserving Gothic-influenced features (see description).

Comparative Analysis

Small, unsophisticated timber churches are relatively common in the small rural towns and communities of Victoria. There are two other supposed Union Churches in the Alpine Shire, in Porepunkah and Dederang.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Etheldreda Church is a small simple weatherboard building and is a tribute to the staunch faith of the mountain people who contributed to its restoration and continued use. The church was built in 1891 as a Wesleyan chapel, but soon became a Union Church where the three denominations - Presbyterians,

Methodists and Anglicans - worshipped under the guidance of their separate pastors. The church fell into disrepair in the 1950s but was revived and has continued serving the community to the present day.

How is it significant?

St Etheldreda Anglican Church is of historical, social and architectural significance to the people of Harrietville and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

St Etheldreda Anglican Church is historically and socially significant as a place of worship, fellowship and commemoration for the local community and visitors and has been on this site from early growth phase, originally as a Wesleyan Chapel, then a Union Church before being purchased by the Anglican community. The church is architecturally significant for its scale and materials that reflect the needs of the small community.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian

environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The St Etheldreda Anglican Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Harrietville, and by visitors to the district. This site has been the centre of worship for the small community since 1891.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Harrietville Primary School (Old Building)	**File No:**	AS0273
Address:	Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	School - State (public)		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Harrietville Primary School (Old Building)

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Gold was discovered in the Ovens Valley in the early 1850's and the mining camp was known as New Rush. At a meeting in 1861 diggers decided to call 'New Rush' Harrietville after a early settlers wife Harriet Tisdale. By 1865 Harrietville was a small mining village on a busy track between the mining divisions of Bright, Crooked River- Dargo and Omeo.

On 1st July 1866 when the the school came under the Common School Act there were 43 pupils with Mr Young appointed as teacher. The school was a substantial weatherboard building with shingle roof and floor boards. By 1870, there were 134 children and a request to the Department for heating in the building as 'some children has to wade through two feet of snow to get to school'. Enrolments grew to a peak of some 300 (5 teachers) by 1900s but with the closing of successive mines this dwindled to about 60 in 1921. The original school was renovated in 1912, when handbasins were installed in the cloakroom and two rooms with large airy windows were added. When the population declined the first school was retained as a classroom when other classrooms were removed. In recent times portable classrooms have been added within the grounds due to the rise in attendance.

The present building has retained the form of the original building, but owes detailing such as windows and gable decoration to the 1912 renovations.

References:

Dept of Education, 1973, Vision and Realisation Vol 3, p. 919

B Lloyd, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 22, 72, 90

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

6.2 Establishing schools.

Description

Physical Description

The original school building is a simple weatherboard building with gabled corrugated iron roof. The windows are timber framed sash windows. It is utilitarian in design and typical for its size and rural location. Gable decoration in the form of vertical boards has been added at a later stage. External weatherboards are currently painted white, while the gable decoration and other fixtures are painted green.

Physical Condition

Good - paintwork deteriorating

Usage / Former Usage

1866 - present; primary school

Intactness

Good - some accretions

Recommended Management

Preserve form and style of building, and original materials where possible. Examine opportunities for adapted

use in any future proposals which might result from non-compliance with classroom standards.

Comparative Analysis

The Harrietville school building is the oldest building of its type surviving in the Alpine Shire. It is similar in scale and form to the Mongan Bridge school in the Kiewa Valley, but it has later accretions (extensions, other classrooms) which have altered the original schoolyard landscape. The Harrietville school building is very different to the early ones built at the larger centres of Bright, Myrtleford and Wandiligong, which were larger brick buildings.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Harrietville State School was built in 1866, serving a population of local miners and some farmers. The present old classroom is the original building, which was renovated in 1912 and retained when other classrooms were removed in 1965. The old classroom was a large single-room weatherboard building, but it has a more recent addition.

How is it significant?

The Harrietville Primary School is of historical, social & architectural significance to the community of Harrietville and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Harrietville Primary School is historically significant as the earliest surviving schoolhouse in the Alpine Shire. The school is socially significant for its importance in providing education for the children of Harrietville through all its phases, for over 140 years. The school is architecturally significant for its form and scale, and is representative of small simple schoolhouses of its era.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Hit Or Miss Dredge Hole	**File No:**	AS0577
Address:	Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Mining Dredge		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The bucket dredges dominated the Upper Ovens goldfields during the early decades of the 20th Century; and about 50 were to operate on the ideally suited alluvial river flats. The returns from these "ships of gold" put the Upper Ovens goldfield amongst the states highest gold producers. Three dredges were constructed at Harrietville between 1906 and 1908; the Harrietville Estate Deep Lead Dredge, Harrietville Star and the Bright Star. Of these only the Harrietville Star was relatively successful. In 1914, after seven year's production the last of these dredges closed. In 1919 the Junction Dredge was constructed, but this operation was closed after only two years. The small bucket dredges of Harrietville were to make only a meagre contribution to the district's gold returns.

The Tronoh Dredge was to be the largest bucket dredge in the Southern Hemisphere, and its operation was eagerly anticipated by the wider mining industry, which saw it as a trial for the suitability of these mechanical giants in Australian conditions. These huge dredges had already proved their usefulness in many other parts of the world. The Tronoh was 550 feet long and weighed 4,890 tons; the bucket band was comprised of 122 buckets each of 20 cubic feet, and cost of the dredge was £380,000, designed by an English firm and constructed by Thompson's of Castlemaine. Construction commenced in 1939. The electrically-powered dredge forced connection of the upper valley to the State's electricity grid. By mid 1942 the dredge had been completed and had commenced operations, but after only a few months work the dredge was forced to close because of wartime manpower restrictions. The dredge recommenced work in 1946 and continued operations up to 1954, when poor returns combined with the low gold price and the high cost of labour forced operations to close. Despite its ultimate failure, the Tronoh was Harrietville's and one of the Shire's biggest employers during its period of operation. The dredge was sold, dismantled and sent to Malaya. The Tronoh worked about 160 acres of land at Harrietville and excavated 20 million cubic yards of material to an average depth of 80 feet, producing 54,000 ounces of gold in 81/2 years of full-time production. The final three acres worked by the dredge were worked to a depth of 18ft to provide a laying up dock for the dismantling of the dredge. This formed the Hit or Miss Dredge Hole.

The Hit or Miss Dredge Hole is named after the Hit or Miss Creek which flows through the pond. This hole is also referred to as the North dredge hole. Public access to part of the pond is gained at the north end via Howard's Lane and the Hit or Miss Creek Tronoh Reserve.

References:

Bannear D, 1995, Victorian Goldfields Project, Historical Gold Mining Sites in the North East Region of Victoria, not pub. Dept of Natural Resources and Environment

Hoy E, 1967, 115 Years Of Continuous Mining, Harrietville Historical Society

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at harrietville, Shoestring Press

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The Hit or Miss Dredge hole is the largest of three holes left by the Tronoh dredge. The pond is full of water at all times. The western freehold banks have been landscaped to various degrees. High banks are situated along the eastern (hill) side of the pond, varying in height up to about 4 metres.

Physical Condition

The Hit or Miss Dredge holes' western bank has been substantially altered. Perimeter of site and possibly the depths of the pond have archaeological potential to reveal artefacts that may contribute to a further understanding of the operations of the Tronoh dredge, and its dismantling.

Usage / Former Usage

(1942-1955) Pond represents the last stages of the Tronoh dredge operations when the plant ceased operations in 1954 and was dismantled in 1955.

Intactness

The features of the Hit or Miss Dredge pond are relatively intact; some bank landscaping has been done along western freehold sections.

Recommended Management

Ensure public access is maintained, and that the present form and extent of the dredge hole is preserved.

Comparative Analysis

The Hit or Miss Dredge hole is the largest of three main ponds left at Harrietville from the Tronoh dredge. The south pond, situated at the southern end of the tailings is where the dredge was turned back by bedrock. Today this area is a recreation reserve and a jetty, pontoon and picnic facilities have been erected in recent years. It is included in the Victorian Heritage Register. The 'Turning Pond' is a narrow crescent shaped pond where the dredge turned in 1949 to work northwards, and is adjacent to the south pond. Several small dredge ponds from the early era of dredging (1900 - 1920s) remain in the Shire - none however compare with the large and spectacular scale of the Tronoh dredge holes. Some examples of smaller ponds from the earlier dredging era are those in the East Branch of the Ovens River (further upstream from the Tronoh holes, and left by the Bright Star dredge), the 'Blue Hole' at Morockdong, Wandiligong, and the Growler's Creek dredge hole excavation and dredge remains at Wandiligong.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The gold dredging industry in the first half of the 20th Century was an important economic contributor to the Ovens Valley portion of the Alpine Shire. The Tronoh dredge which operated at Harrietville from 1942 to 1954 was the largest such plant to operate in Australia, and was seen in the wider mining industry as a trial for the introduction of other mammoth dredges onto the Australian goldfields. It was Harrietville's and one of the

Shire's major employers of the period, and forced the extension of the electricity grid to the upper valley. The dredge, one of the largest in the world at the time, was 167 metres long, weighed 4,813 tons and was capable of dredging to a depth of 41 metres. It worked 160 acres of land and excavated 20 million cubic yards of material to an average depth of 80 feet (19m), producing 54,000 ounces of gold in 81/2 years of full-time production. Despite its high production, high running and maintenance costs, exacerbated by difficult digging conditions and design inadequacies, forced its closure in 1954, with accumulated losses. This effectively signalled the end of dredging in the Shire, although the small Freeburgh dredge did work on until 1955. The Tronoh dredge was dismantled at the site of the Hit or Miss Dredge Hole in 1955, and the dredge sent to Malaya (Malaysia) to work on the alluvial tinfields.

How is it significant?

The Hit or Miss Dredge hole is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Hit or Miss Dredge Hole is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the most obvious visual features that convey the scale of the former Tronoh operations, and the dynamic industrial dredging era in the Shire. It is an important site relating to the end of the Tronoh dredge operations, and the symbolic end of over half a century of gold dredging in the Shire. The ultimate failure of the dredge under Australian conditions also signalled the end of hopes of introducing fleets of these mechanical giants to suitable dredging areas elsewhere. There are high community concerns for the future of the site.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Hit or Miss Dredge Hole is significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the most obvious visual features that convey the scale of the former Tronoh operations, and the dynamic industrial dredging era in the Shire.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The Tronoh dredge which operated at Harrietville from 1942 to 1954 was the largest such plant to operate in Australia, and was seen in the wider mining industry as a trial for the introduction of other mammoth dredges onto the Australian goldfields.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No

Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tronoh Shed	**File No:**	AS0728
Address:	152 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Mining Dredge		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tronoh Shed

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Tronoh Dredge was to be the largest bucket dredge in the Southern Hemisphere, and its operation was eagerly anticipated by the wider mining industry, which saw it as a trial for the suitability of these mechanical giants in Australian conditions. These huge dredges had already proved their usefulness in many other parts of the world. The Tronoh was 550 feet long and weighed 4,890 tons; the bucket band was comprised of 122 buckets each of 20 cubic feet, and cost of the dredge was £380,000, designed by an English firm and constructed by Thompson's of Castlemaine. Construction commenced in 1939. The electrically-powered dredge forced connection of the upper valley to the State's electricity grid.

By mid 1942 the dredge had been completed and had commenced operations, but after only a few months work the dredge was forced to close because of wartime manpower restrictions. The dredge recommenced work in 1946 and continued operations up to 1954, when poor returns combined with the low gold price and the high cost of labour forced operations to close. Despite its ultimate failure, the Tronoh was Harrietville's and one of the Shire's biggest employers during its period of operation.

The dredge was sold, dismantled and sent to Malaya. The Tronoh worked about 160 acres of land at Harrietville and excavated 20 million cubic yards of material to an average depth of 80 feet, producing 54,000 ounces of gold in 81/2 years of full-time production. The final three acres worked by the dredge were worked to a depth of 18ft to provide a laying up dock for the dismantling of the dredge. This formed the Hit or Miss Dredge Hole.

The workshop was fully equipped all the engineering machinery necessary for day-to-day repairs on dredging equipment, and it is presumed that the building was constructed in the early years of dredge building/operation, around 1940.

References:

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, Wangaratta

Hoy Edith, 1967, Harrietville - 115 years of Continuous Mining, Harrietville Historical Society

Bannear D, 1995, Victorian Goldfields Project, Historical Gold Mining Sites in the North East Region of Victoria. Dept. of Natural Resources and Environment, Unpub

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

Description

Physical Description

Vernacular corrugated iron industrial building. Rectangular floor plan with simple gabled roof. The facade is sign-written in the gable with 'Harrietville (Tronoh) Ltd' in black capital letters.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Workshop, c1940 to present.

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain form and materials. Preserve sign-written 'Harrietville (Tronoh) Ltd' on façade

Comparative Analysis

Infrastructure associated with former heavy industry is rare in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former workshop of the Tronoh dredge which operated at Harrietville from 1942 to 1954. The Tronoh was the largest such plant to operate in Australia, and was seen in the wider mining industry as a trial for the introduction of other mammoth dredges onto the Australian goldfields. Despite its high production it was forced to close down in 1954 with accumulated losses.The Tronoh dredge was dismantled in 1955, and the dredge sent to Malaya (Malaysia) to work on the alluvial tinfields.

The workshop was fully equipped all the engineering machinery necessary for day-to-day repairs on dredging equipment, and it is presumed that the building was constructed in the early years of dredge building/operation, around 1940.

How is it significant?

The former workshop of the Tronoh Dredge is of historical & social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former workshop of the Tronoh Dredge is historically and socially significance to the Alpine Shire, along with the dredge holes, as a physical reminder of operations of former Tronoh Dredge Co which provided much-needed employment and industry to struggling village of Harrietville.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Conley's Butcher Shop, former	**File No:**	AS0270
Address:	74 Mill Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Other - Commercial		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Conley's Butcher Shop, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

By 1853 alluvial mining had begun in the Upper Ovens Valley at a place called New Rush which later to become known as Harrietville. A small settlement was slowly be established with a shanty and a butchery to supply the needs of the miners. Massachusetts-born Jeremiah Conley and Peter Howman from Norfolk operated the butchery in the early years. Jeremiah Conley married Irish born Harriet Macdonald in 1874 in Bright. It is not known when the present building was constructed, but it probably dates from the late 1890s and is not the original butchery building if Lloyd's reference to the butchery operating in the 1850s is correct. 'In the Post Office directory dated 1901 Jeremiah Conley was still listed as a butcher and a photo of the Post Office in 1909 shows J Conley's butchers cart. In 1913 Charles Conley had taken over the running of the business. Jerry Conley died in 1918'.

References:

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 4, 5, 85, 112

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

Conley Butcher's shop is a late 19th century vernacular timber structure. The design is utilitarian with little stylistic pretension.

The building has two clear parts: a rectangular gable roofed section with a covered porch to the front door and an attached lean-to located on the north.

The main structure has a steep gable roof clad with corrugated iron sheets that are rusting with age. The timber barge boards are basic. The walls are clad with square cut weatherboards and the gable has been clad with corrugated iron. The front façade has a door to one side and window to the other side. The door has a rudimentary porch that is partially clad on the south side with square cut weatherboards and the roof is clad with corrugated iron and is roughly flashed. The porch posts are undressed round timber saplings. The window opening has simple timber architraves and a timber casement shutter.

The lean-to skillion has a corrugated iron roof and is clad with square cut weatherboards. There is a small four paned window that has a simple timber architrave.

The finish (is it paint? Or oil?) on the weatherboards is gradually deteriorating.

Physical Condition

Original condition - need attention

Usage / Former Usage

Commercial building late 1890s - early 1900s.

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain building in present form without addition. Maintain weatherboard cladding in same style.

Comparative Analysis

Conley's butcher shop is a late 19th century commercial building in original condition. A number of these sorts of buildings survive in the Alpine Shire (eg Wandiligong), but only a few are in original condition.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Conley Butcher's shop is a late 19th century vernacular timber structure with a rectangular gable roofed section with a covered porch to the front door and an attached lean. The window opening has simple timber architraves and a timber casement shutter.

How is it significant?

The small weatherboard butcher's shop is of historical & social significance to the community of Harrietville and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The small butcher shop building is historically and socially significant as early commercial infrastructure which supplied the needs of the community.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Young's Hut	**File No:**	AS0391
Address:	Bundara River HOTHAM HEIGHTS		
Place Type:	Stockman's Hut,Generator/Power Station - hydro-electric,Scientific Field Site		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The hut presently known as Young's Hut was built by the State Electricity Commission in 1928 but took its name from a grazier's hut previously built nearby. The first Youngs Hut was built by Osborne Young from Omeo in the early 1890s and is reputed to have been the third hut built on the Bogong High Plains (Stephenson, 1980). Young ran cattle and horses on the Bogong High Plains from the late 1880s to the early 1910s. The hut fell into ruins when Young stopped grazing cattle, and fell down after a major snow storm in 1923 (Holth, 1980).

In 1928 the State Electricity Commission (SEC) constructed a survey hut with timber sides and an iron roof near the site of the first Young's Hut. This was one of four huts constructed by the SEC in the late 1920s to provide shelter for those employees involved in survey work for the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme.

In the 1940s, several tents were erected adjacent to the hut for use by surveyors with the SEC. Located on the southern edge of the Bogong High Plains, Young's Hut lies south-east of Mt Jim, and has a line of unnumbered snow poles leading to the hut from the Alpine Walking Track. When the SEC had no further use for the hut, McNamara and Naughton purchased it for sixteen pounds in 1952 (Holth, 1980; Stephenson, 1980). The hut and yards were used by cattlemen for some decades, and the Border Bushwalking Club have performed maintenance work on it in recent years (Butler 2005).

References:

Graeme Butler & Associates, 1996, Victorian Alpine Huts Heritage Survey, p. 368

Holth T, 1980, Cattlemen of the high country, Rigby, Adelaide

Stephenson H H (Ed.), 1980, Cattlemen and huts of the High Plains, Graphic Books, Melbourne

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

3.5.1 Grazing stock

8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment.

Description

Physical Description

The prefabricated hut is constructed of sawn timber frame and floor, with a gabled, corrugated iron roof. The walls are clad in weatherboard. A verandah and wood stove have been added at a later date. The verandah is framed with bush poles.

Physical Condition

Hut is in good condition and is structurally sound. Archaeological potential moderate. Maintained by Border Bushwalking club

Usage / Former Usage

1928-1952: SEC survey hut

1952-present: cattlemen and bushwalking club

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Crown land. Promote retention of Young's hut in its present form and materials.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Kiewa Hydro-electric Scheme

Comparative Analysis

Other huts exist on the Bogong High Plains and other high country sites in Victoria. However, the number of huts is slowly diminishing as they succumb to fire or decay. This hut is important for the range of groups and interests it has served. Its predecessor was a stockman's hut, but the current hut was placed there by the SEC to house survey teams in inclement weather. It was then sold to stockmen, and is currently maintained by bushwalkers.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Young's Hut is a small prefabricated timber building which was built by the State Electricity Commission (SEC) in 1928. The hut took its name from a grazier's hut previously built nearby. Young's hut was one of four huts constructed in the late 1920s to provide shelter for employees involved in survey work for the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. This is the only surviving 1920s survey hut. When the SEC had no further use for the hut, McNamara and Naughton purchased the hut for sixteen pounds in 1952, and it was subsequently used for some decades as a stockman's hut. The Border Bushwalking Club have provided maintenance on the hut is recent years.

How is it significant?

Young's Hut is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Young's Hut is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as the only SEC survey hut is still in existence and is

an important link with the construction of the Kiewa Hydro-electric Scheme. It is of social significance for the variety of groups and interests that have used the hut over the last 80 years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT

AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Sloane's Battery Site	**File No:**	AS0555
Address:	West Kiewa Track KIEWA		
Place Type:	Battery/Crusher		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	State

Sloane's Battery Site

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In the early 1890s, Isaac Sloane of Freeburgh moved a stamp battery (quartz crushing mill) from the Upper Dargo River to the junction of the West Kiewa and Diamantina Rivers. This Herculean effort resulted in the naming of Machinery Spur, in the Bogong Unit of the Alpine National Park. Amongst the machinery he set up at the new site was a 'Roundy Wheel', an American prototype low-pressure hydraulic turbine. This powered the battery, which has since been removed and found modern use at the Liffey Mine near Harrietville. The gold mine in the West Kiewa was not successful, and operations ceased after a short time.

References:

1892, Australian Mining Standard, 1892, "The Bright District" (series of articles)

Lloyd, B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press

Kaufman, R & Swift, A, 2005, Fire Rehabilitation Surveys - "Upper Ovens Goldfield", Unpubl. Report for DSE &

Parks Victoria

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

3.17 Inventing devices

Description

Physical Description

The site of Sloane's mill is beside the West Kiewa River, near its junction with the Diamantina River, in the Bogong Unit of the Alpine National Park. The site shows as a benched-off area, with assorted small iron artefacts scattered about. Adjoining the south end of the machinery bench is a small pit containing the remains of a low-pressure, 'barrel-type' turbine, which drove the stamp battery. A large deep water race runs the short distance from the river to the turbine pit.

Physical Condition

Poor

Usage / Former Usage

1890s: Crushing plant

Intactness

Poor (site)

Recommended Management

Very narrow but high technological significance, but site has insufficient local historical importance to recommend to the HO of the Alpine Planning Scheme. Part 6 of the Heritage Act 1995 provides protection; await outcome of any future nomination to Victorian Heritage Register by interested groups/individuals.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Alpine National Park

Comparative Analysis

Archaeological battery sites are common in the Alpine Shire, and a large number have stronger local historical significance/associations than this site. With respect to the turbine remains, no other known examples of this redundant turbine technology exist in Australia, and world-wide searches have revealed no other extant units

Statement of Significance

What is significant? -

In the early 1890s, Isaac Sloane of Freeburgh moved a stamp battery (quartz crushing mill) from the Upper Dargo River to the junction of the West Kiewa and Diamantina Rivers. This Herculean effort resulted in the

naming of Machinery Spur, in the Bogong Unit of the Alpine National Park. Amongst the machinery he set up at the new site was a 'Roundy Wheel', an American prototype low-pressure hydraulic turbine. This powered the battery, which has since been removed and found modern use at the Liffey Mine near Harrietville. The gold mine in the West Kiewa was not successful, and operations ceased after a short time. Remains of the 'Roundy Wheel', an evolutionary dead-end in the development of turbine technology, survive at the overgrown site.

How is it significant? - Historical & technological

Why is it significant? - Only known use of low-pressure, barrel-turbine technology in State - 1890s site.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A

COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Beauty Avenue	**File No:**	AS0797
Address:	1-7, 10-12, 13?, 14-22 Beauty Avenue MOUNT BEAUTY		
Place Type:	Other - Residential Buildings (private)		
Citation Date:	2007		

Beauty Avenue

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Mount Beauty is a town that was purpose built from 1946 to the early 1950s by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, to serve construction and operation of the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme. The Beauty Ave houses as a group were the first residences erected in the township, in 1946.

Refer Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study 2007 for detailed history.

References:

Kaufman, R & Kemp, D, 2007, Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study, Unpubl - Alpine Shire & Heritage Victoria

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

Description

Physical Description

Beauty Ave runs north from the main shopping centre in Mount Beauty, and contains several weatherboard houses that were the first to be built in the township. These are Nos 1-7, 10-12, 13?, 14-22 Beauty Ave. Two housing types are represented, SEC Types 1 & 2.

Refer Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study 2007 for detail.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Residential housing

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Refer Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study 2007 for detailed management prescriptions.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Beauty Avenue, Mount Beauty

Comparative Analysis

The houses in Beauty Ave as a group are the earliest built in Mount Beauty, and were site-constructed.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mount Beauty is a town that was purpose built from 1946 to the early 1950s by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, to serve construction and operation of the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme. The Beauty Ave houses as a group were the first residences erected in the township, in 1946.

How is it significant?

The Beauty Ave Precinct is of historical and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The Beauty Ave Precinct is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as the first housing cluster built at Mount Beauty by the SECV, in 1946. The precinct has architectural significance for the good representative examples it contains of the earliest housing types (Types 1 & 2) used by the SECV at Mount Beauty.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Community Centre	**File No:**	AS0037
Address:	Kiewa Crescent MOUNT BEAUTY		
Place Type:	Hall, Club/Hall, Social		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Community Centre

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

For more detail, refer also Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study, Kaufman & Kemp, July 2007 (Alpine Shire & Heritage Victoria).

The Mount Beauty Community Centre was built by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria as township infrastructure in association with the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme. It was constructed in 1951, and officially opened on 3 August 1951. The Centre has served the Mount Beauty community for over 50 years, and was fully restored 2000-01.

References:

NATIONAL TRUST, 1999, RESISTER

Williams, HHC, 1967, Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme Technical History, Unpubl (SEC), p. 107-111

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The Mount Beauty Community Centre is situated at the eastern end of the main shopping centre at Mount Beauty. The sprawling building is an architecturally designed timber construction, clad in weatherboards and with a corrugated iron roof. It presents variety in its roofing levels, and is modular in its appearance.

Physical Condition

Excellent (restored)

Usage / Former Usage

Community centre, 1951-2007

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain external materials and form, allowing like-for-like replacements.

Comparative Analysis

The function of this building was along similar lines to those of community halls elsewhere in the Alpine Shire, but its purpose was to satisfy social engineering aspects of the SECV's planned community. The form of the building is different to other community centres in the district, at once reflecting both unusual architectural elements and a simplicity of materials.

Statement of Significance

(Assessed with Mount Beauty township, LHPD No. 153)

What is significant?

The Mount Beauty Community Centre was constructed in 1951 by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in association with the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme. It was officially opened on 3 August 1951, and has served the local community for over 50 years. It was restored in 2000-2001.

How is it significant?

The Mount Beauty Community Centre is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Mount Beauty Community Centre is historically significant for its association with the SEC construction phase of the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme. It is socially significant for its service to the local community since 1951, and as evidence of infrastructure development for a planned community. The building has architectural merit for its design, as a vernacular weatherboard public building incorporating a sprawling modular design, with varying rooflines.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tawonga Gap	**File No:**	AS0350
Address:	Tawonga Gap Road MOUNT BEAUTY		
Place Type:	Memorial,Alpine environment,Historic Landscape		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tawonga Gap

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The settlement of Tawonga appears to have nucleated in about 1880, after a period of land selection. A school was opened in that year, and a public hall about the same time .

It experienced a significant growth phase from the 1890s. One of the first influences is assumed to have been the estimated 60 gold miners who were working reefs on the hillside above the town in the early 1890s. In 1890 in discussion of the proposed road to Bright, it was acknowledged no matter how much the local farmers produced, their only outlet was Yackandandah, 40 miles away, which placed them at a great disadvantage . The road connection to the Bright railhead in 1896 was critical to the upper valley's access to markets. The connection to the new goldfield at Glen Wills at around the same time increased their access to markets, and gave them regular through-traffic for the first time.

A plaque commemorating the history of the road has the following information:

"HISTORY BRIGHT-TAWONGA GAP ROAD

This road linking the Kiwa and Ovens valleys was built as the result of years of agitation and a successful petition to the Minister of Public Works by farmers of Tawonga who wished to get their produce to Bright, A dray road was required over the steep hill to the Bright railhead 32 kilometres away.

Severance of the Tawonga area from the Shire of Yackandandah was a condition. In 1895 an area of 177 sq kilometres was added to the North Riding of the Shire of Bright conditionally on the road being completed within 12 months of the severance date.

Contractors using pick and shovel labour and wheelbarrows struggled with its construction and completed the work within the prescribed time. Wages paid were 70 cents per day. To finance the work a 20 year loan of $4000 was floated by the Council of the Shire of Bright.

The official opening was held on 19th March 1896. A 4 horse dray conveyed the official party at the head of a procession of cars (sic), coaches, buggys and horseback riders. Leaving Bright at 8:15 am, equestrians reached the Gap at 12:15 pm.

The 9 mile trip down the Tawonga took only 3/4 hour.

300-400 people including district Members of Parliament, Shire Councillors and Presidents of Shires of Bright, Beechworth and Yackandandah heard the Hon Gavin Duffy, Post Master General, declare the road officially open.

B Lyndon Smith was given a testimonial in appreciation of his work - not only had he built the first mountain road solely financed by the Shire, but he had combined his duties of both Shire Engineer and Shire Secretary as a cut in salary due to the current depression."

As tourism further developed in the area, Tawonga Gap became a popular stopping point, for its superb views of Mt Bogong and the Kiewa Valley, and it has maintained this role to the present day.

References:

Shire of Bright, Information on commemorative plaque, Tawonga Gap

Temple, E & Lloyd, D, 1989, A History of the Kiewa Valley, Kiewa Valley Historical Society

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads.

3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land.

1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia.

Description

Physical Description

Tawonga Gap is a saddle in the range between the Ovens and Kiewa valleys. It is the highest point traversed on the Tawonga Gap Road, which connects the Kiewa and Ovens valleys, and is the principal connection between Bright and Mount Beauty. Where the road crosses the saddle, an area has been set aside for viewing down into the Kiewa Valley and across to Mt Bogong, Victoria's highest peak.

Present fabric consists of an entry track to a parking area, a viewing platform (recently installed), and an exit track. The land between the entry and exit track has been defined by a rock wall that encloses a round grassy area with picnic table facilities, and several large Eucalypt trees. A white stone cairn has been built in this area, and a commemorative brass plaque has been attached to the wall.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1896 - present: road and viewing point

Intactness

-

Recommended Management

- Retain cairn, rock wall and commemorative plaque;
- Maintain look-out & picnic facilities at Tawonga Gap in some form, sympathetic to the natural environment.

Comparative Analysis

Tawonga Gap has special, symbolic historical associations, relating to the union of the upper Ovens and upper Kiewa valley communities, politically in 1895 with annexation to the Shire of Bright, and physically with the completion of the Tawonga Gap Road in 1896. Few places carry this sort of symbolism.

Statement of Significance

What is significant? -

The Tawonga Gap road was built in 1896, its construction driven by agitation from upper Kiewa Valley farmers who required access to the Bright railhead to get their produce to market. Previously, the farmers in the isolated upper valley had had to transport their produce all the way to Yackandandah, a difficult journey in those years. As a condition of the construction of the road, the upper Kiewa Valley was incorporated into the Shire of Bright. When completed, the opening ceremony was held at Tawonga Gap. The road was financed by the Shire of Bright, but became part of the mining track network of eastern Victoria, linking Bright and Glen Wills. As tourism further developed in the area, Tawonga Gap became a popular stopping point for its superb views of Mt Bogong and the Kiewa Valley, and it has maintained this role to the present day.

How is it significant?

Tawonga Gap is of historical & social significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

Tawonga Gap is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for its symbolism associated with the union of the upper Kiewa and upper Ovens communities in 1896, both physically and politically. It has also been a long-standing and widely-appreciated tourism viewing point.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Echo Point Shelter	**File No:**	AS0301
Address:	Car Park, Bents Lookout MOUNT BUFFALO		
Place Type:	Pavilion,Lookout		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Echo Point Shelter

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Mt Buffalo plateau was an important place to indigenous Australians for thousands of years before arrival of Europeans. The mountain and its features would have been endowed with special cultural meanings, and the Gorge area would certainly have been a key element in the associative landscape. However, with the near destruction and disconnection of indigenous people associated with the mountain during the early years of European settlement, these meanings have been lost.

The Bright Alpine Club was formed in the late 1880s and actively promoted Mt Buffalo as a tourist attraction. Mt Buffalo National Park was established in 1898, one of the first in the State along with Wilsons Promontory. The Chalet was built by the Victorian Government to accommodate visitors, and lookouts and walking tracks were also installed for the visitors' comfort.

Echo Point was a popular place to visit, from at least the late 1870s. Echo Point shelter hut was built in the 1930s to offer some shelter for picnicers and day visitors. It has two fire places and window overlooking the Gorge.

References:

Department of Conservation & Environment, 1996, Mount Buffalo National Park Management Plan

Webb D & Adams B, 1998, The Mount Buffalo Story 1898-1998, Melbourne University Press, p. 36, 132

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.23 Catering for tourists.

1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia

Description

Physical Description

The rough-dressed rubble-stone hut has shingle roof on cut timber frame. Dressed stone surrounds the doorway, windows and also the corners of the building and chimneys. There are two chimneys, one at each end of the rectangular building. The internal stone walls have been painted white and there is a long table down the centre of the room. Windows on the far side lookout at the Gorge.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1930s - present: picnic shelter

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Represent Shire's interests in any future proposed development by Parks Victoria. Retain in present form as free-standing shelter. Retain stone facework, without paint or render. Retain shingle roof.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Mt Buffalo National Park

Comparative Analysis

Granite stone shelters have been used extensively in the Mt Buffalo National Park. Stone shelters/kiosk were also built in Bright in the 1930s to create amenities in the developing tourist industry.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Echo Point has been a popular visitor spot on Mt Buffalo since at least the late 1870s. The Echo Point stone

shelter hut was built in the 1930s for the comfort of day visitors to Mt Buffalo National Park. The simple structure makes aesthetic use of local stone, and the design of the building makes allowances for the extreme weather conditions experienced in high altitude. There are stunning views of the Gorge from the windows .

How is it significant?

Echo Point Shelter hut is historically, socially and architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Echo Point shelter hut is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as an example of early 20th century tourist infrastructure, built at a place which has been a popular visitor spot since at least the late 1870s. The building has architectural significance as a well preserved and representative example of stone shelters that were typical of the era.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Echo Point shelter hut is historically and socially important to the Alpine Shire as an example of early 20th century tourist infrastructure, built at a place which has been a popular visitor spot since at least the late 1870s.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The Echo Point shelter hut has architectural importance as a well preserved and representative example of stone shelters that were typical of the era

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	The Horn	**File No:**	AS0096
Address:	Mt Buffalo National Park MOUNT BUFFALO		
Place Type:	Geological site or area,Trig Reserve/Station		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

The Horn

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The Mt Buffalo plateau was an important place to indigenous Australians for thousands of years before arrival of Europeans. The mountain and its features would have been endowed with special cultural meanings, and the Horn would certainly have been a key element in the associative landscape. However, with the near destruction and disconnection of indigenous people associated with the mountain during the early years of European settlement, these meanings have been lost.

The Horn lookout and trigonometric station, is one of the most significant and well known of the many natural formations located on the Mt Buffalo plateau. The first Europeans to ascend The Horn were the government botanist Ferdinand Mueller and John Dallachy, superintendent of the Melbourne Gardens, who climbed the rocky summit on 26th February 1853. The Horn is a prominent granite formation that marks the highest point of Mt Buffalo, and the square trigonometric station plate that marks the direction of major peaks has the date 1909.

The Bright Alpine Club was formed in the late 1880s and actively promoted Mt Buffalo as a tourist attraction. Mt Buffalo National Park was established in 1898, one of the first in the State with Wilsons Promontory. The Horn has been the subject of many postcards, photographs and tourism literature, and was heavily used by the Victorian Railways in promotion of tourism on the mountain.

References:

Dr Wilkinson JF, The Romance of Mt Buffalo, The Victorian Railways Commissioners

Johnson D, 1975, The Alps at the Crossroads, Victorian National Parks Assoc

Webb, D & Adams B, 1998, The Mount Buffalo Story 1898-1998, Melbourne University Press

Dunn EJ, F.G.S., 1908, The Buffalo Mountains, Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No 6, Dept of Mines

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia.

3.23 Catering for tourists

Description

Physical Description

The Horn summit is the highest formation on the Mt Buffalo plateau. E J Dunn in 1908 gave an eloquent description of the view point gained from the Horn summit:

'Some idea of the stupendous changes that have taken place in the area occupied by the Buffalo Mountains and the surrounding country can be gained by standing on the Horn, which is the topmost peak, and surveying the endless ridges and valleys that stretch away in all directions, and a such depth below, especially when it is realized that at one time the whole surrounding region was at a higher altitude than even the Horn.'

On top of The Horn is a trigonometric station marked with a brass plaque, and newly-fenced lookout. The new railing consists of stainless steel balustrade fencing, with double top railing and vertical bars. Access is via a winding walking track from the car park, with the last section to the summit fenced and over rock.

Physical Condition

Natural feature - very good

Usage / Former Usage

Scenic attraction 1870s - present

Intactness

Very good

Recommended Management

Represent Shire's interests in any future proposed development by Parks Victoria. Risk/access/interpretive infrastructure to be non-intrusive, to maintain scenic qualities that have drawn generations of locals and visitors to the place.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Mt Buffalo National Park

Baron Ferdinand Von Mueller

Comparative Analysis

The Horn is one of a network of established viewing points within the Victorian and Australian Alps. The views it offers of the Alps landscape make it one of the most outstanding. Connections to the early explorations of Von Mueller add to its importance. Numerous other significant viewing points exist in the State, at places such as the Grampians, Wilsons Promontory, and other places in the Victorian Alps.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Horn is the highest peak on the Mt Buffalo plateau, and was first accessed by Europeans when Baron Ferdinand Von Mueller climbed it in 1853. Since then, the Horn has become a key visitor experience on Mt Buffalo because of the outstanding landscape views it offers of both the plateau and the Australian Alps. Images of the Horn have appeared in numerous promotional and other published literature for well over one hundred years.

How is it significant?

The Horn is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Horn is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the earliest and most important visitor experiences on Mt Buffalo. It is socially significant as a landmark that has imprinted indelible memories on the generations of tourists and locals who have experienced the magnificent views available here, from the 1800s to present day.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Horn is historically important to the Alpine Shire as one of the earliest and most important visitor experiences on Mt Buffalo, which played and continues to play a key role in the development of tourism in the Alpine Shire. It is socially significant as a landmark that has imprinted indelible memories on the generations of tourists and locals who have experienced the magnificent views available here, from the 1800s to present day.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

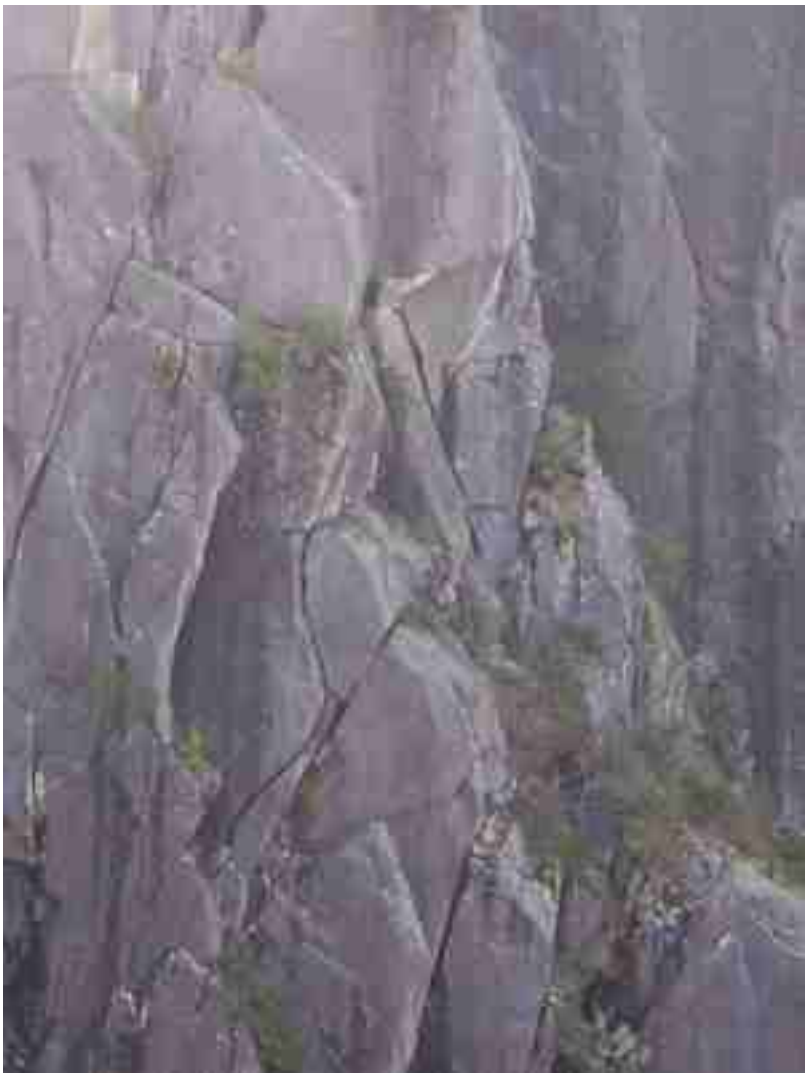
H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	The Gorge	**File No:**	AS0181
Address:	Mt Buffalo National Park MOUNT BUFFALO		
Place Type:	Geological site or area		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local



The Gorge

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The Mt Buffalo plateau was an important place to indigenous Australians for thousands of years before arrival of Europeans. The mountain and its features would have been endowed with special cultural meanings, and the gorge would certainly have been a key element in the associative landscape. However, with the near destruction and disconnection of indigenous people associated with the mountain during the early years of European settlement, these meanings have been lost.

The Bright Alpine Club was formed in the late 1880s and actively promoted Mt Buffalo as a tourist attraction. Mt Buffalo National Park was established in 1898, one of the first in the State with Wilsons Promontory.

At the beginning of the twentieth century the Department of Mines appointed geologist Edward J Dunn to make a geological survey of the mountain. Dunn was no novice but he was staggered by the way the forces of nature had shaped and moulded giant granite boulders on the plateau. Over millions of years, sediment overlying the Mt Buffalo pluton has been worn away. A complex system of joints and fractures developed in the granite as this process continued. Over time, Crystral Brook incised a course along two of the major joint lines, removing an enormous wedge-shaped block of granite to create the Gorge.

Viewing the gorge and the Crystal Brook falls has been an essential part of the Mt Buffalo visitor experience since the early years of tourism on the mountain, and the placement of Manfield's Chalet and the later Mt Buffalo Chalet beside the gorge is evidence of its importance as a scenic attraction. Generations of visitors have marvelled at the spectacular views over the gorge, provided by numerous viewing areas installed along the walking track that begins at Bents Lookout, at the carpark near the Chalet . Photographs of the gorge and Crystal Brook falls have appeared in numerous advertisements and publications on the mountain for well over a hundred years.

References:

Webb, D & Adams, B, 1998, The Mount Buffalo Story 1898-1998, Melbourne University Press

Dunn EJ, F.G.S., 1908, The Buffalo Mountains, Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No 6, Dept of Mines

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia.

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

Physical Description

Over millions of years, sediment overlying the Mt Buffalo pluton has been worn away. A complex system of joints and fractures developed in the granite as this process continued. Over time, Crystral Brook incised a course along one of the major joint lines to create the Gorge.

The Gorge is a spectacular natural feature of Mt Buffalo, exhibiting on the north side a wall of granite up to 250m high and extending for nearly a kilometre. The Gorge itself varies in width from 100m to 400m wide. Crystal Brook plunges into the gorge at its western end. An upgraded Heritage Walk has been built around the gorge from Bents Lookout at the carpark near Mt Buffalo Chalet. Numerous scenic viewing points overlooking the gorge and the falls are available to visitors.

Physical Condition

Natural feature - good

Usage / Former Usage

Scenic attraction, 1870s to present.

Intactness

Natural feature - excellent

Recommended Management

Represent Shire's interests in any future proposed development by Parks Victoria. Risk/access/interpretive infrastructure to be non-intrusive, to maintain scenic qualities that have drawn generations of locals and visitors to the place.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Mt Buffalo National Park

Comparative Analysis

In Victoria, there would be few places comparable to The Gorge in geology, scenic characteristics and historical importance in tourism. While places such as Hanging Rock and the Arapiles have spectacular granite tor scenery, they do not have anything comparable to the gorge. The Grampians have numerous important lookouts over cliffs and gorges, but the geology and scenic experience are markedly different.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Mt Buffalo Gorge is a magnificent natural landscape which has attracted visitors since the 1860s to admire the breathtaking and rugged grandure of the gorge and waterfall, and spectacular views of the Ovens Valley and the Australian Alps.

How is it significant?

The Mt Buffalo Gorge is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Mt Buffalo Gorge is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the earliest and most important visitor experiences on Mt Buffalo. It is socially significant as a landmark that has imprinted indelible memories on the generations of tourists and locals who have visited the place from the 1800s to present day.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Mt Buffalo Gorge is historically important to the Alpine Shire as one of the earliest and most important visitor experiences on Mt Buffalo, which played and continues to play a key role in the development of tourism in the Alpine Shire. It is socially important as a landmark that has imprinted indelible memories on the generations of tourists and locals who have visited the place from the 1800s to present day.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

The Gorge is important geologically as an outstanding example of joint erosion in a granite massif.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Mudgegonga Hall	**File No:**	AS0345
Address:	1395 Myrtleford - Yackandandah Road MUDGEGONGA		
Place Type:	Hall Public		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Mudgegonga Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Mudgegonga is a small rural community between Myrtleford and Yackandandah. William Forlonge was one of the first squatters in the area and by 1848 he had Barwidgee along with other properties in the district. In 1856 the run was sub-divided into Barwidgee and Happy Valley Creek. Barwidgee was leased to Richard Box in 1852 and then changed hands a number of times before it was sold to the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1919. The first survey of the Mudgegonga township was made in 1883.

The first Hall and Free Library was opened on 22 September 1888 with over 200 people attending. The building was of timber and sometime between 1894 and 1895 the hall collapsed during a heavy thunderstorm. Subscriptions were taken up to re-erect the hall and a ball was held to celebrate the opening on 17 May 1895.

In 1939 talks had begun to replace the old hall and entertainment was organised to raise funds for the new building. In 1947 alone there were 28 entertainments held and eight meetings. It wasn't until 1957 that the old hall was sold for a 100 pounds and the successful tender for 4,430 pounds was won by D J Simmons to build the new hall. 600 people gathered to celebrate the opening of the new hall. It was officially opened by the

oldest living resident in Mudgegonga, 79 yrs old Mr John F Pini, in October 1957. The new hall was dedicated to the Pioneers of the district, and a grand ball was held.

Power was connected to the hall in 1960, and a new toilet block constructed in the late 1970s. The Sheoak and Liquid Amber in front of the hall were a donation from the Myrtleford Shire, and were planted in 1979. A very active Hall Committee and community ensured that the building was well maintained, and numerous working bees were held.

References:

Gibney B & Gibney M (Pini), 1988, Mudgegonga's Hall of Fame

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The Mudgegonga Public hall is situated at the front of the reserve, close to the Myrtleford-Yackandandah Road. The hall is a large L-shaped building with a hipped, corrugated iron roof. The upper walls are clad in fibreboard panels and the lower walls weatherboards. The building has sash windows, and the front entry is a central, timber double-door, set in a recess (porch). There are various other access doors. Nine ventilators are set in the roof.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1957 - present: Public Hall

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Important to maintain existence of hall as marker of the local farming community of Mudgegonga, even where future use may alter. Allow external and internal modifications that facilitate continued use as a public hall, but preserve external aspects if use alters in the future (ie if building no longer required as a public hall).

Comparative Analysis

Small, simply-constructed community halls are common in the small rural towns and communities of Victoria. Alpine Shire has a number of halls that are the only community infrastructure remaining to mark the localities of once larger communities eg Freeburgh, Gapsted, Happy Valley and Upper Gundowring. Mudgegonga also has a Catholic Church but the recently-closed school appears to have been converted to a private residence.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mudgegonga grew as a small township as the former squatting run was broken up for selection in the late 1800s. The first Mudgegonga township survey was carried in 1883, and the town once supported a hotel, winery, store, blacksmith shop, school, Post Office and church. The Mudgegonga Public Hall was built in 1957 to replace the old wooden building which had served the rural community since 1888.

How is it significant?

The Mudgegonga Public Hall is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Mudgegonga Public Hall is historically and socially significant to the Mudgegonga community and the Alpine Shire for its role as the principal community focus since it replaced the old hall in 1957, on a site that has filled this purpose since 1888. The building is dedicated to the pioneers of the district.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Italian Cypress Tree	**File No:**	AS0329
Address:	Abletts Lane MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Italian Cypress Tree

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No

Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cupressus Sempervirens	**File No:**	AS0148
Address:	Abletts Lane MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Railway Bridge	**File No:**	AS0337
Address:	Barwidgee Creek MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Railway Bridge/ Viaduct		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Railway Bridge

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The railway to the North East had been planned since 1862 but was followed by years of indecision and bitter rivalry between towns as to where the line should go. In January 1872 construction of the track began from both Wodonga and Benalla.

The train carrying the Governor into Wangaratta arrived on 18 October 1873. Wangaratta later became the changeover point for many branch lines including Bright and Beechworth. In 1873, Kinchella, Honorary Secretary of the Ovens Railway Association called a meeting 'for the purpose of adopting steps to bring the claims of the district to railway communication prominently before the cabinet' (OMA, 14 Jan 1873).

The line reached Myrtleford in 1883, where passengers would transfer to coach to continue the journey to Porepunkah and Bright. Goods were transported by horse-drawn wagon. The line was connected to Bright in 1890, but mooted extension of the line further up the valley was never undertaken. The original rail bridges were timber, but they were replaced over the years. The exact age of the Myrtleford bridge is not known, but it is assumed to date from the early 1900s.

Due to shortages of materials and labour during WWII the railway line further deteriorated. After the war upgrade works were carried out, including replacement of wooden trestle bridges with steel and concrete bridges. The passenger service to Myrtleford finished in 1952 but the goods service continued until early 1980s. The line was closed between the mainline junction and Myrtleford on 13 April 1987.

References:

Larsen W, 1983, The Ovens Valley Railway, W Larsen, p. 26

Wangaratta Rail Enthusiasts Group, Wangaratta Historical Society, On-line information, re history of north east railway

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land

3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways

Description

Physical Description

The Rail Bridge over Barwidgee Creek is now part of the Alpine Rail Trail from Bright to Wangaratta. The bridge is a three-span steel girder bridge of about 13m each span, resting on brick piers and abutments. The bricks are laid in English Bond, and sit on concrete footings. The original timber decking still remains but a new steel pipe railing has been installed.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1930s - 1987: Rail Bridge

1990s - present: Alpine Rail Trail

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Bridge: Retain original materials of major structural elements (brick pylons, bluestone caps, brick abutments, rivetted steel girders). Allow replacement of decking and maintenance of modern handrails of sympathetic design.

- Stumps: Retain stumps of former timber bridge pylons and allow natural processes to operate.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Ovens Valley Railway

Comparative Analysis

There are many railway bridges of various sizes along the railway line in the Alpine Shire. The other substantial bridges are over the Ovens River at Bright and Happy Valley Creek at Ovens. These bridges have concrete piers and abutments. Only two of the earlier bridges with brick abutments appear to survive, this bridge and one at Gapsted. The Myrtleford bridge shows clear evidence of the original timber bridge, and because of this it is considered the more significant.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Rail Bridge over Barwidgee Creek is a wood-decked steel girder bridge supported by brick piers and abutments. The rail bridge is now part of the Alpine Rail Trail. The North East Railway line from Wangaratta reached Myrtleford in 1883. The brick bridge replaced the original wooden bridge over Barwidgee Creek (previously known as Myrtle Creek), probably in the early 1900s.

How is it significant?

The Barwidgee Creek Rail Bridge at Myrtleford is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Barwidgee Creek Rail Bridge at Myrtleford is historically and socially significant to the Myrtleford community and the Alpine Shire as the only substantial, built, railway infrastructure left in Myrtleford, and the only physical reminder of a service that did so much in the development of the town and district. The rail bridge is architecturally significant as a good representative example of its type of steel bridge construction in the Alpine Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No

Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Ivan Swinburne Reserve	**File No:**	AS0573
Address:	Great Alpine Road MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Plantation - exotic,Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Ivan Swinburne Reserve

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Ivan Swinburne came to the Buffalo River area in April 1930 and 10 years later he was elected to the Bright Shire Council. He served as Shire President in 1943-44, continuing as councillor until 1947. In 1946 he was elected to State Parliament as a Member of the Legislative Council. He was Minister of Housing and Materials 1950-52, for a time Leader of the Country Party in the Legislative Council as well as 15 years as Deputy Leader. In 1973 he was awarded the Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (CMG) for his serves to the country. His other involvements included the Rural Fire Brigade, North East Ambulance Service, Bush Nursing Association and the Committee of Management of the Mount Buffalo National Park, where he served as chairman from 1963 to 1984.

Ivan Swinburne officially retired 26th June 1976, after a record term of 30 years as the Member for North-Eastern Province in the Legislative Council." "The Ivan Swinburne Reserve was opened on 24thJune 1976 by Minister of Forests, the Hon. F. Granter, MLC to recognize the assistance and co-operation with the Forests Commission during that period."

"The site for the Ivan Swinburne Reserve has been chosen very carefully. Although Ivan strongly supports pine plantations, the main focal point in this Reserve are the oaks, supported by a magnificent backdrop of pines." (Myrtleford Times 1976)

The infrastructure for the reserve was put in by Kevin Rothenberger of Forests Commission, Ovens. Previously a log landing had been installed on the site. During construction of this landing, bricks had been pushed up by the ends of logs, and it is believed that these bricks came from a house which had been situated there. In the gully directly above the reserve, a rectangular well lined with red gum slabs had been found during forestry operations. The Oak tree closest to Myrtleford was recognised over 50 years ago for its extraordinarily wide limb span, then measured at 22 yards from the trunk (pers comm K Rothenberger, Myrtleford, 11/6/2004).

In 1992 Ivan Swinburne was invited back for a re-dedication when work was done to rejuvenate the reserve after neglect and vandalism had taken its toll.

References:

Myrtleford Times 21 January 1992, 1976

Swinburne Jan, Letter to D Meagher, Strategic Planner, Alpine Shire, 13 May 2004

Myrtleford & District Historical Society, 1976, Information on Ivan Swinburne, Unpubl. - prepared for R Skinner DCE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resources

8.7 Honouring achievement.

Description

Physical Description

The Ivan Swinburne Reserve is situated on the north side of the Great Alpine Road, on the eastern outskirts of Myrtleford. The reserve occupies land between pine plantations and the road. The most obvious features are two large old Oak trees and two pencil pines. These once provided an entranceway to an old house, long since demolished or removed.

An area of grass has been marked with pine railings, and a shelter and noticeboard erected. The reserve is signposted with a routered, treated pine sign.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1976 - present: Public Reserve

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Maintain exotic trees.

- Maintain commemorative plaque.
- Maintain interpretive fabric that communicates the story of the reserve and Ivan Swinburne. Style may vary.
- Maintain as public open space.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Ivan Swinburne MLC

Comparative Analysis

It is common for public reserves to be named in honour of local community leaders, but the Ivan Swinburne Reserve is somewhat different in that the location and surrounding landscape were chosen specially has a very fitting place to honour Ivan Swinburne's enormous contribution to the local and regional communities.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Ivan Swinburne Reserve is a picnic/rest area adjacent to a pine plantation on the Great Alpine Road south of Myrtleford. Also in the area are two mature Oak trees and two mature Pencil Pines from a very early house site. Ivan Swinburne retired 26th June 1976, after a record term of 30 years as the Member for North-Eastern Province in the Legislative Council. The Ivan Swinburne Reserve was opened on 24th June 1976 by Minister of Forests, the Hon. F. Granter, MLC to recognize his assistance to and co-operation with the Forests Commission during that period, and his broader contribution to local and regional communities.

How is it significant?

The Ivan Swinburne Reserve is of historical and social significance to the community of Myrtleford and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Ivan Swinburne Reserve is historically and socially significant to the Myrtleford community and the Alpine Shire as it was created in recognition of a significant contributor to local development with strong association to pine plantations, which have been important to the economy of the Alpine Shire since the early 1900s. The site of the reserve is also historically significant for the mature exotic trees, the only remnants of a very early European occupation site in the Ovens Valley.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

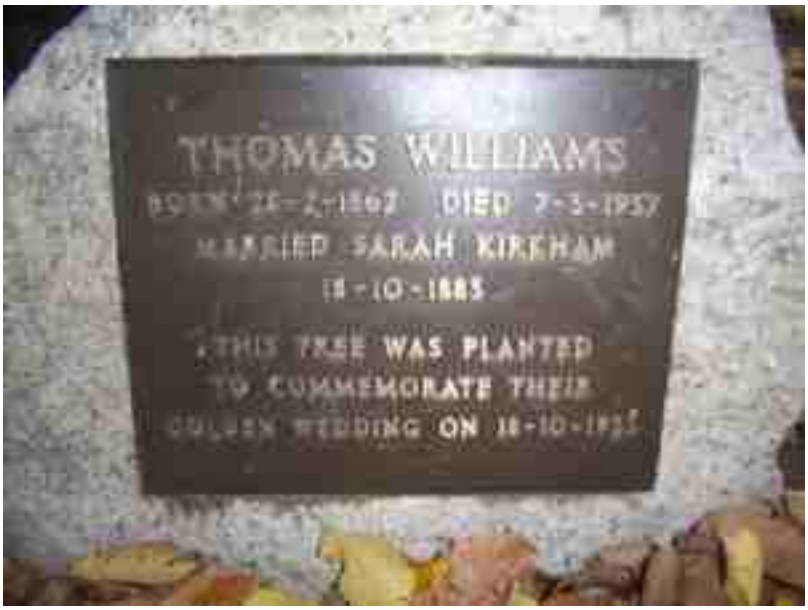
H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Ulmus	**File No:**	AS0101
Address:	Lawrence Street (cnr Duke St) MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local



Ulmus

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Planted 1933 to commemorate Golden Wedding anniversary.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Phoenix Tree	**File No:**	AS0103
Address:	Myrtle Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Tree		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Phoenix Tree

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Myrtleford Butter Factory, former	**File No:**	AS0408
Address:	15 Myrtle Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Buttery		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Myrtleford Butter Factory, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The first dairying and dairy farmers mentioned in the Shire is in the Buckland valley in the mid-late 1850s, although even the earliest squatters would have kept milking cows. Dairying in the Shire in the early years was essentially a cottage industry, supplying local demand for butter, cream and milk. Transport difficulties and lack of refrigeration hindered the development. In 1889, the Victorian Government introduced bonuses for development of factories producing butter for export, and by 1894 butter was the State's third most important export.

In June 1893 the Victorian Creamery and Butter Company Ltd Melbourne erected a small weatherboard creamery at the eastern end of the township on the site of the present butter factory. The desire for a local butter factory prompted a group of local dairy farmers to establish the Myrtleford Butter Factory Co-operative and in 1903 it commenced business. The company's original capital was £1200 and they commenced business in a new brick building. A second-hand boiler was purchased from a Bendigo mine and placed in a small brick building.

In 1920 the citizens approached the factory with the request that the factory supply electricity to the town. In 1922 the price of cream had dropped and the industry floundered. However, with the collection of cream from the farms during the 1930s (instead of the farmers delivering the cream to the factory) the industry gradually recovered. 1930 a new building was erected to accommodate these changes.

In 1947 a large cold-storage building was erected and equipped with an icemaking plant. The cold storage also provided the district with a facility for the storage fruit and other perishables. The mid 1950s saw a marked increase in the growth of the dairy industry and new showrooms, offices and board rooms were added. In 1956 - 57 the company won the Orient Prize for butter.

Modern transport led to mergers of smaller butter factories. In 1963 the directors of the Myrtleford and the Milawa Companies discussed the possibilities of a merger. This amalgamation took place on 12 June 1963. The result was a strong and efficient organisation that operated under the composite name of Milford. Milford purchased the interests of Holdenson and Nielson Fresh Foods Pty Ltd Wangaratta.

The Milford Co-operative Dairy Company Ltd drew supplies from a vast area with little or no competition. The area included the whole of the Ovens, King Valley systems to a point westward from Wangaratta and extending nearly to Benalla in the west and Springhurst and Beechworth in the north. Modern factories and plant operated in Myrtleford and Milawa, and Moyhu. Products and services included: butter; whole milk; table cream; fertilisers; fodder; fuels; ice and cold storage. By 1964 there were approximately 800 suppliers and the annual production of butter was 3000 tons

The following year the Milford Co won the 1965 Australian Butter Championship defeating 77 entries from five states. In October 1966 the Milford Co ceased butter making at the Myrtleford factory. Rationalisation of production meant that Mohyu separated cream and this was sent to Milawa for butter and the by-product casein was produced at Moyhu. Myrtleford operations shut down in 1966.

References:

Robertson, K, 1973, Myrtleford - Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 103-105

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries.

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

Physical Description

The Myrtleford Butter Factory is a large red face-brick building with a corrugated iron roof. It was built in 1930. There is a cement rendered plinth and the windows and doorways are marked with contrasting cement dressings.

The design is similar to other large butter factories located in regional Victoria. The design is utilitarian with little concession to any architectural style. The most striking architectural statement is found on the façade. There is a transverse gable and this contains a group of three windows with a central arched window. The entrance is set into an adjacent recess.

The main body of the factory consists of two large gable roofed structures. These have a brick parapet to the gable. The valley of these two structures is surmounted by an overstorey with windows to all sides - this was used to for light and ventilation. The side windows have galvanised hoods to protect the building from excessive sunlight. Across the side of these two bays is a lower building with a roof that is created by an extension of the gable roof, this roof is bisected by a transverse gable

The butter factory has recently been restored and has been used as a café and gallery.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1930 - 1966 Butter factory

1966 - present Dairy

2005 -2006 Café and gallery

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Face brickwork to be retained and not to be painted;
- Constrasting cement rendered detailing to be maintained;
- An appropriate setting to be retained

Comparative Analysis

The design is similar to other large butter factories located in regional Victoria.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Myrtleford Butter Factory Co-op building, which was built in the 1930s, is a large red face-brick building with a corrugated iron roof. The design is similar to other large butter factories located in regional Victoria.

How is it significant?

The Myrtleford Butter Factory is of historical, social and architectural significant to the Myrtleford farming community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Myrtleford Butter Factory is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for its strong association to the dairying industry, an important historical theme within the Alpine Shire. The Myrtleford Butter Factory was the largest of its type in the Shire, and had large impact on local agriculture production. The factory is architecturally significant as a representative building of its type and era, with its utilitarian design with little concession to any architectural style. The most striking architectural statement is found on the façade.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Rothery Home & Shop	**File No:**	AS0102
Address:	82 Myrtle Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Rothery Home & Shop

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The original store on this site was opened by a Mr Mitchell in the 1860s. He soon sold it to Robert Thompson in 1869. Mr Woodburn was the next to conduct the business and he sold it to Blacketer and Mathieson. Mathieson became the sole owner and conducted the store between 1870 to 1893, he was a JP, Registrar of births and deaths, a gold buyer and a member of the local School committee. He demolished the old wooden store, and replaced it with a brick store and adjoining home. After 16 years, Mathieson faced insolvency because of the extensive credit he gave and Joseph Rothery of Beechworth was empowered by the creditors to wind up the afairs of the store, and the entire stock was auctioned in Dec 1893. Rothery decided to buy the store and conduct the business himself which he did successfully for twenty-seven years. Rothery was responsible for bringing the first bank to Myrtleford; was a foundation member of the Masonic Lodge; part-owner of the Myrtleford Hotel; donated land to the returned soldiers for the erection of the Soldiers' Memorial hall. The business was leased to Mr Machalli when the Mathieson retired to live in Sydney and later sold to Mr H Lowerson in 1918.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Robertson, K, 1973, Myrtleford - A Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 181

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

Brick buildings with corrugted iron roof

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House (Former Private Hospital)	**File No:**	AS0321
Address:	163 Myrtle Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Hospital		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House (Former Private Hospital)

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The former private hospital appears from its style to have been built at the end of the 1800s or in the very early 1900s. The six room house was run as a private hospital in 1913 by Nurse C Lowerson and in 1914 it was managed by Sister R Milne and Nurse Mills. The private hospital closed in 1941 as a result of retrenchment in services caused by the pressures of WWII. A Bush Nursing Hospital was opened as a result of local community agitation and assistance. This hospital was at a different location.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.26 Providing health services.

3.26.2 Providing hospital services.

Description

Physical Description

The former Private Hospital is a large red face-brick house with a painted corrugated iron roof. Like many domestic-type buildings of the late 19th and early 20th century it has an asymmetrical composition with a projecting bay. From the late 19th century symmetrical facades for houses and some other building types became less popular. This was because of the growing popularity of the picturesque architecture. Asymmetrical designs were considered to be elemental to a picturesque expression. Other features that became more popular with the adoption of the picturesque were timber detailing, ornamental chimneys, complicated roof designs and decorative brick work.

The former Private Hospital illustrates some of the characteristics associated with picturesque design, and this includes:

- Variety in the roof line - a protruding gable roof with a stucco and timber finish; a large pyramidal roof at the apex of which, there is a timber louvred ventilator with an ogee profile roof;

- Picturesque brick and stucco chimneys;

- The timber fret work frieze to the verandah, brackets, and turned timber posts

- The gable verandah has a curved valance and this adds to the picturesque nature of the building;

- The windows are timber framed sash windows. The door has side lights and highlights.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

? - 1913 residence

1914 - 1941 hospital

1941 - present residence

Intactness

The former Private Hospital is a good regional example of picturesque architecture, with good integrity and intactness

.

Recommended Management

- Face brickwork to be retained and not to be painted

- Maintain the red coloured roof

-Contrasting cement rendered detailing to be maintained

- An appropriate setting to be retained

Comparative Analysis

Other former hospitals/private hospitals survive in the Shire, eg Myrtleford Bush Nursing Hospital (also operating from private residence) and Bright's Doctors house/ hospital

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Private Hospital was built in the late 19th or 20th century, and in 1913 a private hospital began operation on the premises. The hospital ran until 1941, and a Bush Nursing Hospital was opened later at a different location. The building is a large red face brick house with a painted corrugated iron roof. Like many domestic type buildings of the late 19th and early 20th century it has an asymmetrical composition with a projecting bay.

How is it significant?

The former Private Hospital is historically, socially & architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Private Hospital is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as an early private hospital in the Myrtleford area, and its closure in 1941 demonstrated the adverse effects of wartime shortages on local communities. It is socially significant as a place that served the medical needs of Myrtleford and district for several decades. The building is of architectural significance as a good regional example of the building style.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The former Private Hospital is historically and socially important to the Alpine Shire as an early private hospital in the Myrtleford area, and its closure in 1941 demonstrated the adverse effects of wartime shortages on local communities. It is socially significant as a place that served the medical needs of Myrtleford and district for several decades.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of

Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The former Private Hospital building is of architectural importance as a good regional example of the building style.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Myrtleford Civic Centre	**File No:**	AS0052
Address:	14 O'Donnell Avenue MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Council Chambers		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Myrtleford Civic Centre

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, 1996, REGISTER

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	St Mary's Catholic Church	**File No:**	AS0347
Address:	49 Prince Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

St Mary's Catholic Church

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The very first meeting to discuss raising funds to build a Catholic church at Myrtleford was held at the Myrtle Creek Hotel on 17th Dec 1864. But it was not until November 1877 that the Parish of Myrtleford, with Father Michael O'Connor being appointed as Parish Priest. The area of the Parish covered a vast tract of mountainous country from Myrtleford, Buckland Valley, Bright to Omeo, from Yackandandah to Granite Flat and Wombat.

The first Catholic Church at Myrtleford was built in 1878, on the present Medical building site in Albert St, and it was a primitive slab wall building. Fr Kearns preached at the opening of the church. The church building was also used as a school. When it was announced that the proposed extension of the railway line to Bright was to pass next to the church, Fr O'Connor decided the site was no longer suitable (Robertson 1987).

The Railway Authorities acquired the building for administration during the construction of the railway line. Land for the new Prince St site was purchased and donated by M O'Donnell and a Building Fund to raise money was established, with concerts and Bazaars organised. Plans and specifications were drawn up by D Fiddes of Beechworth and tenders were invited on 21st May 1887. A block of Beechworth granite was laid as a foundation stone on 19th September 1887 by the Coadjutor Bishop of Sandhurst, Most Rev Dr Reville O.S.A.

The new church was opened on 6th May 1888 by His Lordship Most Rev Stephen Reville O.S.A. assisted by Fr Kavanagh who was now the parish priest. The choir of St Joseph's Beechworth sang at the ceremony. In 1901 plans were approved to extend the Church to include a sanctuary and a vestry. Between 1908 -1914, Fr Mahoney had William Warden the architect of St Patrick's Cathedral, design and build stables for the parish horses. In 1936, the substantial stables were converted to classrooms and subsequently a Parish Hall.

St Mary's school was opened in 1923 with five Presentation Sisters on the staff. The convent was built in the mid-1920s. After WWI, a influx of Italian migrants moved into te Ovens Valley, initially as sharefarmers, before taking up land to grow tobacco. By 1936, with the increased school attendances and consequently the number of nuns, Dr Meyer extended the church with the Nun's chapel (Treacey 1999).

After WWII a more substantial wave of Italians arrived. Some were from Bonegilla Migrant Reception Centre and they were employed in a number of local industries. The migrants were involved in share-farming before buying their own land and played a significant role in the post-WWII expansion of the tobaco growing industry. These people bolstered the Catholic congregation at Myrtleford, and other places in the shire.

The church continues to be used today. It is an important focal point for the local congregation, and a valuable asset to St Marys School and Marian College.

References:

Robertson, Kay, 1973, Myrtleford - Cateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 192

Treacy, Ken, 1998, Beyond Gold, 150 years of Memories 1848 - 1998, p. 20-23

Lewis M, 1991, Victorian Churches, National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

8.6.4 Making places for worship

Description

Physical Description

St Mary's Catholic Church, Myrtleford is a face brick building with a nave, transept and porch. The gable ends

have modest timber barge boards with simple detailing and there are decorative crosses placed on the apexes of all the gables. The roof is corrugated iron with ventilators along the ridge line. There are brick buttresses to all the faces of the church and these have cement rendered copings.

The western face has a group of three lancet openings with drip moulds and bosses. The pointed ventilator in the gable also has a dripmould finished with a boss. containing glazing.

The projecting porch contains a central entrance with a pointed arch; pointed window and pointed ventilator. The side elevations are buttressed and contain regular and repetitive fenestration with pointed arch timber famed fixed sash windows with coloured glazing. All the windows have cement dressings with a stylised quoin and cement rendered sills.

The bell tower is lightweight steel frame with a bell. There is a galvanised pipe fence with wire infill panels.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1888 - present: church and school

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain all unpainted finish to brickwork
- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint
- Retain fence and landscape setting

Comparative Analysis

The St Marys Catholic Church is a rather modest building compared to the larger and more architecturally styled Protestant churches in Myrtleford. The scale and style reflect to a large degree the down-to-earth farming and mining community that built it. The Nun's vestry is a relatively rare feature in small regional Catholic churches.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Mary's Catholic Church, Myrtleford is a face brick building with a nave, transept and porch. The church was built in 1888 to replace an earlier wooden slab building located in Albert Street. A sanctuary and vestry were added to the church building in 1901 and in 1936 the Nun's Chapel extension was added.

How is it significant?

The St Mary's Catholic Church is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Catholic community of Myrtleford district and to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The St Mary's Catholic Church is socially and historically significant as a place of worship, fellowship and commemoration for locals and visitors since 1888. This significance is enhanced by the ongoing use of the church by students of St Marys School and Marian College. The church is architecturally significant as a relatively modest rural church, and has some unusual features such as the Nun's Vestry.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

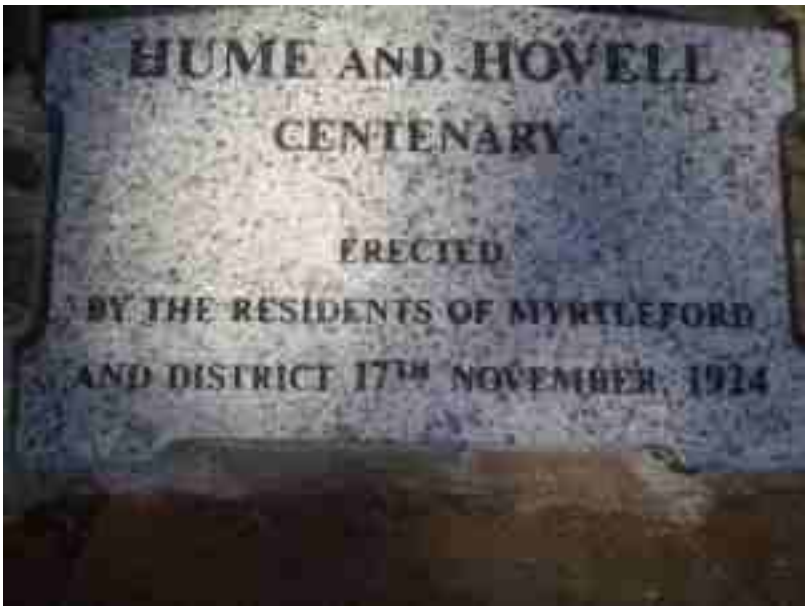
H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Hume And Hovell Monument	**File No:**	AS0325
Address:	Reform Hill MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Monument		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local



Hume And Hovell Monument

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

On October 1824 explorers Hamilton Hume & William Hovell, with six convicts, started on an expedition from Gunning, near Yass NSW, to Westernport Victoria. They were commissioned by the NSW Government to find an overland route through previously unexplored country by Europeans.

On November 1924, the explorers descended from Beechworth and they crossed a river at a location 18kms downstream from Myrtleford, where they encountered a group of aboriginal people. They named the river the Ovens after Major John Ovens, the Irish private secretary and chief engineer to Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hume and Hovell could see the Australian Alps to the east when they climbed a hill but there was one singular mountain closer which they named Mount Buffalo.

To commemorate the centennial anniversary of this occasion, the community of Myrtleford and district erected a tall stone cairn on Reform Hill facing down the valley towards the crossing place. The granite tablet reads: "Hume and Hovell Centenary - Erected by the residents of Myrtleford and District 17th November 1924".

In 2002-03, The Friends of Reform Hill in conjunction with Parks Victoria and Dept Primary Industry landscaped the surrounding area and upgraded walking tracks, signs and installed an information board.

References:

The Friends of Reform Hill, 2003, Information Board

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 39727

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.3 Surveying the continent

8.9 Commemorating significant events.

Description

Physical Description

The Hume and Hovell Monument at Reform Hill is situated on the forested hillside, facing west towards the Ovens crossing made by Hume and Hovell in 1824. The monument stands approximately 3.5m tall, and is a random rubble construction on a square base. It has cement mortar and is roughly coursed. Local stone from the mullock heaps on Reform Hill appears to have been used. The monument is chimney-like, sloping up from the base for about half its height, then rising vertically in a narrow column. A grey granite tablet has been added to the monument (see History for inscription).

In 2002-03, low rock-wall terracing and an information board were added to the site.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1924-present: Centenary cairn

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Crown land. Maintain existing form and materials of monument.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Hume and Hovell

Comparative Analysis

Numerous stone cairns marking the route of Hume and Hovell are scattered throughout the North-east and in the adjoining shires. The Myrtleford stone cairn is the only monument in the Shire to commemorate early exploration in the region. It has some fairly unusual features in that it is made of materials sourced in the

immediate vicinity, and its rough construction and materials are sympathetic to the forested environment. Its situation on the hillside exploits the western vista, and was chosen in preference to a central accessable location divorced from context.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Hume and Hovell Monument is set on the side of Reform Hill behind a row of houses. The monument is a tall stone cairn on a stone base. The monument was built in 1924 to celebrate 100 years since the first European explorers passed through this area naming the Ovens River and Mount Buffalo.

How is it significant?

The Hume and Hovell Monument is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Hume and Hovell Monument is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as an important commemoration by local residents of a significant event in the post-contact history of the region. The monument is also significant as one of a chain of similar monuments marking the passage of these explorers across regional Victoria. The Myrtleford monument has added significance related to its use of local materials, its construction which is sympathetic to the forested hillside, and its situation which provides viewers with context in the western vista.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of

Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Ovens Hotel	**File No:**	AS0319
Address:	4994 Great Alpine Road OVENS		
Place Type:	Hotel		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Ovens Hotel

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In late 1853, rich gold was discovered in the Buckland Valley and the subsequent rush of some 6000 to 8000 miners brought significant numbers of Europeans into the Alpine Shire for the first time. Several shanties or inns were opened along the road to the Buckland to serve the influx of diggers. Sites included Barwidgee Creek Crossing, Happy Valley Creek Crossing, Black Springs (later Eurobin) and Ovens Crossing (later Porepunkah).

The exact date of opening of the inn at Happy Valley Creek is not known, but it is no later than mid 1854, and may be as early as late 1853. A Mr Johnson first established a restaurant and afterwards obtained an hotel licence.

By the mid-1860s, the publican was Adam Schlichtweg (also referred to as 'Schulfect'), assisted by his wife Augusta, whom he had married in 1862. Adam died aged 46 years in 1874 of a liver complaint, and was buried at Beechworth. Augusta then married Michael Carley, who demolished the old timber hotel in 1875 and built the present brick building. The Shire of Bright Rate Books show that in 1876 Carley was the publican, with the premises listed as an hotel and offices. It appears that John B May was briefly the publican, having purchased

the land in 1879, but a note pencilled in under May's name in the 1879 Shire of Bright Rate Book says "now Michael Carley". Carley later sold out to Mr M B Duane. In 1905, the publican is listed as Mathias B Duane, with Mary C Duane as an hotel-keeper.

The Happy Valley (Ovens) Hotel site is the oldest continuously-operating hotel site in the Alpine Shire, from c1853/54 to the present day. The chronology of the building complex has not been precisely determined, but the most recent of the three early sections appears to date to around the turn of the 20th century (c1900).

References:

Bright Museum, Hotels file

1929, Back to Myrtleford Souvenir Easter 1929

Shire of Bright & Buckland District Road Board, Rate Books, 1864-66(BDRB); 1876,79,1905 (SB)

Stapleton, M & I, 1997, Australian House Styles, The Flannel Flower Press P/L

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.22 Lodging people

3.12.5 Retailing foods and beverages

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

The Happy Valley Hotel (now Ovens Hotel) is situated beside the Great Alpine Road, on the south east side of the bridge over Happy Valley Creek at Ovens. The building complex consists of three units of different ages. The main hotel section is a large, hipped roof, face brick building facing the highway. It has bracketed eaves, and a typical Victorian-period front door assembly (double-doors). There are two decorative brick chimneys, with plinths, corbels and dentil course. Style is indicative of c1900 construction.

On the creek side of this and closer to the road is a small building, with no front entry. This is possibly the 'offices' referred to in the 1876 Rate Books. The building is white-painted brick with a corrugated iron roof. The roof is hipped, with a gablet insert at each end of the ridge line. Eaves are unsupported, and the two road-facing sash windows are shuttered.

The third section is at the rear of the main hotel section. It is a simple brick building on a rectangular plan, with a corrugated iron, gabled roof and a brick chimney at one end. A modern brick lean-to has been attached to the south side of the building.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1853/54 - present: inn/hotel

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain facades on Great Alpine Road in their present form and styles, including architectural detailing.

Comparative Analysis

The Happy Valley (Ovens) Hotel has been continuously operated since the early 1850s, making it the oldest 'premises' in the Alpine Shire, and it has strong historical associations to the Buckland River gold rush. The present built fabric dates to the period 1875-1900, approx, and there are several hotels from this period in the Shire. However, few if any have the integrity of the Happy Valley (Ovens) Hotel.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Happy Valley (Ovens) Hotel is a complex of brick buildings on a site where a shanty or inn was started in 1853/54 on the then Buckland Road, in the first year of the rush to the Buckland Valley Goldfield. The timber building was replaced with a new brick hotel in about 1875, by licensee Michael Carley. Other sections were added, and the hotel has remained in continuous operation till the present day.

How is it significant?

The Happy Valley Hotel is of historical, social and architectural signficance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Happy Valley Hotel is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the oldest continuously operated 'hotel' in the Alpine Shire. The site is historically significant as the location of an early shanty on the road to Buckland diggings c1853/54, serving travellers in the first great exodus of Europeans into the Alpine Shire. The present buildings are socially and historically significant as a very familiar landmark to locals and travellers for over 100 years, and there is some architectural significance in the varying 19th century styles of the complex.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No

Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Union Church	**File No:**	AS0307
Address:	Bailey Street POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Union Church

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Porepunkah (Ovens Crossing) was established in the 1850s when gold was discovered in the Buckland Valley and later further upstream along the Ovens Valley. The Union Church in Bailey St, Porepunkah was opened in 1906, and multi-denominations (Presbyterian, Methodist etc) worshipped under the guidance of their separate pastors. In September of the same year St John's Anglican Church Porepunkah was opened. The Union Church has been continually used as a place of worship since it was opened.

The early 1900s appear to have been a period when many small, vernacular Union Churches were constructed for small rural communities. The Bendoc Union Church (1903) is similar to the Porepunkah Union Church, and has been added to the Victorian Heritage Register.

References:

B Lloyd & K Nunn, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec, p. 155

Lewis M [ed], 1991, Victorian Churches

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic

Not known, 1906, Alpine Observer, 16 March, 24 August, 21 September 1906

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The Union Church at Porepunkah consists of a nave and porch. It is a timber framed and weatherboard clad structure with a corrugated iron roof to the main body of the church and the entrance porch. The windows and doorways are pointed and timber framed.

The church is a modest building in the gothic style. The design is primitive and the gothic detailing is minimal. Gothic influences can be found with the pointed windows, a relatively steeply pitched roof, timber finial and the decorative entrance porch with its scalloped timber boards to the gable. Similar examples can typically be found throughout regional Victoria with varying degrees of stylistic embellishments.

The fence consists of galvanised piping with wire infill.

The Union Church is a good representative example of this type.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1906 -present: Church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness is very good.

Recommended Management

- If the roof is to be replaced galvanised iron should be used
- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint
- An appropriate setting should be retained.

Comparative Analysis

Small,modest timber churches are relatively common in the small rural towns and communities of Victoria.

The early 1900s appear to have been a period when many small, vernacular Union Churches were constructed for small rural communities. The Bendoc Union Church (1903) is similar to the Porepunkah Union Church, and has been added to the Victorian Heritage Register. Other Union Churches surviving in the Alpine Shire are St Etheldredas Church Harrietville and possibly the Protestant Church Dederang. Several other small timber churches survive in the Alpine Shire including the former Anglican Church in Eurobin and the Church of England Wandiligong.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Union Church is a modest building in the gothic style and consists of a nave and porch. The Porepunkah Union Church was opened in 1906 and the church still operates as a Union Church with regular services.

How is it significant?

The Union Church is of historical, architectural & social significance to the Porepunkah and district and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Union Church Porepunkah is historically and socially significant as a rare surviving example of a Union church still used for its original purpose. It is an important manifestation of a rural community's response to its pastoral needs, and continues to serve in this capacity. The church is architecturally significant as an excellent and well preserved example of this rare type.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Union Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Porepunkaht and district, and by large numbers of visitors to the district . This site has been the centre of worship since 1906 to the present day.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Sequoia Sempervirens	**File No:**	AS0056
Address:	Bright Country Golf Course POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Sequoia Sempervirens

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Specimen tree left as remnant of former Forest Commission plantation located on the site. Estimated age 80 years.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, 1991, REGISTER

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resources.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Hendersons Bros Battery/Mill Site	**File No:**	AS0373
Address:	Great Alpine Road POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Flour Mill,Sawmill,Battery/Crusher		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In 1872 Scottish brothers Andrew and Alexander Henderson established a flour and saw mill at Mill Bend to cater for the area's growing demands brought about by the booming mining industry. In 1881 they erected a stamp battery, offering it as a public crushing facility to test small parcels of stone for small-scale mining operations and prospecting parties. The battery was erected on the opposite, eastern side of the Ovens River and consisted of 20ft waterwheel with a 4ft breast to drive the 5-head stamp battery via a 12ft spur-wheel. A retorting house was also erected, adjoining the battery building. The entire site was excavated 14ft deep into the solid rock immediately above the high level flood mark. The entire plant was housed under a shingle roof. A tram road, weight and passes were erected. In June 1883 a light bridge was erected over the Ovens River to allow ore trucks to convey stone from mines on the western range. The plant was a well-used facility for many years, crushing from many reefs in the district. The last recorded crushing was in October 1899. The Henderson's flour and saw mills and conveniences went up for public auction in March 1901 - it appears as though the battery was also sold off and removed at this time.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publishers, p. 90

Swift A, 1998, Henderson Bros Overshot Waterwheel, Quartz Crushing Battery Site, Unpub

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resources

3.5 Developing primary production

Description

Physical Description

Site of Henderson's waterwheel driven stamp battery is a well defined excavation on the bank of the Ovens River, cut to a maximum depth of 4 metres into solid bedrock. Three distinct areas within the excavation are

apparent; the position of the battery is clearly marked by remains of decaying mortar box bedlog remains, the waterwheel pit is a deeper trench excavated immediately to the east of the former battery position and the site of the retorting house is located in the southwest corner of the excavation. Other associated features are ore-bin position and elevated earth approach platform. Fifteen metres east of the excavation is a slightly raised earth platform, possibly the site of an associated building.

Physical Condition

The features of Henderson's stamp battery are well-defined though they have been totally obscured by recent tree-felling operations. The battery site and immediate surrounds have high archaeological potential to reveal artefacts that might contribute to a better understanding of the site, and the processes and equipment used.

Usage / Former Usage

Henderson's stamp battery was used as a privately-owned public crushing plant that provided a trial crushing service for prospector. This business was a later addition to the timber saw mill and flour milling operations.

Intactness

Site of Henderson's stamp battery is well defined - however at time of assessment a large number of false acacias had been felled over site, obscuring all features.

Recommended Management

Site on Crown land - represent Shire's interest in preservation of the site to DSE in any works proposed in the vicinity.

Comparative Analysis

Archaeological evidence of important flour and saw mills are rare in the Alpine Shire, and only Sloan's sawmill site at Snowy Creek has a comparable state of preservation. However, this was a steam mill, and did not have the variety of use of Henderson's. In the historical record, a few other multi-purpose mills in the Alpine Shire were identified. These include Haig's Mill at Glen Creek (sawmill, flourmill) and Paul's Mill at Buffalo Creek (quartz mill, sawmill). Little appears to remain at these sites.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1872 Scottish brothers Andrew and Alexander Henderson established a flour and saw mill at Mill Bend to cater for the areas growing demands brought about by the booming mining industry. In 1881 they erected a stamp battery, offering it as a public crushing facility to test small parcels of stone for small scale mining operations and prospecting parties. The battery was erected on the opposite, eastern side of the Ovens River and consisted of 20ft waterwheel driving the 5-head stamp battery. A retorting house was also erected, adjoining the battery building. In 1883 a light bridge was erected over the Ovens River to allow ore trucks to convey stone from mines on the western range. The plant was a well used facility for many years, crushing from many reefs in the district. The last recorded crushing was in October 1899. The Henderson's flour and saw mills and conveniences went up for public auction in March 1901, it appears as thought the battery was also sold off and removed at this time.

How is it significant?

The Henderson Bros battery/mill site at Porepunkah is of historical & archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Henderson Bros stamp battery/mill is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as one of the largest multi-purpose milling facilities in the Shire, and the site is archaeologically significant for its potential to yield artefacts that would reveal further information on former operations. It is also historically significant for its association with a number of the Shire's early industries, including gold mining, agriculture (wheat growing and flour milling) and sawmilling.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Henderson Bros stamp battery/mill is of historical importance to the Alpine Shire as one of the largest multi-purpose milling facilities in the Shire. It is also historically important for its association with a number of the Shire's early industries, including gold mining, agriculture (wheat growing and flour milling) and sawmilling.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Hendersons Mill site is archaeologically important for its potential to yield artefacts that would reveal further information on historic milling operations in general, and the former operations of the mill in particular.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian

environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Old Porepunkah Bridge	**File No:**	AS0692
Address:	Great Alpine Road POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Road Bridge		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Old Porepunkah Bridge

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Porepunkah grew around the crossing place of the Ovens River, on the road to the Buckland River diggings, it was surveyed in 1860 two year before Bright. Porepunkah survived on mining and agriculture, as well as passing traffic on the road. As organised tourism began in the area, Porepunkah took advantage of its position in the shadow of Mt Buffalo and formed an Alpine Tourists Association.

A public meeting was held at McCarrick's Alpine Hotel in 1861 to form a committee to prepare a petition for a bridge to be built at Ovens Crossing. A petition was presented to the Office of the Country Roads Board in June 1862 and in July 1862 the East Buckland Road Board was proclaimed.

Plans for the original Porepunkah bridge were drawn up by the local engineer, Robert Stone and the Road Board called for tenders in 1864. This was a timber bridge. This bridge was later replaced with a more substantial timber arch bridge with timber handrails. This bridge shows in photography c1900.

The present bridge was built for the Shire of Bright by the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co

in 1914/15 (Company archives, Univ of Melb). The bridge was severely damaged in the devastating 1917 floods, that destroyed many of the Ovens River bridges. The north abutment and deck were washed out, but the bridge was able to be repaired.

The Porepunkah Bridge was taken out of service as a road bridge in the 1990s, when the new Hoopers Bridge over the Ovens was built. It now serves as a foot bridge.

References:

Lloyd B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 50, 67,

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads.

Description

Physical Description

The Porepunkah Bridge spans the Ovens River at Porepunkah, linking Nicholson St to the Great Alpine Rd. It is a steel girder bridge built on concrete abutments, with a single concrete pylon in the middle. It is equipped with a three-rail, tubular-steel safety fence, with decorative concrete posts. The bridge approaches are concrete walled on each side.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1920 - 1990s: Road bridge

1990s - present: Foot bridge

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain bridge in present form & materials.

Comparative Analysis

A number of early 1900s bridges survive in the Shire. These include the old Mt Buffalo road bridge over the Buckland and the Germantown Bridge. There are strong historical associations to Sir John Monash's Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co, but links to Sir John himself have not yet been established (cf old Buckland River bridge, Barretts Lane, Porepunkah).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The old Porepunkah Bridge spans the Ovens River at Porepunkah is the third road bridge built on the site. It was built in 1914/15 by the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co (RCMPC) for the Shire of Bright, but had to be extensively repaired after the 1917 floods. It is a two-span steel girder bridge with concrete abutments and a central concrete pylon. The bridge is now closed to road traffic and is for pedestrian traffic only.

How is it significant?

The old Porepunkah Bridge is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The old Porepunkah Bridge is historically and socially significant as a key former road bridge and highly-recognisable feature of the Ovens Highway (now Great Alpine Road). The bridge has historical associations with RCMPC, Sir John Monash's company that pioneered the use of reinforced concrete in Australia in the early 1900s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

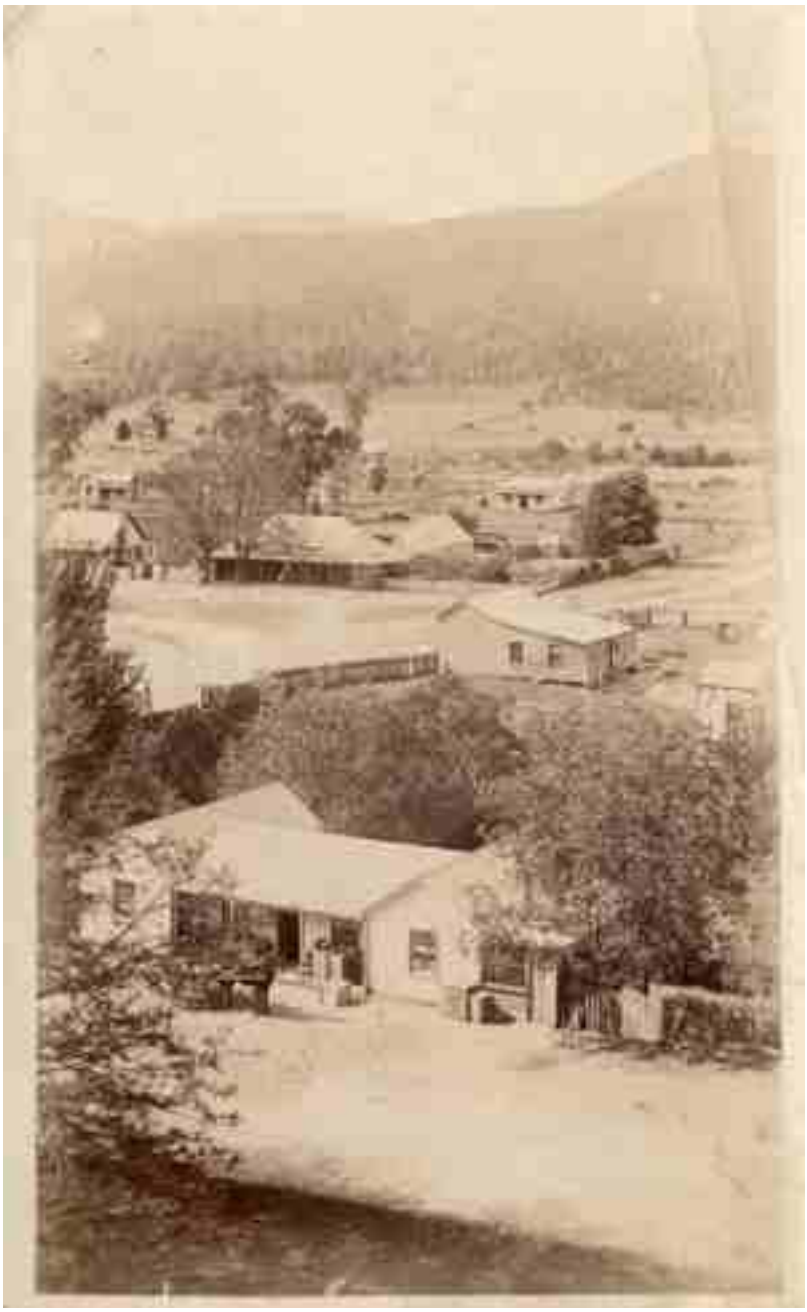
H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Russell's Temperance Hotel Site, former	**File No:**	AS0784
Address:	Great Alpine Road POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Inn/Tavern		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local



Russell's Temperance Hotel Site, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Porepunkah grew as a small gold mining town clustered around the Ovens crossing on the road to the Buckland River diggings in the early 1850s. From the 1880s, Alpine tourism was heavily promoted in the district, and Porepunkah followed Bright's lead by forming their own Tourists Association, publishing their own guide book. The increasing tourist numbers, particularly after the construction of the railway line first to Myrtleford and then to Bright in 1890, enabled many new accommodation places to open.

Mr A Russell's Temperance Hotel was built in 1878, but failed to gain a licence. He nonetheless perservered with the premises, running it as a temperance hotel. Fortunately the growth in tourism in the 1880s and 90s enabled him to carry on. The hotel was recommended in the Porepunkah and District Alpine Tourist Association's 'Guide Book' in the late 1890s as a suitable place to stay when visiting the popular Mt Buffalo, and it became well-known to travellers and locals for its terraced gardens. From 1900 to 1912 the hotel served as a general store, and after that as a private residence. The building was derelict and close to collapse by the 1980s, and it was demolished.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec

Story A, 1995, Footprints Across North-East Victoria: A Survey for Historical Archaeological Sites

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.21 Lodging people

3.22 Catering for tourists

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

The site is located on the south bank of the Ovens River at Porepunkah, on a excavated platform below the road level of the adjacent Great Alpine Road. It is on the eastern side of the entry to the old Porepunkah bridge over the Ovens River. The site shows the remains of a stone retaining wall (possibly cellar) and garden paths. The flat area to east was the site of a garage.

Physical Condition

Ruins

Usage / Former Usage

1878-1900: Temperance Hotel; 1900-1912: general store; 1912-? Private residence; ???? vacant; 1990s-present: marked historic site of Porepunkah Town Walk.

Intactness

Site is archaeological, but main features are clearly visible.

Recommended Management

Crown land - Heritage Inventory protection applies. Site is vulnerable to accidental damage (eg road works, river bank works), and HO inclusion is justified. Participate in processes that may impact on the site, and promote preservation.

Comparative Analysis

Well known, accessible archaeological sites with good visual qualities, relating to the early growth of tourism in the Shire, are quite rare. Some other inn/hotel sites in the Shire relating to the earlier gold rush era include Gow's hotel site on the Dargo High Plains Road, and Polly Corbett's on the Great Alpine Road south of Harrietville. Site is vulnerable to accidental damage.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The development of Alpine tourism from the 1880s onwards was an important historical theme in the Alpine Shire. Russell's Temperance Hotel was built in 1878, and served local tourism for two decades. It became well-known to locals and visitors for its terraced gardens situated on the banks of the Ovens River at Porepunkah. Today the site shows terracing, paths and the bases of stone walls.

How is it significant?

The Russell's Temperance Hotel site is of historical, social and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Russell's Temperance Hotel site is historically and socially significant to the Porepunkah community and the Alpine Shire as the remains of what was once a key link in the chain of early accommodation houses that catered to the needs of the growing numbers of tourists visiting the area. The hotel site is archaeologically significant as a relatively rare, easily accessible early hotel site, with good visual qualities.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Ovens Crossing Inn (Stone Building), former	**File No:**	AS0310
Address:	6936 Great Alpine Road POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Inn/Tavern		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Ovens Crossing Inn (Stone Building), former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Porepunkah grew in the early 1850s around the crossing place of the Ovens River, on the road to the Buckland River diggings. Never a large town, its survey in 1860 caused much affront to the nearby, large township of Morses Creek (Bright), which had to wait another two years for official recognition. Porepunkah survived on mining and agriculture, as well as passing traffic on the road.

The Ovens Crossing Inn, Porepunkah, was one of the earliest inns in the district and was situated on the ford of the Ovens River on the road to the Buckland diggings. William Hooper and Bartlett Nye established the Ovens Crossing Inn in 1854. It was later called the Ovens Hotel and proved to be a popular place with the miners when they struck gold. The date of construction of the present stone building has not been established, but research notes from the North East Historical Society (undated) say: "It is thought that this is the original building (or that part of it is). This building appears to be the only tangible link between Robert O'Hara Burke and the Buckland Riots, in the district. Robert O'Hara Burke marched his troopers from Beechworth when word was received at Beechworth that the riot had taken place." However, an 1855 photograph shows the hotel as a substantial 2-storey weatherboard construction (Talbot, 2004, p48). It is possible that the stone building was an annex.

When the Buckland Riots occurred in 1857, Hooper, from this hotel, gave food to the fleeing Chinese miners. The licence on the Ovens Crossing Hotel was transferred in 1870 or 1871 to the Buffalo View Hotel. The Buffalo View was rebuilt and became the present Porepunkah Hotel (NEHS research notes).

Background of Hooper and Nye:

Hooper and Nye ran a coaching service between Beechworth and the Buckland. In 1857, after the Post Office was established in the Buckland they won the Royal Mail contract to provide a four horse coach service 3 days a week from Beechworth to Buckland via Myrtle Creek and with a branch to Morses Creek. In 1866 Hooper operated a six days a week service from Beechworth to Morses and Growlers Creeks, with three day branch services to Buckland and Harrietville. William Hooper opened a new hotel in Porepunkah 1864.

In 1862 the Buckland District Road Board was established with William Hooper a member and in 1864 the Porepunkah bridge was approved. Hooper became a councillor when the Bright Shire was formed in 1866 and was still on the council when the first train was welcomed in 1890. He also served as the President for a long term.

In 1876 Hooper and McLean started the Bright Brewery and soon supplied 22 hotels in the district, Hooper grew hops near the Ovens Hotel. He also dabbled in mining with a share in the Ringer Reef at Porepunkah and was the President of the Racing Club (Lloyd 1987).

During the 1950-60s the hotel was used as a private residence and Post Office. At this the building became delapidated but was restored in the 1980s and later became a B&B.

References:

Lloyd B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publishing, p. 18,

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.22 Lodging people.

3.23 Catering for tourists.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

Description

Physical Description

The former Inn demonstrates a typical mid 19th century approach to vernacular construction. This is found in its simple design and the use of readily available building materials. The design is rectangular with a gable roof. Gable roofs were common roof design for the more rudimentary buildings as they were easy to construct, and could be clad efficiently with either timber shingles or bark. A hip roof was more difficult to water proof if shingles or bark was used. The stone work is random rubble with a rough stone quoining.

There have been modifications to the building but it is not clear when these occurred. Moreover, the stone work has been pointed with a cement rich mortar and this not appropriate for conservation reasons as well as aesthetic reasons.

The original plan of the building is not clear but it appears like many early inns that access to the rooms was from the verandah.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Early 1850s - 1870/71: Hotel

1950s - 1990s: Post Office , Private residence

1990s- present: Bed & Breakfst

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Galvanised iron (not zincalume or colour bond) should be used for any re-roofing. The sheets can be tech screwed.

- Sympathetic colour scheme is to be encouraged.

- Any proposed modifications should consider the simple vernacular construction and the

Comparative Analysis

One of the early shanties or inns established on the road to the Buckland River gold rush. The building had become derelict by the 1960s but has since been restored.

The association of this site to the early years of the Buckland River rush is an important one. The former Ovens Crossing Inn forms a chain of sites on the old Buckland Road, the other important ones being Hughes Restaurant at Eurobin (no fabric remaining) and the Ovens (Happy Valley) Hotel at Ovens. These were wayside stops. The association with Robert O'Hara Burke and the Buckland Riots of 1857 is a rare and important one.

While the exact age of the stone building is unknown, it is said to be in part at least the original Ovens Crossing Inn. Stone buildings of this era are quite rare in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Ovens Crossing Inn, originally built in 1854 by Nye and Hooper, is one of the few surviving stone vernacular buildings in the Alpine Shire. The random rubble stonework with rudimentary stone quoining was a common technique. The name of the Inn was later changed to Ovens Hotel. The Inn was also a coaching stop for Messrs Nye and Hooper who ran a coach and mail service to the Buckland Valley and Beechworth.

How is it significant?

The former Ovens Crossing Inn is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Ovens Crossing Inn is historically significant as one of the earliest shanties on the road to Buckland diggings c1853/54, at the crossing point of the Ovens River. The former Ovens Crossing Inn is socially significant as a place serving travellers in the first great influx of Europeans into the Alpine Shire. It is also historically and socially significant as the only surviving built fabric with association to Robert O'Hara Burke and the Buckland Riots of 1857.

The building is architecturally significant for its simple rectangular form which is linked to the construction skills and materials that were commonly found on the gold fields during the mid 19th century. Aesthetically it is a pleasing rustic stone structure that is located in a picturesque situation

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Porepunkah Primary School (Old Section)	**File No:**	AS0303
Address:	Martley Street POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	School - State (public)		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Porepunkah Primary School (Old Section)

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Porepunkah grew around the crossing place of the Ovens River in the early 1850s, on the road to the Buckland River diggings. Never a large town, its survey in 1860 caused much affront to the nearby, large township of Morses Creek (Bright), which had to wait another two years for official recognition. Porepunkah survived on mining and agriculture, as well as passing traffic on the road. As organised tourism began in the area, Porepunkah took advantage of its position in the shadow of Mt Buffalo and formed an Alpine Tourists Association.

Land for the Porepunkah Common School was acquired from William Hooper and the school was opened in 1873 in a conventional single room building, and 62 pupils were enrolled. In 1875 the school became a State school. Sometime between 1910 and 1915 another school was built, and in 1941 it was moved to a more convenient site and renovated for a visual education room. More than 40 acres of Crown land had been acquired for a school endowment pine plantation in 1924. These pines were milled in 1955 and the school received 750 pounds.

Electricity was connected in 1951 and in 1955 another new classroom was built. Further additions were added in 1963 with a classroom, office and storeroom.

References:

Dept of Education, 1973, Vision and Realisation Vol 3, p. 932

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

6.2 Establishing schools

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The old section of the Porepunkah Primary School consists of a weatherboard school building with a gabled corrugated iron roof and galvanised-iron column ventilators along the ridge line. Attached to the west side is a smaller gabled building of the same style, probably a vestibule/cloakroom. The gables contain decoration in the form of vertical boards, common in buildings of this era. The building is identical in all important respects to the former Gapsted Primary School (no longer extant). A brick chimney has been built on the south wall. On the the Martley St frontage, a wrought-iron gate and arch commemmorating the centenary of the school (1873-1973) has been added.

Further, more-modern classrooms have been joined to the complex.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1910/15-present: School

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain external form and materials of old section only (gabled building on south end + vestibule), and allow like-for-like replacements to prolong serviceability;

- Retain commemorative gateway (Martley St)

- Allow repainting (similar scheme)

Comparative Analysis

The old section of the Porepunkah Primary School is typical in its design of small rural schools of its era in Victoria (early 1900s). The earlier Harrietville Primary School shows similar architectural detailing (particularly gable decoration) because of renovations carried out during this period.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The first primary school at Porepunkah was opened in 1873. The old section of the present Porepunkah School was built between 1910 and 1915 at a different location in Porepunkah and moved on to the present site in 1941. It consists of a main building with attached vestibule/cloakroom. Both sections are clad in weatherboard, with gabled corrugated iron roofs, and vertical-board gable decoration.

How is it significant?

The Porepunkah School is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Porepunkah and district community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Porepunkah School is historically and socially significant to the Porepunkah and district community and the Alpine Shire for its service to the community for nearly 100 years. Its transfer to the present site in 1941 represents a milestone for the small community of Porepunkah, at a time when schools in many small rural towns were being shut down in favour of centralised educational facilities. The school is architecturally significant as a typical small rural school of its era, the early 1900s, and its scale is representative of the community it served.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Ovens River Gold Diggings	**File No:**	AS0694
Address:	Ovens River POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Alluvial Workings		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Ovens River Gold Diggings

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Gold was first worked on a large-scale in the Shire from 1853, with a large rush of diggers attracted by the rich finds of the Buckland Valley. Alluvial gold continued to be discovered in various locations of the next few years and was subsequently worked by a substantial population of European and Chinese miners for the rest of the century. Quartz reefing began from the mid to late 1850s and came to dominate as the principal industry of the Shire for the next two decades. Mining in the Shire along with much of the State gradually declined in the 1890s as gold deposits were worked out. A boom occurred in the Shire with the introduction of new mining technology in the form of bucket dredges, introduced from New Zealand. Gold again dominated as a major economic contributor to the area in the first years of the 20th Century, up until WW1.

The township of Porepunkah grew at the Oven's Crossing on the early road to the Buckland River diggings, and was sustained by passing traffic, and the mining of gold on the nearby banks of the Ovens River. These diggings were worked from c.late-1853 until the early 1900s.

References:

Flett J, 1979, the History of Gold Discovery in Victoria, Poppet Head Press

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Swift A, 1998, Henderson Bros. Overshot Waterwheel, Quartz Crushing Battery Site, Unpub

Alpine Observer

Mining surveyors, Quarterly Reports

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

The site is situated on the east side of the Ovens River, immediately south of the township of Porepunkah. North of Roberts Creek the site contains shallow bank and ground sluice workings consisting of small sluicing paddocks with sluice banks of varying heights up to 4 metres in height with cobble dumps and tail race cuttings. The Porepunkah Ovens River swingbridge and walking track makes it way through some of the better examples of these workings. Area is lightly covered with mixed eucalypt tree and tea-tree, some area have heavy blackberry and weed infestation.

South of Roberts Creek the site is heavily overgrown with tea-tree and blackberry and weed infestation. Large sluicing paddock adjoining Roberts Creek and the rail trail is the site of an old tip; much miscellaneous iron work and rubbish are found partially buried amongst the scrub.

Physical Condition

Generally the site features are in good to excellent condition. Some areas have poor visibility due to heavy scrub cover.

Usage / Former Usage

Site was originally worked by alluvial miners with hand tools and basic sluicing techniques probably at various times from the mid 1850s to the end of the 19th Century.

Intactness

Generally the alluvial workings north of Roberts Creek are in good condition with features readily interpretable in places. Shallow sluicing paddock to the south of Robert's creek was used as a tip site from in about the mid-1900s. Workings away from high areas of bedrock, graduating to the east, away from the river, have been in places worked by bucket dredges in the early 20th Century.

Recommended Management

NB: Features have legislative protection under Part 6 of the Heritage Act 1995, and it is an offence to disturb them without a Consent.

Participate in processes relating to future works on the Crown land along the defined section of the Ovens River, to promote preservation of historic mining features.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

No individuals have been associated with these generic sluice workings. Both European and Chinese miners were known to have undertaken this mode of mining in the Shire.

Comparative Analysis

Similar shallow ground and bank sluicing features can be found on many of the steam in the upper reached of the Shire. Good examples exist along the Canyon Walk at Bright, along the Ovens River at Freeburgh, both branches of the Ovens River above Harrietville and along much of the upper Buckland River.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Large-scale alluvial gold mining first occurred in the Shire from mid 1853, when the rich gold discoveries on the Buckland River field triggered a great rush. With a large number of diggers now in the area further gold bearing areas in the valley were opened up and worked for many years. Alluvial gold mining was very important in the history of the Shire, bringing the first substantial European population into the area and establishing fledgling townships on the Ovens River and its tributaries. Most of the streams in the Ovens Valley portions of the Shire were worked for gold by European and Chinese miners from the mid 1850s through to the turn of the Century. From the late 1850s gold-bearing quartz reefs were being discovered and being successfully worked. The working of these reefs would become a significant economic contributor to the Shire into the early 20th Century.

How is it significant?

The Ovens River diggings at Porepunkah are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Ovens River diggings at Porepunkah are historically and socially significant for their association with the early decades of alluvial mining in the Alpine Shire, an era that established the first substantial European populations in the valley, and in the Porepunkah locality. The wealth generated by the gold obtained from these areas created an economic boom, establishing the first real European communities of the Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Ovens River diggings at Porepunkah are historically significant for their association with the early decades of alluvial mining in the Alpine Shire, an era that established the first substantial European populations in the valley.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR

CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The Ovens River diggings at Porepunkah are significant for the wealth generated by the gold obtained from these areas created an economic boom, establishing the first real communities of the Shire.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Happy Valley Hall	**File No:**	AS0344
Address:	Havilah Road ROSEWHITE		
Place Type:	Hall Public		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Happy Valley Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In 1839, William Forlonge was one of the first squatters in the Myrtleford area when he squatted at Happy Valley Creek which became the Happy Valley run. James Woodside, a Irishman, moved to the Running Creek from Kilmore where he had kept an inn. At Running Creek, he ran a store and was the local butcher, gold-buyer and carrier. In 1858, he acquired Happy Valley run for 108 pounds rent after it was sub-divided from the Barwidgee run. However, the rent was raised to 133 pounds which proved too expensive for Woodside and a large portion of the run reverted to Crown land. When it was released for free selection Woodside again obtained the major portion. James Woodside built the Happy Valley homestead circa 1880 on the 640 acres he had taken up as his pre-emptive right.

The Closer Settlement Board was set up in 1900 to open up rural Victoria for closer settlement. Large properties were bought and divided and leased to local farmers. Happy Valley, Barwidgee and Merriang were three estates bought up in the Myrtleford area. In 1919 after the WWI, the Board re-aquired the land for Soldier Settlement Scheme and sub-divided it for returning service men. On the Happy Valley Estate thirty-two lots were settled and only five were successful. With the closer settlement, roads and facilities followed. The Happy

Valley Estate school was opened in 1920.

Grace Magurie recalls in 'Recollections', 2006: "The Happy Valley Hall was opened in 1929. The people ran all types of sporting activities to raise funds to build it. Including wood chopping, horse events, foot races and nail driving. Mrs Godfrey Green walked all around the district selling passionfruit plants and dances were held in the school to raise money for the building. My father, Bill Maguire turned the electricity on in the hall in 1957" .

An entry/supper room was added to the building in later times, and the corrugated iron has been replaced recently. The Happy Valley Hall has continued to serve the local farming population to the present day.

References:

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 98-99

Myrtleford and & District Historical Society Inc, 2007, Recollections, p. 34

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The Happy Valley Hall is situated beside Havilah Rd, Rosewhite. The main hall is a rectangular building constructed of red brick laid in stretch course. It has a hipped corrugated iron roof with gablet inserts at each end of the ridge. There are no eaves.

The windows are four-pane sash type, with concrete-rendered flat gauged arches and brick-on-edge sills. The front and rear walls of the main hall each have two narrow brick buttresses, rising the full height of the walls to the guttering.

An entry/supper room has been added to the front of the building, in similar style but different brick type. There are three other entries to the main hall, one at each end and one at the rear. Concrete steps on brick ramps access the rear and one end door, taking account of the fall in the ground.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1929 - present: Public Hall

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain hall in present form and materials, allowing like-for-like replacements. External controls only

Comparative Analysis

Small, unsophisticated community halls are common in small rural towns and communities of Victoria. Alpine Shire has a number of halls that are the only infrastructure to mark the locality of a once larger community eg Freeburgh, Gapsted, Upper Gundowering. The Happy Valley Hall has similar scale to these buildings, but is built of more substantial and permanent materials.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The large pastoral run 'Happy Valley' was purchased by the Closer Settlement Board in the early 1900s. After the WWI the farms were leased out for the Soldier Settlement Scheme. The Happy Valley Hall was built in 1929 to serve the increased rural community brought about by the Soldier Settlement Scheme. Funds for the solid red brick public hall were raised by the local community responding to the need for social interaction and community identity.

How is it significant?

The Happy Valley hall is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Happy Valley Hall is historically and socially significant as the only surviving community infrastructure serving the local rural population, and a tangible link to the Soldier Settlement Schemes after WWI. The hall is architecturally significant as a representative example of a small Victorian rural hall, reflecting in its scale, simplicity and materials the needs of the small community that it serves.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	SECV Workshop, former	**File No:**	AS0796
Address:	43 Kiewa Valley Highway TAWONGA SOUTH		
Place Type:	Other - Utilities - Electricity		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

SECV Workshop, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The workshop was built in association with the construction of Mount Beauty township, to serve the construction phase of the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme. Exact date of construction is not known, but it is likely to have been between 1947 and 1950. The building went on to provide service during the operational phase of the Scheme, and today the premises is leased (?) and houses a hardware store (2007).

References:

Kaufman, R & Kemp, D, 2007, Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study, Unpubl (Alpine Shire)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry.

Description

Physical Description

The workshop is situated on the Kiewa Valley Highway, Mount Beauty, and is a tall, open-plan, corrugated iron clad building. Structural framing is steel, with timber infill framing for cladding. A movable crane is positioned high in the building.

Physical Condition

Good structural condition

Usage / Former Usage

Workshop

Intactness

Good - only superficial, reversible alterations to suit adapted use as hardware store (2007)

Recommended Management

External controls to maintain industrial character of building (form); controls on crane to preserve evidence of use. Retain corrugated iron wall cladding and roofing.

Comparative Analysis

A number of former SECV workshops survive at Mount Beauty. This one is well-preserved and in a very prominent position on the Kiewa Valley Highway. An adjacent building with a saw-toothed roof was examined, but lacked the height and prominence in the streetscape.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former SECV workshop was built by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, probably between 1947 and 1950, and was one of a number built in the vicinity. It served both the construction and operational phases of the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme.

How is it significant?

The former SECV workshop is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former SECV workshop is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as a large industrial building that communicates in its prominence and scale the enormous engineering undertaking that the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme was, and its impact on the growth of the Kiewa Valley portion of the Shire. The crane is evidence of the maintenance activities carried out in the building, and the large scale of machinery and equipment used.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0109
Address:	Centenary Avenue WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; 26 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0107
Address:	26 Centenary Avenue WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; 26 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; 42 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0108
Address:	42 Centenary Avenue WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; 42 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; 44 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0112
Address:	44 Centenary Avenue WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; 44 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Slab Shed	**File No:**	AS0292
Address:	7 Gillards Lane WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Shed		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Slab Shed

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Gillards Lane slab shed is adjacent to a very significant site in Wandiligong's history, that of Fraser's Mill (formerly Oriental Mill), the largest quartz crushing mill at Wandiligong. The mill was built in 1861 to crush for the Oriental Mine, Wandiligong's largest, and later purchased by Charles Fraser and reduced from 32-head to 16-head. The mill operated into the early 1900s. The Gillards Lane property was granted to Tom Watters on 13 November 1883, and it has a strong link to the mill, in that Tom was once engineer in charge of the mill, and is also said to have been Manager of the Oriental Mine.

The history of the slab shed is not known, but its condition and style are indicative of considerable age, and it may date from the late nineteenth century. The house presently associated with the shed is a transportable, 1950s-style, flat-roofed, fibrous-cement clad house, and it is likely that it replaced Tom Watters' original cottage.

References:

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - A Valley Through Time, Wandiligong Preservation Society, p. 24-26

John Walker, 1920, Reminiscences of Early Wandiligong, Published in serial form in Alpine Observer, 20 Aug to 19 Nov 1920, p. Part 1

Jones, Richard N, 1979, The Pioneer Residents of Morses & Growlers Creek and Their Families, Unpublished, p. 49

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

Rectangular shed in vernacular style, built along southern boundary of property, with side wall facing Gillards Lane. Has gabled, corrugated iron roof with no guttering. Walls infilled with vertical split-timber slab walls; front is open and building is used as a storeshed. Gable ends are clad in corrugated iron. SE corner has a timber prop supporting shed against lean towards lane.

Physical Condition

Fair only: building is propped for stability

Usage / Former Usage

Shed, from time of construction to present

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain original vertical slab wall as long as condition allows. Allow roof replacements, and propping & bracing to prolong survival of slabs. Long-term conservation not likely to be feasible, given condition.

Comparative Analysis

Only a few other slab structures survive in the Alpine Shire. Another slab shed, as well as a slab hut, survive at Wandiligong, and their condition is better than that of the Gillards Lane shed. A number survive elsewhere in the State, but few in an essentially urban environment.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The slab shed in Gillards Lane was probably built before 1900, on the property of Tom Watters, a Cornish miner who was at one time engineer in charge of the adjacent Oriental Mill, Wandiligong's largest quartz crushing facility. A more recent house has been built on the block, replacing the earlier cottage and leaving the slab shed as the only reminder of former occupation.

How is it significant?

The Gillards Lane slab shed is of architectural and historical significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The slab shed in Gillards Lane is historically and architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire as a rare surviving example of a once common vernacular construction method, using vertical split-slab timbers to infill walls. The shed may have additional historical significance as a link to the earliest-found and greatest of the Wandiligong reefs, the Oriental, through its association with Tom Watters, at one time manager of the Oriental (Fraser's) Mill, and also said to have been Manager of the mine.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The slab shed in Gillards Lane is important historically to the Alpine Shire as a rare surviving example of a once common vernacular construction method, used in the early townships because of the abundance of suitable, easily-split timber in the area. The shed may have additional historical significance as a link to the earliest-found and greatest of the Wandiligong reefs, the Oriental, through its association with Tom Watters, at one time the manager of the Oriental (Fraser's) Mill, and also said to have been Manager of the mine.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

The slab shed in Gillards Lane is important architecturally to the Alpine Shire as a rare surviving example of a bush carpentry technique that was once common. This vernacular construction method uses vertical split-slab timbers to infill walls.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; 2 Jagoes Gully Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0116
Address:	2 Jagoes Gully Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; 2 Jagoes Gully Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; 37 Jagoes Gully Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0117
Address:	37 Jagoes Gully Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; 37 Jagoes Gully Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0120
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE HERITAGE OVERLAY

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Blacksmith's Shop, former	**File No:**	AS0121
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Blacksmith		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Blacksmith's Shop, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House And Early Sheds	**File No:**	AS0122
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House And Early Sheds

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0123
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Presbytery/Rectory/ Vicarage/Manse		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The date the parsonage was built not known but could assumed to be the same as the church, 1878. It has been used as a private residence since 1925.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 52

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

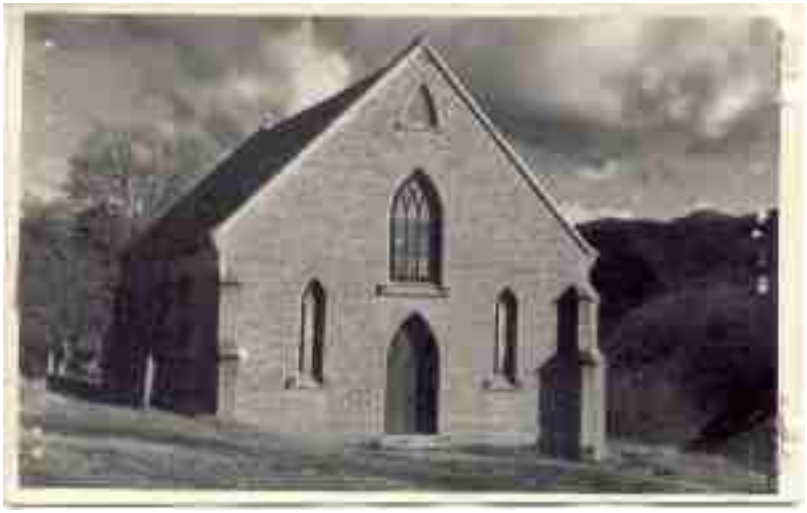
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Uniting Church	**File No:**	AS0124
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local



Uniting Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Wandiligong Methodist congregation was born out of a small prayer meeting of miners at the house of Mr James Perry in 1860. The group was predominantly of Cornish origin and Wesleyan in tradition. The community built a shelter for visiting preachers so they could rest and warm themselves after a long journey. The first Wesleyan Chapel had a calico roof, which was later shingled and extended. In 1865 the first resident minister was appointed to the parish. The present church was officially opened on Easter Sunday 1878. The church ran a very successful Sunday School which, at its height, has 45 teachers and 223 students; it established a Young People's Guild in the 1930s; and a Women's Guild which was active in fundraising and organised many concerts and dinners. The Wesleyan congregation became the Methodist Church in 1902, then in 1977 joined with the Presbyterian Church to form the Uniting Church of Australia.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 50

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Usage / Former Usage

1878 - present church

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0128
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Edmund Gill arrived in Wandiligong in 1864 to mange the Home Reef. He was well educated and had a wealthof experience in mining. The Home Reef did so well under Gills management that in 1868 it produced 1,796 tons of ore for 553.13oz. (17Kg) of gold.

In 1880 Gill built a small house on Growlers Creek, it was called "The Poplars". Later extension were made to the house and stables, sheds and storerooms were added. The Gills apparently lived in considerable comfort and could afford a maid. The house is now called "Until".

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - A valley through time, p. 34

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; 380 Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0135
Address:	380 Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; 380 Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; 406 Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0133
Address:	406 Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; 444 Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0131
Address:	444 Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; 444 Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	The Poplars, Populus Sp, Avenue	**File No:**	AS0059
Address:	924 Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Tree groups - avenue		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

The Poplars, Populus Sp, Avenue

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The driveway of poplars are a 'icon' of Wandiligong, and have been popular with sightseers, artists and photographers for decades. The image of the poplars in autumn has long been used on postcards, in tourist promotion and sourvenir books.

The poplars were planted between 1931 and 1932 by the E C Dyason family as an avenue driveway to their proposed new home but the home was never built. Mr Dyason, a Bendigo mining magnate and a keen advocate of skiing at Mt Hotham in the 1020s, became involved in the walnut industry for commercial purposes. Dyson planted 1500 walnuts and chestnuts, purchased from the local nursery, on cleared bushland past Martin's Bridge. He also had interests in High Country grazing, and DAMM Hut near Mt Hotham (destroyed in the 2003 fires) was an acronym of Dyason, Attridge, Mommsen and Moran.

References:

B Lloyd & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, p. 70

NATIONAL TRUST, 1995, REGISTER

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.23 Catering for tourists

Description

Physical Description

The poplar trees (Populus nigra 'Italica') line both sides of a driveway on a property a few kilometres south of Wandiligong, near Martins Bridge. The lined section of driveway is straight, trending WSW, and extends for a distance of approximately 145 metres. There are roughly 20 mature trees on the southern side, and somewhat less on the northern.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Ornamental

Intactness

Good. A few trees have been removed and replaced

Recommended Management

Retain mature trees as long as condition allows, and provide advice/assistance that encourages replanting with identical variety to retain avenue in the longer term.

Physical Description

Large block beside Morses Creek Road. Poplars line driveway leading to house

Comparative Analysis

Autumn colour is a long-established feature of Bright and surrounding areas. Few poplar groupings in the Shire come close to matching either the historical associations, tourism interest or outstanding beauty of the Dyason poplars.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The ornamental driveway of Lombardy poplars were planted in 1930s by E C Dyason, a Bendigo mining magnate and a keen advocate of skiing at Mt Hotham in the 1920s. Dyason pioneered large-scale walnut growing at Wandiligong, and had interests in High Country grazing.

How is it significant?

The driveway of poplars are of historical & social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The row of ornamental poplars are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as an outstanding symbol of the beautification of the area through planned planting of deciduous trees with spectacular autumn colours. The poplars have additional historical significance for their association with E C Dyason, a pioneer of large-scale nut growing in the Alpine Shire. The poplars are a 'icon' of Wandiligong, and have proven popular with sightseers, artists and photographers for half a century.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

The row of poplars is important to the Alpine Shire as one of the most outstanding examples of group plantings of deciduous trees, whose autumn displays have attracted tourists to the district for over 100 years, and given the Bright area its own special character

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

The row of poplars is important for the high aesthetic value placed on its outstanding autumn displays by sightseers, artists and photographers for over half a century.

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

The row of poplars is important for its close association with EC Dyason, the Bendigo mining magnate who was one of the major pioneers of large-scale walnut growing in the valley.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Police Residence, former	**File No:**	AS0139
Address:	School Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Staff Accommodation		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Police Residence, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Land was set aside for police purposes in 1883. The police house and paddock were sold in 1929. Little is known of the activities of the police in Wandiligong.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 61

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Catholic Church, former	**File No:**	AS0141
Address:	School Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Catholic Church, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The first catholic church was built in 1860 at the junction of Growlers and Morses Creeks. The church had to be moved because the Australasia Mill was built almost on top of it. After it was moved it was then razed to the ground in a storm in 1864. The church was built again and parish life continued. The first baptism was recorded in 1876. The Catholic Church fell into disuse in the 1960s. The building was sold in 1975 and is now used as a private residence.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 46

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; Sidling Track, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0142
Address:	Sidling Track WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; Smithy Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0143
Address:	Smithy Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; Smithy Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Alpine Park	**File No:**	AS0298
Address:	Star Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Planting exotic,Picnic Ground/ Recreation reserve,Playing Ground/ Field		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Alpine Park

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Wandiligong was known as Growlers Creek until 1872, and was also sometimes referred to as Morses Creek upper township and Morses Creek. It appears to have had its beginnings in 1854, as an alluvial gold mining camp. The discovery of rich reefs at the end of the decade saw a rapid and massive transformation of the settlement. From 1860, it became the principal focus of commercial development in the Shire, and for a number of years the largest township in the Shire. Peak mid-1860s population is sometimes quoted as high as 2500.

Sports and recreation has been always been important part of a social life and even in the rough mining camps, miners would find time for some leisurely pursuits. A flat piece land was cleared of bush during the 1860s and by 1877 was referred to as a site for 'Cricket and General Recreation'. A committee to manage the site was appointed. In 1889 the site was enlarged with an additional 2 acres of land. The Park was very popular and used for a wide variety of purposes such as horse races, foot races, cycling, wood chopping, other competitions and tennis, and the area was also favourite for picnics. A swimming lake was constructed on the eastern edge of the oval and was very popular with the locals. Swimming carnivals were also held. In 1964 a decision was made to fill in the old lake due to high maintenance costs. A pavilion was built in 1884, to display the district's

horticultural products during the Annual Show which was run by the Wandiligong and District Horticultural Show Committee. Balls and athletics races were also organised during the show time and it was a great social occasion. The fall in population saw the last Wandiligong football team fielded in 1953 and the last cricket game was in 1959. The tennis club moved to a more central position in 1954. The deterioration of facilities at the Park had reached a critical stage by 1972 and in 1975 the Wandiligong Preservation Society members stepped in to help with the park's rehabilitation. The grounds were improved with drainage, and picnic facilities were installed. A two-storey pavilion, based on the original structure, was constructed, and in the following years, a number of music concerts were held at the park.

References:

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, Wandiligong Preservation Society, p. 71

Lloyd B & Nunn K, Brigt Gold, Histec

Breen A M, 1979, Bright, A Local History, The Early Years, unpub

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports

8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens

Description

Physical Description

Alpine Park is set on the west side of Morses Creek, and covers an area of about 230 metres by 160 metres. The strip along the creek is used as a picnic area, and is equipped picnic tables, BBQ and children's play area. The sports oval occupies the central and western portion of the reserve and is unfenced. On the western boundary of the oval a pavilion/grandstand and rotunda have been reconstructed in modern times, modelled on earlier buildings at the site. The reserve is predominantly open space and there are no formal gardens. A number of large trees, both native and exotic, grow around the reserve.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Public park, recreation and sports ground: 1877 to present;

Swimming pool: ? - 1964

Intactness

Fair. Original extent and 'sports oval' preserved, but modern built infrastructure.

Recommended Management

Retain informal nature of reserve, and retain sportsground (grassed oval)in west-central area and picnic areas along creek at western side. Discourage extensive development of formal gardens that would alter the character of the place, and developments that would restrict public access (eg gates).

Comparative Analysis

All Alpine Shire townships have sports ovals and/or recreation reserves, and all are important to their local communities.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Sports and recreation has been always been important part of a social life and even in the rough mining camps, miners would find time for some leisurely pursuits. A flat piece land was cleared of bush during the 1860s and by 1877 was referred to as a site for 'Cricket and General Recreation'. The Park was very popular and used for a wide variety of sporting and recreational purposes. A swimming lake was constructed on the eastern edge of the oval, but in 1964 a decision was made to fill in the old lake due to high maintenance costs. A pavilion was built in 1884, to display the district's horticultural products. The decline of the township saw the last Wandiligong football team fielded in 1953 and the last cricket game in 1959. The deterioration of facilities at the Park had reached a critical stage by 1972 and in 1975 the Wandiligong Preservation Society members stepped in to help with the park's rehabilitation. The grounds were improved with drainage, and picnic facilities were installed. A two-storey pavilion, based on the original structure, was constructed.

How is it significant?

Alpine Park is of social and historical significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Alpine Park is socially and historically significant to the Alpine Shire as a place that has served the Wandiligong community's sporting and recreational needs since the 1860s. Alpine Park continues to be important to the local community, demonstrated by community action in rehabilitating the park in modern times, and on-going concern for the future of the place.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Alpine Park is socially and historically important to the Wandiligong community and Alpine Shire as a place that has served the Wandiligong community's sporting and recreational needs since the 1860s.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Alpine Park is of high social importance to the local community, demonstrated by community action in rehabilitating the park in modern times, and on-going concerns expressed for the future of the place.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Oriental Mine Site	**File No:**	AS0788
Address:	Wet Gully Track WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Adit,Mine - Open Cut,Mining camp/settlement/housing		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Oriental reef was one of the earliest, largest and richest quartz reefs worked on the Upper Ovens Goldfield. It was discovered in 1858 high up the eastern range overlooking Wandiligong when specimens of gold in quartz were picked up on the hillside. A number of prospecting parties took claims up along the reef which had a surface extension of 1,300 feet. In places it was over 50 feet wide, with some of the rich surface stone yielding over 10 ounces of gold per ton. In 1861 claimholders amalgamated the crushing plants on the reef, making one large battery of 32-heads driven by steam and waterwheel. Over 200 men were employed at the mine at this time. The Oriental Restaurant and bunkhouse located 1000ft above the valley at the mine workings catered to the needs of this large population of miners. In 1871 the various claims were amalgamated under the Oriental Perseverance Company, with the reef being worked at a depth of 300 ft from lower adits to the north and south of the open cut. The company met with little success. In 1886 the Bright District Prospecting & Gold Mining Company was formed to prospect the Oriental reef and associated lines at depth. The adit which would be known as the Long Tunnel was commenced from a gully to the south west of the reefs and just above the township of Wandiligong. This tunnel was worked intermittently up into the 1930s - however the workings failed to disclose a payable reef. The long tunnel was driven a distance of 1.4 kilometres into the hill and a depth of approximately 500m below the surface of the hill.

By the end of the 1860s the once great Oriental reef was virtually worked out, the yields declining as the reef reached depth. The mine however continued to be worked intermittently into the early 20th Century.

The recorded gold production of the Oriental was 59,097 ounces (1.9 tonnes) of gold from 125,902 tons of ore from between 1860-1908. This record is far from complete with the earliest richest crushings of the first two years not recorded.

References:

Kaufman, R. J., 1993, Historic Mine Walks arund Bright Vic LRGM

Kenny JPL, 1925, Bright, Wandiligong and Freegurgh Goldfields, Bulletin 44 Survey of Victoria, Dept of Mines

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The site of the Oriental quartz reef workings is a complex of many various-sized sites, including numerous mine workings and mullock dumps; restaurant, bunkhouse and numerous hut sites; and track and tramway networks. The Oriental Quartz reef workings are situated high on the eastern range (formerly known as Oriental Hill) overlooking Wandiligong. The large open cut and surface workings of the Oriental reef are towards the top of the ridge, and in places are 15 metres wide and 9 metres deep. They extend for a distance of approximately 400 metres. The open cut is partly filled with scrub and tree ferns. About the open cut are numerous benched areas, hut sites, large mullock heaps, trenches and open shafts. At the top north end of the open cut is the site of the Oriental Restaurant & bunkhouse. This site consists of two large benched areas, one with a substantial fireplace mound and a scattering of early glass and small related artefacts. In a small gully to the north is the massive mullock dump of the No.7 adit level. This site consists of three dumping lines, open adit, benched building site, and smaller reef workings. In a gully to the south of the open cut are the Australasia workings. Approximately five adits exist in this gully. The lowest adit of these is the workings of the Australasia No.5 adit. These comprise an open adit, massive mullock dump with artefact scatter, and a large brake band and head of inclined tramway.

Many features of the Oriental workings are connected by track and tramway networks. Some of these inclined tramway cuttings extend into freehold areas of the township of Wandiligong.

Physical Condition

Features of the site are in good to excellent archaeological condition, with no post-mining disturbance. Some areas have poor visibility due to heavy scrub cover. Archaeological potential of the entire site and immediate surrounds to reveal artefacts that might contribute to a better understanding of the place is high.

Usage / Former Usage

1858 - early 20th century.

Intactness

Integrity of the overall site is good. Site has a high potential to reveal further artefacts that might contribute to a better understanding of the operations, and the people who worked there.

Recommended Management

The Oriental Workings sprawl over a large area of Crown Land, and many features are low key and archaeological. The principal historical significance lies with the original open-cut, and only this is will be recommended to the HO. In any Departmental decision-making on this area in the future, council should communicate the importance of this site to the local community, and participate in setting any conditions that might apply.

Part 6 of the Heritage Act 1995 provides adequate protection for the remainder of the historic fabric.

Comparative Analysis

Many hundreds of quartz reefs exist within the Shire. However, there are only a few quartz mines that were similarly influential in early township development within the Shire. These are the Reform mine at Myrtleford, the Pioneer mine at Bright and the Rose, Thistle & Shamrock mine at Harrietville.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Oriental Reef was discovered in 1858, at a time when Wandiligong was a small alluvial mining camp. The peak years of the Oriental workings were from the reef's discovery in 1858 until the late 1860s, with intermittent working into the early 20th century. The highest production was in 1861, when nearly 16,000 ounces of gold was recorded. Numerous mine workings on the reef included the large open cut, shafts and adits, as well as support infrastructure including track and tramway networks. Many hut and building sites were established on the range up at the surface workings during the first years of activity of the mine. The mine and it numerous claims supported a large workforce and its wealth stimulated the economic and population growth of the early township of Wandiligong, which became the Shire's largest township of the period.

How is it significant?

The Oriental mine and its associated mine workings and infrastructure are of historical and archaeological importance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Oriental mine is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as the largest reef mine in the district during the early 1860s, and for its crucial role in the development of the Wandiligong Township. It provided employment for hundreds of people, and also stimulated support industries such as timber getting, ore cartage and milling, blacksmithing, provision of supplies, stores &c. It was the second largest gold producing quartz mine in the Shire with a recorded production of nearly 60,000 ounces of gold, and a probable production in excess of 80,000 ounces. The mine is of archaeological importance for its potential to reveal features and artefacts that may illuminate the daily lives and work of early residents of the Alpine Shire engaged in large-scale quartz mining.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Oriental mine is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as the largest reef mine in the district during the early 1860s, and for its crucial role in the development of the Wandiligong Township. It provided employment for hundreds of people, and also stimulated support industries such as timber getting, ore cartage and milling, blacksmithing, provision of supplies, stores &c. It was the second largest gold producing quartz mine in the Shire with a recorded production of nearly 60,000 ounces of gold, and a probable production in excess of 80,000 ounces.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The Oriental Mine is important in demonstrating principle characteristics of early large-scale quartz mining, with a wide range of archaeological fabric preserved.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No

Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; White Star Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0144
Address:	White Star Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tobias's Bakery, former	**File No:**	AS0147
Address:	Williams Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Bakery		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tobias's Bakery, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cattleman's Hut, Tawonga	**File No:**	AS0100
Address:	Bogong High Plains BOGONG		
Place Type:	Stockman's Hut		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cattleman's Hut, Tawonga

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The four huts are thought to be near the site of hut built byJohn Ryder c 1888, since demolished. Another hut was built but removed in 1923 when yet another hut was built which lasted into the 1950s.

The biggest hut on the "Tawonga Village" site was towed by bulldozer from Pretty Valley to its present location in the early 1950s by Bill Hicks. The second of the present huts was brought in by truck by Hicks in the early 1950s, and is used as a cookhouse, having a large fireplace with an external chimney. Another small hut was built of pre-cut timber and iron by Cooper Bros in the early 1950s. The fourth was originally an SEC shelter at Pretty Valley and was brought to the site in the early 1950s. There are stacked log yards to the south-west of the huts.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY - SCHEDULE

Graeme Butler & Associates, 1996, Victorian Alpine Huts Heritage Survey, p. 306

Lawrence, Ruth, 1990, The Interaction between the Environment Land Use and Hydrology of the Bogong High Plains Area from 1850 to 1985., Unpub., p. 502

Hueneke, K, 2003, Huts in the Victorian Alps, Tabletop Press, p. 244

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.5.1 Grazing stock

Description

Physical Description

4 corrugated iron huts.

Physical Condition

Good

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Alpine National Park

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Clover Arboretum	**File No:**	AS0086
Address:	Bogong High Plains Road BOGONG		
Place Type:	Generator/Power Station - hydro-electric,Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Clover Arboretum

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Hydro-electric scheme for the Kiewa Valley commenced in 1938. Management and construction of the scheme came under the authority of the Sate Electricity Commission of Victoria. After various stoppages and delays, mainly owing to the Second World War, the project was completed in 1961. The Clover Flat Arboretum was the site of Clover Flat village which was established in1942 by the SEC to accommodate workers constructing the Clover Flat Dam. The SEC had built 17 houses on the site by 1945, as married quarters. These houses were built as shells, and the families erected the interior walls to suit their own requirements. The families who lived at Clover Flat were from many parts of the world, and they planted gardens and trees, and built the stone walls and steps. The village was renamed Lower Bogong in 1943, and the small community lasted until the mid-1950s, when the site was condemned as a health risk due to constant dampness. The houses were auctioned off and moved away in 1956. The SEC converted the site to a picnic ground which became renowned for its terraced gardens and magnificent exotic trees. It was proclaimed an Arboretum in 1973, but was officially closed in 1988. It is now managed by Parks Victoria with help from a Friends group.

References:

Parks Victoria, Clover Village

Australian Heritage Commission, REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE

Dr Ruth Lawrence, 1990, The Interaction between the Environment Land Use and Hydrology of the Bogong High Plains Area from 1850 to 1985., Unpubl, p. 571

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

Description

Physical Description

The site consists of a series of terraced platforms on the western side of Bogong High Plains Rd. Drystone walls retain the terraces, and rock and concrete steps have been added to connect the terraces. A wide variety of exotic trees and shrubs have been planted on the site. Species include Camellias, Rhododendrons, conifers and a Ginkgo tree (Ginkgo biloba), as well as some native species. A small carpark and picnic area have been provided. Three linked former roads access all parts of the site, and have been named 'Cherry-Maple Lane', 'Autumn-Ash Avenue' and 'Clover Drive'. Various other features are named, including 'The Promise Stone', 'Snowy Steps', 'Bogong Boulders' and 'Mary's Ramble'.

Physical Condition

Some tree damage was caused during the 2003 bushfires, but the general condition of the plants, archaeological features and visitor infrastructure is good.

Usage / Former Usage

SEC housing 1942-56; proclaimed Arboretum 1973-88; picnic area & arboretum c1970-2006.

Intactness

The archaeology of the site is well preserved. Integrity is good, with only superficial alteration for visitor amenity. Intactness is good, with all former roads and terraces surviving.

Recommended Management

Retention of all surviving original fabric of the former Clover Village (lower Bogong) settlement is crucial, including surviving exotic trees. Additional visitor infrastructure must be sensitive to cultural landscape.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Kiewa Hydro-electric Scheme

The Friends of the Clover Arboretum

Comparative Analysis

Numerous temporary construction camps and accommodation facilities were built by the SEC in association with the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme, but only Bogong Village and Mount Beauty survive relatively intact. Of the archaeological sites of former camps, Clover Village (Lower Bogong) stands out in terms of the combination of accessibility and visible fabric (including culturally significant trees, terracing and rock walling, etc)

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Clover Village was built by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SEC) between 1942 and 1945, to house construction workers and families in association with the Clover Dam developments on the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme. 17 houses were built on terraces on the hillside, and the families from many parts of the world constructed the stone walls and steps, and planted gardens and trees. The village, renamed Lower Bogong in 1943, was removed in 1956, and the SEC constructed picnic facilities at the site. An Arboretum was proclaimed in 1973, and the site became a familiar and valued one to tourists using the road. Maintenance on the site lapsed for a number of years, but has been revitalised in recent years by a Friends group working through Parks Victoria.

How is it significant?

Clover Arboretum is of historical, social and aesthetic importance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Clover Arboretum is of historical importance for its association with the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme, one of Victoria's major infrastructure projects of the mid 20th century, which changed the face of the Upper Kiewa Valley, socially, demographically and economically. The site is of social significance for the evidence left by the migrant and other workers of the Scheme, in the array of exotic trees and shrubs, and in the stone steps and walls, which demonstrate their efforts to create a comfortable living environment for their families in a remote mountain area. The site is of aesthetic importance its outstanding array of exotic trees and shrubs, which have been valued by both visitors and the community for many decades.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Site is associated with the development of the Kiewa Hydro Electric Scheme, one of Victoria's largest infrastructure projects of the era, and one which played a significant role in the conversion of the upper Kiewa Valley from a lightly settled pastoral base to a large vibrant community with a diverse economic base, between the late 1930s and early 1960s.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Site has importance in demonstrating living conditions experienced by construction workers and their families in major government infrastructure projects of the era, in remote mountain areas.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Site has archaeological potential to yeild information about the lifestyles of diverse migrant groups thrown together in construction camps for major infrastructure projects

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

The arboretum and picnic area at the site was first developed by the SEC, and was much appreciated by large numbers of visitors to the area for its outstanding exotic trees and autumn display. In recent years, this use has been re-instated, through a dedicated community-based Friends group in Mount Beauty, demonstrating on-going esteem and appreciation of the site by the community.

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF

IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Campbell's Huts	**File No:**	AS0430
Address:	Bogong High Plains Road BOGONG		
Place Type:	Stockman's Hut		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The alpine and subalpine plateau areas of the Alpine Shire have always had a strong association with summer grazing activities. According to Charlie McNamara of Omeo, the Bogong High Plains were discovered by cattlemen seeking feed for their stock following the 1851 fires (Carr 1962) and the use of the area for summer relief grazing continued until early 2006. The systematic use of the Bogong High Plains for summer grazing dated from the passing of the 1884 Land Act when squatting tenure was formally ended and the creation of the grazing leases in Bogong High Plains Green Area in 1887. However, during the squatting era, several graziers from the Omeo plains to the east and the Ovens and Kiewa valleys to the north did graze stock on the Bogong High Plains (Cabena 1980).

Some of those graziers were Henry and John Campbell from Ensay Station, who held a grazing lease for the area between 1878 and 1883 (Butler 2005). During a drought between 1879 and 1883, the Campbell brothers grazed sheep in the area (Holth, 1980). To accompany the grazing activity, the Campbell brothers built sheep yards and a hut to the west of Mt Cope. This hut was known as The Bogong Hut, it was the first hut to occupy the present site of Campbells Yards, and it is probably the hut depicted in Stephenson (1980: 260).

The yards fell into disrepair over the next few years, and the hut probably survived for a decade or so. Many decades later, in 1923, the John Ryder from Tawonga built a large holding yard on the same site and the site continued to be known as Campbells Yards. No hut was built at the site at that time, as the graziers camped in tents (Holth, 1980).

It was not until 1975 that Wally Ryder transported three accommodation huts and one feed hut to the site. The huts are all 'cubes', i.e. corrugated iron huts of a pre-cut design (Boadle, 1983). Only one of the four huts is open to the public. The main living hut and the others are kept locked by the Ryder family (Magnussen 2003). The huts escaped unscathed in both the January 2003 and December 2006 fires, and the yards are still used by horse riders. The old post and rail fences have been replaced with post and wire in the last few years.

References:

Lawrence, Ruth, 1990, The Interaction between the Environment Land use and Hydrology of the Bogong High Plains Area from 1850 to 1985., Unpubl, p. 498

Hueneke, K, 2003, Huts in the Victorian Alps, Tabletop Press, p. 243

Boadle P R, 1983, A report on huts in Bogong National Park., Unpublished report to National Parks Service, Melbourne

Butler, G & Associates, 2005, Victorian alpine huts heritage survey 2004-2005

Cabena P B, 1980, Grazing the high country: an historical and political geography of high country grazing in Victoria, 1835 to 1935. M.A. thesis, Department of Geography,, University of Melbourne,

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.5.1 Grazing stock

Description

Physical Description

There are four recently-built corrugated iron and ripple iron clad huts at the site. The main hut which is open to the public has an attached iron chimney and steep roof pitch typical of traditional huts (Butler 2005). The yards are bounded by post and wire fences.

Physical Condition

Huts are in good condition. Archaeological potential moderate.

Usage / Former Usage

Late 1800s: sheep yards

Late 1800s-2006: cattle yards

Intactness

It is the site that is important, rather than the current huts per se. The current huts and yards are intact.

Recommended Management

Crown land. Promote retention of yards and at least one hut.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Alpine National Park

Comparative Analysis

A few other yards exist on the Bogong High Plains and other high country sites in Victoria. Campbell's yards are a long standing feature and are in good condition. The site of Campbell's yards appear to one of the few with direct associations to sheep grazing in the high country, a significant component of early grazing, particularly in the early 1900s.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

During a drought between 1879 and 1883, the Campbell brothers grazed sheep in the area. To accompany the grazing activity, the Campbell brothers built sheep yards and a hut to the west of Mt Cope. This hut was known as The Bogong Hut, and was the first hut to occupy the present site of Campbells Yards. Many decades later, in 1923, John Ryder from Tawonga built a large holding yard on the same site and the site continued to be known as Campbells Yards. No hut was built at the site at that time, as the graziers camped in tents. It was not

until 1975 that Wally Ryder transported three accommodation huts and one feed hut to the site. The huts escaped both the January 2003 and December 2006 fires. The yards were rebuilt with post and wire fence in recent times.

How is it significant?

Campbell's Huts and yards are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Campbell's Huts and yards are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire for their association with high country grazing, an important part of historical agriculture in the shire. The site is significant for its rare association with sheep grazing, and the yards were the earliest established in the Shire's high country. The original infrastructure was established by graziers from the Omeo side and later maintained by graziers from the Kiewa Valley side, demonstrating the widespread use of the resources of the Bogong High Plains.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Rocky Valley Snow Pole Line	**File No:**	AS0562
Address:	Bogong High Plains Road BOGONG		
Place Type:	Scientific Field Site,Generator/Power Station - hydro-electric		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Prior to the commencement of construction of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme in 1938, the State Electricity Commission initiated a snow research program in the 1930s to gather base line data on the water productivity properties of the Bogong High Plains area. The headquarters for the program was a cottage built on the Bogong High Plains known as the SEC Main Station (later known as Wilkinson's Lodge and recently burnt down) located near Wallace's Hut. The cottage was variously occupied by OT Olsen, Adrian Rufenacht, Martin Romuld and Stan Trimble and their respective families. As part of the snow research program, two snow pole lines were built on the Bogong High Plains: one at Pretty Valley and one at Rocky Valley.

The Rocky Valley snow pole line consisted of 102 mostly-straight Snow Gum poles placed at 30 metre intervals in a two kilometre line tending north-west from near the SEC Main Station across Rocky Valley to near the site of the present-day Rocky Valley Reservoir dam wall. The purpose of the snow poles was to measure the snow depth after every snow fall or other event causing snow depth change. At ten locations along this snow pole line, shielded snow gauges were installed to measure snow densities. The combined data of snow depth and density could then be used to calculate water volumes and optimal water storage capacities for the reservoirs in the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. The snow pole line was constructed over the 1932/33 summer.

The line was visited approximately daily during the winter months between 1936 and 1948 when snow depth and density readings were taken. Considerable skiing expertise was gained on the part of those involved in the data collection program, and this contributed to the formation of the Bogong Ski Club - one of the earliest ski clubs in Victoria. As a result of this program, it was determined that the properties of Australian snow was vastly different to that in the northern hemisphere, but this finding was not seen as detrimental to the construction of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. At the termination of the program, the platforms on which the shielded snow gauges were located were disassembled. The poles remained but most were submerged by the Rocky Valley Reservoir when it filled in 1959.

The extant southern part of the line extends from near Wallace's Hut to the edge of the Rocky Valley Reservoir. It has not been maintained since 1946 and many of the poles have fallen over. The extant line has been under threat of removal for many years as the section near Wallace's Hut is located close to the Alpine Walking Track snow pole line and is considered to cause confusion as to which line to follow in inclement weather..

References:

Lawrence, R, 1990, The Interaction between the Environment Land use and Hydrology of the Bogong High Plains Area from 1850 to 1985., Unpub.

Weston ER, 1943, Bogong snow poles. Australian & New Zealand Ski Year Book, p. 0.68125

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

1.3 Assessing scientifically diverse environments

5.1 Working in harsh environments

8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment

8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests (Forming associations)

Description

Physical Description

The Rocky Valley snow pole line is located between the SEC Main Station (later Wilkinson's Lodge) and the Rocky Valley Reservoir. It originally consisted of 102 snow poles and ten snow density gauges. The poles are constructed of almost-straight Snow Gum timber, as was the case with all pole lines of that era. Two-thirds of the pole line was submerged when Rocky Valley Reservoir was filled. Parts of the Rocky Valley snow pole line near the Alpine Walking Track snow pole line have been deliberately removed to avoid confusion to skiers in inclement weather. Some other poles have fallen into disrepair but several are still intact.

Physical Condition

Fair - many poles have been removed

Usage / Former Usage

Not in current use

Intactness

Two-thirds of the pole line was submerged when Rocky Valley Reservoir was filled, and other poles have been removed.

Recommended Management

Crown land - National Park. Promote retention and preservation of surviving snow poles.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Kiewa Hydro-electric Scheme

O.T. Olsen, Adrian Rufenacht, Martin Romuld and Stan Trimble were all S.E.C. employees who lived in the S.E.C. Main Station and were involved in data collection along the Rocky Valley snow pole line.

Comparative Analysis

There are two locations where snow pole lines have been established and monitored in Australia: on the Bogong High Plains in association with the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme and in Kosciuszko National Park in association with the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme and latter monitoring. The pole lines on the Bogong High Plains operated in the 1930s and '40s, and predated the ones in Kosciuszko by several decades. There were two snow pole lines established as part of the 1930s/'40s snow research program on the Bogong High Plains. The first was a 71 pole line with five associated snow density gauges which ran from Mt Cope

north-west across Pretty Valley to Cope Creek. This line was monitored between 1934 and 1946 but was removed during the 1970s. The second line was located between the S.E.C. Main Station (later Wilkinson's Lodge) and the present-day Rocky Valley Reservoir and consisted of 102 snow poles and ten snow density gauges. Two-thirds of the pole line was submerged when Rocky Valley Reservoir was filled and some of the remaining one-third of poles have been removed or fallen into disrepair but some are still standing.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Prior to the commencement of construction of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme in 1938, the State Electricity Commission initiated a snow research program in the 1930s to gather base line data on the water productivity properties of the Bogong High Plains area. As part of the snow research program, two snow pole lines were built on the Bogong High Plains: one at Pretty Valley and one at Rocky Valley. The Rocky Valley Snow Pole Line consists of Snow Gum snow poles and snow gauge footings between Wallace's Hut and the edge of Rocky Valley Reservoir.

The line was used between 1936 and 1946 to measure snow depth and density across the Rocky Valley basin, before it was submerged. The poles are constructed of almost-straight Snow Gum timber. Two-thirds of the pole line was submerged when Rocky Valley Reservoir was filled. Parts of the Rocky Valley snow pole line near the Alpine Walking Track snow pole line have been deliberately removed to avoid confusion to skiers in inclement weather. Some other poles have fallen into disrepair but several are still intact.

How is it significant?

The Rocky Valley Snow Pole Line is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Rocky Valley Snow Pole Line is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as it is the earliest surviving fabric of scientific measurement of Australian snow properties. The results confirmed the distinctiveness of Australian snow properties compared to that of the Northern Hemisphere. It is also historically significant because the measurement of snow depths and densities were critical to the determination of runoff properties and the subsequent design of storage capacity for the reservoirs in the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Rocky Valley Snow Pole Line is of social significance to the Alpine Shire because it demonstrates in its setting the conditions under which the men who collected the data and lived in the SEC Main Station spent entire winters in the snowfields of the Alpine Shire. These men were instrumental in establishing the Bogong Ski Club, and the Bogong Ski Club Lodge was one of the earliest ski lodges built at Falls Creek.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Rocky Valley Snow Pole Line is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as it is the earliest surviving fabric of scientific measurement of Australian snow properties.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

The Rocky Valley Snow Pole Line is the earliest surviving fabric of scientific measurement of Australian snow properties. The results confirmed the distinctiveness of Australian snow properties compared to that of the Northern Hemisphere. It is also significant because the measurement of snow depths and densities were critical to the determination of runoff properties and the subsequent design of storage capacity for the reservoirs in the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The Rocky Valley Snow Pole Line is of social significance to the Alpine Shire because it demonstrates in its setting the conditions under which the men who collected the data and lived in the S.E.C. Main Station spent entire winters in the snowfields of the Alpine Shire.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The researchers, with their families, who lived and spent entire winters on the alpine high plains were instrumental in establishing the Bogong Ski Club and the Bogong Ski Club Lodge was one of the earliest ski lodges built at Falls Creek.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Staircase Spur Snow Pole Line	**File No:**	AS0095
Address:	Staircase Spur Track BOGONG		
Place Type:	Ski slope		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The first snow pole line in the Alpine Shire was constructed in 1895 to assist miners and associated travellers negotiating their way between Harrietville in the Ovens Valley and Glen Wills in the Mitta Mitta Valley. This was a single snow pole line of about 35 kilometres in length and ran north-east from Mt Hotham to Marum Point near Mt Nelse. It was funded by the Mines Department and built by cattlemen and consisted of almost-straight snow gum poles.

The 1930s was an era of tourist expansion across Victoria in general and the high country in particular. It was during this era that large parties of tourists first started to traverse the high country by either foot or on horseback. During that time, several snow pole lines were built to guide tourists along popular routes in poor weather conditions and either complimented or upgraded the network of snow pole lines built during the mining era. The agents of construction were the Victorian Public Works Department, the Victorian State Tourist Committee or the Ski Club of Victoria.

Most of the snow poles constructed during the 1930s were of fairly straight Snow Gum lengths. Occasionally, along very steep spur lines such as the Staircase Spur, perforated metal poles were put in place to aid navigation. Many of the snow pole lines were upgraded in the 1970s subsequent decades and replaced by treated pine timber poles. Very few Snow Gum snow pole lines remain, and even fewer metal poles still exist. The value of the 'whistling' poles has not diminished over time and they still provide a visual and audible indication of the Staircase Spur track line.

References:

Stephenson, HH (Ed), 1980, Cattlemen and huts of the High Plains, Graphic Books Melbourne

Doughty HV, 1939, Mount Bogong developments. Australia & New Zealand Ski Year Book, p. 12: 90-94

Lawrence, R, 1990, The Interaction between the Environment Land use and Hydrology of the Bogong High Plains Area from 1850 to 1985., Unpub.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.23 Catering for tourists

8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment

Description

Physical Description

It was an early snow pole line built by the Victorian Government specifically to aid tourists in navigating to the summit of Mt Bogong during episodes of inclement weather. Poles built near the summit in 1937 were metal and perforated so that any wind would blow through the perforations and produce a whistling sound and thus provide both a visual and audible indication of the location of the track to follow. Few metal poles along the Staircase Spur remain. Some metal snow poles are now angled approximately 30o to the vertical and others are kept in place by a pile of stones around the base of the pole.

Physical Condition

Fair - only a few poles remain, and these are bent or supported in stone mounds.

Usage / Former Usage

Used by all people who climb Mt Bogong via the Staircase Spur and particularly important for navigating the steep-sided spur during low visibility and poor weather.

Intactness

Few metal poles along the Staircase Spur remain. Those that do still exist give the appearance of dilapidation. Some metal snow poles are now angled approximately 30o to the vertical and others are kept in place by a pile of stones around the base of the pole. The metal poles do not appear to be anchored sufficiently to keep them intact during a heavy or extended snow fall.

Recommended Management

Crown land - Alpine National Park: Promote retention of remaining metal poles in any future track development

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Alpine National Park

Comparative Analysis

Several kilometres of snow pole lines were constructed above the snow line within the Alpine Shire during the 1930s. They complimented, and in some cases replaced, snow pile lines built during the mining era. The pole lines were intended to provide guidance to the large parties of tourists that visited the area at the time and usually led to either shelter or a scenic location. The majority of pole lines were made of timber - usually mostly-straight Snow Gum lengths - and have largely been replaced. Very few pole lines were constructed of perforated, hollow, metal piping that produced a 'whistling' effect for the tourist to follow. Subsequent snow pole lines built or upgraded after the 1980s were made from treated pine.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The first snow pole line in the Alpine Shire was constructed in 1895 to assist miners and associated travellers negotiating their way between Harrietville in the Ovens Valley and Glen Wills in the Mitta Mitta Valley. The 1930s was an era of tourist expansion across Victoria in general and the high country in particular. It was during this era that large parties of tourists first started to traverse the high country in the Mt Bogong area by either foot or on horseback. During that time, several snow pole lines were built to guide tourists along popular routes over

the high country in poor weather conditions, and either complimented or upgraded the network of snow pole lines built during the mining era.

The agents of construction were the Victorian Public Works Department, the Victorian State Tourist Committee or the Ski Club of Victoria. Most of the snow poles constructed during the 1930s were of fairly straight Snow Gum lengths. Occasionally, along very steep spur lines such as the Staircase Spur on Mt Bogong, perforated metal poles were put in place to aid navigation. Many of the snow pole lines were upgraded in the 1970s subsequent decades and replaced by treated pine timber poles. Very few Snow Gum snow pole lines remain, and even fewer metal poles still exist. The value of the 'whistling' poles has not diminished over time and they still provide a visual and audible indication of the Staircase Spur track line.

How is it significant?

The snow pole line is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The snow pole line is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire for its association with the expansion of the tourism industry into the alpine environment of the Mt Bogong area during the 1930s. It was an early snow pole line built by the Victorian Government specifically to aid tourists in navigating to the summit of Mt Bogong during episodes of inclement weather. Poles built near the summit in 1937 were metal and perforated so that any wind would blow through the perforations and produce a whistling sound and thus provide both a visual and audible indication of the location of the track to follow.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The snow pole line is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire for its association with the expansion of the tourism industry into the alpine environment of the Mt Bogong area during the 1930s

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The snow poles built near the summit in 1937 were metal and perforated so that any wind would blow through the perforations and produce a whistling sound and thus provide both a visual and audible indication of the location of the track to follow.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The snow pole line is of social significance to the Alpine Shire for its association with the expansion of the tourism industry into the alpine environment of the Mt Bogong area during the 1930s

The snow pole line was built by the Victorian Government specifically to aid tourists in navigating to the summit of Mt Bogong during episodes of inclement weather.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Grandstand	**File No:**	AS0231
Address:	Cobden Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Grandstand		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Grandstand

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In the early days of establishing settlements, shanties and inns were usually the first signs of occupation, followed by places of worship, then sporting facilities. The first horse race at Bright was organised at a meeting at the Morses Creek Hotel in November 1860. The first racecourse was set up near the Ovens River on the Harrietville Rd. It was later moved, in 1908, to Pioneer Park when a dredge company bought the land for gold dredging.

The Bright Cricket Club was formed in 1864 on a cleared patch of ground. A cricket club was also form at Wandiligong at the same time. In 1887 the Bright Athletics Club organised the Easter Sport at the Bright Public Park which became a popular event attracting entrants from around the district and a special train was run for the event. Other sporting clubs formed were the Rifle Club - 1899, Tennis Club - 1892, Bowling Club - c1890s, Cycling Club -c1890s, Bright Football Club c1890s.

The Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve has long been recognised as the integral part of sporting activities in the Alpine Shire, and at various times has accommodated football, cricket, netball, athletics, pony club, car racing,

motorcycle racing etc activities, as well as many community events. The grandstand has been a key piece of infrastructure in the enjoyment of many of these, for a period approaching 100 years.

The exact date of building of the grandstand nor the circumstances (eg grants, subscriptions etc) of its construction have not been obtained. However, its style is consistent with early 1900s construction and it appears to represent a refurbishment of earlier basic facilities. Older residents remember the grandstand in the 1920s and 30s. Some believe it is a nineteenth century construction, but this could not be verified.

References:

Lloyd, B & Nunn, K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 51, 73,

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The grandstand at Bright is a typical early 20th century grandstand both in its architecture and its construction. It has been constructed from both brick and timber. Brickwork forms the base construction and includes the rear and side walls and the rear pillars. Timber has been used in the construction of the seating, side panel walls, and roof framing and decorative work to the projecting roof gablet.

The gable front of the gablet is faced with pressed metal faux rough cast with timber strapping. The design of the posts is one of the most aesthetically pleasing features of the grandstand. They rest on brick piers and have ornate cast iron brackets above a cast iron capital. The decorative cast iron is repeated at the ground floor in a series of shallow panels that span the gap between the posts.

In 2005 an extension of the clubrooms was built on the clear slope between the grandstand and the sporting field. This extension has covered the front brick retaining wall of the grandstand and removed the concrete step entries. However, the extension has retained the primacy of the grandstand in the complex of buildings, when viewed from the sporting field.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Early 1900s - present: Grandstand

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Any future roofing should be galvanised iron and not colourbond nor zincalume.
- An appropriate colour scheme should be encouraged.
- Any re pointing of the brickwork should be done with a sympathetic mortar mix

- Any future modifications should re

Comparative Analysis

In terms of Alpine Shire sporting facilities, the Pioneer Park grandstand at Bright is perhaps the earliest surviving grandstand. The grandstand at Wandiligong is a modern reconstruction. At Myrtleford, the facilities were upgraded.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Grandstand at the Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve Bright has been a vital part of enjoyment of sporting and other events at Bright for a period approaching 100 years. It is a typical early 20th century grandstand both in its architecture and its construction. It has been constructed from both brick and timber. The design of the posts is one of the most aesthetically pleasing features of the grandstand. They rest on brick piers and have ornate cast iron brackets above a cast iron capital.

How is it significant?

The Grandstand, Bright Football Oval in Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve is of historical, social and architectural signifance to the community of Bright and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Grandstand, Bright Football Oval in Pioneer Park Recreation Reserve is historically and socially to the Alpine Shire as a symbolic of growth of community identity. The Grandstand is of local architectural significance as it is a good representative example of its building type. The architecture is distinguished by its restrained but fine decorative cast iron detailing. The proportions of the grandstand are aesthetically pleasing and provide an interesting counterpoint to the other sporting facilities.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No

Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Cemetery (Old Section)	**File No:**	AS0457
Address:	Coronation Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright Cemetery (Old Section)

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Bright grew as a gold town from the mid 1850s, and a measure of its growth was the gazettal of a Cemetery Reserve in 1863. The first known burial however was conducted at the site in 1861, and it is believed that the cemetery was used for many earlier burials dating back to the 1850s (Talbot, 1999). As in all the gold towns of the era, life was hard, and disease and the conditions took their toll in the community. Babies and young children were especially susceptible, and the cemetery accumulated many sad stories over the years. As the township moved into its mature years, so many of Bright and district's European pioneers and leading lights from the early years aged, died, and were buried in the cemetery.

The alluvial gold diggings around Bright attracted many miners from China, and a section of the cemetery has the last remains of a number of these people. A number of headstones remain to identify these graves, and of particular interest are the flat river stones carved with Chinese characters.

In 1866, the Cemetery Trust undertook the first plantings of ornamental trees. A number were removed in 1908, but more were planted in 1908. A rotunda was built in 1877 and used for services on wet days. The Sexton's office/changing room was added in 1906.

References:

Talbot D, 1999, Grave Recollections - The History of the Bright Cemetery, Diann Talbot

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

9.7.3 Remembering the dead.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity.

Description

Physical Description

Bright Cemetery is situated in Coronation Ave, Bright, and is located on gently rising ground. The land has a number of mature ornamental trees, including two Bunya Pines, oaks and a Californian Redwood. The old section of the cemetery is divided into 16 blocks, symmetrically set on each side of a central pathway. Each block is reserved to a denomination - 4 x C of E, 3 x Roman Catholic, 3 x Presbyterian and 3 x Methodist, with two blocks for 'Chinese' and one for unclassified childrens' graves. A rotunda is set over the central path, and a small weatherboard Sexton's office is situated on a lawn area beside the path and to the north of the cemetery grid.

Not all graves are marked, and monuments vary. Larger and more decorative memorials include Wm McLean's 4m high red granite pillar on plinth, surmounted by urn. Wrought and cast iron grave surrounds are common, with some hand-made fences demonstrating considerable artistry and craftsmanship. A number of headstones remain to identify the Chinese graves, and of particular interest are the flat river stones carved with Chinese characters.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1863- present: Cemetery

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Controls to apply to old section only, plus Sexton's office and front entry gates plus stone wings.

- Retain Rotunda and Sexton's office in present form, colours and materials.
- Manage mature ornamental trees through separate HO listing.
- Retain monuments in old section.
- Retain grid layout.
- Retain front entry gates and stone wings.

Comparative Analysis

The Bright Cemetery compares to many others in the district and the region, but demonstrates some rarity in the number of early Chinese graves marked by flat riverstones carved with Chinese characters. The Chinese section of the Beechworth Cemetery has more monuments, but none of this particular type. A few marked Chinese graves survive at Harrietville and the Buckland Cemeteries, the only others known in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright Cemetery was gazetted in 1863, but was used for burials before that. The cemetery was laid out in a grid comprising 16 blocks, which were assigned to various religious denominations. Two blocks were reserved for burials of Chinese people, who formed a large part of the population of Bright at that time. Ornamental trees were planted from 1866, and a rotunda and Sexton's office were added later. The Bright Cemetery served not only Bright, but surrounding townships including Wandiligong, Porepunkah and Freeburgh.

How is it significant?

The Bright Cemetery is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant? -

The Bright Cemetery is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the Bright district's only public cemetery, gazetted in 1863 and providing continuous service to the community since that time. The cemetery is the last resting place of many of Bright and district's European pioneers, and the headstones communicate information about these people and the often difficult living conditions they endured. The Chinese section is significant as a personal and rare physical link to an era when miners from China formed large communities throughout the Upper Ovens.

The Bright Cemetery is architecturally significant for its Sexton's office and rotunda, structures which are representative of their era and reflect in their scale the community that built them.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF

IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Our Lady Of The Snows Catholic Church	**File No:**	AS0712
Address:	2 Coronation Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Our Lady Of The Snows Catholic Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	**Architectural Style:** Late Twentieth Century (c.1960-c.2000) Structuralist

History and Historical Context

The first Catholic church in the Alpine Shire was built at The Camp or Twelve-Mile on the Buckland River gold diggings in 1859, a very modest wooden chapel. Bright parishioners had to wait many years for their own church, St Michaels, which was begun in 1873 but not finished until 1877. The church served the town well for 88 years. In about 1949 the name was changed to Our Lady of the Snows, in keeping with the local environment at the base of the Victorian Alps. In the early 1960s, it was decided to build a new church that would cope with the with holiday crowds at Bright. Architect Mr Robert G Knott of Morrish, Knott and Vaughan Pty Ltd designed the new A-frame building, while J P Jacobs of Albury was the builder. The roof contractor was Colin Haynes of Wangaratta. It was built in 1965 at a cost of 64,000 pounds, and replaced the earlier brick church, which had to be demolished to make way for the new church. The style was selected to fit in with the surrounding mountains. Work began in December 1965, and the four main steel A-frames were in place within 5 weeks. The building was completed (except for the proposed 'overflow area' on one side of the building) in late April 1966, and it was consecrated by the Most Rev Francis Thomas, Bishop of Geraldton, on 1 May 1966. Most Rev Bernard Stewart, Bishop of Sandhurst, was also in attendance. At the consecration, the President of

the Shire of Bright, Cr R B Gray, praised the building, saying it was "the most distinctive and outstanding in our Shire and is a tribute to the architects and builders". In the mid 1980s, it was decided to complete the original design, by covering the 'overflow area'. Architectural design was was done by local firm James R Chipperfield & Associates of Bright. All works were completed by 1988 at an estimated cost of $18,000, and the extension with its historical display, Commemorative Illuminated Address and Transfiguration Window was dedicated as a 'Memorial to the Catholic Pioneers of Bright'.

References:

Treacy, K, 1998, Beyond Gold, 150 years of Memories 1848 - 1998, p. 131-140

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The church is a large A-frame building standing about 18m high. It consists of a church hall within the A-frame, and a meeting room and a sacristry on opposite sides, forming a transverse wing at the rear. A skillion-roofed 'overflow' area is built onto one side of the church, for use during holiday times when large numbers of visitors attend services. This area is dedicated as a Memorial to the Catholic Pioneers of Bright. It features a stained-glass transfiguration window and holds an historical display and Commemorative Illuminated Address. Internal access to this area is via glass swing doors in the side of the church.

The building is framed with 4 steel A-frames, and the gable ends walls are built in the form of a reinforced concrete skeleton with a 4-inch (100mm) skin of concrete blocks on both faces. The east gable has a high, central window constructed of "south light" glazing bars fitted with imported German glass which shows as opaque grey from the outside, and silver with a vertical grain from the inside. The roof is clad with steel decking with a polyurethane coating, and the ceiling lining is insulated board faced with straw chips, giving a golden sand colour.

Physical Condition

Very good

Usage / Former Usage

1965-2006 Church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness excellent

Recommended Management

Retention of completed (1988) building, per original (1965) architect's design and 1988 revisions.

Comparative Analysis

The A-frame building is common at modern ski villages within the AlpineShire, but at the time of its construction, Our Lady of The Snows church represented a significant local architectural shift that introduced Alpine-style

architecture for the first time to Bright, the major service town for the North-East alpine areas. In subsequent decades, a number of A-frame houses were built at Bright (eg Showers Ave and Delany Ave, 1970s).

The 1965 church appears to be belong to a trend in church architecture of the period, with similar architect-designed A-frame constructions being built at other places around Australia, such as Innisfail, Qld (St Andrews Presbyterian Memorial Church, 1961, architect E H Oribin) and Manilla, NSW (Manilla Presbyterian Church, 1968, architect Ian McKay). The obvious advantages, particularly for relatively small regional congregations, were the low cost and ease of construction, while maintaining a spire-like profile. No A-frame churches are listed in the Australian Heritage Places Inventory, and Victorian post-World War 2 church architecture is not covered in 'Victorian Churches', ed Miles Lewis (National Trust, 1991).

Statement of Significance

What is important?

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church was built in 1965-6 to replace the old brick church that had been built in 1877. The new church was built with a view to accommodating not only local worshippers, but the larger number of visitors who were coming to the town as tourism grew in the post-World-War 2 period. An A-frame design was chosen to reflect the surrounding alpine areas. Architect Robert G Knott designed the building, and the builder was J P Jacobs. It was opened in May 1966, but the full design was not completed until 1988. The building stands about 18m high, with four supporting steel 'A' frames, and the roof is clad in steel decking, with insulated board lining. The gable ends are concrete, faced with concrete brick on both faces. A long feature window of German glass extends vertically up the eastern gable. A sacristy and meeting room are attached transversely to the western end of the building, and a covered 'overflow' area for peak congregations is attached to one side of the main building. This extension also houses commemorative material honouring the contributions of pioneer Catholics in the local area.

How is it important?

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church is of social and architectural importance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it important?

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church is of architectural importance as the first introduction of Alpine-style, A-frame architecture to the township of Bright, the major service town for the Alpine areas of North-East Victoria, and was the first public/community building of architectural note built in Bright in the post-World War 2 period. The church is of social importance as a place of worship, fellowship and commemoration for locals and visitors, on a site that has been a centre of Catholic worship since 1877.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church (1965) is important to the Alpine Shire as infrastructure renewal associated in part with growth in tourism numbers to Bright in the post-World War 2 period.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church represented the first introduction of Alpine-style architecture to the township of Bright, the major service town for the Alpine areas of North-East Victoria, and was the first public/community building of any architectural note built in Bright in the post-World War 2 period.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the Catholic community of Bright and district, and by large numbers of visitors to the district who regularly worship at the church, particularly at peak times such as Christmas and Easter. This site has been the centre of Catholic worship since 1877. The building is also of social value for the commemorative material it houses,

which honours the contributions made by the Catholic pioneers of the district.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Stone Kiosk	**File No:**	AS0357
Address:	Delany Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Kiosk		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Stone Kiosk

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining in the Upper Ovens was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

The Alpine Club, with W Staker as President, was formed in the 1880s. A prime motive was to develop tourism on Mt Buffalo, and a first step was provision of easier access to the summit. A track was blazed by the Weston brothers, and cleared in 1887. This enabled the Manfield and Carlile families to pioneer organised tourism on the mountain. Hotels in the Bright district began advertising tourist accommodation, and Snell's Temperance Hotel was possibly Bright's first tourist guest house .

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. In 1908, the formed road to Mt Buffalo plateau was opened with great ceremony, and in 1910 the Mt Buffalo Chalet was completed.

Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations at what is now Centenary Park, the Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The stone kiosk at Delany Ave was one of three stone shelters built during the 1920s, and continues to provide sterling service to visitors to Bright.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 119-120, 224

Alpine Observer, 1883

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

Physical Description

The stone kiosk is situated on the banks of Morses Creek on the south side of Delany Ave near Quins Bridge. The structure is built on a concrete slab, and the walls are of random rubble, uncoursed, with a concrete mortar. The front entry has a semi-circular masonry arch made of rough rectangular blocks with a triangular keystone. One side has three window openings, while the other side has been opened out leaving one window and a wide entry. The rear has a large stone chimney flanked by small window openings. The roof is a simple gable, clad in corrugated iron and unlined.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1920-present: Kiosk/shelter

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

List with other two 1920s stone shelters at Bright as a single entry in the Heritage Overlay. Retain existing external forms and materials, and corrugated iron roofs.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

EJ Delany

Comparative Analysis

Picnic shelters are very common features in parks throughout Victoria, and exist in a huge variety of forms. However, the stone shelters and swing bridges around Bright have contributed a special character to the place for over 80 years (2007).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The three stone kiosk/shelters were built circa 1925 by the Bright Progress Association at Centenary Park, Bright Municipal Caravan Park and Delany Ave as part of renewal and extension of facilities for tourist. They are built of random uncoursed rubble with concrete mortar and the roofs are simple gables clad in corrugated iron.

How is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The stone kiosk/shelters are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as key infrastructure in the development of the character of Bright as a tourist destination, and have provided sterling service to tourism in the Shire for over 80 years. The kiosk/shelters have architectural significance as good representative examples of stone kiosk/shelters of their era, and some rarity as a group representing an historical phase of accelerated growth.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of

Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	E J Delany Drinking Fountain	**File No:**	AS0793,PL-HE/03/0589
Address:	Delany Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Memorial		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

E J Delany Drinking Fountain

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Edward John Delany arrived in Bright in 1910 with years of experience in banking. He began his public service as Secretary of the Water Trust in 1912. He took up the position of Secretary and Collector of the Shire in 1914 where he brought a business-like approach to the position. During WWI, the Shire Office was the centre of all organisations connected with the war effort and it was the responsibility of the Shire Secretary to organise the recruiting for the army. Delany also organised the Red Cross, Patriotic Movements and Soldier's Send-offs, then the Welcome Home from the front and Repatriation Committees.

Delany was heavily involved in the Bush Nursing Hospital, Bright Racing and Sports Club, Progress Association, Bright School plantation, street plantings and the promotion of tourism. Delany was responsible for the swimming pool, kiosk/shelter at the Willows Camping Grounds (Centenary Park), the Delany Pavilion at the Pioneer Recreation Ground and two other picnic shelters on Morses Creek.

During WWII the Shire Office was again involved in the war effort, and Delany was appointed as District Warden of the State Emergency Council to set up Air Raid Precautions. He was honoured on two occasions with the

King's Medal for his service to the nation.

In 1949, Edward Delany tendered his resignation after 37 years of service to the Bright community. In 1949 the Council adopted the proposal put forward by C T Walker that a portion of the Harrietville Rd be known as Delany Avenue.

The stone drinking fountain was unveiled on the 10th September 1949 and the Chairman of the Country Roads Board, Mr Donald Darwin officially named the one and a half-mile stretch of road east from Quins Bridge as Delany Avenue.

Edward's wife, Anne was equally active in the community and tourism promotion. In 1962, she received a Community Award sponsored by the Develop Victoria Council. Anne later received further recognition for her tireless efforts being awarded an OBE in 1966 for her work in the community. Anne Delany was on numerous committees usually holding the position of President as well as running a business and promoting tourism. Anne was born at Wandiligong and was a school teacher before she married Edward Delany, a widower with two children. She managed to raise a family along with her community work and running a business, which she continued to do long after the death of Edward.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publishing, p. 223-4

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.7 Honouring achievement

8.9 Commemorating significant events.

Description

Physical Description

The EJ Delany Drinking Fountain is situated in open parkland beside Delany Avenue, just to the east of Quins Bridge, Bright. I consists of a square, random rubble work cairn with domed top, dressed with concrete along all edges. It stands 0.8m high and is about 1.3m square in plan. The original fountain extended from the top of the dome, but this has been removed and the hole plugged with concrete. A new stainless steel tap and basin have been added to the roadside edge of the cairn. On the roadside face of the cairn, a white marble commemorative tablet honouring the service of Delany has been added. The cairn sits in a concrete pad forming an apron about 0.15m wide.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1949-present: drinking fountain

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain form and existing materials of fountain, and maintain open public access.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Edward J Delany

Comparative Analysis

Many ways to honour outstanding service to the community have been used, in communities throughout the State. These include drinking fountains, pavilions, parks, park benches, etc. In the Shire, examples of such places of acknowlegement are this fountain, and the L G Ablett Pavilion and Ivan Swinburne Reserve at Myrtleford. While not rare, they are of considerable importance to local communities, and acknowledge major historical contributions to the development of those communities.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The EJ Delany Drinking Fountain is situated next to Delany Ave at Quins Bridge. The stone and cement drinking fountain was dedicated and opened on the 10th September 1949 to commemorate the renaming of Harrietville Road to Delany Ave in honour of Edward John Delany who was Shire Secretary from 1912 to 1949 - 37 years.

How is it significant?

The EJ Delany Drinking Fountain is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The EJ Delany Drinking Fountain is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a reminder of the outstanding civic and community contributions made by Edward Delany to Bright in the early 20th century. These contributions were probably unrivalled by any single person in the history of Bright, and impacted in many areas, including the development of the tourism industry and the growth of the character of the town with magnificent range of exotic trees.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

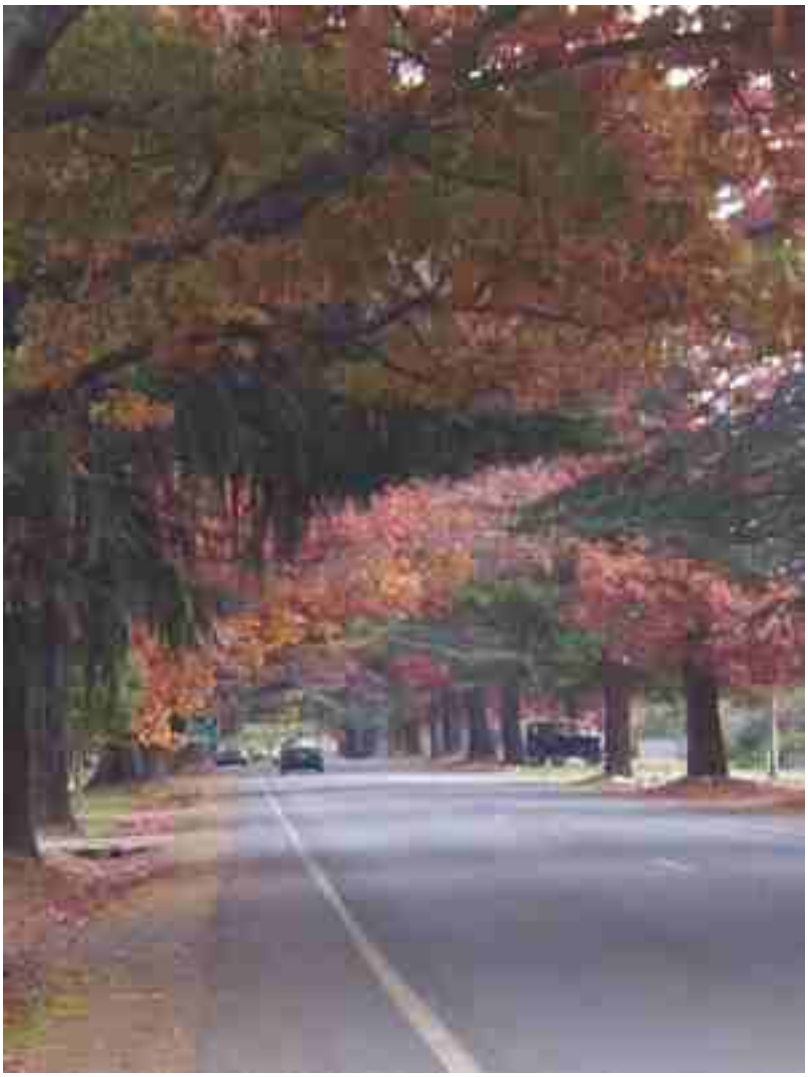
Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tree Plantings, Delany Ave	**File No:**	AS0054
Address:	Delany Avenue, b/w Hawthorn and Tyntynder Lanes BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local



Tree Plantings, Delany Ave

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Each planting era matches a phase in the development of the town for tourism after the decline of mining. The east end of Delany Ave was planted in 1939 and is believed to be planted as a Commemorative Avenue after WWII for soldiers who died in the war (1946-7). The trees were supplied by parents of the deceased. The majority of the original planting were believed to be Scarlet Oak rather than Pin Oak.

Delany Ave trees have been planted alternately to create a spectacular effect in autumn. 27 Quercus Palutris (Pin Oaks), 10 Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oaks), 2 Quercus robur (English Oak) and 44 Cedrus deodara (Himalayian Oaks) remain from the original planting, some trees have been replaced with the same species.

References:

Tree file - Jean Telford room, Bright Museum

Rotary Club of Bright, 1991, A Guide to The Beautiful Trees of Bright

Context Pty Ltd, 1997, Inventory of Community Heritage Places in the NE forest Region Victoria, p. 94

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

Delany Ave trees have been planted alternately to create a spectacular effect in autumn. 27 Quercus Palutris (Pin Oaks), 10 Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oaks), 2 Quercus robur (English Oak) and 44 Cedrus deodara (Himalayian Oaks) remain from the original planting, some trees have been replaced with the same species.

Physical Condition

Good

Intactness

Good

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR

CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tree Plantings, Delany Ave	**File No:**	AS0598
Address:	Delany Avenue, b/w Quins Bridge & Hawthorn Lane BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tree Plantings, Delany Ave

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. Street tree planting was part of the beautification. Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

In 1908, the Bright Progress Association proposed extending the tree planting programme with the belief that

further planting would improve the experience of visiting the town as well as keeping down the dust. After the dredging in the town the Progress Association planted more trees to beautify the town. The planting of Ulmus procera (English Elms) along Delany Ave in 1922 was part of this programme.

References:

Tree file - Jeal Telford Room, Bright Musuem

Rotary Club of Bright, A Guide to The Beautiful Trees of Bright

Context Pty Ltd, 1997, Inventory of Community Heritage Places in the NE Forest Region Victoria, p. 94

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

These tree plantings are situated in Delany Ave between Quins Bridge and Hawthorn Lane. Delany Ave is part of the main through road in Bright, the Great Alpine Road. The plantings consist of an avenue of mature English Elms (Ulmus procera). Some of the old trees have been replaced with the same species, giving a mix of old and new trees.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1922-present; Street trees

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain trees in good safe, healthy condition for as long as possible, and plan carefully for ultimate replacement as trees age and die.

Comparative Analysis

The English Elm tree plantings in Delany Ave are one of a number of examples of purpose-planted, mature stands in Bright. Collectively these plantings have contributed special character to the township since the 1880s, a character long recognised and valued in tourism in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Bright has long been recognised for the distinctive character given by its ornamental street trees and their spectacular autumn colours. The avenue of English Elm (Ulums procera) trees in Delany Ave were planted in 1922 by the Bright Progress Association as part of the beautifying of the town for the promotion of tourism.

How is it significant?

The avenue of English Elms are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The avenue of English Elms are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as superb examples of early attempts at beautification of the township of Bright for tourism, and for their contribution to the distinctive character and autumn colour of Bright for about 100 years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Centenary Park	**File No:**	AS0359
Address:	Gavan Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Planting exotic,Trees of social, historic or special significance,Lake/ Pond		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Centenary Park

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Centenary Park was originally 'The Willows' camping grounds from the 1930s and the stone shelter sheds/kiosk were built in the 1930s to serve the campers. The toddlers pool, slide & diving board were added sometime later and were in use 1940-50s. The memorial gates for WW11 were unveiled in 1951. A monument to the Pioneers of the district was built to celebrate the centenary of the Shire of Bright in 1962 and the name was changed to Centenary Park.

Shire Secretary E J Delany was responsible for the swimming pool, kiosk and drinking fountains, all of which received his personal attention. In 1949, Edward Delany tendered his resignation after 37 years of service to the Bright community. He was Secretary of the Water Trust in 1912 before being appointed as the Shire Secretary. Delany was heavily involved in the Bush Nursing Hospital, Bright Racing and Sports Club, Progress Association, Bright School plantation, street plantings and the promotion of tourism. In 1949 the Council adopted the proposal put forward by C T Walker the the portion of Harrietville Rd be known as Delany Avenue.

The wrought-iron Memorial gates were unveiled on Remembrance Day, 11 November 1951. The design has

swords pointing to all threatres of war, and as a shield against aggression.

Centenary Park has proven popular with visitors and locals for many decades, particularly over the summer when it has served as Bright's 'swimming pool'. The Rotary Club of Bright have successfully run a water-slide over the school summer holiday period for many years, providing funds for the community works of the club.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 224

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens

Description

Physical Description

Centenary Park is at the junction of Morses Creek and the Ovens River, Bright, and the reserve extends across both sides of Morses Creek, with a modern bridge connection at the mouth of Morses Creek. The Ovens River has been equipped with floodgates in removable sections, which allow the river to be dammed in summer, creating a large swimming hole. The Ovens River is spanned at the floodgate position by a modern pedestrian footbridge.

The Delany Ave entrance is equipped with wrought-iron Memorial gates, attached to rock walls. The park has extensive lawn areas, and numerous mature exotic trees. The banks of the creek and river are unlined, except for recent timber decking installed around the eastern corner of the junction.

The park has a modest concrete toddlers' pool, a brick toilet block and a stone picnic shelter. The Pioneers monument is set in lawn on the eastern side of Morses Creek, and consists of a stone cairn equipped with a commemorative plaque, surmounted by a small iron dredge bucket from the early 1900s period of gold dredging in the Shire.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Public park

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Add to HO to the extent of Reserve, Memorial Gate, Pioneers monument.

- Retain Memorial Gates & attached stone walls, plaques;

- Retain Pioneers monument

- Allow evolution of park infrastructure to retain generally informal landscape, respecting the natural environment.

Comparative Analysis

Centenary Park is Bright's most used public park, very popular with visitors and locals, particularly in summer. Fabric and facilities are replicated in many towns situated on rivers, across the Shire and across Victoria.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Centenary Park is a public reserve at the junction of Morses Creek and the Ovens River which has been a popular picnic and swimming area for the local community and the tourist for over 100 years.

How is it significant?

Centenary Park is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Centenary Park is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a long-serving and key tourism & recreational focus, with commemorative elements that are important to the community.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	ANZ Bank Building	**File No:**	AS0240
Address:	103 Gavan Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Bank		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

ANZ Bank Building

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In the early days of Morses Creek township (later Bright), the need for banking facilities was acute. The town was growing rapidly on the back of new reef discoveries, but residents had to go to the Buckland to transact business. The first bank opened was the Oriental Bank in Gavan Street at the end of 1859, under Henry de Mole's management.

In 1864, the National Bank of Australasia opened its premises on the site of the present ANZ bank. The Bank of Australasia took over the building , the purchase price being 1165 pounds.

In 1901, the existing building was constructed. Built of brick, the impressive facade added to significantly to the commercial district at a time when Bright was experiencing a boom, firstly from the growth in tourism in the 1890s, and secondly from the rapidly expanding gold dredging industry. A brick residence was built to the rear. The bank building was renovated in 1963 and now serves as the ANZ Bank.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 169

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.18.2 Banking and lending

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The ANZ bank is an imposing building within the commercial section of Gavan St. The facade of the ANZ bank is of rendered brick, and is symmetrical about the main entry (now closed off, and ATM installed). The building is squat and heavy with spare architectural detailing, limited to a central pediment over the front doorway and bracketed cornices over the windows and door. A rectangular fanlight over the front door has been closed off.

An old brick residence exists behind the bank, presumably of the same age as the bank building

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Site: 1864 - present: bank

Building: 1901 - present: bank

Intactness

Fair - rendered at a later date

Recommended Management

- Retain Gavan St façade - allow restoration to original face-brick surface;

- No internal controls;

- Allow reconfiguration of building/residence that retains Gavan St façade in existing form and materials, and does not extend in height above the prese

Comparative Analysis

Commercial buildings of this style and era are not rare in Victoria, but it is the only such building remaining in Bright's commercial district. The National Bank at Myrtleford makes a similar contribution to Myrtleford's commercial streetscape.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In the early days of Morses Creek township (later Bright), the need for banking facilities was acute. The town was growing rapidly on the back of new reef discoveries, but residents had to go to the Buckland to transact business. The first bank was opened in 1859, and in 1864 the National Bank of Australasia opened its premises

on the site of the present ANZ bank.The ANZ Bank building and residence were built of brick in 1901, but the facade has been rendered at a later time.

How is it significant?

The ANZ Bank building is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The ANZ Bank building is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for its association to an era when Bright was experiencing a boom, firstly from the growth in tourism in the 1890s, and secondly from the rapidly expanding gold dredging industry. The site has been associated with banking since 1864. The building is architecturally significant as a distinctive architectural style that is rare within the Bright commercial streetscape, and for its contribution to the checkerboard of styles, scales and ages.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian

environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Oriental Guest House	**File No:**	AS0370
Address:	2 Ireland Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Boarding/ Guest House,Hotel		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Oriental Guest House

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Oriental Guest House started out as the Empire Hotel in 1862, when it was built by Thomas Tanswell. An extension comprising a large brick public room and billiards room were added to the original building, requiring 40,000 locally-made bricks. In 1868 the Empire was host to the renowned goldfields entertainer, Charlie Thatcher, and continued to cater for the entertainment needs of customers.

Thomas Tanswell came to NSW in 1849 and joined the Ovens rushes. Tanswell's Hotel in the Buckland was the site of the start of the Bucklands Riots in 1857. After building and running a new hotel in Bright, Tanswell left for Beechworth, where he took up the Commercial Hotel in Ford St and rebuilt it into an imposing two-storey brick building. He contributed to the civic life of Beechworth and was Shire President in 1879 and 1887; he died in 1892.

At the end of 1880 the publican of the Empire was W J Cardwell, and it appears to have closed for a short time before being re-opened by Cardwell in 1882. With the influx of tourists brought by the railway, accommodation houses at Bright were improved and extended. Elizabeth George took over the premises in 1886, completely renovating the building. George advertised the convenience of the Empire for travellers and tourists, a sign of the developing tourism industry in the district. In 1891 Elizabeth was still the proprietress of the hotel but the

Empire had changed its name to become The Chalet. When the Governor and his entourage visited Bright in 1891 The Chalet and the Alpine Hotel were the venues chosen to entertain them. However in 1894, tenders were called for the "Chalet Hotel", as the insolvent estate of Matilda Elizabeth George. In 1900, The Chalet was under the management of S Metcalfe.

In 1917, Mrs Welsh was running the guest house as the Oriental Cafe, advertising 'Superior accommodation for travellers, tourist and the general public'. Facilities included stables, paddock and 'motor shed', the latter an acknowledgement of the growing use of the motor car.

The premises was later known as The Oriental Guest House and in the late 1900s it had a brief time as Bright Central. The Oriental Guest House has survived the changing demands for accommodation and is still a popular accommodation place in central Bright.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 43, 74, 134

-, Alpine Observer - various 1880s to 1917 (local newspaper)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.22 Lodging people.

3.23 Catering for tourists.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

Description

Physical Description

The former Oriental Guest House was first known as the Empire Hotel. It has undergone a series of modifications and additions since it was first constructed c1862. Modifications to the structure coincided with increased economic prosperity in Bright and in particular with tourism to the region. The modifications are integral to the architectural significance of the building.

The Empire Hotel was possibly a single storey timber building located on the corner. This was either substantially added to or was demolished and the extant two storey building constructed in its place. It is clear from earlier photographs (c1900) that the two storey wing was originally constructed from timber and weatherboards. As of today (2007) the exterior has a masonry finish and a reconstructed verandah. The reconstruction of the verandah does not appear to be based on accurate historical data.

The two storey brick section was constructed some time after 1862 and possibly prior to 1868. It consisted of a large brick public room and billiards room. The face brickwork of this structure was unpainted until relatively recently. The design was originally symmetrical with a central door flanked on either side by double hung windows. The integrity of this part of the former Empire Hotel is fair.

Much of the original fabric has been altered to accommodate the changes and there have been considerable cosmetic changes to the facades. However, the two storey former public room and billiard room is still relatively discernable and as such illustrates the nature of architecture during the gold rushes. Later changes and additions to the former timber building are perhaps more reflective of the recent boom in tourism and hospitality in the region.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1862-c1900: Hotel

c1900-present: Guest house

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- A suitable colour scheme should be encouraged.

- Any modifications to the existing buildings are considered an in particular they should respect the overall scale and proportions of architectural elements.

- Modifications should not obscure the patte

Comparative Analysis

In Bright, only two hotels from the 1800s survive in recognisable form and the Oriental Guest House (former Empire Hotel) is the earliest of these (the other is the Alpine). The Oriental has high significance for its long service to the tourism industry and as a key and long-standing contributor to the streetscape of central Bright. Hotels and former hotels of this era and in recognisable form are rare in the Shire, despite the historical abundance of licenced premises in Shire townships of the era, typical of goldfield areas in Victoria.

Hotels and former hotels of this era and with good integrity are common in Victoria.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Oriental Guest House was first known as the Empire Hotel. It has undergone a series of modifications and additions since it was first constructed c1862. Modifications to the structure coincided with increased economic prosperity in Bright and in particular with growing tourism to the region.

How is it significant?

The former Empire Hotel or Oriental Guest House is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Oriental Guest House collection of buildings are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for their strong visual role in the interpretation of the shift in the economic base of the township from gold to tourism. The original group of buildings serviced the goldfields, then, with the arrival of the railways and increasing numbers of tourists additional accommodation was required. The guest house is significant as one of the longest serving accommodation house left in the Shire, and a familiar part of the streetscape of central Bright for nearly 150 years. The architecture of the buildings is of less significance than the scale and types of changes that have been made to the structures since the 1860s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

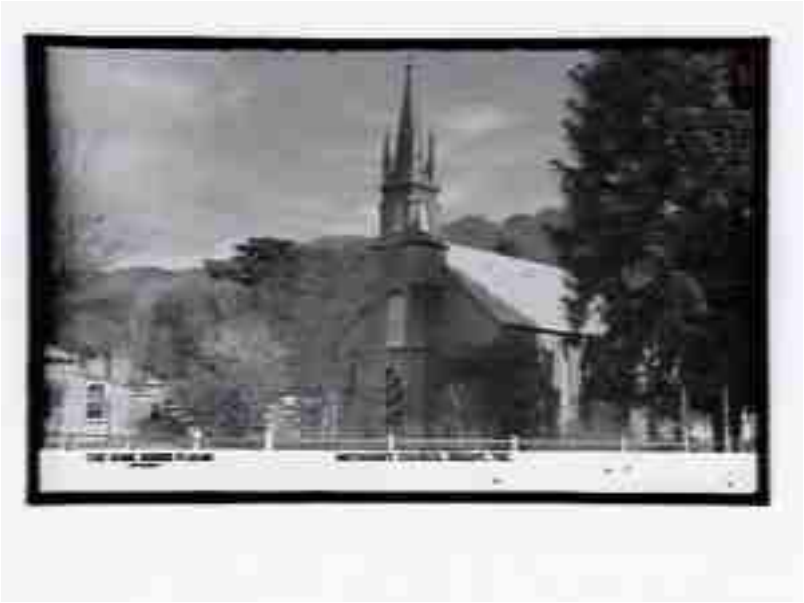
H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Uniting Church	**File No:**	AS0242
Address:	Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local



Uniting Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The first church was built in the 1860s of timber with a shingle roof and it was situated half way between the present site and the Post Office. In 1862 the land on which the church is located was purchased by the Wesleyan Church and it extended along Ireland St from Burke St to the Road Board Office but part of the land was subsequently sold in 1863.

The present brick church was opened in 10 March 1884 and was built by Messrs Kaighin & Son, and Hedge. Mr Kaighan had earlier built the Wesleyan Church at Wandiligong, in 1877-78. Early photographs of Bright show this church with its tall spire to be a landmark, before the adjacent trees grew tall.

The Methodist Church joined with the Presbyterians in 1977 to become the the Uniting Church and the united congregation worships at this church. The Presbyterian Church, St Andrews, was sold to private owners.

The design of the church is relatively decorative and is representative of the mid to late 19th century Methodist architecture. The earlier Methodist churches were plainer and had a spare architectural expression. This is

because when Methodism was introduced to Australia it did not come with an architectural tradition. John Wesley said that 'preaching houses' should be 'plain and decent' and expenditure on buildings should be minimal. Gothic style was seen as popish but by the middle of the 19th century it was experiencing a gradual acceptance by the Wesleyan Methodists. This was in part due to the association that the gothic style had with Christianity and the potential for a decorative and ornate architectural expression. It was from this period that the architects Crouch and Wilson became responsible for many of Wesleyan Methodists' churches.

References:

B Lloyd & K Nunn, 1989, Bright Gold, Histec, p. 77,96, 97

Lewis M, 1991, Victorian Churches, National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The former Uniting Church is a red face-brick building consisting of a nave and spire with pinnacles. The roof is corrugated iron punctuated with roof vents.

Contrasting cement rendered dressings to the windows and copings provide a pleasing aesthetic contrast to the face brickwork. The brickwork is restrained with most of the decorative detailing being provided by the contrasting dressings.

There are buttresses to all faces of the church and this includes the breakfront spire where they rise up in graduated sizes until they finish at the spire.

The side elevations are buttressed and contain regular and repetitious fenestration. The pointed windows have traceries and drip moulds. The windows are with pointed arch timber framed fixed sash windows with coloured glazing/leadlight glazing.

The central steeple has been designed as a breakfront that rises up through the building and finishes with a pyramidal spire with spirelets/pinnacles at each corner.

The liturgical eastern front is the main entrance. The entrance is central and consists of a pointed arch doorway that is surmounted by a gable shaped drip mould. Above the door is a large pointed window with traceries. There are pointed timber louvred vents to the bell chamber.

Built in 1884 by local contractors Messrs Kaighin and Son and Hedge. Mr Kaighan had previously built the Wandiligong Wesleyan Church in 1877-78.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1884 - present: church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness very good

Recommended Management

- Retain all unpainted finish to brickwork
- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint
- Retain an appropriate setting

Comparative Analysis

The design of the church is relatively decorative and is representative of the mid to late 19th century Methodist architecture. The earlier Methodist churches were plainer and had a spare architectural expression. This is because when Methodism was introduced to Australia it did not come with an architectural tradition. John Wesley said that 'preaching houses' should be 'plain and decent' and expenditure on buildings should be minimal. Gothic style was seen as popish but by the middle of the 19th century it was experiencing a gradual acceptance by the Wesleyan Methodists. This was in part due to the association that the gothic style had with Christianity and the potential for a decorative and ornate architectural expression. It was from this period that the architects Crouch and Wilson became responsible for many of Wesleyan Methodists' churches.

The former Presbyterian churches at Bright and Myrtleford have similarities architecturally to the Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) Bright. However, it is very different to the Methodist Church Wandiligong, which is very spare in its architectural expression.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Methodist Church is a red face-brick building consisting of a nave and spire with pinnacles. When the church was built 1884, to replace a primitive wooden building, the central spire was a familiar landmark before the trees grew higher to obscure it.

How is it significant?

The Uniting Church is of historical, social and architectural significance to Bright and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Uniting Church is historically and socially significant as a place of worship, fellowship and commemoration for the local community and visitors to the district since 1884. The church is architecturally significant as an excellent and well-preserved example of its type.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Uniting Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Bright and district, and by large numbers of visitors to the district who regularly worship at the church, particularly at peak times such as Christmas and Easter. This site has been the centre of worship since 1868 first by the Wesleyan parishioners and since 1977 by the united Wesleyans and Presbyterians.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Post Office, former	**File No:**	AS0044
Address:	3 Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Post Office		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright Post Office, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	**Architectural Style:** Victorian Period (1851-1901) American Romanesque

History and Historical Context

In 1859 the nearest post office for the growing mining community of Morses Creek (Bright) was in the Buckland Valley, 25 miles away. A Post Office was established at Morses Creek in January 1860 and the first postmaster was Arthur Smith, a chemist, who had a business at the junction of Morses Creek and Ovens River. Smith was also the Registrar of Births and Deaths. In 1862 J Bradley erected a store and post office which was later taken over by Thomas Breen (Lloyd 1987 p47).

The "Buildings" file in the Bright Museum asserts the following history of the building. In 1879 or 80, the present site was purchased and a wooden building erected. In 1889 the main brick north/south section was built and in 1901 the building was radically altered, with the front porch added, as well as a residence to the rear. No references are quoted.

Other sources indicate that in 1888, the site had not yet been selected (Lloyd 1987, p117), and that a new building was constructed 1901. The rear section of the building may well be a different age, but it is clear from

the consistency of materials and style that the front building (main Post Office) and porch are from the one construction event, ie 1901.

The former Post Office building construction was done at the time of Federation when the American Romanesque architectural expression was becoming popular. This particular style was picked by A J McDonald, the Victorian Public Works architect, and was modified to become a distinctive stylistic exemplar of government architecture from this period.

In 1976, restoration works were carried out on the Post Office building, removing an addition to the façade, on the northern side of the porch. The Post Office business was moved to a different establishment in Gavan St on 11 November 2005.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 44, 84

Bright Museum, "Buildings" file

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.7.1 Establishing postal services

Description

Physical Description

The architectural style draws on the tradition of American Romanesque as popularised by Richardson and Sullivan. This particular architectural expression was picked by A J McDonald a Victorian Public Works architect during the late 19th century modified and has become a distinctive stylistic exemplar of government architecture from this period. One of his finest designs is the Bairnsdale Courthouse.

- Universal details from this period can be found in the use of face red brickwork;

- The use of a Flemish brick bond for the more important facade. This consists of alternating headers and stretchers in each course with the headers being laid centrally over the stretchers in the course below;

- Tuckpointing to the brickwork;

Contrasting cement rendered banding. This combination of face red brickwork and cream bandings is often referred to as 'blood and bandages' and was a very popular detail that was found on most building types and this includes public as well as domestic buildings;

- The symmetrical facade is more commonly associated with public buildings from this period. However, and particularly for domestic buildings asymmetrical compositions were becoming more common.

Architectural details that are more associated with A J McDonald can be found in the Romanesque arched openings (the windows and doors) and the arched and colonnaded entrance and the use of a debased Corinthian /vegetative capital.

The use of soldier coursing to the arches and the contrasting cement banding for the drip moulds further reinforces the dynamic elements of the Romanesque details.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1901 - 2005: Post Office

2005 - present: commercial business

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain as single storey-building;
- Preserve present Ireland St facade, with porch and detailing;
- Face brickwork to be retained and not to be painted;
- Contrasting cement rendered detailing to be maintained;
- An appropriate setting to be retaine

Comparative Analysis

American Romanesque architectural expression was choosen by A J McDonald, the Victorian Public Works architect, during the late 19th century and was modified to become a distinctive stylistic exemplar of government architecture from this period. Chewton Post Office building is of similar design, and in the region, A A McDonald designed the Omeo and Bairnsdale post offices.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Bright Post Office was built in 1901, using a design by Public Works Department architect, A A McDonald. It is a red face-brick building of American Romanesque style, and has been a vital part of the Bright and district residents' postal and communication needs for over 100 years.

How is it significant?

The former Bright Post Office building is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Bright community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Bright Post Office building is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as an important postal and communications facility that served the needs of the Bright and district community for over 100 years. It has also been a familiar Ireland St landmark to visitors and locals for over 100 years. The building has architectural significance as a well preserved example of its type and era, and a fine example of the work of noted government architect, A A McDonald.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Buckley's Store, former	**File No:**	AS0570
Address:	11 Ireland Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Shop		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Buckley's Store, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The 1890s and first decade of the 1900s were very busy times for the businesses of Bright, firstly with the growing tourism industry, greatly assisted by the new rail connection, and secondly with the huge local gold dredging industry which began in 1900. This boom period has left a mark on the urban fabric of Bright, and the former Buckley's Store is a prominent relic of the period.

James Buckley was a leading light in Bright district's commerce and gold mining in his era. He also served as a Shire of Bright Councillor from 1904 to 1912, and was Shire President in 1907.

In 1891, Buckley moved his drapery business into a new single-storey premises, "Victoria House", in Ireland St, Bright. The grand opening was held on 3 October 1891, and was marked shortly afterwards with a "Spring Fashion Show" (Alpine Observer 2 & 16 October 1891). At this time, Bright supported a number of similar businesses including Masciorini's "London House". In 1902, Buckley introduced a new improved kerosene lamp called "The Best Light" and Victoria House became the "centre of attraction" (Lloyd 1987). Bright was lit by ineffective acetylene lamps at the time.

In the late 1890s or very early 1900s, Buckley enlarged his emporium, adding another storey. The exact date of this has not been established, but the two-storey building is pictured in advertisements, for instance, in early 1909 (eg Alpine Observer, 2 April 1909).

Victoria House went on to become one of the most familiar buildings in Bright, and a dominant one in the CBD streetscape. In recent years, the ground floor facade has been altered.

References:

Alpine Observer (various - 2 & 16 October 1891, 2 April 1909, etc)

Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Parker, Wellesley A, Melbourne, 1892, Scenes of Bright & Myrtleford (advertising lithograph), Printers: Rider & Mercer, Lithographers, Ballarat

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities

3.19 Marketing and retailing

Description

Physical Description

The two storey former store is constructed from brick with a corrugated iron roof. There is a two-storey timber verandah to the façade. The upper floor of the verandah has cast iron lace work frieze and brackets. The balustrading is simple timber balusters and balustrading. The brick parapet has pressed cement urns and cement detailing.

The front façade has been modified but there is sufficient original fabric to appreciate the historic character of the building.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1891 - present: Retail premises

Intactness

Good (ground floor façade altered)

Recommended Management

- Roof replacement should be galvanised iron
- A sympathetic colour scheme should be considered when an external paint is to be undertaken.
- Retain the shop front design - or similar
- Do not paint the remaining face brickwork
- Do not paint the re

Comparative Analysis

Prominent two-storey retail/commercial premises of this significant era are relatively rare in the Shire. In Bright CBD, Buckley's store and the Alpine Hotel are of a similar era, while the Oriental Guest House was extended at this time.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Buckley's store is a two-storey shop building with residence upstairs, originally built in 1891 and enlarged to two-storeys c1900.

How is it significant?

The former Buckley's two-storey shop building is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Buckley's two-storey shop building is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as strong visual evidence of commercial growth in Bright in the important 1890s-1900s period, when tourism grew and then the dredging industry flourished. The shop building is architecturally significant as a dominant early building in the streetscape of central Bright, with architectural detailing that is not common in the Alpine Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Railway Goods Shed, former	**File No:**	AS0393
Address:	Mill Road BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Goods shed/crane,Railway Water Tower/ Tank		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright Railway Goods Shed, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The railway to the North East had been planned since 1862 but was followed by years of indecision and bitter rivalry between towns as to where the line should go. In January 1872 construction of the track began from both Wodonga and Benalla.

The train carrying the Governor into Wangaratta arrived on 18 October 1873. Wangaratta later became the changeover point for many branch lines including Bright and Beechworth. In 1873, Kinchella, Honorary Secretary of the Ovens Railway Association called a meeting 'for the purpose of adopting steps to bring the claims of the district to railway communication prominently before the cabinet' (OMA, 14 Jan 1873).

The line reached Myrtleford in 1883, where passengers would transfer to coach to continue the journey to Porepunkah and Bright. Goods were transported by horse-drawn wagon. The passenger service to Myrtleford finished in 1952 but the goods service continued until early 1980s. The line was closed between the mainline junction and Myrtleford on 13 April 1987.

There were delays on the completion of the track to Bright but in 1888 a contract for 67,000 pounds was given to Carroll Brothers to complete the eighteen and a half miles of track in one year. The line to Bright was completed on 17 October 1890 and the first mail and passenger service arrived to a large welcoming crowd. The official party included the Hon Duncan Gillies, Premier and Minister of Railways.

The red brick Railway Station was build at the turn of the century. It was fitted out with timber ceiling and had a marble fireplace. The goods shed was probably built around the same time. The train was very important to the otherwise isolated local community for transport to Wangaratta and Melbourne and also for transporting agricultural produce to the markets.

The railway was very important in the development of tourism in the area. Victorian Railways built the Mt Buffalo Chalet and transported guests by train to Porepunkah Station where they were met by a special people-carrier motor vehicle.

The good service continued until the line between Bright and Myrtleford was closed on 30 November 1983. The Railway Station has become the Bright Museum and is run by the Bright Historical Society. By the 1990s the goods shed had fallen into a dilapidated condition and was proposed to be sold for removal, but the Bright Historical Society objected to this proposal and stopped the sale. The Bright Historical Society obtained a Grant to have the goods shed restored. The Alpine Shire owns the Goods Shed and in recent years it has been used for storage by the Bright Opportunity Shop.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publication, p. 90, 131-133

Larsen W, The Ovens Valley Railway

Wangaratta Rail Enthusiasts Group, Wangaratta Historical Society, On-line information, re history of north east railway

Bright & District Historical Society

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The railway goods shed at Bright is a vernacular, rectangular corrugated iron clad building with wide eaves overhanging the long sides. It has a simple gabled roof with wooden louvre vents in each gable. The roof is clad in corrugated iron. The is windowless with two large sliding door openings on each long side, opening onto raised timber decking. There is a small doorway on the western end, accessed by wooden steps. The building is strongly industrial in its character.

The crane has been dismantled and lies in a heap to the west of the goods shed. It is a cast iron mechanical winch that was later powered. The boom and the winch barrel are timber, and no maker's markings or model numbers are visible. The water tower is situated on the hillside to the south of the Railway Station and is a tall steel structure. The tank is round and supported on steel poles with cross-struts between. The tank is painted red (rustproofing).

Physical Condition

Good. Crane is dismantled. Water tower not structurally inspected.

Usage / Former Usage

1890-1983: Rail service

1983-present: Storage

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Include goods shed, crane and water tower in existing HO entry for Bright Railway Station. Retain goods shed and water tower in existing form and materials. Encourage restoration of crane in original position as a static display. Only the water tower is on freehold land.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Ovens Valley Railway

Comparative Analysis

A small number of Goods Sheds of this type and era survive in other parts of regional Victoria. With the closure of the rail line services to the Alpine Shire, only the Bright station facilities remain relatively intact. The Goods Shed, crane and water tower were integral parts of the operation of the station complex.

Statement of Significance

The Railway Station No. 157 is listed in HPDData.mdb

What is signficant?

The goods shed, crane and steel water tower were built around 1900 to provide adequate operational infrastructure at the new Bright Railway Station. The goods shed is a vernacular corrugated iron shed with large sliding door openings. The crane is an early mechanical winch that was later adapted for an engine drive, and has been dismantled. The water tower is a round steel tank supported by steel posts, and is situated on the hill to the south of the station.

How is it significant?

The goods shed, crane and steel water tower are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The goods shed, crane and steel water tower are historically significant to the Alpine Shire along with the Railway Station (HO) as forming the only remaining railway station complex in the Alpine Shire. The railway was socially and historically significant to the community of Bright and district, a remote location in the Upper Ovens Valley, as a reliable and economical means of transport to Wangaratta and Melbourne and the outside world. The good shed, crane and steel water tower are architecturally significant as well-preserved, representative ancillary infrastructure typical of railway stations of the era.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright State Battery, former	**File No:**	AS0782
Address:	Morses Creek Road BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Battery/Crusher		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright State Battery, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Bright State battery was one of the last to be built by the Victorian Department of Mines in 1956 and was erected by department battery operators Jack Cocks and his father, Jack Cocks Senior. The department established State batteries as an affordable and convenient way to crush trail lots of ore for small prospecting parties. Over 30 government batteries were erected from the late 19th Century into the mid 20th Century on many of Victoria's goldfields. In 1956 the Bright State battery was giving higher average yields than any other government battery in Victoria. The last crushing was from the Victoria mine, Wandiligong in 1989.

References:

Bannear D, 1995, Victorian Goldfields Project, Historical Gold Mining Sites in the North East Region of Victoria., Dept of Natural Resources and Environment

Kaufman R, 1996, Conservation Analysis, Maldon State Battery & Surrounds, DNRE Historic Places

Alpine Observer, 1980

Kinsmore J, 2006, Pers comm

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

Two main buildings and outhouse situated in a wire-mesh compound. The battery building contains an intact 5-head crushing battery, plate tables, Wilfley table, berdan pan, portable forge, pump, main electric drive motor, connecting countershafts and flat belting and numerous sundry associated tools and artefacts. The battery shed is of the standard government battery design; galvanised iron, wooden-framed shed, with green painted roof and yellow walls. The western end of the quarters building contains a workshop storage area, including sundry tools and spare fixtures for the battery and plant. The east end of the building contains a kitchen area and fittings, a dividing wall separate the sleeping quarters. An attachment at the eastern end of the building is an open washing area and an enclosed shower block.

Physical Condition

Building and equipment are in good condition, the battery is still essentially operational. Site has little archaeological potential relating to the sites present features.

Usage / Former Usage

1956 -1989, available for public crushing from the Mines Department of Victoria. 1989-2006, tourism & historical facility. The State battery is used by local tour operators and the Bright & District Historical Society for special open days.

Intactness

Integrity good. The buildings and equipment are essentially well preserved and are all in good original condition of the places' former use. Some of the internal hardwood timber frame work of the battery shed is termite affected.

Recommended Management

- Retain battery and ancillary building in present form, extent and materials.
- Retain stamp battery, tables and Berdan Pan.
- Allow alterations that maintain integrity of buildings and machinery.
- Allow alterations that facilitate public access and

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Jack Cocks, battery foreman.

Comparative Analysis

Many State batteries were erected over the State from the late 19th Century into the mid 20th Century. Nine

government batteries remain in the State, all in varying degrees of intactness. The Bright plant is one of the more intact and well preserved examples of these in the State. Other stamp batteries exist in the Alpine Shire, however these are privately owned plants erected to crush ore from the specific mines at which they are erected. One other State Battery crushing facility survives in North-East Victoria, at Rutherglen in Indigo Shire. The facilities are similar in their construction and the technologies represented, but Rutherglen is earlier.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright State battery was erected in 1956 by the Victorian Mines Department in response to demands from prospecting parties of the Shire. A large number of State batteries were erected across many of Victoria's goldfields, offering a subsidized method of sampling trial lots from local ore bodies for local miners. It also was hoped such plants would stimulate further mining activity on the State's declining goldfields. Nearly 60 such plants were erected in Victoria from the late 1890s to the mid 1950s. The facility consists of a battery shed equipped with a 5-head stamp battery, Wilfley table and Berdan Pan, and an outbuilding comprised of quarters, storeroom and washroom.

How is it significant?

The Bright State battery is of historical & technological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bright State battery is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as a well-preserved artefact of quartz mining, an industry that was crucial in the entrenching of gold-rush communities in the Ovens Valley portion of the Shire from the late 1850s onwards. It is also significant for its association with the Mines Department's stimulation of further mining in the declining gold mining centres of Victoria, and as one of only seven surviving facilities of its type in the State. The values of many reefs in the Shire were determined at this facility, and some continued to be worked profitably as a result. The existing plant and associated outbuildings are an important link to an earlier era of gold mining, and an attempt by government encourage an industry that had once been the principal economic contributor to the wealth of Victoria. The battery and associated buildings are technologically significant as representing an original government-established ore milling facility, complete with technologies typical of gold milling in Victoria from the 1860s to the 1960s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Bright State battery is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as a well-preserved artefact of quartz mining, an industry that was crucial in the entrenching of gold-rush communities in the Ovens Valley portion of the Shire from the late 1850s onwards.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

The State battery is significant for its association with the Mines Department's stimulation of further mining in the declining gold mining centres of Victoria, and as one of only seven surviving facilities of its type in the State. The existing plant and associated outbuildings are an important link to an earlier era of gold mining, and an attempt by government encourage an industry that had once been the principal economic contributor to the wealth of Victoria.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The State battery and associated buildings are technologically significant as representing an original government-established ore milling facility, complete with technologies typical of gold milling in Victoria from the 1860s to the 1960s.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright Memorial Arboretum	**File No:**	AS0154
Address:	Mountbatten Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Arboretum/Nursery/ Experimental Tree Farm,Disaster Memorial		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright Memorial Arboretum

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In the early 1900s various ways of rehabilitating large areas of dredged land were looked at, and experimental plantings of various tree species were tried, including black wattle. By 1916, four locations had been nominated for pine plantations, two at Bright, one at Porepunkah and one at Eurobin.

The first pine plantation in the Shire was planted by the Forests Commission on dredge tailings near the former racecourse at Bright in 1916, on 13 acres of leased land surrended to the Crown by the Racecourse Dredging Co. The Forests Commission built a softwood mill at Bright in 1932, situated near original Racecourse plantings. The plantations received a set back when two thirds of Bright's pines were destroyed in the 1939 bushfires.

With the provision for the Unemployed Relief Funds during the Great Depression of the 1930s, sustenance work began on native forest clearance and pine planting. During the 1920s and 30s, the Forests Commission supervised pine plantings by sustenance workers, at Morses Creek, Buckland River and Myrtleford.

Pine Nurseries were established at Bright and Ovens to provide pine seedlings for planting. Nothing remains of the Ovens nursery today. In 1972, after the Bright nursery was closed, the area was turn into a arboretum and planted with wide variety of trees and shrubs for seed collection for nursery use.

After the deaths of Forests Officers Peter Collier and Stanley Gillett and a helicopter pilot John Byrnes in 1978 while carrying out forestry work, the area was developed as a memorial arboretum dedicated to men and women who died while performing their duties.

A blue stone fence with gold lettering "Memorial Arboretum" was built at the Mountbatten Ave entrance and a rock with a plaque mounted on it was set in place. The Bright Memorial Arboretum was officially opened in 1984. In 2004, a second memorial was added after Project Fire Fighter Cheryl Fankhauser-Barber lost her life in a flash flood during the 2003 bushfires.

The Bright Memorial Arboretum is managed by the Department of Sustainability and Environment and has a Friends of Bright Memorial Arboretum group.

References:

Bannear D, 1997, Study of Historic Forest Activity Sites for the North East RDA Region, Unpubl.

Forests Commission of Victoria Discussion Paper, 1982, Softwoods in Victorian Forestry,, Unpubl.

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.4 Making forests into saleable resources.

9.7.3 Remembering the dead.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The former Forests Commission nursery is bounded by Mountbatten Ave and Hawthorn Lane, and backs onto the Ovens River. On the east side is a remnant pine plantation. There is no remaining infrastructure from the nursery days.

The main entrance to the arboretum on Mountbatten Ave has three walls made of bluestone with two entries either side of the small middle curved wall. The two longer walls have the words Memorial Arboretum in large gold lettering. Inside the entrance, there are two memorials with brass plaques on rocks, with gravel paths leading to them. One memorial has a stand of mature trees behind it and the other has a garden of native plants.

When the nursery closed the area was planted with a variety of trees, both native and exotic, for seed collection purposes. There are walking tracks around the arboretum, and entrances from Hawthorn Lane and the Cherry Walk along the Ovens River.

There are few remnant archaeological traces of the buildings formerly situated at the site - concrete footings, pads and paths were ripped up, or buried. In the sub-surface, there remains some limited archaeological potential to reveal more about the former operations of the FCV nursery.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1920s - 1972: Foresty nursery

1972 - present: Memorial Arboretum

Intactness

Poor in relation to FCV nursery;

Good in relation to Memorial arboretum

Recommended Management

- Retain memorial stone walls and lettering at entrance;

- Retain memorials to Department personnel;

- Allow further development of existing uses (commemoration, public open space, arboretum)

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Forest Commission Victoria

Forests Commission employees

Comparative Analysis

Only surviving Departmental nursery site in Shire. Represents themes that are rare in generated fabric in the Shire

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Bright Memorial Arboretum was the former Forests Commission of Victoria nursery which produced pine seedlings for the forestry plantations from the early 1920s to 1972. After the nursery was closed the area was turn into an arboretum and planted with wide variety of trees and shrubs for seed collection for nursery use. After the deaths of Forests Officers and a helicopter pilot while carrying out forestry work, the area was developed as a memorial arboretum dedicated to men and women who died while peforming their forest management duties.

How is it significant?

The Bright Memorial Arboretum is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Memorial Arboretum (former Forests Commission Nursery site) is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as a rare and important reminder of the Shire's forests industry, which has contributed significantly to the economic development of the Shire. The Memorial Arboretum is socially significant for the memorials to local Departmental officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice while performing their duties of public land management - fire prevention & suppression.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	St Andrews Church, former	**File No:**	AS0243
Address:	18 Park Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

St Andrews Church, former

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

Architectural Style: Victorian Period (1851-1901) Picturesque Gothic

History and Historical Context

The Scottish, Irish, Welsh and Cornish miners who arrived in the Bright area in search of gold established the Presbyterian Church at Bright. Robert Stone, an engineer, had given five acres of land in Park St to the Presbyterians, but William Hooper held a mortgage over the property and sold it to the church for 225 pounds in 1875. The foundation stone for St Andrews Presbyterian Church was laid in 1877.

The stone was of Beechworth granite and a container of coins and newspapers was placed under the stone. The builder was Thomas Kaighin, who had designed and built the Wesleyan Chapel at Wandiligong and the Methodist Church in Bright. The community held fund raising events, including concert in the Masonic Hall, to pay for the building. A manse was added in 1895, at which time both it and the church were free of debt (Lloyd 1987).

In 1977 the Presbyterian church united with the Methodists to become one church and the joined congregation worshipped at the former Methodist Church which became the Uniting Church in Ireland St. A farewell service was held on 8 September 1985. St Andrews was sold in that year to a private owner and was turned into a tourist attraction as an art gallery (St Andrews Art Gallery).

When the Church of Christ, which used to hold services in the RSL Hall, obtained a lease on the property in 1997 and the Presbyterian church was reborn as a place of worship.

References:

B Lloyd & K Nunn, 1989, Bright Gold, Histec, p. 96, 97

Lewis M [ed], 1991, Victorian Churches, Melbourne

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic, Melbourne,

Treacy, K, 1998, Beyond Gold - 150 Years of Memories 1848-1998, Catholic Parish of Bright & Mount Beauty, p. p142

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The former St Andrews Church at Bright is a striking and relatively restrained design. It consists of a nave with a break front bellcote. The original construction was face brickwork but this has been painted in recent years. The gable roof is corrugated iron and the gables have simple timber barge boards. There are cement dressings to the copings to the buttresses and the bellcote. The windows have cement dressings to the sills and over the tops of the pointed windows. There are buttresses to all the elevations and to the bellcote. The side elevations have a regular fenestration interspersed with buttresses.

The breakfront bellcote is the most dominant architectural feature - it is placed centrally in the liturgical east gable entrance. The design is simple with the base containing the recessed pointed entrance; above this is a recessed panel with a pointed arch set in an arched opening. This contrast between the rounded recess and the original pointed blind window creates a delicate tension that is resolved by the final structure with its pointed open arch way capped by a small roof and cross.

The windows are lancet windows that do not vary in size. They are timber. This has been replaced by a contemporary coloured stained glass window.

Physical Condition

Very good

Usage / Former Usage

1895- 1977: Church

1985 - early 1990s: Private gallery

1990s - present: Church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness very good

Recommended Management

- If the roof is to be replaced galvanised iron should be used
- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint
- Remove the external paint to return the church to its original face brickwork
- Remove the contemporary stained g

Comparative Analysis

Construction of substantial brick or stone churches was common in the 1870s-90s throughout Victoria, to replace earlier timber constructions which were built during the pioneer settlement period. This church compares in design and scale to St Andrews Presbyterian Church Myrtleford. The Bright church pre-dates the Myrtleford one by some 10 years, and it is probable that it may have influenced the design of the Myrtleford church.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church, built in 1877, is of Gothic-Early English style with striking and yet relatively restrained design. The Presbyterian church was originally red brick that has been painted in recent years and was built for the Scottish, Irish, Welsh and Cornish congregation of Bright and district.

How is it significant?

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church is of historical, social, spiritual and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church is historically, socially and architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire and the Bright congregation as a place of worship, fellowship and commemoration since 1877, on a site that has served this purpose from the early growth phase of the township. The former St Andrews church is architecturally significant an excellent and well-preserved example of Gothic-Early English style church of its period.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Church of Christ (former St Anrews) Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Bright and district, and by large numbers of visitors to the district who regularly worship at the church, particularly at peak times such as Christmas and Easter. This site has been the centre of worship since 1895 first by the Presbyterian parishioners and since the 1990s by the Church of Christ.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bright P-12 College No 776 (Old Primary School Building)	**File No:**	AS0247
Address:	20 Park Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	School - State (public)		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bright P-12 College No 776 (Old Primary School Building)

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	**Architectural Style:** Victorian Period (1851-1901) Gothic Revival

History and Historical Context

The first record of a school in Bright dates back to 1863-65 with a Protestant School in Gavan St. From 1866-69 a Catholic School operated in Wills St. The first school on the present site was built in 1865, a 40ft by 25ft wooden building with a fireplace at each end and an entrance porch at the rear. A new wooden school building was erected in 1869.

The Gothic style brick building was constructed in 1876 and between 1876 and 1882 additions were made. The original building had a shingle roof. In 1915 extensive remodelling was carried out and a wooden extension was built on the north-west front corner of the school. This room was first used as an art room and then for the HES class in 1918. Later it was used as a Library/classroom and in 1969 it again became a primary classroom. Changes in the 1915 remodelling appear to have included amongst other things: removal of gable decoration, removal of verandah from north-west section, new doorway in south-west section, closure of doorway in long section, and reroofing.

References:

Dept of Education, 1973, Vision and Realisation Vol 3, p. 916

Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 95

Treacy, K, 1998, Beyond Gold - 150 Years of Memories 1848-1998, Catholic Parish of Bright and Mount Beauty, p. p91

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

6.2 Establishing schools

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The old primary school building at Bright P-12 College is situated in the north-west corner of the school grounds, at the corner of Bakers Gully Rd and Park St, Bright. Built in spare Gothic style with typical high pitched roof, it is constructed of hand-made bricks on stone footings. The present galvanised iron roof replaced an earlier shingle roof. The 1876-82 complex consists of 4 elements - a long north-south hall/classroom, two transverse classrooms built off the west wall of the former, and a vestibule on the north (Park St) end. The classroom extension (1915) is a weatherboard building with corrugated iron roof, attached at the north west corner of the building complex.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1876- present: school

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain brick building and 1915 wooden addition, in existing form and materials (external only);
- Brickwork not to be painted or rendered

Comparative Analysis

Three brick nineteenth century schools survive in the Alpine Shire, at Bright, Myrtleford and Wandiligong. Wandiligong's building is the same age (1876-77) but considerably grander, and Myrtleford's is earlier (1870). While all are 1870s buildings, each shows a different architectural style reflecting different influences in design.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Gothic style red brick primary school building was built in 1876 to service the needs of the small town of

Bright. Over the years additions were made between 1876, 1882 and 1915 to accommodate both primary and high school students.

How is it significant?

The Primary section of the Bright P-12 College is of historical, social and architectural significance to the communities of Bright and surrounding districts and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Primary section of the Bright P-12 College is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a integral part in the education of the children of Bright and surrounding area from 1876 to the present day. The old school building is architecturally significant as a rare 19th century brick school building in the Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tree Plantings, Railway Ave	**File No:**	AS0600
Address:	Railway Avenue & Mill Road BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tree Plantings, Railway Ave

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. Street tree planting was part of the beautification. Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The date of the Railway St and Mill Rd planting is believed to be c1908, after the Railway Station was built and

as part of the beautification of the town to promote tourism.

Trees - Ulmus perocera (English Elm), Quercus robur (English Oak), 2 Cedrus atlantica (Atlas cedars)

References:

Tree file - Jean Telford Room, Bright Museum

Rotary Club of Bright, A Guide to the Beautiful Trees of Bright

Mish, J Townscape Advisory Service, 1988, Survey of Street Trees in the Township of Bright

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

These plantings are situated in Railway Ave between Ireland St and Wood St. Some plantings extend along Mill Rd, from Railway Ave to the Goods Shed. The trees consist of mature Ulmus perocera (English Elm), Quercus robur (English Oak), and 2 Cedrus atlantica (Atlas cedars)

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1900-present; Street trees

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain trees in good safe, healthy condition for as long as possible, and plan carefully for ultimate replacement as trees age and die.

Comparative Analysis

The English Elm and English Oak tree plantings in Railway St and Mill Rd are one of a number of examples of purpose-planted, mature stands in Bright. Collectively these plantings have contributed special character to the township since the 1880s, a character long recognised and valued in tourism in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Bright has long been recognised for the distinctive character given by its ornamental street trees and their spectacular autumn colours. The Railway Ave tree plantings are believed to have been undertaken in about 1908. They consist of English Elms (Ulmus procera) and English Oak (Quercus robur), and line both Railway St and Mill Rd from the Railway Station to Ireland St .

How is it significant?

Railway Street and Mill Rd ornamental trees are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

Railway Street and Mill Rd ornamental street trees are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as superb examples of early attempts at beautification of the township of Bright for tourism, and for their contribution to the distinctive character and autumn colour of Bright for about 100 years. Railway St was particularly important as it provided the first impression of the town for visitors arriving by train.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A

COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Tree Plantings, Riverside Ave	**File No:**	AS0602
Address:	Riverside Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tree Plantings, Riverside Ave

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

By the 1880s mining was in a recession, and with the coming of the railway, the community leaders of the main commercial centre, Bright, saw the potential of tourism as a means of broadening the economic base of the district. As early as 1883, it was reported that the district was fast becoming a popular holiday resort for people from the large towns and cities of the colony during summer. Interest in the 'beauty and grandeur of our mountain scenery' by some hardy souls in winter was also mentioned.

Tourism promotion continued into the new century, and new infrastructure was developed. Street tree planting was part of the beautification. Tourism declined during the years of the First World War, and in the 1920s Bright embarked on a program of visitor infrastructure construction.

The Progress Association installed a pathway along the Ovens River, including the Canyon Walk, in 1923-24. The first five swing-bridges over the Ovens were constructed, and stone shelters were built at key locations. Further tree plantings were undertaken. Edward Delany was a key figure in tourism development, as Bright Shire Secretary for 34 years and a leading light in the Bright Progress Association.

The date of the street planting is not known but is believed to be c1908 as part of the beautification of the town to promote tourism. Four Oriental Plane trees survive along the back of the shops and four English Elms in Riverside walk.

References:

Tree file - Jean Telford Room, Bright Museum

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

Four Oriental Plane trees are situated in Riverside Ave on the east side of Star Rd, and four English Elms are situated in Riverside Walk (formerly the south end of Riverside Ave). The large Plane and Elm trees provide a abundant shade to the Avenue and a leafy backdrop to the north end of the commercial district of Bright.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1922-present: Street trees

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain trees in good safe, healthy condition for as long as possible, and plan carefully for ultimate replacement as trees age and die.

Comparative Analysis

The English Elm and Plane tree plantings in Riverside Ave/Walk are one of a number of examples of purpose-planted, mature stands in Bright. Collectively these plantings have contributed special character to the township since the 1880s, a character long recognised and valued in tourism in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Bright has long been recognised for the distinctive character given by its ornamental street trees and their spectacular autumn colours. The avenue of Oriental Plane (Platanus orientalis) and English Elms trees were probably planted in 1908 by the Bright Progress Association as part of the beautifying of the town for the promotion of tourism.

How is it significant?

The avenue of Oriental Plane and English Elms are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The avenue of Oriental Plane and English Elms are historically and socially significant as superb examples of early attempts at beautification of the township of Bright for tourism, and for their contribution to the distinctive character and autumn colour of Bright for about 100 years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its

use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Sharpe's Bakery Stables, former	**File No:**	AS0252
Address:	5 Riverside Avenue BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Stables		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Sharpe's Bakery Stables, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Bright has had a number of significant phases, which have impacted on the built fabric of the town. From 1859 to the early 1860s, the early settlement was revitalised as quartz mining began. Large numbers of new commercial, residential and public buildings were erected.

The Pioneer Mine adjacent to the township was worked on large scale . As Wandiligong reefing grew, it took over from Bright as the focus for development in the Upper Ovens, and was the largest township in Shire from the early 1860s to the 1870s. In the late 1870s and early 1880s, Bright was enlarged as some people and businesses moved back due to the decline in reefing at Wandiligong, because of the better situation of Bright in the main valley.

The Sharpe Bros opened their bakery in Bright in 1873 after taking over the Growlers Creek Bakery, and stables were a necessary part of their operation. The bakery occupied the whole block up to the main street, with a shop frontage on Gavan St. In 1917 the Sharpe Bros were listed as grocers and bakers. The bakery remained in the Sharpe family up until the 1970s. Bakers, grocers and butchers would deliver their goods by horse and

cart to the outlying customers up until the 1950s when transport by car became more common and customers would come into town to do their shopping.

The brick building on the Ovens River end of the Riverside Ave block functioned as the stables for the Sharpe Bros operations and was one of a number of stables in central Bright. Today, it is the only one known to survive intact. The exact age of the brick building as it stands now is not known, but because of the concrete footings and floor, it may have been built in the early part of the 1900s. Today the building serves an upholstery business.

References:

Lloyd B & Nunn K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land.

Description

Physical Description

The original stables were constructed as part of the bakery complex that was established in the c1870s. Since construction they have been modified and added to. However, the original intent of the stables can be discerned and interpreted. The stables were constructed from bricks and these have been laid in the English Garden Wall brick bond.

Typical stable features that have survived can be found in:

- the steeply pitched roof - used as a loft for fodder;
- the opening into the loft area that could be used as access to the loft
- the honeycomb brickwork to the top of the gable - for ventilation
- the overall scale of the building

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1873-1970s: Bakery

1980s-present: Riverside Upholstery

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Surviving original building fabric be retained where possible
- Interpretative material be made available at the site
- A sympathetic colour scheme be encouraged

- The roof to remain unpainted and any repairs continue to be undertaken in galvanised

Comparative Analysis

Only known stables associated with commercial premises to survive intact in Bright. Intact former stables are rare in the Shire - probably the best example are the stables behind Rotherby in Myrtleford.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Stables were constructed as part of the Sharpe Bakery complex that was established in 1873 in Riverside Ave, Bright. Since construction they have been modified and added to, and may have been rebuilt in the early 1900s. However, the original intent of the stables can be discerned and interpreted. The Sharpe Bros Bakery occupied the whole block up to the main street, with the shops on Gavan St being part of the complex. The large brick building with gabled corrugated iron roof now houses an upholstery business.

How is it significant?

The former Sharp Bakery stables is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Sharp Bakery stables is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a rare reminder of an era when horse and cart were used to do a regular delivery to the customer's homes.

The stables are a representative example of industrial architecture that is associated with the development of the town. They have been modified but the original design can still be determined. The surviving fabric illustrates the nature and character of town-based stable buildings.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tree Plantings, Wood Street	**File No:**	AS0105
Address:	Wood Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	Tree groups - street		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tree Plantings, Wood Street

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Association with Ferdinand Mueller, Government Botanist and explorer, are evident from the fine trees (bunyan, cedars) which form the ornamental core of the cemetery planting. These trees resemble the core planting in the centre of Bright and possible one of the best remaining examples of early street plantings.

No. of trees - 6 Araucaria bidwillii (Bunyan Bunyan Pines), 7 Cedrus deodara (Himalayan Cedar)

References:

Context Pty Ltd, 1997, Inventory of Community Heritage Places in the NE Forest Region Victoria, p. 94

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House, "Benhaven"	**File No:**	AS0236
Address:	11 Wood Street BRIGHT		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House, "Benhaven"

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

"Benhaven" at 11 Wood St Bright is a good representative example of the vernacular building type which was built throughout the colony from its earliest settlement, and by the 1850s had become an established colonial vernacular. In essence this design is a derivation of primitive colonial Georgian.

The land on which the house is situated was purchased by J Nuttall in the first land sales at Bright in 1862. No improvements are shown on the block in the original town survey (Darbyshire, 1862). The house was constructed c1870, representing a more mature phase of house building in Bright, after the frenetically-built wooden housing of the c1860 period.

Later on, the house was a printing office, and the home of Edward Delany who was an important civic leader and promoter of tourism in Bright in the early 1900s (B&DHS).

Edward Delany had a banking career when he arrived in Bright in 1910. He was Secretary of the Water Trust in 1912 before being appointed as the Shire Secretary. Delany was heavily involved in the Bush Nursing

Hospital, the Bright Racing and Sports Club, Progress Association, Bright School plantation, street plantings and the promotion of tourism. In 1949 when Delany tendered his resignation after 37 years of service to the Bright community. The Council adopted the proposal put forward by C T Walker that the portion of Harrietville Rd be known as Delany Avenue. In September 1949, Delany was honoured by a special event with the Chairman of the Country Roads Board, Mr Donald Darwin officially named the one and a half mile stretch of road from Quins Bridge as Delany Ave. A stone drinking Fountain was then unvieiled to commemorate Mr Delany's work in improving the Camping Ground (Centenial Park). (Lloyd 1983 p222)

References:

Stapleton, M & I, 1997, Australian House Styles, The Flannel Flower Press P/L

Lloyd, B & Nunn, K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Bright & District Historical Society Inc, Bright Tourist Walk No 1 (brochure) - nd, B&DHS, p. 2

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

This simple building type was found throughout the colony from its earliest settlement and by the 1850s had become an established colonial vernacular. In essence this design is a derivation of primitive colonial Georgian.

The design is characterised by the following:

- A modest single storey building;

- A central front door with windows on either side - to complete the symmetry of the façade;

- A hipped roof;

- Verandah to the front;

- A central passage with either, one or two rooms on either side; and,

Often there was a skillion/lean-to at the rear. Early examples of this building type tended to have few architectural details or decorative additions. However, as the design evolved to accommodate fashionable elements of the period you find cosmetic changes and additions. At No.11 late 19th/early 20th century architectural elements are:

- Sidelights to the double hung sash windows;

- Sidelights and highlights to the front door

- Polychromatic brickwork. This is the use of one or more different coloured bricks. In this example it is one of the simplest patterns - contrasting quoining to the windows and the doors and at the corners.

- Bullnose verandah as compared to the earlier profile which was either an ogee or a straight profile.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1870 - present: private residence (printing office - details not known)

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Face brickwork to remain unpainted
- Any additions to respect the modest nature of the building
- Additional building works should not compromise the symmetrical facade
- The building should read as a single storey construction
- An appropriate sett

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Edward Delany

Comparative Analysis

Very well preserved, and one of a number of similar buildings in the Shire, representing maturing of the early townships. This building has strong historical associations with a prominent civic leader which elevates its significance, as well as interesting architectural form.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house 'Benhaven', which was built c1870, is simple building - a type of house which was found throughout the colony from its earliest settlement and that by the 1850s had become an established colonial vernacular. 'Benhaven' has late 19th/early 20th century architectural elements which include sidelights to the double hung sash windows; sidelights and highlights to the front door; polychromatic brickwork; bullnose verandah. The building served as a printing office, and later as the home of Edward Delany, a prominent civic leader in Bright in the early 1900s.

How is it significant?

The house is of historical and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The house 'Benhaven' is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as a good example of 1870s housing, representing a more mature phase of house construction in Bright. It is significant for its historical association with Edward Delany. 'Benhaven' is architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire as an excellent and well-preserved example of this vernacular building type.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF

IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Buckland Cemetery (Inc Chinese Burial Ground)	**File No:**	AS0458
Address:	Buckland Valley Road BUCKLAND		
Place Type:	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Buckland Cemetery (Inc Chinese Burial Ground)

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Buckland valley was rushed by some 6000 to 8000 miners when the first significant alluvial gold was discovered in late 1853. In 1854, the valley became known as "The Valley of the Shadow of Death" when an estimated 1000 people died from a devastating outbreak of Colonial Fever, or typhoid, brought on by poor sanitary conditions. Miners were buried where they died and it was reported 'that the valley was so thickly studded with graves that the river seemed to run through a graveyard'. A report in April 1854 states that in one locality in the Buckland, on one day, 17 people were buried, and multiple burials of 8-10 people were commonplace in the first summer ("Melbourne Morning Herald", 25 April 1854). Typhoid revisited the diggings in the second summer, adding to the toll.

Mining camps and small townships sprang up along the valley floor, the first townships in the Shire were in the Buckland Valley but they no longer exist. Large numbers of miners from China flooded the diggings from 1857 onwards, forming various large camps along the river. People were often buried in lone graves and in 1858, three locations - Lower Flat Buckland, Buckland and Porepunkah were recorded as burial places but their locations are uncertain.

The Buckland cemetery was declared as a reserve in 1863. Two of the earliest headstones in the cemetery are dated 1863, although it is believed that one headstone has been relocated from the Great British Hill cemetery to the Buckland cemetery. There are three Chinese headstones at the back of the cemetery.

A small Chinese burial ground has been located on a road reserve on the hillside near the Buckland cemetery, but there are no marked graves. This burial ground may be associated with the nearby Joss House Hill Chinese camp which operated from 1857, and was the largest formed on the Buckland. The site was identified on an old Parish plan, and confirmed by recent geophysical investigation.

References:

Melbourne Morning Herald, 1854, "Buckland Diggings Communicated", 25 April 1854

Robertson, K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 51

Searle G, 1963, The Golden Age, Melbourne University Press, p. 80

Talbot D, 2004, The Buckland Valley Goldfield, p. 152-159

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

9.7.3 Remembering the dead.

5.1 Working in harsh conditions.

3.4.3 Mining.

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity.

Description

Physical Description

The Buckland Cemetery is situated on the Buckland Valley Rd, and consists of a grassy flat, wire-fenced block. A number of mature trees exist within the reserverve, notably several tall pencil pines.

The cemetery is divided into four roughly equal sections, for Protestant, Roman Catholic, Non-denominational and Chinese burials. Many graves are unmarked, but a number of stelae (headstones) survive. Two of interest are made of cast-iron - one a Celtic cross and the other an upright semi-circular with shoulders. A couple of marked graves survive in the Chinese section, one a riverstone carved with Chinese characters. A commemorative cast-iron plaque has been added in modern times by the Harrietville Historical Society.

The Chinese burial ground is situated nearby, higher on the hillside on sloping ground beside a laneway, and there are no visual signs of burials. The site was identified on an old Parish plan, and confirmed by recent geophysical investigation.

Physical Condition

Buckland Cemetery: Good; Chinese burial ground: Poor

Usage / Former Usage

1863 (1850s?) - present: Public cemetery

Intactness

Buckland Cemetery: Good

Chinese burial ground: poor

Recommended Management

- Retain reserve and headstones in informal, rural setting;
- Retain commemorative markers;
- Allow continued commemoration in suitable form that is sympathetic to landscape values

Comparative Analysis

Comparable to cemeteries such as Harrietville, Bright, & Myrtleford Pioneer, but important as the strongest physical link to the former, early, large mining communities which existed along the river. Also rare and important link to former Chinese communities that existed on diggings throughout the Shire.

Statement of Significance

Included in Buckland Valley No. 177 assessment.

What is significant?

The Buckland Cemetery & Chinese Burial Ground are situated on the west side of the Buckland Valley Road, south of Joss House Hill. The Buckland Cemetery was gazetted in 1863, and contains a number of marked graves, including three Chinese headstones along the back fence. The history of the Chinese burial ground is not known, but it is marked on an early Parish Plan. No grave markers survive.

How is it significant?

The Buckland Cemetery & Chinese Burial Ground are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Buckland Cemetery & Chinese Burial Ground are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as reminders of the former large mining communities that once existed in the valley, and particularly of the former Chinese communities along the river. The Buckland Cemetery contains marked graves which hold the remains of many individuals and families who were important in the history of the Buckland Valley.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tobacco Workers' Houses	**File No:**	AS0406
Address:	776 Buckland Valley Road BUCKLAND		
Place Type:	Staff quarters		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tobacco Workers' Houses

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The first mention of tobacco cropping, pioneered by Chinese miners, is in the Buckland Valley in the 1850s. The Chinese grew tobacco at many places in the Upper Ovens, and in the Kiewa valley at Tawonga, Dederang and Gundowring. The variety grown produced a rough, black tobacco, after drying in long kilns constructed of slabs. The climate in the valleys suited tobacco growing, and Europeans began sharefarming with the Chinese. By 1884, Bright and its immediate district had 82 acres under tobacco, producing 14 tons annually. Tobacco was grown in the Buffalo River from the 1870s, using Chinese labour. In 1895, the estimated value of the tobacco crops on the Ovens and Buffalo Rivers was 800 and 1000 pounds respectively.

Post-WWII Italian migration to the area revitalised the flagging tobacco industry which then boomed in the 1950s and early 1960s. These migrants came from various parts of Italy where intensive agriculture was carried out.

In 1949, Emo Michelini, his wife Olga and their nine month old son Gianni, migrated to Australia. In 1951, Emo and family moved to his uncle's property as a share farmer cultivating tobacco and in 1957 purchased his own

property on the Buffalo River. In 1962, the government approached Emo to purchase his land to erect a dam on Buffalo River.

In 1965, Emo noticed some land for sale in the Buckland Valley, where there were few farms, no electricity and dirt roads. Emo purchased the land and set up his kilns and shed from Buffalo River and rebuilt his tobacco business. It is presumed that the tobacco workers' houses date from this era.

Emo went on, with his two sons, Ilario and Dino, to develop viticulture. They became the first grape growers in the Alpine Shire in modern times, reviving a tradition originally begun by German migrants in the gold rush era, and opened the first winery. Emo Michelini died in June 2006 (Alpine Observer, 15 June 2006).

References:

Temple & Lloyd, 1989, A History of the Kiewa Valley, p. 91

Talbot D, 2001, Tobacco in the Ovens Valley

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.9 Farming for commercial profit.

2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity.

Description

Physical Description

The housing is rudimentary and can be considered to be vernacular from the 1950s. The spare and utilitarian buildings are identical. The façade is symmetrical in nature with a window on either side of the front door - albeit part of the façade has been recessed to create a porch. They share the simple design precepts of workers' terrace housing from the 19th century. Central hall, rooms on either side and kitchens etc to the rear. They have a simple gable roof and all front onto the roadway.

The condition of these buildings is good and they have undergone minimal modifications.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1965 - present: Agriculture workers accommodation

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Design and finish to be maintained as is, with no additional embellishments
- Adaptive re-use to be encouraged to assist in the maintenance of the buildings
- Maintain galvanised iron roofing

Comparative Analysis

The group of cottages are representative of the type of housing that was provided for tobacco workers during the post war expansion of the industry, in a period that was very important economically to the Alpine Shire. The group is probably the best example of this type of housing in the Shire, taking into account condition, location, associations and integrity.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The tobacco workers houses were put up by Emo Michelini after he set up his tobacco farm in the Buckland Valley in 1965. The houses are a group of three identical weatherboard buildings with corrugated iron roofs, situated near farm buildings and kilns. The group of cottages are representative of the type of housing that was provided for tobacco workers during the post-WWII expansion of the industry. Many of the tobacco workers during the post-war period were migrant workers, and eventually many became tobacco farmers.

How is it significant?

The tobacco workers houses are of historical, social & architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The tobacco workers houses are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as an excellent group that communicate a largely human story of work within a once-important post-war industry, and are closely identified with post war migration and the multicultural identity of this region. The condition is good and the integrity is high. The architecture is utilitarian and illustrates the nature of housing - seasonal workers' cottages. The simple vernacular architecture from the 1950s is of note as is the context and orientation of these buildings.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Unknown Woman's Grave	**File No:**	AS0548
Address:	Dargo High Plains Road DARGO		
Place Type:	Isolated Grave/Burial Site		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Unknown Woman's Grave

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The grave was marked by the Harrietville Historical Society in 1969 as the "Unknown Woman". Originally thought to be a woman who had died in childbirth while travelling on the road, researchers such as Rogers & Helyar now believe it may be Eliza Gardner, a 39-year old English woman who died of heart disease at 18 Mile Creek on 11 May 1867. Eliza had been in the Colony for 30 years, and had married Alex Gardner, an engineer - they had no children.

The grave could also be that of "Mother" Fraser, wife of Alex. "Mother" Fraser, or the "Fat Woman" of the High Plains, ran the shanty, after it was put up in 1865 to intercept the traffic between the Upper Dargo reefs and Grant. She was referred to as an old lady at the time, "18 stone and moustacheoed like a dragoon". She was well-liked by the struggling local diggers, but notoriously took full toll of the well-heeled. Her date of death and burial details have not been researched. The situation of the grave a short distance away from the old settlement of Frasers and the original Dargo road that ran through it suggests a link with the settlement. The small settlement of Frasers (Little Womans) served traffic on the Dargo road, and also the gold diggings on 25 mile Creek and 18 Mile Creek, from the mid-1860s.

References:

Rogers, J.G & Helyar, N., 1994, Lonely Graves of the Gippsland Goldfields and Greater Gippsland, p. 147

Stennhuis L., 1998, Ghosts Towns of the High Plains, Research Publications Pty Ltd, p. 23

R Kaufman & L Thompson, 2004, Lone Graves of Gippsland Pilot Heritage Study, Unpubl, p. 92

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure.

9.7.3 Remembering the dead

Description

Physical Description

The grave is situated beside the Dargo High Plains Rd and is surrounded by snow gums with snow grass understorey. A track leading to a nearby picnic area passes the grave. The picnic area shows evidence of former habitation, with the stone bases of several buildings visible. The grave itself measures 2.4 metres by 1.9 metres, is aligned east-west. It is marked with a concrete Latin cross, and a cast iron plaque on a concrete slab. A small brass relief image of a woman has been attached to the cross. The south and east side boundaries are marked with rocks, and bush timber poles have been laid on the north and west sides. The plaque reads " Peace be with her, and all who lie in these lonely graves, in the mountains and on the High Plains".

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Burial site

Intactness

Integrity is fair only, with most visible fabric (cross, plaque and logs) being added in modern times. These alterations are only superficial, and the rock border and covering may be original fabric. If this is the case, the original grave may be quite intact.

Recommended Management

Grave site must not be further disturbed, or added to without consent and advice from Heritage Victoria. Grave may be at some risk from further road or track works

Comparative Analysis

Lone graves are product of their era when cemetery infrastructure and transport facilities were not always available in remote regional areas. The locations of the overwhelming majority of lone burials from the European pioneering period have been lost over time, and the Unknown Woman's grave is one of perhaps only 50 or so known to exist on the Gippsland fall of the ranges and Greater Gippsland between Melbourne, and Mallacoota. In the Alpine Shire a number of lone burials are recorded but only a very few sites are known. These known sites include the Tawonga Station graves. The Unknown Woman's grave is the best known in the Shire because of its proximity to a well used road, and easy public access. While it would be easy to conclude that the grave might have added significance as it is representative of the tragic and hurried roadside burials

that often occurred in the era, the grave is not beside the original road, but more behind Frasers settlement. The story of death in childbirth is tenuous, and recent studies suggest that there is no association with the high infant (and mother) mortality rates that characterised the period. Nonetheless, the grave has been endowed over time with a certain mystique, and it is widely known for its tribute to the other European pioneers of the district who died in the mountains, and whose final resting places are unknown.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Unknown Woman's Grave is situated beside the Dargo High Plains Rd and consists of a rock-covered rectangular mound bordered with logs, and marked by a cement cross and a brass plaque. The cross has an inset brass relief image of a woman. The history of the grave is not precisely known and it was earlier assumed that it was the grave of a woman who died in childbirth. Recent research indicates it may be the grave of Eliza Gardner who died at the nearby 18-Mile Creek diggings in 1867. She had no children.

How is it significant?

The Unknown Woman's grave is historically and socially important to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Unknown Womans's grave is historically significant as a relatively rare, accessible and recognisable lone grave that is representative of the isolation and hardships of life in the mountains in that era. The grave is socially significant for the community value vested in the site for its commemoration of not only the person buried there but for others whose last resting places in the mountains are unknown.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Has importance for association with an era when lone burials were common in remote places, because of lack of centralised burial facilities and poor transport conditions.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Has importance as a relatively rare, accessible and recognisable lone grave that is representative of the isolation and hardships of life in the mountains in that era.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Has symbolic and social importance as a place that has come to commemorate not only the person buried there, but the European pioneers of the Alps whose last resting places in the mountains are unknown. This value is recognised in the attached plaque.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes

Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Church Of England, former	**File No:**	AS0313
Address:	5958 Great Alpine Road EUROBIN		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Church Of England, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Black Springs developed as a wayside stop for goldminers on their way to the Buckland Valley gold rush in 1853. The name Black Springs was changed to Eurobin in 1870. In the past Eurobin had a Railway Station, Post Office, School and a Church to support the local farming community. Today it is a location marked on the map.

The small simple weatherbord church dedicated by Bishop Armstrong on 11th March 1910 is the only remaining structure to mark the centre of the former small community. The church was sold to a private owner in the 1983 and is often used for marriage ceremonies.

References:

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlement to serve rural Australia.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

8.6.4 Making places for worship.

Description

Physical Description

The church is on private property and is a simple gothic weatherboard building with arched windows and doors, with a verandah covering the entrance and a small room extension at the rear. The church has not been painted since it was purchased in 1983 and the paint work is peeling and appears to of the original colour scheme. The corrugated iron on the roof is rusty. There is a new modern house built on land behind the church and the gardens surrounding the church are a landmark along the Great Alpine Road.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1910 - 1983: church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness good

Recommended Management

Retain building in present form and materials, preserving architectural detailing that identifies it as a church. Allow like-for-like replacements and undertake paint tests on existing walls prior to repainting, to ensure original colours are adhered to.

External controls only.

Comparative Analysis

Small, modest timber churches are relatively common in the small rural towns and communities of Victoria. In the Alpine Shire, other examples include Union Church at Porepunkah, St Etheldreda's Church at Harrietville, and St Johns Catholic Church at Mudgegonga.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Anglican is a small gothic style weatherboard church dedicated by Bishop Armstrong on 11th March 1910. It is the only remaining community structure to mark the centre of the small rural community of Eurobin (formerly Black Springs). Black Springs developed as a wayside stop for goldminers on their way to the Buckland Valley gold rush in 1853. The name Black Springs was changed to Eurobin in 1870. In the past Eurobin had a Railway Station, Post Office, School and a Church to support the local farming community.

How is it significant?

The Anglican church is of historical, social & architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The small Anglican weatherboard church is historically and socially significant to the community of Eurobin and the Alpine Shire as a place of worship and gathering for many decades. The church is architecturally significant as a representative example of small rural churches. The church is the only piece of community infrastructure surviving at Eurobin.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The Anglican Church has been a highly valued place of worship and congregation by the community of Eurobin and rural district. This site was the centre of worship for the small community since 1910 to 1980s.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

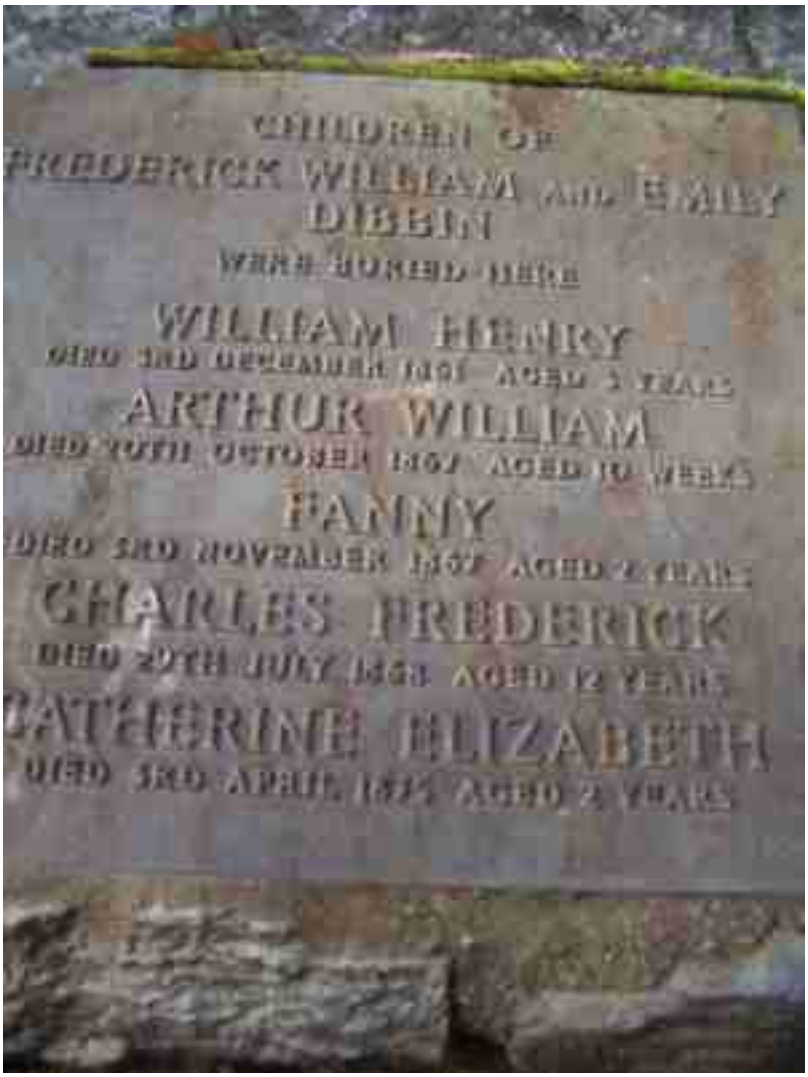
H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Freeburgh Cemetery (Burial Ground)	**File No:**	AS0463
Address:	Great Alpine Road FREEBURGH		
Place Type:	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local



Freeburgh Cemetery (Burial Ground)

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Gold diggings probably began at Freeburgh shortly after Bright, but little is known of its very early history and it is assumed that it began as an alluvial mining camp in about 1854. Chinese miners were working there in the late 1850s and a Chinese camp was mentioned in January 1860.

The key event in the transformation to a township was the discovery of the first of a number of rich reefs, the Woolshed Reef, in May 1860 . Further reefs were quickly found, and two adjacent, vibrant settlements sprang up, each based around a hotel and a crushing machine . The upper township was Woolshed, also known as Woolshed Flat. Frederick Dibbin was a member of the party which discovered the Woolshed reef.

Frederick and Emily Dibbin lived in the vicinity of Woolshed Reef for several years. In 1861, their son William Henry drowned in the water race running past Barnett's Restaurant. He was buried in a bush grave where later three more of Dibbin's children were to be buried. After mining, the Dibbins family turned to farming and grazing and became well known as mountain cattlemen, taking their cattle up to the high country via Dungeys Track. They built a log hut on the upper reaches of the Cobungra River.

It is believed that there are more unrecorded burials in the cemetery and this site has been referred to as the unofficial burial ground in Freeburgh. Other burials may include the 8-year old Robert Winter in 1860, and Ah Le Ung in 1874 (Talbot 1999, p140). The burial ground was locally known as Deadmans Gully and the small childrens' graves were originally surrounded by picket fences, still visible in the 1930s. One former resident remembers a white quartz boulder marking one grave. At least one Chinese person was also believed to be buried there (pers comm - Ref 3). This may be Ah Le Ung, mentioned by Talbot (1999).

In 1972 the Freeburgh cemetery was marked with two memorial cairns and plaques, by the Harrietville Historical Society.

References:

Talbot D, 1999, Grave Recollections, Diann Talbot, p. 140

Lloyd B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 82

Mrs A Smith, Albury NSW & Mrs B Beaumont, Narooma NSW, 2007, Pers comm, January 2007

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure.

9.7.3 Remembering the dead

Description

Physical Description

The Freeburgh Cemetery or burial ground is located on the side of a steep gully above the Great Alpine Road. There are no visible graves or headstones, although some faint traces of cut 'benches' may represent graves. Two stone cairns with plaques have been erected by the Harrietville Historical Society in 1966, one by the side of the Great Alpine Road and the other up the gully at the cemetery site.

The plaque at the cemetery reads:

Children of Frederick William and Emily Dibbin were buried here

William Henry died 3rd December 1861 aged 3 years

Arthur William died 20th Octover 1867 aged 10 weeks

Fanny died 3rd November 1868 aged 2 years

Charles Frederick died 29th July 1868 12 years

Catherine Elizabeth died 3rd April 1875 aged 2 years

Physical Condition

Poor archaeological condition

Usage / Former Usage

Early 1860s (+late 1850s?) - early 1870s: unofficial burial ground

Intactness

Fair - no structural fabric remains, but state of preservation is typical of non-official burials of this early period, consistent with the effects of nearly 150 years of exposure to the elements.

Recommended Management

Where possible, participate in any Departmental processes relating to activities in the graves area, particularly during bushfire events, to assist in reducing chances of inadvertent disturbance of the graves areas, or damage to the two monuments.

Comparative Analysis

The burial ground at Freeburgh is one of several known in the Alpine Shire. The others are at Germantown, Buckland (a number), and Tawonga (Tawonga Station graves). Only the Freeburgh and Germantown burial grounds have been marked and acknowledged in modern times, while the Tawonga graves are the only ones which retain structural fabric. Numerous other lone graves/burials are known in the Alpine Shire, all dating to the very earliest eras of European settlement of the various parts of the Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Freeburgh Cemetery is a small unofficial burial ground located up a steep gully above the the Great Alpine Road. Four children from the Dibbin family were buried there, the first in 1861.The site is marked with two stone cairns with plaques, one by the roadside at the bottom on the gully. The second cairn is up a steep gully at the site of the burials of the Dibbin's children, a local pioneer family. The site is considered to Freeburgh's first burial ground, and more burials are believed to have taken place there, including at least one Chinese person.

How is it significant?

The Freeburgh cemetery is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Freeburgh Cemetery is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire and the local community as a poignant reminder of the hardships face by pioneering families in the district.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Upper Gundowring Hall	**File No:**	AS0492
Address:	Gundowring Road GUNDOWRING		
Place Type:	Hall Public		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Upper Gundowring Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Upper Gundowring is a small agricultural community in the Kiewa Valley. The area was the meeting place for Aboriginal groups from Omeo, Ovens, and Devil River. Gundowring squatting run was first taken up in 1838 by Isabella Barber for her son Charles, who was 18 years old (a minor) at the time. By 1839, it had seven persons residing on the run, seven slab huts, and three acres of land had been cleared and under cultivation. After Land Selection in 1870s the run was divided into smaller holdings. A small community grew up, in the late 1800s, around Gundowring with a school, church and a creamery. The Chinese, who turned from mining to farming, grew tobacco at several places in the Kiewa Valley including Gundowring.

In the relatively isolated Kiewa valley, with its agricultural base and small population, development was slow. Upper Gundowring School 2733 opened in 1886. The post-WWII soldier settlement scheme increased the local farming population. All Gundowring rural schools closed when Kiewa Valley Consolidated School opened in 1953 (Temple & Lloyd 1989).

Many rural 'towns' were little more than a hall and a school, with commercial premises rarely developed.

Nevertheless, they developed a strong sense of community, with socials held at halls, and regular sporting events. Upper Gundowring was one of these.

The hall at Upper Gundowring appears to date from the mid 1900s and is the only visual evidence that a community exists in the area.

References:

1878, Ovens & Murray Advertiser

Temple E & Lloyd D, A History of the Kiewa Valley, p. 81 - 91

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The hall is of utilitarian design and construction, and its scale reflects the farming community that it serves. It is typical of modest community halls built by small farming communities throughout the State. The building is rectangular in plan with a covered porch addition. The hall is timber framed and clad with weatherboards. It has a gable roof clad with corrugated iron. The windows are aluminium louvres and there is a rectangular timber vent in the gable.

The porch is a later addition and it has been constructed on a concrete slab. It has a skillion roof and is clad with composite fibreboard planks.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Mid 1900s - present: Community Hall

Intactness

The condition is good and its integrity is fair. The modifications including the porch should be considered as part of the evolution of a rural public facility that has followed the spare utilitarian design and construction methods of the original building.

Recommended Management

Important to maintain existence of hall as marker of local farming community of Upper Gundowring, even where future use may alter. Allow external and internal modifications that facilitate continued use as a public hall, but preserve external aspects if use alters in the future (ie if building no longer required as a public hall).

Comparative Analysis

Small, modest community halls are common in small rural towns and communities across Victoria. Alpine Shire has a number of halls that today are the only remaining community infrastructure to mark the localities of once

larger communities eg Freeburgh, Gapsted, Happy Valley and Mudgegonga.

Upper Gundowring has never been a large community, but the hall continues to mark the existence of the local farming community, and serve as a focal point for community identity.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Upper Gundowring is a small rural community in the Kiewa Valley, which began with land selection in the late 1800s. The community once supported a school, which was closed in 1953, students being bussed to the larger town of Kiewa. The Upper Gundowring Hall is a small building of utilitarian design and construction that has played an important role in maintaining a strong sense of community in Upper Gundowring. Built circa mid 1900s, the weatherboard building has had several modifications, including the porch. These should be considered as part of the evolution of a rural public facility that has followed the spare utilitarian design and construction methods of the original building.

How is it significant?

The Upper Gundowring Hall is of historical and social significance to the rural community of the Kiewa Valley in the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Upper Gundowring Hall is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the only surviving piece of public infrastructure that marks the existence of the local farming community. The hall has served as a focal point for the local community for many years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its

use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bonegilla Greek Orthodox Church, former	**File No:**	AS0352
Address:	Quirk Lane GUNDOWRING		
Place Type:	Church,Hall Public		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bonegilla Greek Orthodox Church, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Bonegilla Migrant Reception and Training Centre opened in 1947 in part of the Bonegilla army camp, built to accommodate Australian troops at the start of WWII, and became Australia's largest centre for migrants. Over 24 years it housed 320,000 migrants from 31 different ethnic backgrounds. The centre provided accommodation for migrants who had received either assistance or free passage to Australia and in return migrants provided labour for projects such as the Snowy Mountain Hydro Electric Scheme. At its peak occupancy in 1950 Bonegilla housed 7,700 people in huts and 1,600 in tents.

The reception and training centre at Bonegilla had 24 separate accommodation blocks. Each block comprised several long huts arranged around a central kitchen and dining area, with showers, a laundry and pit latrines. The corrugated iron huts were typical Army huts and were unlined.

The former Greek Orthodox Church was situated in Block 22 at Bonegilla, and is a typical Bonegilla hut both in its design and construction. It is a timber-framed building clad with corrugated iron and has a corrugated iron roof. The construction of these buildings was relatively light and this has meant that they were easily transported to other locations. Many of the buildings have been relocated to many parts of north eastern Victoria. They have generally been re-used as halls, some became farm buildings such as shearing sheds.

Of particular importance is the former use of this building as a Greek Orthodox Church and its associated timber carvings to the doors. The doors were carved by Spiro Lyras who arrived from Greece in the early 1950s. He sponsored his brother Alek who joined him at Bonegilla in November 1956. The brothers worked on the garbage collection. Spiro went to work on the Snowy Mountains Hydro Electricity Scheme. The brother ended up living at Canberra and working for the Commonwealth Department of Supply.

The Bonegilla west buildings, including Block 22, were disposed of in piecemeal fashion from 1971 up until the construction of the new Latchford Barracks in 1980, and the church was removed in this period. The precise date of removal of the building to the Gundowring Recreation Reserve has not been ascertained. The building was restumped and repaired, and a verandah added to the front. At a later time a small extension was added to the rear of the building, extending the existing roofline. The building has served the Gundowring community to the present day.

References:

Anna Robbins (Research and Text), 2000, From the Steps of Bonegilla, Bonegilla Migrant Reception & Training Centre 1947 - 1971, Albury Regional Museum Albury 2640

Freeman Leeson Architects & Ruth Daniell, 1996, Block 19 Bonegilla Conservation Management Plan, Unpub. Report prepared for the Australian Heritage Commission

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The hall which was a Greek Orthodox Church is a typical Bonegilla hut both in its design and construction. It is a timber framed building that has been clad with corrugated iron and it has a corrugated iron, gabled roof. The construction of these buildings was relatively light and this has meant that they were easily transported to other locations. The original part of the building measures 9.40m by 5.75m. A portico has been added to the front of the building and enclosed decking to the rear. The rear addition extends the original roofline.

Of particular importance is the former use of this building - a Greek Orthodox Church and its associated timber carvings to the doors. These carvings consist of four stars in the top panel of each double door, and in three panels set above the doors, a central Latin/Roman cross and three stars in each side panel. The doors themselves have five panels each - horizontal strip panels are at top, centre and bottom, and only the topmost panels have stars (photo of Alek Lyras beside the doors in 1950s shows stars in all these horizontal panels - "From the Steps of Bonegilla", 2000, p17). The two larger panels on each door have vertical lath decoration.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

c1940 - late 1940s: army building

Late 1940s - early 1950s: migrant camp building

early 1950s - ? (pre 1971): Greek Orthodox Church

1970s - present: Community hall (Rec Reserve)

Intactness

Integrity fair - has additions; intactness good.

Recommended Management

Retain existing form and preserve existing original materials, particularly the carved double entry doors and panels above. Internal alterations exempt.

Comparative Analysis

While many relocated buildings from the Bonegilla Migrant Reception Centre exist in north east Victoria, the Gundowring Rec Reserve hall stands out because of the strong social connections of its former use as a Greek Orthodox Church, and its special relationship to both Greek Orthodox migrant congregations and Alek Lyras who carved the doors.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Greek Orthodox Church now the Gundowring Hall originally came from the Bonegilla Migrant Reception and Training Centre. It is a typical Bonegilla hut both in its design and construction. It is a timber framed building that has been clad with corrugated iron and it has a gabled, corrugated iron roof. In the camp, the building was used by migrants as a Greek Orthodox Church. The doors were carved by Spiro Lyras who arrived from Greece in the early 1950s. After 1971, redundant buildings were disposed of piecemeal, and the former church was relocated to Gundowring Recreation Reserve. It has served the local Gundowring community since that time.

How is it significant?

The former Greek Orthodox Church now the Gundowring Hall is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Greek Orthodox Church now the Gundowring Hall is historically and socially significant for its strong associations to the Bonegilla Migrant Reception Centre, and the Greek Orthodox migrant congregations who used it. Post WWII migrants played an important role in the development of the Alpine Shire. The building has

architectural and social significance as a representative example of Army/migrant huts of the era, but more importantly for the unusual carved doors and decorated panels, made by Greek migrant Spiros Lyras as a poignant personal and religious expression in an otherwise regimented and impersonal environment.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; 196 Great Alpine Rd, HARRIETVILLE	**File No:**	AS0718
Address:	196 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; 196 Great Alpine Rd, HARRIETVILLE

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

This house was the former home of an eminent local citizen, Thomas Davey and a small memorial stone was erected in the grounds.

"In memory of Thomas Garby Davey who lived in this house as Manager of the Harrietville Gold Mining Co 1889-1899. Founded Harrietville School of Mines 1890. Was President of the Shire of Bright 1896. Died London 1923."

In 1889, the new owner of the Mons Meg, Tiddle de Addle de and Jonson mines was the Harrietville Gold Mining Co Ltd registered in London and Mr Thomas Davey was appointed as manager, the impact he had on the depressed mining town was enormous. The Company built a nine-room house complete with stables, and buggy and horses and a groom to go with them.

He immediately built the 'big mill' crushing plant which was 25-head battery driven 40-foot diameter and five feet wide water wheel at the end of Mill Rd. He put about a 100 men to work in the mines, and in the last nine

months of 1899 they produced 3373 ounces of gold from 2499 tons of ore.

Davey's principal interests were in mineralogy and metallurgy, and in 1890 he founded the Harrietville School of Mines. This was the only School of Mines opened on the local goldfields. Davey left the district 1899.

The style of the street-facing facade prior to the very recent renovations did not match that of an 1890s house, and it is more than probable that this section of the house was extensively renovated in a different style between WWI and WWII.

References:

Williams, D, 1995, Reflections, Ranges & Rosellas, Living Historyin the Ovens Valley, p. 76

Lloyd B, 1988, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 52, 56, 57, 74

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The street-facing facade of Davey's house at Harrietville is a good example of Interwar bungalow architecture. It is a timber structure that is clad with square cut timber weatherboards, the roof is corrugated iron and there is a porch to the front.

Architecturally the bungalow is characterised by:

- The dominance of the large gable roof that projects forward for a porch area;

- Timber cladding to the gable;

- Central vent to the gable;

- Rendered masonry half columns with paired timber posts;

- Timber framed doors with timber mullioned side lights and highlights that have a horizontal emphasis;

- Timber mullioned windows that have a horizontal emphasis.Davey's house at Harrietville is a good example of Interwar bungalow architecture. It is a timber structure that is clad with square cut timber weatherboards, the roof is corrugated iron and there is a porch to the front.

The rear sections of the building reflect the original 1890s building in style, and were not radically altered in later renovations.

Physical Condition

Good

Intactness

Integrity is good, but house has been considerably altered in the course of renovations.

Recommended Management

Retain form and style of façade as Interwar bungalow, preserving architectural features listed in description. Retain form and style of rear sections as a large 1890s cottage.

Comparative Analysis

Early company housing is poorly represented in the Alpine Shire, and the only comparable surviving building is the Mine Managers house in Bright. The style of the house, probably a result of renovations between the world wars, is relatively rare in the shire.

Statement of Significance

What is important?

The house and gardens of large established English trees built for Thomas Davey, manager of the Harrietville Gold Mining Co Ltd, who a emminent resident and had a major impact on the mining industry at Harrietville, and he also served on the Bright Shire Council including a term as President.

How is it important?

The house is of historical, social and architectural significant to the community of Harrietville and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it important?

The house of Thomas Davey is historically and socially significant as an important link to the era of mining when English investors contributed to the mining industry keeping mines working and therefore the community of Harrietville viable. The house is architecturally significant as a large house of the 1890s, reflecting the importance of Thomas Davey and his position to the local community. It also has architectural significance for its renovated facade, showing the locally-rare Interwar bungalow style.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Police House, former	**File No:**	AS0476
Address:	201 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Other - Law Enforcement		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Police House, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The small mining village of Harrietville at the foot of the Australian Alps consisted of three butchers, three licenced Hotels, one sly grop shop, one draper, a baker, grocer and a boot-shop, Post Office, school, two churches and a chinese camp.

A Police Station was formed in 1873 (Victoria Police Gazette, 11 November 1873, p284), but according to Lloyd (1982), the police presence was established by 1881 with Constable Dungey being appointed from Beechworth where he had been involved in police activities in tracking and capturing members of the Kelly gang.

The Harrietville Police Station has been associated with a long and colourful period of law enforcement in the area. The police constable had to patrol the mountainous region to remote mining camps, often through heavy snow, to settle disputes or to rescue lone miners or travellers who had been injured or perished on these lonely tracks. There seemed to be a continuous problem on finding suitable horses to carry Dungey, who was a large man of smart appearance, through this rugged terrain as he would have to carry this supplies and camping gear for up to 5 days or more. Dungey's patrols would take him as far as Brandy Creek, Cobungra River, Bundah

Creek and the High Plains. One of his mounts, called Nestor, developed the habit of braking his hobbles and heading for home leaving Constable Dungey to make his own way home on foot.

A new lock-up was completed in 1883 at Harrietville, 'but did not seem to attract many tenants'. When Dungey was away on patrol, administrative problems of the district were attended to by the Bright police or left until he returned. Nothing has been found that provides details of any police station building that might have existed at this time.

Because of his knowledge of the district, early in 1884 Constable Dungey was approached by several citizens of Bright and Freeburgh to find an all-weather route from Bright to the gold diggings at Cobungra. Dungey had blazed a track looking for cattle duffers and other offenders and he was convinced that a track cut through would save lives as it was below the snow line instead of having to travel over Mt Hotham. The track was called Dungeys Track.

In 1885 Constable Dungey applied for the position of orderly to the Govenor and was successful. His new duties of escorting the Govenor to official duties was a huge change to his roaming the mountains and I sure his wife Louise appreciated . In the few years that Constable Dungey was posted at Harrietville he achieved great feats of endurance and discovery, and his name is indelibly linked to the Victorian Alps. (Gibson K 1997).

In 1886, land was temporarily reserved at Harrietville for a police site (Victoria Police Gazette, 27 October 1886, p300), and it is assumed that this is the present site.

In the early 1890s the law was upheld by Constable Walsh and from 1893 to 1901 by Constable Simon Sherry. In 1892 a new Police Station, described as 'ornament to the town' was built by McDonald and Co. This is the present house. Constable Piggott was the new replacement followed by Constable Kelly and then Constable Partingale.

Another colourful police officer Constable Peter Hannah came to Harrietville in about 1917. Hannah had a very matter-of-fact air about his big, red-whiskered frame. The last Police Officer at Harrietville was Constable H G Wells who was transferred in 1942 after it was decided that Harrietville did not warrant a full time officer due to the decline in population. It is assumed that the Police Station was closed at this time.

References:

B Lloyd, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 42,90

Gibson K, 1997, Mounted Constable Dungey of Harrietville, Official Journal of the Victorian Police Historical Society Inc, p. 19

Compiled by Helen D. Harris OAM, 2004, POLICE & POLICE STATION DATABASE VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

7.6.2 Policing Australia

Description

Physical Description

The former police house at Harrietville is a typical, modestly-scaled Victorian period dwelling. The timber house is clad with square cut weatherboards; the roof is corrugated iron; the windows are double hung timber sash windows and there is a brick chimney.

The architecture is characterised: by the symmetrical façade - a central door flanked on either side with double

hung timber sash windows; paired timber brackets to the eaves and the straight profile verandah with timber posts. These features were commonly found on many Victorian period dwellings.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1892 - 1942?: Police Station

1942? - present: private residence

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain in present form and style, and preserve original fabric where possible (external only)

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Constable Dungey

Comparative Analysis

While there are several extant early lock-ups in the Alpine Shire, the 1892 Harrietville building is the second oldest Police Station surviving, behind Wandiligong (circa mid-1880s). There are several much earlier stations in the region (eg Beechworth).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Police House is a small weatherboard cottage, a typical modestly-scaled Victorian period dwelling. Built in 1892, it was associated with a colourful era of law enforcement in the area, and has strong association with Constable Dungey, whose exploits in the High Country are legend.

How is it significant?

The former Police house and reserve are of historical, social and architectural significance to the community of Harrietville and to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Police house and Reserve are historically and socially significant for their association with the busy mining township of Harrietville of an earlier era. The former Police house has added significance for its association with Constable Dungey. The house is architecturally significant as a typical small Victorian house of its time, and for its prominent position in the centre of Harrietville, as a visible link to former years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	St Francis Of Assisi Catholic Church	**File No:**	AS0268
Address:	215 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

St Francis Of Assisi Catholic Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Gold was first discovered in the Buckland Valley in 1853 and a rush of over 3,000 people to the narrow valley followed. Small settlements sprang up along the valley floor but they were only make-shift camps and temporary buildings, nothing survives in the valley today. The St Francis of Assisi Church is one of few building that has survived. The church was originally built as a Catholic chapel at the Lower Flat settlement on the Buckland River about 1865. A survey in 1865 shows that two buildings were on the site, one the original church/school of c1859, and one the new church (Treacy 1999 p50). The building eventually fell into disrepair through lack of use.

At Harrietville, the first Catholic Church was built and dedicated in 1873, on a site along Mill Rd. This church was known as St Marks. In May 1884 the building was moved to a more central site on the eastern side of the Main Road (Great Alpine Road) just north of the Public Hall. At this site, the church was known as St Patricks. The condition of the church deteriorated and in 1914 it was demolished. Fund raising for a new church began immediately and some locals remember Mass being celebrated in the old School of Mines building. In 1915 a meeting of local parishioners carried a resolution to proceed with the erection of the new church as soon as

possible. Nothing was done for some years, though.

In about 1921/22, a committee arranged for the removal of the old Buckland Catholic Church to Harrietville. Fr JJ Kennedy DSO, the Parish Priest, was instrumental in having the church moved (Treacy 1999, p33). The building was mounted on logs and dray wheels and drawn by a horse team to Harrietville to be re-erected on its present site. This was a new site, where the Harrietville Post Office had been for many years. When the block was sold the Post Office was sold for removal. The relocated church required much restoration work and this was carried out by Mr H Piggott of Harrietville and Mr L Duncan of Porepunkah.

The church was again in need of repairs in 1981 and money was raised for the repairs by Mrs Edith Hoy. On 25 January 1981 the Rev Father E Loorham celebrated Mass in the restored church with a large congregation of Catholics and well-wishers overflowing into the grounds. Further restoration took place in 1982 again under the enthusiastic leadership of E Hoy.

References:

Lloyd, B, 1982, Gold At Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 185

Lewis M (ed), 1991, Victorian Churches

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic

Talbot, D & Swift, A, 2004, The Buckland Valley Goldfield, p. 164

Treacy K, 1999, Beyond Gold, Catholic Parish of Bright and Mt Beauty

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The church is a modest timber framed weatherboard building with a porch and nave. The gable ends have a simple timber barge board that is utilitarian in nature. The roof is corrugated iron. The pointed windows are timber framed - glass.

The design is a spare gothic style and is relatively primitive. The gothic detailing is at its most elemental and is found in the pointed windows and the relatively steeply pitched roof. The timber porch has a gable roof with a timber cross finial. Similar examples can typically be found throughout regional Victoria with varying degrees of stylistic embellishments.

There is a timber picket fence with a round profile.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1923 - 2006 Church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness is very good.

Recommended Management

- If the roof is to be replaced galvanised iron should be used;
- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint
- An appropriate setting should be retained

Comparative Analysis

Small, unsophisticated timber churches are relatively common in the small rural towns and communities of Victoria.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is a small primitive gothic style weatherboard building which was moved from Lower Flat, Buckland Valley in 1921/22. The building was probably constructed in about 1865, and was old and in disrepair when moved. The church was repaired at Harrietville, and has served the local Catholic congregation since 1923.

How is it significant?

St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is of historical, social and architectural significance to the local community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is historically and socially significant as one of the few surviving buildings from the Buckland Valley gold rush era, and one that has also served the Harrietville community well since 1921/22. The building is also one of the oldest buildings in the shire. The church is architecturally significant as a well-preserved, small, primitive wooden church that is typical of those built by small, isolated regional congregations in the late 1800s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is historically and socially important as one of the few surviving buildings from the Buckland Valley gold rush era, and one that has also served the Harrietville community well since 1923.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes

or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The church is architecturally important as a well-preserved, small, primitive wooden church that is typical of those built by small, isolated regional congregations in the late 1800s.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Harrietville, and by visitors to the district. Mass is only held at Christmas and Easter and on special occasions. This site has been the centre of worship for the small community since 1923.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of

the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Harrietville Po, former	**File No:**	AS0280
Address:	245 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Post Office,Other - Commercial,House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Harrietville Po, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Mr H Harkin was the first Postmaster at Harrietville, opening on 5th July 1865 in a part of his small store. The mail service was once a week to Harrietville conveyed on horseback. In 1877 George Jones succeeded Harkins as Postmaster. George Jones conducted the Post Office in his store. The store was a convenient meeting place for the boys and girls of the town as they waited for the mail to be sorted.

At the advent of the telegraph in Sept 1884 a new Post and Telegraph Office was built and placed under the charge of Miss Annie Frost, the new Postmistress and telegraph operator. Miss Frost remained until 1885, when a Post Office savings bank was established and Mary Robinson took over. Miss Mathilde Rockstroh took over the running of the Post Office in 1889. There was a succession of Post masters/mistresses after Miss Rockstroh left in 1890, they were Miss B Clinton, Miss McLean and then John William Tobias. Robert James Tobias succeeded his brother in 1902 and was retained until 1916. Then Miss Hobbs took over for a couple of years.

During the period 1914-17, Albert Newman was given a contract to deliver mails to St Bernard once a week on

horseback and he was succeeded by Frederick Simon, who undertook to deliver the mail once weekly 'by saddle or foot'. Jim Jones also carted supplies to Bousted's at St Bernard. Jim Jones became Postmaster in 1918 and moved the PO into the old general store he inherited from George Jones, his father. The building was destroyed by fire in 1920. A new building was built and Jim carried on the Post Office inconjunction with selling footwear. He died a batchelor aged 69 in 1923, and his sister Mrs Agnes Scott took over the post office, remaining for twenty years (Lloyd 1982).

The building dates from c1920, with the earliest section the miners cottage-style section on the south-west corner of the block. Changes over time include rear extension, modern extension on north side, and very recent verandah extension on north side of miners cottage.

References:

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 23, 29, 39, 40, 73, 82-3, 86, 94

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

Jones shop and residence are good representative examples of the mid to late Victorian period. The timber building has been clad with timber (square cut) weatherboards and the roof is corrugated iron. The front verandah has a bullnose profile and this has been painted with contrasting stripes.

The former post office and store were located in the front section of the cottage (with the bullnosed verandah). This building has typical features of the era - central front door, flanked on either side by double hung timber sash windows. The timber verandah posts have timber struts to the verandah and these are possibly not original. There is a brick chimney to one side.

This building has undergone modifications over time and this includes the gable roofed structure to one side and the various extensions to the rear. The placement of the gable roofed addition is expressive of the late Victorian and early 20th century architectural move away from symmetry and towards an asymmetrical and more irregular composition.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Post Office and store c1920 to c1943

1943 - present, private residence and B&B.

Intactness

Good - has various extensions to the original building.

Recommended Management

Preserve form and style of earliest section (miners cottage on corner). Ensure that remainder of building remains sympathetic in style to the earliest section, and of a scale that does not diminish the visual prominence of the original section in the streetscape.

Comparative Analysis

The former Harrietville Post Office (Jones) is one of a number of similar commercial buildings that survive in the Alpine Shire. While the commercial site goes back to the 1800s, the building is much more recent, which means that the building is not among the earliest of its type in the shire. The former Gribble's store at Wandiligong (HO57) is similar in scale to the old section of the former Harrietville Post Office, but Gribble's shows more of a recognisable shop frontage.

The powder magazine is one of two such 19th century facilities to survive in the shire. The other is at Bright and is a much larger brick building. Some archaeological traces of former magazines survive at a few mining sites in the shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Harrietville Post Office, store is a small weatherboard building constructed in about 1920 to replace the earlier store which had burnt down. The building functioned as a store and Post Office, serving Harrietville until the early 1940s. Built in the style of a miners cottage, it has had several extensions added over the years. It is now used as a B&B.

At the rear of the house is a small stone powder magazine built by William Grimsley, probably in the late 1800s.

How is it significant?

The former Harrietville Post Office and powder magazine are of historical, social & architectural significance to the community of Harrietville and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Post Office is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire and to the community of Harrietville as a vital part of the commercial and social infrastructure of the town in the early 1900s. It is of architectural significance as a representative building of its type, reflecting the scale and typical materials of a small-town store of its era.

The stone powder magazine at the rear of property is significant as a rare and important link to the gold mining era of Harrietville.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes

or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No

Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Gow's Hop Kiln Base	**File No:**	AS0420
Address:	2179 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Hop Kiln/Oast House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Gow's Hop Kiln Base

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Experiments in hop growing had been undertaken in the first years of the Colony of New South Wales, and the first crops in Victoria began at Bairnsdale in 1866. The first commercial hop growing in the Shire was pioneered by William Bunn of Freeburgh, who planted the first successful trial crop in 1868. In 1869 he cleared and planted 2 acres. Hops were planted in Buffalo River and Porepunkah. Chinese labour was employed to work the farms. McLean & Hooper planted hops at Porepunkah to be used in their Bright Breweery in 1876. The hops were cured in oast houses, which were brick-lined weatherboard buildings with a furnace underneath. Victorian hop growing expanded rapidly in the 1870s and early 1880s. New hop gardens developed at Harrietville (Gow), Freeburgh, Barwidgee, Happy Valley, Buckland Valley, Buffalo Valley and Wandiligong. Surplus production in 1884 caused a partial collapse in the Victorian industry, and depression in brewing in the late 1880s inhibited recovery.

Donald Gow, a Scot, employed 90 pickers in 1883, and in the 1890s and early 1900s he was the largest grower in the region. Gow ran his estate well and did things the right way. His reputation as a hop grower was respected in Victoria for over sixty years (Pearce 1976, p84). 'Annual Hop-pickers' balls were held at Bright and

Germantown.

Gow ceased operations after it was discovered that the standard measure used for a bushel was, over sized by about forty percent. The local women boycotted the hop picking for two seasons and the growers had to wait until the pickers from Panlooks and Sullivans had finished. By the time they arrived the crop was over ripe and the leaves blowing off. The operation continued, struggling into the 1930s. The slump of hop prices saw the eventual closure of the Harrietville hop gardens.

The concrete kiln bases are believed to have been built in the later years of Donald Gow's operations, after 1900. At this time, the three growers at Harrietville were Turner, Bromley and Gow. No fabric is known to survive from the other two operations

References:

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 132 - 134

Pearce H R, 1976, The Hop Industry in Australia, Melbourne University Press, p. 84, 109, 172

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.9 Farming for commercial profit.

Description

Physical Description

Only the base walls of Gow's Hop Kilns survive on the property. They are situated near the new house, and on the eastern fence line. The kilns were constructed in rectangular section, of concrete poured into timber formwork. Doors and window openings are visible in some sections. It is assumed that the kilns would have had corrugated iron vertical extensions, and corrugated iron roofs.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Circa 1900 - mid 1920s: hop kilns

Intactness

Good as archaeological remains.

Recommended Management

Retain concrete kiln bases and preserve original fabric.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Donald Gow

Comparative Analysis

Hop growing has been a major industry in the Alpine Shire, but little remains of the early kilns. These kiln bases and Grimsley's kiln, also at Harrietville, are the only known in the shire. Grimsley's is the earliest.

Elsewhere in the State, such remains are very rare.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Hop growing has been an important agricultural industry in the Alpine Shire. Donald Gow began hop-growing c1880, and through good management his operations became for a time the largest in the region. The present concrete kiln bases are the remains of his oast houses, used to dry the hops, and were built in the early 1900s to replace earlier kilns.

How is it significant?

The hop kilns are of historical, social and architectural signifance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The hop kilns are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as rare physical evidence of an earlier period of hop growing, an important agricultural industry in the history of the Shire. They are also significant for their associations with Donald Gow, the most successful grower in the region at one time, and a grower who was highly respected throughout the State.

The kilns are architecturally important as very rare surviving examples of oast houses of the period.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Big Mill Battery Site	**File No:**	AS0374
Address:	Mill Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Water Wheel,Battery/Crusher		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Big Mill Battery Site

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

An early mill existed to crush for the Johnson workings, and consisted of an 8-head battery driven by a 12-horsepower horizontal steam engine. This plant appears to have been erected in about 1867 and may have been situated on a benched area about 100 metres north of the Big Mill site, on the top side of the road. It was later taken over by the Tiddle de Addle de Co.

The Harrietville Gold Mining Co. was a London registered company formed in 1889 to work the Mons Meg, Tiddle de Addle de and Johnson mines. A new site for a mill was selected and work began in the same year. The plant consisted of a 25-head battery with 700-pound stamps, driven by a 40-foot diameter, 84 bucket, fabricated water wheel, five feet wide. Thomas G. Davey, the company's on-ground manager, also had a large assaying laboratory built. The plans for the plant also included three smelting furnaces and all the latest appliances for saving gold. A 12hp steam engine was also installed to provide additional power. This became known as the Big Mill.

The whole of the Big Mill, including the large water wheel, was enclosed in a large corrugated iron building. A

sand mill was located below down on the river and may have been installed by the Tiddle dee Addle de Company in 1881. Three reverberatory furnaces 43 feet long and 12 feet wide were located in the south side of the building to treat the concentrates from the sand mill. The main building also included a blacksmith's shop and store. Stables were adjacent to the main building and a mine office was in a small separate building. The mill began crushing in early 1890. The workings were connected to the mill with a series of tramways, the last of which was an incline tramway to the battery building. T A Rickard, the eminent American engineer and metallurgist, visited the mill in the 1890s, assessing it as the most important in the district. He stated that the Big Mill was distinguished among Australian mills for the checking of work with regular and systematic assaying, and that the management was worthy of unqualified praise.

In 1900 the mines and mill were taken over by the New Options Co., also an English based company. An aerial tramway was erected then to connect the mill with the Johnson workings. The New Options Co. sold up in 1904; the mill, the Johnson, Mons Meg, Tiddle de leases and associated equipment were sold to John Bromley for £1,675. The mill continued crushing for various mines in the locality for many more years, though fell into disuse after the Sambas mine ceased crushing there in 1917. The whole plant gradually deteriorated until it was scrapped in the 1930s.

References:

Hoy E, 1967, 115 years of Continuous Mining, Harrietville Historical Society

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, Wangaratta

Talbot D & Swift A, 2004, The Buckland Valley Goldfield, Talbot D

Swift A, 2003, A Historical Record of the Harrietville and Hotham Height Goldfields, Unpub

Rickard TA, 1897, Stamp Milling of Gold Ores

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The main features of the Big Mill site are; main battery building excavation, water wheel pit excavation, boiler setting, sand holding pit, assay laboratory and office site, water race and incline tramway.

The main excavation for the Big Mill building is located immediately below Mill Road; large false acacia trees grow over the site. On approaching the site a large pine tree grows on the west side of the road. The bed log positions on the north side of the water wheel pit are still obvious; some tie down bolts still protrude from the ground. Immediately north of this is the remains of a rough stone and earth boiler setting approximately 6m x 2m, in front of which lies the 1,100mm diameter smoke box from the front of the boiler. The water wheel pit is approximately 50 metres in length, approximately 6m wide at the site of the wheel, tapering to 1m at the discharge end. The pit is 2.5m deep, where it is closest to the road. A gate valve is partially buried in the bottom of the pit and long tie-down bolts from the wheel horses still protrude from the ground. The whole of this area is heavily overgrown and some trees from recent road works have been pushed into the pit. To the south of the water wheel pit are some pressed red brick fragments; this was the location of the furnaces. An earth sand holding bay, 25m x 8m is in front of the boiler setting. Other features outside the mill building area are; the site of the assay laboratory, located on the east side of Mill Road. Also above the road is the remains of the water race that conveyed water to the plant. It is well defined in most places with an earth retaining wall, though at present it is heavily overgrown with scrub. - On the south side of the gully to the east is the incline tramway from the workings above. At present it is also heavily overgrown with scrub. A well defined shallow excavation

marks the position of the tramway and some rusted 1 inch cable.

Additional features include numerous hut sites in the vicinity of the site; most are identified by their fireplace remains and benched platforms. Alluvial sluicing pits are also situated to the immediate south of the site. On the flat immediately below the mill site are the leveled dredge tailings of the Harrietville Deep Lead Dredge, large quantities of battery sand were removed from this area up until the 1970s.

Physical Condition

The site's features are generally in fair to good condition, all machinery components have long been removed from the site. However the position of the components is still well defined and readily locatable. The site is covered in a heavy growth of mature false acacias on the north end of the site, whilst the rest is mostly obscured by blackberries and scrub. Some disturbance to site has occurred with numerous road works over the years pushing various quantities of earth and vegetation over the bank into the site. Some bottle hunting has gone on over the site in previous years. Generally the majority of the features of the site are good; however some post-mining earthworks over the years have lessened the integrity of a few of the sites lesser features. Site has further archaeological potential to reveal artefacts that may contribute to a further understanding of the site.

Usage / Former Usage

The Big Mill facility operated from 1889 until 1917

Intactness

Integrity of the overall site is good, some features with integrity loss due to post-mining earthworks. .

Comparative Analysis

Many stamp batteries were erected over the Shire from the late 1850s and up until the mid-1980s. The majority however were erected during the first decades of quartz mining and during the quartz mining revival of the 1890s and early 1900s. Each of these plants varied in stamp head numbers, stamp weights & size. Motive power was usually either steam or water, and many had various contraptions associated with actual gold recovery. Generally battery sizes varied from 4-head to larger 10-head plants; very few exceeded this in size. The largest battery in the Shire was erected for the Oriental mine in the 1860s, and was a 32-head plant. Little archaeological trace of this plant remains. The Big Mill was one of the longest running batteries in the Shire with the most extensive gold saving apparatus and the largest waterwheel.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Quartz mining was one of the major industries of the Alpine Shire from the late 1850s through to the early 1900s. Many hundreds of quartz reefs were worked for gold over the entire Shire, and many of these had their own quartz crushing mills. The gold mining era of the Shire established the first settled communities in many areas, providing regular employment, stimulating ancillary industries and creating a strong economy from which grew many of the region's townships. The Big Mill and its associated complexes, which operated from the 1880s until 1917, proved a major player in the gold mining industry of the Shire. The mill crushed principally for the Johnson, Mons Meg and the Tiddle de Addle de mines, and it also operated as a public crushing facility for many other mines around Harrietville. The large-scale plant which employed the latest in gold saving technology and an assaying laboratory was recognised as one of the finest such plants in the district.

Why is it significant?

The Big Mill site and associated features are of historical, technological and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire

How is it significant?

The Big Mill is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the longest running and largest quartz crushing facilities in the district, between 1889 and 1917. It also had one of the largest water wheels in the region. The site represented the most advanced gold recovery technology of the time and was a major employer in the area. The site is archaeologically significant for its potential to yield artefacts that may further illuminate the technology of the crushing and assaying operations, and the working and living conditions of the people who worked there.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Big Mill and its associated complexes, which operated from the 1880s until 1917, proved a major player in the gold mining industry of the Shire.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The Big Mill is significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the longest running and largest quartz crushing facilities in the district, between 1889 and 1917. The mill also had one of the largest water wheels in the region and represented the most advanced gold recovery technology of the time.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	MUMC Memorial Hut	**File No:**	AS0187
Address:	North West Spur, Mount Feathertop HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Ski Hut		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

In 1966 the Melbourne University Mountaineering Club" built a hut on the North-West Spur of Mt Feathertop. The construction of the hut was inspired by the tragic deaths in New Zealand of several young Australian climbers who were unfamiliar with snow and ice. Mt Feathertop was considered the best Australian training ground with snow and ice conditions and the hut was constructed to provide a base camp for ice climbing activities. The hut is an aluminium geodesic dome which was designed and built by budding engineers of the MUMC (Siseman & Brownlie, 1986: 23).

References:

Lawrence, Ruth, 1990, The Interaction between the Environment Land use and Hydrology of the Bogong High Plains Area from 1850 to 1985., Unpubl, p. 512

Siseman J & Brownlie J, 1990, Bogong National Park, Algona & Pindari Melbourne

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.22 Lodging people

8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment

Description

Physical Description

The MUMC Hut is situated on the exposed and rugged Northwest Spur of Mt Feathertop. It is built of many triangular aluminium panels made into the shape of a geodesic dome.

Physical Condition

Fair-good

Usage / Former Usage

Members of Melbourne University Mountaineering Club

Intactness

The Hut is structurally sound but the interior has a shabby appearance due to lack of maintenance of insulation features

Recommended Management

Retain external form and materials, as a geodesic dome

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Alpine National Park

Members of Melbourne University Mountaineering Club

Comparative Analysis

MUMC Hut is an unusual example of a hut built for recreational purposes for three reasons. Firstly, most huts constructed for tourism purposes have been built to provide shelter at key locations along well-travelled routes. Occasionally, huts have been constructed for a specific recreational purpose (eg. Rover Chalet) but rarely as a base camp for an extreme sport. Secondly, the location of MUMC Hut is unusual. The majority of huts in the Alpine National Park are located in a sheltered site set amongst Snow Gums usually on an easterly or south-easterly aspect. By contrast, MUMC Hut was deliberately sited on an exposed ridgeline on the north-western spur of one of Victoria's most rugged mountains as a contrast to the conditions normally encountered. Thirdly, the architectural style of most huts in and around the Alpine National Park is one-roomed, timber cottages, and many are constructed in a classic bush-hut style. MUMC Hut is a distinct departure from this norm as its shape is that of a geodesic dome and the construction materials are entirely metal. Until it was painted grey-green, light was periodically reflected from the silver dome and some people considered it an eyesore.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

MUMC Memorial Hut was built to a radical design by budding engineers within the Melbourne University Mountaineering Club in 1966. Made from triangular aluminium panels, the hut is in the form of a geodesic dome. In the early 1960s, several MUMC members had perished in extreme alpine weather conditions in New Zealand due to a lack of Australian experience in such conditions. MUMC then decided to initiate training in ice climbing and related activities and need a base from which to operate. The exposed and rugged Northwest Spur of Mt Feathertop was chosen as a suitable base for training and the hut epitomises the attraction of recreationalists to the extreme alpine conditions found in the elevated parts of the Alpine Shire.

How is it significant?

The MUMC Memorial Hut is of historical, architectural and social significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The MUMC Memorial Hut is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as probably the first hut built specifically for training in extreme alpine sports in the region and possibly Australia. It is of architectural significance for its unusual shape, being comprised of many triangular aluminium panels made into the shape of a geodesic dome, very different to the traditional cattlemens' huts of the high country, and other ski huts. It is of social significance for its association with the Melbourne University Mountaineering Club, one of a number of university and special-interest organisations that have established long-term connections with the Alpine areas of the Shire. The hut has additional social significance as a memorial to a tragic climbing disaster in New Zealand.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The MUMC Hut is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire as probably the first hut built specifically for training in extreme alpine sports in the region and possibly Australia.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

Melbourne University Mountaineering Club decided to initiate training in ice climbing and related activities and need a base from which to operate. In the early 1960s, several M.U.M.C. members had perished in extreme alpine weather conditions in New Zealand due to a lack of Australian experience in such conditions.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the

community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The hut is of architectural significance for its unusual shape, being comprised of many triangular aluminium panels made into the shape of a geodesic dome, very different to the traditional cattlemens' huts of the high country, and other ski huts.

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The MUMC hut is of social significance for its association with the Melbourne University Mountaineering Club, one of a number of university and special-interest organisations that have established long-term connections with the Alpine areas of the Shire.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Harrietville Chinese Camp Site	**File No:**	AS0278
Address:	Ovens River HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Mining camp/settlement/housing		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

In the mid 1850s and 1860s large numbers of Chinese arrived on the Ovens Goldfields in search of gold. Chinese appear to have arrived in Harrietville in significant numbers as a direct result of the Buckland Riots in July 1857. Within a day or two of the riots the population of about 50 Europeans was inundated with 500 Chinese fleeing the Buckland. It appears that many remained there and took up alluvial claims.

The Claims Registrars books, from the 1860s through to the late 1870s, show a large number of Chinese holding various types of alluvial claims around Harrietville. The Chinese almost exclusively held all of the alluvial ground, whilst the Europeans seem to have generally been more concerned with quartz mining. Some of the Chinese claims were held by as many as twenty men.

There were at least two main areas of Chinese population at Harrietville. The first settlement was up on the West Branch of the Ovens River, just a short distance up Mill Road. This area was not occupied exclusively by the Chinese. It was at one time the main business and residential centre of Harrietville and was shared with a number of Europeans. Opposite the joss house was Tung On's store and hotel, near which was Grimsley's Hotel and Conley's butcher shop etc.

Unlike the settlement on the West Branch, it appears as though the Chinese exclusively occupied the East Branch settlement. It is also local belief that there was another Chinese temple at this East Branch settlement.

It seems the Chinese population by the mid to late 1880s had substantially dwindled, though the Chinese continued to live in Harrietville for many years to follow. There were still a number of individuals living up in remote situations and prospecting as late as 1917. It is possibly around this time that the Chinese settlement on the East Branch dwindled into obscurity.

References:

HOY, E E., 1975, Harrietville: 115 Years of Continuous Gold Seeking., Prior Printing Service, 4th ed.

LLOYD, B., 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, Wangaratta

KAUFMAN, R.J., 1997, Chinese on the Upper Ovens Goldfield., LRGM Services, Bright.

KAUFMAN, R J & SWIFT, A J., 1997, Chinese Camp Bright., Unpublished

SWIFT, A. J., 2001, The Chinese Settlement, East Branch Ovens River, Harrietville, Unpublished

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity

3.4.3 Mining

3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure

Description

Physical Description

The site of the Chinese settlement covers a length of approximately 700 sq metres of crown land running parallel with the East Branch of the Ovens River, about 600 metres south-east from the Great Alpine Road and the township of Harrietville, and is located between the upper and lower vehicular Bon Accord tracks. The entire site represents a narrow strip of partially terraced land (approximately 100 metres at its widest point and 700 metres in length), overlooking the East Branch of the Ovens River. A well defined water race runs down the centre of the settlement for its entire length, originally cut to serve the camp's domestic water needs and for irrigation of its vegetable gardens. There are at least twelve identifiable sites of buildings. Most are marked by their fireplace remains, which are now small piles of river rock, sandstone and the occasional broken handmade brick. There are also a number of levelled or benched areas, some of which would have once had huts or dwellings on them. These hut or dwelling sites are located over the entire length of the site. Some appear to have been isolated buildings while others clustered together in small groups. One large terraced area appears to have been the main settlement centre, where there are the remains of numerous fireplaces and other clearly defined features and artefacts fragments etc.

There appear to be several areas where vegetable gardens were once established, the main garden being one large area at the Harrietville end of the settlement, with smaller plots possibly in the main camp centre as well as on a flat directly to its northeast. Outside the settlement area there are numerous examples of the alluvial workings undertaken by the Chinese. Their distinct earth banks and stacked alluvial rock walls, tailraces and pebble dumps can be found on the hillsides and along the banks for many kilometres upstream from the settlement, as well in other areas surrounding Harrietville.

Physical Condition

Site is generally obscured by native vegetation and weeds, but general condition of archaeological features is good. Some areas have been disturbed by bottle hunters in more recent years.

Usage / Former Usage

About 1857 declining until about the 1890s very early 1900s.

Intactness

Integrity of the overall site is fair to good, though mostly obscured by scrub; site has a high potential to reveal further artefacts that might contribute to a better understanding of this site and the Chinese culture of the goldfields.

Recommended Management

Archaeological site on Crown land. Treatment according to Heritage Act 1995, requiring Consent for disturbance. Important site in history of Shire, and preservation should be pursued.

Comparative Analysis

Numerous Chinese settlements existed in the Shire during the decades of gold mining. Large communities were located in the Buckland valley, Myrtleford, Bright, Wandiligong, Freeburgh, Germantown, Happy Valley, Upper Dargo and Harrietville. Many hundreds or more individual huts or small groups of Chinese dwellings would have existed over the Shire over this time. However the Harrietville East Branch settlement along with the

Bright Chinese camp site are the most intact of the known larger Chinese occupation sites in the Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

A large number of Chinese arrived in Harrietville in the days after the Buckland race riots on 4th July 1857. With sufficient gold in the area a small community of Chinese was formed. Chinese continued to live in the area in relatively large numbers into the late 1880s, then declining rapidly in number in the early 1900s. The East Branch settlement appears to have been one of the main areas of occupation by the Chinese at Harrietville. Numerous dwellings, possibly 19 buildings. Among the facilities were a large general kitchen with five fireplaces, large vegetable gardens, and a central water race that supplied water directly to both buildings and vegetable gardens.

How is it significant?

The Chinese settlement site and remaining features on the East Branch of the Ovens River is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The East Branch Chinese settlement is of historical significance for its association with the large numbers of Chinese who immigrated to Australia during the 19th Century in search of gold. The site is of social significance for the evidence left by the Chinese, the arrangement of benched building sites and garden around the central water race, which demonstrates a self-sufficient clan or communal approach that the Chinese had to their work and residential centres. The site is also an important link to the Chinese who pioneered market gardening, tobacco and other crops in the Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The East Branch Chinese settlement is of historical importance for its association with the large numbers of Chinese who immigrated to Australia during the 19th Century in search of gold. It is also important for its association with the events of the Buckland Riots of 1857.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

The Chinese Camp Site is of social importance for the evidence left by the Chinese, the arrangement of benched building sites and garden around the central water race, which demonstrates a self-sufficient clan or communal approach that the Chinese had to their work and residential centres.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

The Chinese Camp Site has a high potential to reveal further artefacts that might contribute to a better understanding of this site and the Chinese culture on the goldfields.

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Happy Valley Mine Site, Former Running Creek Town Site & Cemetery	**File No:**	AS0552
Address:	Havilah Road HAVILAH		
Place Type:	Gold Mining Site,Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The first report of gold being discovered in the Happy Valley area was in October 1855 by O. Brown, squatter, while digging post holes for a fence. By January 1856 there was a rush of 2000 diggers to the area, working the alluvial deposits along the creek. The first quartz reef discovery in the Happy Valley locality was made in 1866 and was known as the Old Happy Valley reef. The first crushing of 4 tons from this reef at Myrtleford gave a handsome return of 16 ounces of gold. Numerous other reefs were discovered in the vicinity after this initial discovery, and a township began to grow near the reefs. The township that developed was initially known as Running Creek and later became known as Havilah. By 1874 the town had an Anglican Church, a school-house, four hotels, two stores and numerous dwellings for the miners employed in the quartz mines, and their families. The Happy Valley groups of reefs were sold to J A Wallace. After a few years of operation, Wallace floated a company, in 1869. In September 1869 a 20-head battery (replacing an earlier plant) equipped with 'Brown's' patent concentrators was started, and new hydrogen gas kilns (for the burning of quartz), were also being erected at this time. The mine continued to yield well for a number of years and was one of the largest quartz mines in the Shire, with 100 men employed. By the early 1870s the mine had been worked to a remarkable depth of over 500ft. A winch and pump had to be erected in the bottom adit level in December 1872. By the late 1870s the main reef had been lost on a fault, with only small parcels of quartz being crushed. The profitability of the mine plummeted, and by the early 1880s the mine had closed. The township of Running Creek dwindled into obscurity and the freehold land taken up by the mine reverted to stock grazing. In the 17 short years of recorded production from 1866 to 1883, the Happy Valley reefs returned over 32,000 ounces of gold from 33,775 tons of ore crushed. This made the Happy Valley Mine among the richest and most profitable in the district.

A small gold mining lease was taken up on the old Champion mine in a gully below the Happy Valley mine in the late 1980s and was intermittently worked until recent years.

References:

Easton J, 1912, The happy Valley Reefs, the Buffalo Creek Auriferous Belt, and the Buckland River Alluvial and Quartz Mining Area,, Unpubl. Dept of Mines

Flett J, 1979, The History of Gold Discovery in Victoria,, Poppet Head Press

Smythe RB, 1869, The Goldfields and Mineral Districts of Victoria, Reprint 1979 Queensberry Hill Press

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The site of the former Running Creek Township site is in an open paddock on the south side of the Havilah Road near the head of the valley. A large old oak tree and a few low mounds and benched areas possibly indicate the locations of former buildings. (Title Maps show a road easement running up this paddock forming a main road on each side of which small allotments are shown. On the freehold property on the north side of the creek is the possible location of the company's 20-head stamp battery, but no features were observed.

The site of the cemetery is in State forest 20 metres behind the former township site paddock. A number of original head stones remain as well as several more recent memorial markers. Some timber corner and enclosure posts remain in a decaying state. The cemetery is situated in an open mixed eucalypt forest with some bracken and grass cover. An old laurel (?) tree is growing over some of the graves in the south west corner of the cemetery.

The workings of the Happy Valley mine are situated approximately half way up the range to the south east of the cemetery. Features of the upper workings consist of open stopes, shallow and deep shafts, adits, benched building sites, numerous tracks and some small mining related artefacts. The main lower adit is situated in a small gully to the east of the upper workings; it is partly water-filled and a poly-pipe water supply line feeds a tank in the paddock near the cemetery. The large mullock dump fills the gully. At least two benched areas exist at this level and are the probable sites of a blacksmith and other mine buildings. A roadway was bulldozed in the early 1990s to facilitate entry of a drilling rig to undertake exploratory work at the mine; this has had minimal impact on the site's integrity.

In the Gully below the mine is a recent mining camp associated with the old Champion reef. This license has just expired and the buildings are due for removal.

In the vicinity of this recent mine camp another settlement/occupation area associated with the early Happy Valley workings is alleged to have existed. An old hotel site and a number of hut sites are believed to have been established in the gully below the mine. However due to heavy blackberry growth no features were located to confirm or deny this.

Physical Condition

Generally the mine's features are in good to excellent archaeological condition, with only minor post-mining disturbance. Some areas have poor visibility due to heavy scrub cover. The cemetery is in fair to good condition. The township site is in poor condition, although its archaeological potential may still be high. Sites have further archaeological potential to reveal artefacts and features that may contribute to a better understanding of life and mining in the area in the late 1800s.

Usage / Former Usage

1866-1883

Intactness

Integrity of the overall mine site and cemetery is good. The site of the main Running Creek Township is on a paddock on the Havilah Road - only a few faint depressions and mounds remain. Another settlement/occupation area possibly existed in the gully up towards the mine - this area is heavily covered with blackberries and scrub and was unable to be identified. Sites have good potential to reveal further artefacts and features that might contribute to a better understanding of the places.

Recommended Management

Preserve cemetery as monument to mine and former community, and add to HO. Mine workings too spread out

for meaningful HO entry, and town site too poorly preserved.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

John A Wallace. Influential mining magnate of the North-East region, John A Wallace, invested in many mines of the Shire, and played a crucial role in the development of the Happy Valley mines. Wallace later became a Member of Parliament (Vic).

Comparative Analysis

Similar large quartz mines of the Shire include the Reform at Myrtleford, the Pioneer at Bright, the Rose, Thistle & Shamrock at Harrietville and the Oriental at Wandiligong. Similar townships and communities within the Shire that were almost exclusively supported by a single quartz mine are few. The best examples would probably be the township of Brocket in the Upper Dargo which was principally dependant on the success of the Morning Star, the Eureka quartz reef mine in the Upper Dargo and its associated settlement, and the small township in Smoko Creek which was largely dependant on the Homeward Bound mine. All of these townships/settlements suffered the same fate as Running Creek, but Running Creek was the largest township. The Buckland Valley townships also disappeared as mining declined, but they were based on a broader range of mines and mining activity. Their decline was consequently considerably slower.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Happy Valley mine and associated quartz reefs that were discovered in 1866 and worked up into the early 1880s, sustaining the township of Running Creek (Havilah) that grew to service the demands of the employees of the mine and their families. The Havilah cemetery was associated with the mining community that lived in this isolated valley.

How is it significant?

The Happy Valley mine, township site and cemetery are of historical, social and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The Happy Valley mine is of historical importance to the Alpine Shire for its high gold yields that made it one of the top six gold-producing quartz reefs in the Shire. It was notable for its profitability and the depth to which it was worked. The township and cemetery sites are of social and historical importance to the Shire in demonstrating the rise and demise of townships and communities based solely on the gold industry, a dependence that saw the Happy Valley township dissolve upon closure of the mine. The mine and township sites are of archaeological importance to reveal features and artefacts that would illuminate the daily lives and work of a once-important community within the Alpine Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Happy Valley mine is of historical importance to the Alpine Shire for its high gold yields that made it one of the top six gold-producing quartz reefs in the Shire.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

The township and cemetery sites are of importance to the Shire in demonstrating the rise and demise of townships and communities based solely on the gold industry, a dependence that saw the Happy Valley township dissolve upon closure of the mine.

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Cattleman's Hut, Blairs Hut (2)	**File No:**	AS0048
Address:	West Kiewa Fire Track KIEWA		
Place Type:	Stockman's Hut		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cattleman's Hut, Blairs Hut (2)

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The Blair family of Freeburgh grazed cattle on the Bogong High Plains from the early 1900s. Frank Blair drove his first cattle from Freeburgh to the High Plains in 1919. In 1922 he built his first hut, known as Blair's main hut on the banks of the West Kiewa River. When this was destroyed by fire in 1931 Blair rebuilt it in the summer of 1931-32. The newly formed Ski Club of Victoria included Blair's Hut in an early skiing route devised in 1924. The Blairs acted as tour guides for the club's early trecks to the Bogong High Plains and allowed skiers to use the hut during the winter periods. They also acted as guides and offered advise to walkers. Horse yards surround the hut and holding yards are located nearby.

References:

NATIONAL TRUST, 1988, REGISTER

Graeme Butler & Associates, 1996, Victorian Alpine Huts Heritage Survey, p. 19

Lawrence, Ruth, 1990, The Interaction between the Environment Land Use and Hydrology of the Bogong High Plains Area from 1850 to 1985., Unpubl., p. 497

Hueneke, K, 2003, Huts in the Victorian Alps, Tabletop Press, p. 231

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.5.1 Grazing stock

Description

Physical Description

Chock-log construction of woollybutt timber, supplemented by vertical bark, bark roof has been replaced by galvanized iron.

Physical Condition

Restores in 1993 - good condition

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Alpine National Park

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	St Joseph's Catholic Church	**File No:**	AS0721
Address:	Lakeside Avenue MOUNT BEAUTY		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

St Joseph's Catholic Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Refer separate Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study (2007) for more detail.

St Josephs Catholic Church was the first church built at Mount Beauty. It was constructed by parish volunteers in April 1953, using materials supplied by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. It was architect-designed. Later, two other churches were built at Mount Beauty, in 1954 and 1959.

References:

Treacy, K, 1999, Beyond Gold, Catholic Parish of Bright & Myrtleford, p. p153-164

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering singificant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

8.6.4 Making places for worship

Description

Physical Description

The church is situated on the corner of Beauty Avenue and Lakeside Ave, Mount Beauty. It is a weatherboard building with corrugated iron roof. The building is asymetric, with a western skillion extension to the main high-gabled section, 'Alpinesque', with a long eastern roof slope.

Its materials and scale sit harmoniously with the surrounding residential fabric.

Refer separate Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study (2007)

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1954 - preset: Church

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Refer separate Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study (2007)

Retain in present form and materials

Comparative Analysis

The church is the first built at Mount Beauty, and its design is different to other small wooden churches that exist in the Alpine Shire. Its design is contemporary rather than traditional, and has an 'Alpinesque' influence in the steep gable and long eastern roof wing.

Refer separate Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study (2007)

Statement of Significance

Assessed with Mt Beauty township (LHPD 153) in separate Mount Beauty & Bogong Village Heritage Study (2007)

What is significant?

St Josephs Catholic Church was built in April 1953 by volunteers from the local catholic community, on land provided by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV), and using materials provided by them. It was the first of three churches built at Mount Beauty in the 1950s.

How is it significant?

St Josephs Catholic Church is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

St Josephs Catholic Church is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for two main reasons. The church is a very important symbol of the maturing of the local community and their willingness to participate in the establishment of community infrastructure in Mount Beauty. It is also an important symbol of the commitment of the SECV to the concept of a planned community in their provision of land and materials to the project. The church building has architectural merit for its unusual asymetric design, adapted to the narrow narrow sloping block by hugging the terrain.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the

community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	The Horn Lookout Shelter	**File No:**	AS0092
Address:	MOUNT BUFFALO		
Place Type:	Lookout		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

The Horn Lookout Shelter

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Mt Buffalo plateau was an important place to indigenous Australians for thousands of years before arrival of Europeans. The mountain and its features would have been endowed with special cultural meanings, and the Horn would certainly have been a key element in the associative landscape. However, with the near destruction and disconnection of indigenous people associated with the mountain during the early years of European settlement, these meanings have been lost.

The Mt Buffalo National Park was established in 1898. The shelter was built in the late 1930's by the National Parks Committee of Management for the comfort of tourist and bushwalkers. The Mt Buffalo Committee of Management was formed in 1918, and initially made up of representatives from the Board of Land and Works, Public Works Dept, Victorian Railways and the Tourist Committee. Later representatives were from the Forests Commission, Country Roads Board and local MPs.

It was constructed from local handcut granite and clad with Alpine Ash shingles. The shelter was required to blend in with the rugged nature of the surrounding environment. Since the 1940s when the road from Cresta

valley was made suitable for motor cars, many more tourists have been able to enjoy the views framed by the windows.

References:

Dr Wilkinson JF, The Romance of Mt Buffalo, The Victorian Railways Commissioners

Johnson D, 1975, The Alps at the Crossroads, Victorian National Parks Assoc

Webb, D & Adams B, 1998, The Mount Buffalo Story 1898-1998, Melbourne University Press

Parks Victoria, Interpretive panel erected at the Horn carpark (no date).

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia.

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

Physical Description

The gabled rubble granite lookout shelter is perched on the edge of the mountain which gives the feeling of having an eagles view of the surrounding valleys, off into the distance. The gable roof is framed with bush poles, and is clad with Alpine Ash shingles laid on wooden strips. The roof is supported on two large bush logs which themselves are supported on the granite corner pillars. The logs extend beyond the pillars, and are braced with bush poles that are returned to the walls and pinned. The gable ends are infilled with logs laid horizontally. There are bench seats formed by granite stone topped with timber slabs along three sides with open windows.

Granite walls of recent origin had been built as wings on each side of the shelter, and the ground in front of the entrance has been paved with granite blocks. The character of this small lookout shelter is very much reminiscent of the little stone refuge shelters of the the European Alps.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Lookout shelter, late 1930s - present.

Intactness

Very good

Recommended Management

Represent Shire's interests in any future proposed development by Parks Victoria. Lobby for retention of existing structure without alteration to form. Replacement of materials only where they become unserviceable, and must like-for-like.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Mt Buffalo National Park

Comparative Analysis

Granite stone shelters have been used extensively in the Mt Buffalo National Park. Stone shelters/kiosks were also built in Bright in the 1930s to facilitate amenities in the developing tourist industry. In many areas of the State, early visitor amenities have been replaced during upgrades, and structures of the integrity of the Horn Lookout Shelter are relatively rare.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Horn Lookout Shelter at the Horn carpark was built in the 1930s by the National Parks Committee of Management. The small, granite-walled, shingle roof lookout shelter is perched on the edge of the mountain giving a framed 'eagle's eye' view of the surrounding valleys and the Australian Alps.

How is it significant?

The Horn Lookout Shelter is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Horn Lookout Shelter is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as early tourist infrastructure from the 1930s, that has provided outstanding service to the tourism industry for over 70 years. The shelter is architecturally significant for its Alpinist character, with high gable, stone walls and jutting prominence. It was designed to blend in with the rugged surroundings and was built of local materials.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Horn Lookout Shelter is historically and socially important to the Alpine Shire as early tourist infrastructure from the 1930s, that has provided outstanding service to the tourism industry for over 70 years.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The shelter is architecturally important for its Alpinist character, with high gable, stone walls and jutting prominence. It was especially designed to blend in with the rugged surroundings and was made of local materials.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Eurobin Falls	**File No:**	AS0077
Address:	Mt Buffalo Road MOUNT BUFFALO		
Place Type:	Geological site or area,Picnic Ground/ Recreation reserve		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Eurobin Falls

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Mt Buffalo plateau was an important place to indigenous Australians for thousands of years before arrival of Europeans. The mountain and its features would have been endowed with special cultural meanings, and the Eurobin Falls and creek would certainly have been a key element in the associative landscape. However, with the near destruction and disconnection of indigenous people associated with the mountain during the early years of European settlement, these meanings have been lost.

The Bright Alpine Club was formed in the late 1880s and actively promoted Mt Buffalo as a tourist attraction. Mt Buffalo National Park was established in 1898, one of the first in the State along with Wilsons Promontory.

The Lady's Bath Falls on Eurobin Creek has been a popular local picnic spot since Europeans first settled in the region. The area around Eurobin Falls was important in the process leading to the declaration of the National Park. Logging in the 1890s threatened the scenic qualities of the popular spot, and galvanised community action to lobby the Government for an area to be set aside.

Eurobin Falls has long been recognised, and was noted as one of Victoria's most beautiful waterfalls in an Australia-wide guide of the 1940s. Photos of The Falls were widely circulated and used in the promotion of the area by the Railways in the 1930s.

The Eurobin and Lady's Bath Falls have been the subject of many postcards and photographs, and have appeared in numerous tourist and other publications.

References:

Webb D & Adams B, 1998, The Mount Buffalo Story 1898-1998, Melbourne University Press

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia.

3.23 Catering for tourists

Description

Physical Description

Eurobin Creek starts on the Mt Buffalo plateau, and it is dammed to form Lake Catani. It then flows underground through a series of caves before emerging to cascade over the edge in a magnificent waterfall. At the bottom of the main falls is a pool called Lady's Bath and a second smaller waterfall called Lady's Bath Falls. The crystal clear creek continues to tumble over granite boulders through lush vegetation. The Falls are visible on the approach road to Mt Buffalo National Park and from the Great Alpine Road.

Physical Condition

Natural place - good

Usage / Former Usage

1870s (?) - present: Tourist attraction

Intactness

Natural place with limited intrusive access infrastructure - high

Recommended Management

Represent Shire's interests in any future proposed development by Parks Victoria. Risk/access infrastructure to be non-intrusive, to maintain scenic qualities that have drawn generations of locals and visitors to the place.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Mt Buffalo National Park

Comparative Analysis

There are numerous spectacular waterfalls in outstanding scenic locations in Victoria (eg Great Otway National Park), and each has its own special attraction. Because of heavy and widespread promotion of Mt Buffalo and

the falls by the former Victorian Railways, the falls would be one of the better-known examples in the State. Access is also considerably easier than many other waterfalls in Victoria, being situated just off a sealed and popular tourist road.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Eurobin Falls have been a part of Alpine Shire's tourist experience since the beginnings of the industry in the 1870s. The falls have been long recognised for their natural beauty, and photographs of the falls were used extensively for advertising the area by the former Victorian Railways. The site has been popular with sightseers and photographers for well over 100 years.

How is it significant?

The Eurobin Falls are of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The Eurobin Falls are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a longstanding and key tourist attraction on Mt Buffalo, the Shire's premier early tourism destination. The social significance is amplified by the continued popularity of the place, boosted by the former Victorian Railways advertising from the 1920s onwards, and reinforced by images appearing in postcards, tourism literature and books.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Eurobin Falls are historically and socially important to the Alpine Shire as a longstanding and key tourist attraction on Mt Buffalo, the Shire's premier early tourism destination.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

The Eurobin Falls and Creek are important for their outstanding, natural aesthetic qualities that have led to them becoming a much-loved part of the Mt Buffalo experience for generations of visitors and locals.

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	St Johns Catholic Church	**File No:**	AS0346
Address:	4 Murrays Lane MUDGEGONGA		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

St Johns Catholic Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	**Architectural Style:** Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) Old English

History and Historical Context

Mudgegonga is a small rural community between Myrtleford and Yackandandah. William Forlonge was one of the first squatters in the area and by 1848 he had Barwidgee along with other properties in the district. In 1856 the run was sub-divided into Barwidgee and Happy Valley Creek. Barwidgee was leased to Richard Box in 1852 and then changed hands a number of times before it was sold to the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1919. The first survey of the Mudgegonga township was made in 1883.

The first Italian migrants came to the Ovens Valley during the gold rushes of the 1850s. As land selection became possible, a group of northern Italian gold miners, De Piazza, P Pini, V Pine, Saligari and Osmetti, who had been working on local goldfields, took up significant land holdings at Mudgegonga (Gibney 1988).

Mass was celebrated once a month in the home of Mrs Box before the first church was built. Fr Michael O'Connor of Myrtleford bought an acre of land for a church and working bees were held to clear it. Fr O'Connor planted a large number of pine trees on the site and these trees later sold for 500 pounds in 1918. The first

church was opened on the 12 November 1882 and a choir sang Mozart's 12th Mass. The church was weatherboard, and the rudimentary seating consisted of slats attached to the walls, and there were no kneelers. However in 1897 Mr J Kennedy made new seats.

A new church was built in 1924 and opened the same year. The seats from old church were transferred to the new, and remain in use today (Treacy 1998). The new St Johns Catholic Church Mudgegonga consisted of a nave, porch and vestry. It was timber framed and weatherboard clad, with a high-pitched, corrugated iron roof.

References:

Gibney (Pini) B & M, Mudgegonga's Hall of Fame, p. 45, 46

K Treacy, Beyond Gold 150 years of Memories, Catholic Parish of Bright and Mt Beauty, p. 24

Lewis M [ed], 1991, Victorian Churches,

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic,

Robertson K, 1973, Gateway to the Alps, Rugby

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

8.6.4 Making places for worship

Description

Physical Description

St Johns Catholic Church Mudgegonga consists of a nave, porch and vestry. It is a timber framed and weatherboard-clad structure with a corrugated iron roof. Ventilators are located just off the ridge line. Two gables have timber cross finials with remnants of a timber finial to the other.

The windows and doorways are pointed and are reminiscent of Tudor-type detailing. That is the pointing is slightly flattened and not as perpendicular as more commonly found on 19th and early 20th century gothic inspired architecture. The windows are timber framed with fixed sash windows. The top sash is six paned and the lower sash is a full pane of glass. The glass is clear.

The side elevations have a regular fenestration. The doorways are timber framed and the door

The design of St Johns Catholic Church is not typical and this can be found in the tudor inspired openings and the design of the mullions. However, this can in part be attributed to its date of construction c1920s. During this period there was a revival in tudor detailing and the combination of multiple paned upper sashes and a complete lower sash was common.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1882 - 1924: first church (site)

1924 - present: 2nd church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness is good.

Recommended Management

Suggested management guidelines:

- If the roof is to be replaced galvanised iron should be used
- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint
- An appropriate setting should be retained

Comparative Analysis

Small, unsophisticated timber churches are relatively common in the small rural towns and communities of Victoria. In the Alpine Shire, examples include Union Church at Porepunkah, St Etheldreda's Church at Harrietville, and the former Anglican Church at Eurobin.

The Mudgegonga church forms a interesting counterpoint to the larger, brick, gothic-inspired St Josephs Catholic Church at Dederang and the modern, symbolic design of Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church at Bright.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Johns Catholic Church Mudgegonga is a small country church opened in 1924 to replace an earlier church built in 1888. St Johns is a weatherboard church with high-pitch gable, and a porch and vestry extensions. It has served the local farming community from 1924 to the present day.

How is it significant?

St Johns Catholic Church is of social, historical and architectural significance to the community of Mudgegonga and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

St Johns Catholic Church is socially and historically significant to the Catholic congregation of Mudgegonga, as the spiritual and social focus of the congregation since 1924. The church is architecturally significant in its form and scale which are representative of churches built by small rural communities of the period. However, it also has several interesting design features.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR

CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

The St Johns Catholic Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Mudgegonga and rural district. This site has been the centre of worship for the small community since 1888.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Barwidgee Homestead	**File No:**	AS0410
Address:	Yackandandah Road MUDGEGONGA		
Place Type:	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Barwidgee Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

William Forlonge was one of the first squatters in the Myrtleford area when he squatted at Happy Valley Creek in 1839. This run became the Happy Valley run. By 1847, he had purchased the registered Barwidgee run and called the combined Happy Valley and Barwidgee runs - Barwidgee. In February 1851 William Cross Yuille held the licence on behalf of the Yuille brothers, and then in 1852 Richard Box purchased the run. In 1853 Box built the first weatherboard homestead at Barwidgee. In 1858, the run was re-divided back into the original two runs and Happy Valley run was sold to James Woodside and Barwidgee retained by Richard Box until 1875 (Robertson 1973 p34).

In 1882, after a succession of short-term owners Barwidgee was taken over by John Woodside, son of James Woodside of Happy Valley, who bought the run freehold at three pounds ten shillings a acre. James Woodside died in 1892 and his son William took over the land from Carroll's Road to Running Creek. Both sections of the Barwidgee No 128 run were thus united again under the control of one family. (Robertson 1973 p36).

The second Barwidgee homestead was built by John Woodside after the first homestead was moved into

Myrtleford by bullock dray in the late 1880s. This house at 14 Elgin St Myrtleford was one of the oldest houses in the Alpine Shire but unfortunately it burnt down in 2004.

In 1919, the Closer Settlement Board purchased portions of both properties for a Soldier Settlement scheme for returning soldiers from WW1. On the Barwidgee run fourteen soldier settlers were allocated land for farming and of those only three were successful. On the Happy Valley Estate thirty two were to settle and only five were successful.

References:

Gibney (Pini) B & M, Mudgegonga'a Hall of Fame, p. 14

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 34-36

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.5.3 Developing agricultural indistries

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The Barwidgee Homestead was constructed in 1882 and replaced an earlier timber homestead that was relocated to 14 Elgin Street Myrtleford.

The design of the homestead is typical and is a good representative example of simple rural vernacular construction from the 1880s. Like many homesteads that have evolved over time the complex consists of a series structures that are connected in a fairly rudimentary manner. All have retained their colonial vernacular expression and are representative of their period and building type. There is a common aesthetic that consists of: face brick walling, external timber joinery that is representative for its period such as timber double hung sash windows; relatively steeply pitched roofs, verandahs and simply detailed brick chimneys.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1882 - present: homestead

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain external form, materials and architectural featuring that identify it as a station homestead of its era, per description.

Comparative Analysis

Happy Valley and Barwidgee homesteads were built at the same time and by the same family but are different in design. Merriang homestead is the only Pre-emptive Right homestead similar in materials and design and from

the same era. No original squatters huts survive in the Alpine Shire, and these homesteads of a later era are the only ones that relate to the early squatting runs in the Alpine Shire. However, these second generation homesteads are relatively common elsewhere in the State.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

William Forlonge was one of the first pastoralists in the Myrtleford area in 1839 when he squatted at Happy Valley Creek, which became the Happy Valley run. By 1847, he had purchased the registered Barwidgee run and called the combined properties Barwidgee. The original weatherboard homestead was built by Richard Box in 1853.

James Woodside, son of John Woodside of Happy Valley, built a brick homestead, and the original homestead was moved by bullock dray to Myrtleford in the late 1880s. The second homestead was built in 1882 and like many homesteads that have evolved over time, the complex consists of a series of structures that are connected in a fairly rudimentary manner. All have retained their colonial vernacular expression and are representative of their period and building type.

How is it significant?

The Barwidgee Homestead is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Barwidgee Homestead is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a rare link to the squatting era of the Alpine Shire, and a reminder of early pioneering era of settlement and farming the land. The homestead is architecturally significant for its design as a good representative example of simple rural vernacular homestead construction from the 1880s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	St Paul's Anglican Church	**File No:**	AS0701
Address:	Clyde Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

St Paul's Anglican Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	**Architectural Style:** Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) Old English

History and Historical Context

The Upper Ovens Valley was a prodominantly male mining community when gold was discovered in the early 1850s. The need for church facilities was not recognised until the women and children followed the first rush of men, establishing communities out of the rough mining camps. The Wesleyan Church was the first to establish a chapel on the corner of Albert St Myrtleford in 1855, with slab walls and shingle roof building. All Protestant congregations used the building, and it also housed the first school in 1868.

Itinerant Anglican clergymen held services at irregular intervals, and Mr Cresswell was placed in charge in 1864. He lived in Bright. Possibly the first Anglican church in the valley was erected at Running Creek (Havilah) in 1869.

The first Myrtleford Anglican church was opened in 1872 in Clyde St and it was a wooden building. In 1932, the wooden building was moved to the back of the block and used as a Sunday school and a hall so that the new brick church could be built. The new church was completed in 1932. The wooden church was later demolished,

in 1965. The attractive stone fence was built in 1954 in memory of the Pioneers of the District (Robertson 1973).

References:

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford - Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 192

Lewis M, 1991, Victorian Churches, National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Andrews B, 2001, Victorian Gothic

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

St Pauls Anglican Church Myrtleford is a red face-brick building with a nave, transept and tower. The roofing is glazed terracotta tiles. The plan is typical with the nave bisected by a transept and the bell tower is used as the entrance. The apse forms a polygonal ending to the chancel.

The design is modern interpretation of traditional early English ecclesiastical gothic architecture. This is characterised in the design of the tower with its raised corners and the pointed and elongated louvred vents for the bells and the vertical slit like recesses to the tower (these are also found in the gable). The relatively flattened pointed windows and door openings also evoke a modern interpretation the early English gothic.

The pitch of the roof is not as great as the typical ecclesiastical gothic roof pitches. However, the flatter pitch has allowed the designer to draw the roof down over the building and by doing this has created a dominant roof and one that provides a very strong symbolism.

The face brick work is integral to the aesthetic expression and the large expanses of unrelieved brick walling have been punctuated by relatively small recessed openings. A cross has been in scripted in brickwork in the tower and above the entryway.

The surrounding landscape provides a contextual setting to the architectural expression of St Pauls, Myrtleford.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1932- present: Church

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain all unpainted finish to brickwork
- Retain fence and landscape setting

Comparative Analysis

The St Paul's Anglican Church Myrtleford is a rare church of this era, in the Alpine Shire. Its design, borrowing and adapting from the Gothic, is unusual.

Statement of Significance

What is it important?

St Pauls Anglican church is a red brick building with a nave, transept and tower built in 1932 to replace the earlier wooden building. The old church was moved to the rear of the block, and finally demolished in 1965. The stone fence was built in 1954 in memory of the Pioneers of the District.

How is it important?

St Paul's Church is of social, historical and architectural significance to the Myrtleford community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it important?

St Pauls Anglican Church is socially and historically significant as a place of worship for Myrtleford community since 1932, on a site which had served the local congregation since 1872 when a wooden church was opened on this site. The St Pauls Anglican Church site is also socially and historically significant as a place used by the local community to commemorate the pioneer settlers of the district. The church is architecturally significant as a rare church building of this era in the Alpine Shire, with distinctive and unusual architectural styling.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of

Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Eucalyptus Camaldulensis	**File No:**	AS0061
Address:	Cnr Great Alpine Road & Prince Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Eucalyptus Camaldulensis

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, 1983, REGISTER

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

7.6.9 Conserving fragile environments.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	State School No 440	**File No:**	AS0150
Address:	29 Elgin Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	School - State (public)		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

State School No 440

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

HT John Langhorne opened a school on 1st April 1862 when it was established by the Church of England. Enrolment reached 27 (12 boys, 15 girls). Aid ceased in 1862 and the school closed. The first Common school opened 4th May 1868 with 30 pupils under HT A Bell in a Wesleyan Chapel. In 1870 a new school was completed and added to in 1875 to cope with the rise in population and the committee was informed on 15 September that the two rooms could accommodate the 105 pupils. In 1886 a third room was added, the school had 144 pupils. In 1924 a school pine plantation was planted on 60 acres granted by the Lands Dept. Secondary classes commenced in 1927.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Dept of Education, 1973, Vision and Realisation Vol 3, p. 907

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

Brick school buildings with corrugated iron roof

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	RSL Memorial	**File No:**	AS0104
Address:	Memorial Square, Myrtle Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	War Memorial		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

RSL Memorial

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Myrtleford Flax Mill, former	**File No:**	AS0412
Address:	Merriang Road MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Textile Mill		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Myrtleford Flax Mill, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The first record of flax growing in the Shire dates to the late 1850s, when it was being cultivated by Chinese in the Buckland Valley. In 1896, C Monoghan had 56 acres of flax and hemp planted at Brookside in the Buckland Valley. The Ovens Valley was one of only a few Victorian localities where flax was grown commercially. In 1937, E Lewis of Myrtleford grew a trial crop in response to a request from Flax Fibres P/L and the results were excellent.

Myrtleford flax mill was established in 1941 as part of an Empire flax growing scheme when the United Kingdom was cut off from the flax markets of Eastern Europe. Flax was of vital importance for the production of aeroplane cloth, tarpaulins, parachute harness, camouflage cloth and other war equipment. The Myrtleford Flax Mill was one of 40 such mills and deseeding stations established around Australia at this time. Many mill workers lived in flax mill houses located at the caravan park in Myrtleford.

Myrtleford farmers had been told that 1200 acres needed to be grown in their area in 1940. Output for the following few years was less than anticipated, and with shortages continuing and under government pressure,

the new Public Park was levelled and sown to flax. This was harvested by 135 Italians from the Whorouly internment camp.

In 1946 the British Government, which had been joint partners with the Commonwealth Government, decided to withdraw from the partnership. By 1947 only thirteen mills still operated in Australia, and this was reduced to eight by 1956, with six in Victoria. In 1958 the Commonwealth Government sold the mill, as flax had lost its defence significance. It was purchased by Kinnears, rope manufacturers.

From 1959, only two remained in operation, struggling against cheaper imports and lower demand. The Myrtleford mill finally closed down in 1964, and the last flax mill in Australia, at Boyup Brook in Western Australia, ceased operations in late 1965, after a vote for closure carried at a Special Meeting on 6 October 1965.

References:

1963, Border Morning Mail

Robertson Kay, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 112-114

1965, The Bridgetown Times (WA), 13 October 1965

The Myrtleford & District Historical Society Inc, 2007, Recollections II, MDHS, p. 15-16

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

7.7.1 Providing for the common defence

3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

3.9 Farming for commercial profit

Description

Physical Description

The remains of the former Myrtleford Flax Mill are situated on the crown of a small spur on farming land a few kilometres out of Myrtleford on the Merriang road.

The principal remants are a large vernacular corrugated iron shed, two above-ground, round concrete tanks, and the archaeological remnants of the concrete retting tanks. The shed is situated on the northern edge of the site and has been altered a little, with an addition at the western end. The interior of the building has not been inspected. The reinforced concrete tanks consist of a squat, large diameter concrete tank, and a taller, narrower-diameter tank with the steel framework from a former conical cover intact. The retting tank remains consist of concrete footings and walls.

Other corrugated iron buildings at the site do not appear to have associations with the former flax mill.

Physical Condition

Fair-good (building fair, tanks good)

Usage / Former Usage

1941 - 1964: Flax Mill

Intactness

Fair

Recommended Management

- Retain large shed, 2 x concrete tanks and remains of retting tanks as evidence of former operations of the Myrtleford Flax Mill.

- Retain shed in present external form and materials, allowing like-for-like replacements to maintain serviceability as

Comparative Analysis

The former Myrtleford Flax Mill represents a rare surviving flax mill and is the only one known in Victoria. The mill at Boyup Brook in WA survives in good condition, and has been incorporated into a municipal caravan park. It has excellent integrity with all sheds and major plant elements maintained as a 'museum' of the industry.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Myrtleford Flax Mill was established in 1941 as part of an Empire flax growing scheme when the United Kingdom was cut off from the flax markets of Eastern Europe. The mill processed flax from 1940s to the 1960s and was an important agricultural and manufacturing industry to the Myrtleford community during and after the war years. From 1959, it was one of only two flax mills operating in Australia. It closed down in 1964, and the closure of the Boyup Brook WA mill the following year brought an end to the flax industry in Australia.

How is it significant?

The Myrtleford Flax Mill is of historical, social and technological significance to the Myrtleford community and to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Flax Mill is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as rare evidence of the contribution of the district to the war effort during WWII, and for its contribution to agriculture and the local economy for nearly a quarter of a century. It is historically and technologically significant as a rare example of this type of mill, relating to a largely superseded fibre that was once a major world crop, and an indispensible one in warfare in the mid-1900s. The Myrtleford Flax Mill is the only known surviving flax mill in Victoria.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Soldiers Memorial Hall	**File No:**	AS0279
Address:	Myrtle Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Hall Public ,War Memorial		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Soldiers Memorial Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Myrtleford began as a collection of huts and stores on alluvial diggings along the Happy Valley Creek on the Buckland road in late 1853. The first significant phase in the history of Myrtleford was the development of the rich reefs on Reform Hill in the mid to late-1850s, which provided significant employment and focussed development of the commercial centre of the township in its present area. For much of the remainder of that century, Myrtleford's fortunes were tied to that of the reef mining industry. However from the late-1800s, those fortunes began to be more closely related to the development and vicissitudes of agriculture, and the growth of the timber industry.

Even though Myrtleford plunged into gloom in the 1880s with the closure of the Reform Mine and the general decline in reef mining, several key events occurred in the 1880s to early 1900s that had important impacts on the town's survival. The first was the railway connection opened in 1883, which provided access to wide markets. The second was the early growth of the hops and tobacco industries in the Ovens and tributary valleys, industries that were later to have an enormous influence on the town. The third was the construction of a creamery in 1893 and its upgrading to a Butter Factory in 1902, that enabled dairying to expand.

When the First World War broke out, Myrtleford, like other country towns across the State and nation, saw a generation of its young men enlist to serve their Empire and country. The carnage on distant battlefields reverberated across Australia. The death roll had massive impacts on rural communities where everyone knew one another, and every death was keenly felt personally across the whole of the community. After the war, it was not surprising then that rural towns looked to ways of honouring the service and sacrifice of their youth.

The Soldier's Memorial Hall was erected in 1925 as a monument to World War 1 service personnel. The Co-store provided generator power from 1927 to 1934. In 1936-38 extensions, stage and a supper room were added. In 1967 a foyer and amenities were placed behind a new façade. For forty years, this has been the recogniseable face of the Soldiers Memorial Hall at Myrtleford. (Myrtleford & District Historical Society Inc. "A Walk in the Past" -brochure)

References:

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford A Gateway to the Alps, Rigby

Myrtleford & District Historical Society Inc., A walk in the Past (brochure), nd

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The Myrtleford Soldiers Memorial Hall is situated on Myrtle St (Great Alpine Road) near the centre of Myrtleford. The hall is built on the eastern side of a large block, with the western side retaining a grassed area, with the supper room at the rear.

The complex consists of a large hall with a detached supper room. The hall and supper room are utilitarian in design with little architectural styling. They are red face-brick buildings with corrugated iron roofs. Both have hipped roofs with gablet inserts at each end of the ridge. Exterior of side walls of the hall are broken into recessed panels divided by ribs.

The Myrtle St facade has been remodelled/rebuilt, with new access doors on the eastern side. The verandah has a corrugated iron roof, a horizontal, slatted timber valance, and is supported by timber poles on concrete-capped, brick bases.

Physical Condition

Good

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain exterior form and materials;
- Do not paint brickwork;
- Retain existing verandah, including posts, concrete-capped brick post-supports, and valance;
- retain 1925 & 1938 marble commemorative tablets.

Comparative Analysis

The Myrtleford Soldiers Memorial Hall appears to be the largest surviving monument to WWI soldiers surviving in the Alpine Shire. The former RSL Hall at Bright, also dedicated after WWI, was demolished in 2006. Other Memorial Halls exist around the Shire, eg Dederang, 1954 - WWII. Memorial halls for both WWI and WWII are relatively common around the State.

A brick supper room survives in Bright, built behind the former Victoria Hall probably in the 1890s. The Myrtleford supper room has all of its original context.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Soldiers Memorial Hall was built in 1925 as a monument to WWI personnel. In 1938 extension, stage and a supper room were added. A new facade, foyer and amenities were added in 1967.

How is it significant?

The Soldiers Memorial Hall is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Myrtleford community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Soldiers Memorial Hall is historically and socially significant to the Myrtleford community and the Alpine Shire as a large and well used memorial to the service and sacrifice of district soldiers in the Great War of 1914-18. The hall is architecturally significant as a locally-rare building/monument of its type.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Pioneer Cemetery	**File No:**	AS0461
Address:	62-68 O'Donnell Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Pioneer Cemetery

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Myrtleford grew as a gold town from the mid 1850s, and a measure of its growth was the declaration of a Cemetery Reserve in 1860. The first burial was conducted in 1861. As in all the gold towns of the era, life was hard, and disease and the conditions took their toll in the community. Babies and young children were especially susceptible, and the cemetery accumulated many sad stories over the years. As the township moved into its mature years, so many of Myrtleford and district's European pioneers and leading lights from the early years aged, died, and were buried in the cemetery.

The alluvial gold diggings around Myrtleford attracted many miners from China, and a section (row) of the cemetery has the last remains of a number of these people. However, no headstones remain to identify these graves to the casual visitor.

References:

Carroll, D, Myrtleford - History & Cemetery (CD)

Robertson, K, 1973, Myrtleford - Gateway to the Alps, Rigby

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

9.7.3 Remembering the dead.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity.

Description

Physical Description

The Myrtleford Pioneer Cemetery is situated at the corner of O'Donnell and Mummery Streets, on a large block of flat land, fenced with ring-lock wire and galvanised pipe. The O'Donnell St entrance is through two concrete posts. The cemetery contains many memorials in a wide variety of forms, from simple vertical tablets to ornate, large pillars and obelisks. Many graves have wrought or cast iron (fences).

Many links to Myrtleford and district's European pioneers can be seen (eg Woodside graves, link to early squatting run proprietors), and the growing influence of migrants from Italy can be charted.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1860 - present: Public Cemetery

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain and preserve grave markers

Comparative Analysis

The Myrtleford Pioneer Cemetery compares to many others in the district and the region, telling the story of European settlement and the growth of the town.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Myrtleford Pioneer Cemetery was gazetted in 1861, but may have been used for burials before that. The cemetery was laid out in rows, which were assigned to various religious denominations. Part of one row was reserved for burials of Chinese people, who formed a large part of the population of the local gold diggings at the time. Myrtleford Pioneer Cemetery served not only Myrtleford, but surrounding townships and communities as well.

How is it significant?

The Myrtleford Pioneer Cemetery is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant? -

The Myrtleford Pioneer Cemetery is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the Myrtleford district's only public cemetery, gazetted in 1861 and providing continuous service to the community since that time. The cemetery is the last resting place of many of Myrtleford and district's European pioneers, and the headstones communicate information about these people and the often difficult living conditions they endured. The Chinese section is significant as a special link to an era when miners from China formed large communities throughout the Upper Ovens.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A

COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	St Mary's Catholic School & Convent	**File No:**	AS0324
Address:	25 Prince Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	School - Private,Convent/Nunnery		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

St Mary's Catholic School & Convent

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -	
	HI -	
	PS -	**Architectural Style:** Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts

History and Historical Context

The first Catholic Church/school at Myrtleford was a primitive slab building built in 1878 in Albert St. The land for the new church site in Prince St was purchased and donated by M O'Donnell. The new Catholic Church was opened on 6th May 1888 by Rev S Reville and assisted by Fr Kavanagh who was the parish priest. Between 1908-1914 Fr Mahoney had William Wardell, the Architect of St Patrick's Cathedral Melbourne, design and build stables for the parish horses.

After WWI, an influx of Italian migrants moved into the Ovens Valley to grow tobacco, which caused a large increase of numbers of Catholic parishioners. During the visit of Archbishop Mannix and Bishop McCarthy in December 1921, Fr Kennedy announced that fund raising for a new school and convent would commence as it was necessary for the community to have such establishments as both the Catholic and non-Catholics would benefit. (Treacy 1989 p32).

The newly erected St Mary's school and convent was opened on 11 March 1923 with 58 children enrolled, five Presentation Sisters on the staff and twelve boarders in residence. The Presentation Sisters arrived on 28 February 1923 at the invitation of Fr Kennedy. The sisters taught classes from Preparatory to Leaving Honours.

The brick buildings were erected in two separate units. The school consisted of three separate classrooms, two cloakrooms and a large sheltered verandah. The classrooms accommodated 100 children. They were fitted with blackboards and single and dual desks of the latest pattern. A A Fritsch, a Melbourne architect, designed the building and W Mason of Wangaratta carried out the construction. The convent had electricity supplied by a 1500-watt generator, which also powered a pump that supplied water from a well (Treacy 1989 p 39).

From 1934, a Nun's Refectory and other extension were added to the Convent to provide more room for increase in the number of Nuns. By 1936, with the increased school attendances, the number of nuns had also increased and Dr Meyer decided to extend the Church with what has since been known as the Nun's chapel. Also in 1936, the substantial architect designed stables were converted to classrooms and then subsequently into Parish Hall.

After WWII the second wave of Italian migrants arrived, some from Bonegilla Migrant Reception Centre, and were employed in a number of local industries. The migrants were involved in share farming before buying their own land and played a significant role in the post-WWII expansion of the tobacco growing industry.

Between 1956 and 1960 major extensions were carried out to the Convent and School Presbytery, and a Grotto was added as well as extensive work to the grounds. In 1966, buses began transporting children to school from outer areas, and the Convent stopped taking boarders. In 1968 Marian College was officially opened, thereby creating two separate schools. The Presentation Sisters finished teaching at St Mary's after 72 years (and 20 years at Marian College) in 1995.

References:

Treacy Ken, 1998, Beyond Gold, 150 Years of Memories 1948-1998, The Catholic Parish of Bright and Mt Beauty, p. 37-48

Robertson Kay, 1973, Myrtlfeford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 192

www.smymrtlf.sand.catholic.educ.au/history.htm, St Mary's School - Marian College History

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

6.2 Establishing schools

8.6.2 Maintain religious traditions and ceremonies

Description

Physical Description

St Mary's Catholic School was constructed 1923 and is next to St Mary's Catholic Church. The architecture of the school has drawn on contemporary stylistic detailing and this can be found in the general proportions of the structure, the simple chimneys, the scale and type of windows and the use of face brick work. The architecture is relatively austere but there are elements that enliven the stylistic expression. These include:

- An asymmetrical front façade that contains a projecting symmetrical front panel (located to one side);
- the utilitarian horizontal line of windows across the projecting front panel;
- the horizontal band of air vents that echo the line of windows;

- the cream rough cast stucco banding under the eaves line, the projecting eave line and pronounced timber rafters;

- the modest scale of the parapet that rises up from this façade and is surmounted by a cross;

- the horizontal emphasis found on this front panel is in contrast to the vertical proportions of the windows to the other facades.

The design of the school is essentially typical for similar scaled scholastic projects from this period. However, contemporary architectural features such as the horizontal banding and contrasting vertical elements hint at an awareness of the aesthetics of modern architecture. Modifications and additions to the school buildings have taken place since the school was first constructed. These include:

1936 - the stables were converted into a class room

1958 - 3 additional classrooms were constructed

1960 - 2 additional classrooms were constructed

1970 - 2 additional classrooms were constructed, increased tuck shop facilities and bus shelter

1971 - 1 additional classrooms were constructed

1975- 2 additional classrooms were constructed

1992 there was a complete refurbishment of the school. The convent was constructed in 1923 and displays many of the characteristics associated with early 19th century catholic ecclesiastical architecture and shares many of the features associated with the 1920s and the Arts and Craft Movement. 1934 extension of nun's refectory and other changes and additions were undertaken until the convent ceased operations.

Ecclesiastic elements are found with:

- the pointed arch to the entrance and lancet windows

- the triptych lancet windows to the breakfront panel with oculus in the gable

- the pitch of the roof is sympathetic to a gothic expression

- the decorative timber detailing to the gable ends has a pointed decorative motif associated with the gothic and ecclesiastic architecture

The Arts and Crafts were expressed during the 1920s in various ways - some with more sophistication and understanding of the philosophy than others. The convent displays more of the generic type details that are associated with this period. These can be identified in the overall proportion and scale of the building and its elements. The extent and nature of external decorative timber detailing is also indicative of this period. The squared off ends of the parapet were a common detail for parapets, gable design and facades.

Architecturally the convent is a good representative example of its type and period. The projecting entrance wing and breakfront panel are the most dominant features and complement the design of the school. The timber detailing and this includes the pointed arches and timber louvres provide a contrast to the heavier face red brickwork and stucco and rendered elements of the façade.

Stable Building was designed by William Wardell who designed St Patricks East Melbourne. This building is not recognisable in the present fabric of St Mary's school, and has obviously been altered out of recognition.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1923 - present: School

1923 - 1995: Convent

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

School

- All unpainted surfaces should remain unpainted- and this includes the face brickwork and stucco and render detailing.

- If the roofing is replaced it should be replaced with galvanised iron and not zincalume or any colourbond products

- A similar colour scheme should be retained as it is pertinent to its architectural interpretation

It is recommended that if there is any opportunity to reconstruct the front façade of the building ie remove the extant doors and to reconstruct the original fenestration it should be considered. This might occur during a redevelopment of the site. It is not an action that has to be undertaken but one if there is an opportunity could be considered.

Convent

- All unpainted surfaces should remain unpainted- and this includes the face brickwork and stucco and render detailing.

- The integrity of the front elevation of the convent should be maintained and any future development should be subservient to this façade.

- If the roofing is replaced it should be replaced with galvanised iron and not zincalume or any colourbond products

- A similar colour scheme should be retained as it is pertinent to its architectural interpretation

- Retention of the timber detailing to the gable is crucial to the architecture of this building. If sections need to be replaced care must be taken that replication is accurate.

Comparative Analysis

The St Mary's School and Convent complex is the only of its type in the Alpine Shire. However, there are several schools in the shire that are similar in size and material as St Mary's School building eg Wandiligong, Bright.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Mary's School and Convent was opened in 1923 with 58 children enrolled, five Presentation Sisters on the staff and twelve boarders in residence. The school is a relative austere stylistic red face brick building designed by A A Fritsch, a Melbourne architect, and displays many of the characteristics associated with early 19th century catholic ecclesiastical architecture.

How is it significant?

St Mary's Catholic School and Convent are of historical, social & architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

St Mary's Catholic School and Convent are socially and historically significant to the Alpine Shire as place of education and spiritual guidance for the local Catholic community and providing special accommodation for the Presentation Sisters. They are also significant as markers of growth phases in the Myrtleford district due to the influx of Italian migrants after the WWI and WWII.

The school and convent complex is architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire as a good representative example of its type and period, displaying many of the characteristics associated with early 19th century catholic ecclesiastical architecture. The complex shares many of the architectural features associated with the 1920s and the Arts and Craft Movement.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Reform Mine Workings	**File No:**	AS0742
Address:	Reform Hill MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Gold Mining Site		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Reform Mine Workings

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Myrtleford began as a collection of huts and stores on alluvial diggings along the Happy Valley Creek on the Buckland road in late 1853. The first significant phase in the history of Myrtleford was the development of the rich reefs on Reform Hill in the mid to late-1850s, which provided significant employment and focussed development of the commercial centre of the township in its present area. For much of the remainder of that century, Myrtleford's fortunes were tied to that of the reef mining industry. However from the late-1800s, those fortunes began to be more closely related to the development and vicissitudes of agriculture, and the growth of the timber industry.

The Reform Reef was discovered in 1854, and in July of that year Goldfields Commissioner Turner allotted J H Riley 100 yds of reef (C&W Reports, 7 July 1854). At this time it was known as Riley's Reef. A crushing machine was later erected, and in 1856 a village was said to be commencing near the reef, and Crouchy's hotel and store was in operation (Melbourne Herald, 10 April 1856). By late 1858, Messrs McKay & Co were the largest operators, and about 270 men were employed in reefing at Myrtle Creek, most on wages. Rich stone containing between 1.5 and 4 ounces of gold per ton of quartz was being crushed, and the wages of 4 to 6

pounds per week were said to be the highest paid in the district. Two crushing machines were in operation at Reform Hill, and the township boasted three hotels, a number of stores, a news office and a number of trades establishments (OMA, 19 November 1858). This was a very different settlement to the canvas town that had grown beside the Barwidgee crossing on the Buckland Road in the early years of alluvial gold mining.

The success of Myrtleford was little recognised however, at at time when rich new diggings were being rushed at Indigo, and new reef discoveries were being announced almost daily on the Upper Ovens, upstream of Myrtleford.

John Alston Wallace, the pre-eminent mining entrepreneur and businessman of the North-East in the era, later purchased the mine, and it was managed by his brother Peter for many years. J A Wallace was elected to the Upper House in the Victorian Parliament in 1874, as member for North-east Province. The Reform Mine became in many ways the lifeblood of Myrtleford, supplying steady wages and work for tradespeople and contractors. The mine was worked on a large scale to a depth of 700 feet, with galleries (stopes) up to 28 feet wide. A large, waterwheel-powered crushing mill (stamp battery) was installed on Happy Valley Creek below the mine, and this facility also undertook public crushing a fee.

In 1888, Wallace closed the mine, causing great suffering to the miners and the township. The closure caused much bitterness, not just because of the loss of jobs, but because the company had taken no responsibility for the widows and children of miners who had been killed on Reform Hill, and continued to hold the lease while not working it. This meant that no one else could open the mine and create employment.

It took eight long years for the lease to be forfeited, and even then the first application was refused, with no reason given by the Department. Angry residents held public meetings, but little happened on the hill. In 1900, prospects at the mine were again a source of optimism, but rehabilitation of the former workings provided no new orebodies. The mine had a recorded production of over 21,000 ounces of gold, but these figures are incomplete.

Other reefs, including the Poverty, Tarrangower, Castle and Dangerous reefs, were also worked on Reform Hill.

References:

Flett, J, 1970, The History of Gold Discovery in Victoria, The Hawthorn Press, p. 69

Robertson, K, 1973, Myrtleford - Gateway to the Alps, Rigby Limited, p. 63-70

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities

Description

Physical Description

The Reform Mine workings are situated on a forested spur on the east side of Myrtleford. The workings consist of a number of adits (horizontal tunnels), mullock dumps, trenches, open cut, connecting tracks and benched areas representing former building/operations sites. Some of the workings are clearly visible from the Great Alpine Road, Myrtleford, while others can be accessed on various tracks on the hill. A stamp battery has been erected beside the Great Alpine Road, on a narrow flat below some of the Reform workings. Just above the flat is a small adit which has been closed off at the entrance with wire mesh.

Physical Condition

Fair archaeological condition

Usage / Former Usage

Crown land reserve

Intactness

Fair

Recommended Management

Crown land. Promote retention of surface archaeology of mine workings.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Hon J A Wallace, MLA

Comparative Analysis

Many hundreds of quartz reefs exist within the Shire. However large quartz mines that were similarly influential in early township development within the Shire are relatively rare, and include the Pioneer Mine at Bright, the Oriental mine at Wandiligong and the Rose, Thistle & Shamrock mine at Harrietville.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Reform (Rileys) reef was discovered in 1854, and its rich early crushings coalesced a small township near the reef, drawing development away from the Barwidgee Creek crossing. This became the township of Myrtleford. The mine operated from the mid-1850s till 1888, and for three decades it was the life-blood of Myrtleford, its large-scale underground workings providing employment and steady works for contractors and suppliers. Recorded production (figures incomplete) was over 21,000 ounces of gold, and its closure cast a pall over the town. Today Reform Hill shows abundant evidence of mining, including adits, mullock dumps and old surface workings.

How is it significant?

The Reform Mine workings are of historical, social and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Reform Mine Workings are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire for their crucial role in the expansion of the Myrtleford Township in the mid 1850s to early 1860s. The Reform Mine was one of the first and by far the largest reef discovery in the immediate locality, and was the most significant employer at Myrtleford for three decades. It was influential in converting Myrtleford from an alluvial mining camp into a permanent township. Due to its proximity to the town, it played a strong part in drawing settlement east and away from the Barwidgee Creek flats, helping to shape the modern township. Reform Hill has archaeological significance for its potential to reveal further artefacts and information that may illuminate this important phase of Myrtleford's growth.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Tilia X Europaea	**File No:**	AS0063
Address:	Rothery House, 82 Myrtle Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tilia X Europaea

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Estimated age 100 yrs.

References:

NATIONAL TRUST, 1985, REGISTER

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Eucalyptus Camaldulensis	**File No:**	AS0062
Address:	Smith Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Eucalyptus Camaldulensis

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Know as the Big Tree or Corroboree Tree, this speciemen is one of the oldest in Victoria. The tree is believed to be a meeting place for local Aborigines.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, 1983, REGISTER

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

7.6.9 Conserving fragile environments.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Bush Nursing Hospital, former	**File No:**	AS0322
Address:	20 Smith Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Hospital		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Bush Nursing Hospital, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

With the closure of the Myrtleford Private Hospital due to cutback of services during the war, a meeting was called by the Progress Association at the request of the Return Services League and Dr C Beaumont. With a donation from the Return Services League of 100 pounds, the Italian community offering free labour and Dr Beaumont donating an X-ray machine, the Progress Association approached the Bush Nursing Hospital Association to establish a hospital in Myrtleford. A Women's Auxiliary was also formed. The house of Mr Ferguson was leased and was operated by the Bush Nursing Association. The history of the house is not known, but from its style it appears to have been built in the late 19th or early 20th century. In 1950 the Bush Nursing Hospital became the Myrtleford District Hospital. After the war funds were raised to built a larger hospital and in 1959 the Myrtleford & District War Memorial Hospital was opened.

References:

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby, p. 206

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

3.26 Providing health services

3.26.2 Providing hospital services

Description

Physical Description

The former Bush Nursing Hospital is a large Federation era residential type construction. It is constructed from red face brickwork and it has a corrugated iron roof. Like many domestic type buildings of the late 19th and early 20th century it has a picturesque composition and this includes the decorative architectural detailing. This can be found in the more complex roof design, the projecting gables and gablets and decorative brick chimneys. There is a return verandah with turned timber posts with cast iron?

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

? - 1941 residence

1941 - 1959 hospital

1959 - present residence

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Face brickwork to be retained and not to be painted

- An appropriate setting to be retained

Comparative Analysis

Other former hospitals/private hospitals survive in the Shire, eg Myrtleford's Private Hospital (also operating from private residence) and Bright's Doctors house/ hospital

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Bush Nursing Hospital opened its doors in 1941, in a leased private residence. It became the Myrtleford District Hospital in 1950 and was closed in 1959 when the Myrtleford & District War Memorial Hospital was built. The building is a large Federation era residential type construction. It is constructed from red face brickwork and it has a corrugated iron roof.

How is it significant?

The former Bush Nursing Hospital is historically, socially & architecturally significant to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Bush Nursing Hospital is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as an important facility that served the medical and hospital needs of the Myrtleford and district community for many years. It has additional social signifance for the efforts of the local community in establishing the facility. The building has architectural significance as a large and well preserved example of its type and era.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The former Bush Nursing Hospital is historically and socially important to the Alpine Shire as a facility that served the medical and hospital needs of the Myrtleford and district community for many years. It has additional social importance for the efforts of the local community in establishing the facility.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The building has architectural importance as a large and well preserved example of its type and era.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Pine Tree	**File No:**	AS0106
Address:	34 Smith Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Trees of social, historic or special significance		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Pine Tree

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Railway Hotel	**File No:**	AS0327
Address:	99-103 Standish Street MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Hotel		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Railway Hotel

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Railway Hotel, originally the Monmouthshire Arms Hotel, was built in the late 1870s by Mr L Davies. David Carroll owned the hotel before 1880 and after the arrival of rail services in 1883 it had a name change. In 1901 Mr & Mrs Moore bought the hotel and replaced it with the current brick structure in 1904; a weatherboard "Moore's Hall" was erected next door in Standish Street and served the community for dancing, etc. from 1904 until demolition in 1923. (Myrtleford & District Historical Society Inc. A walk in the past - brochure)

References:

Myrtleford & District Historical Society Inc., A walk in the past - brochure

The Myrtleford & District Historical Society Inc, 2007, Recollections, p. 34

The Myrtleford & District Historical Society Inc, 2006, Recollections

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.22 Lodging people.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

Description

Physical Description

The Railway Hotel is built along a street frontage in Standish St, Myrtleford, and is a large brick building with corrugated iron roof and bullnose verandah. It has been painted in a cream and green colour scheme. The architecture of the Railway Hotel is typical for its period. Hotel architecture after the gold rushes became more subdued and contained little of the overt embellishments associated with the peaks of the gold rushes.

The Railway Hotel displays elements of the Arts and Crafts as well as Victorian era architecture. The Arts and Crafts influence can be found in the squared off pilasters; the design of the chimneys and the distinctive signage to the parapet. Victorian influence can be identified in the use of cast iron brackets, bull nosed verandah and the design of the openings. The windows are double hung sashes and have been located in pairs and one lot of triplets (original design since modified).

The façade of the hotel has changed little since construction, the main modification being the removal of the triple set of windows.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1904 - present: Hotel

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- The distinctive signage to the parapet should not be removed or obscured.
- The design of the verandah should be replicated if rebuilt at any time.
- A sympathetic colour scheme should be maintained.
- Any modifications to the structure should respec

Comparative Analysis

A hotel on the present site has been continuously operating since 1870 and there are several other hotels from this period in the Alpine Shire including the Happy Valley Hotel and the Alpine Hotel, Bright. The Railway Hotel does not have the historical significance associated with the earlier (pre-1870) Myrtleford hotels, but it is the only one that has not been significantly altered since its construction.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Railway Hotel is a brick building in Standish St, Myrtleford. The Monmouthshire Arms Hotel was the

original hotel on the site. It was a weatherboard building built in the late 1870s by Mr L Davies. The name of the hotel was changed to the Railway Hotel after the arrival of rail services in 1883. The present building was constructed by the Moore family in 1904. The Railway Hotel displays elements of the Arts and Crafts as well as Victorian era architecture and is typical for its period. Hotel architecture after the gold rushes became more subdued and contain little of the overt embellishments associated with the peaks of the gold rushes. The façade of the hotel has changed little since its construction.

How is it significant?

The Railway Hotel is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Myrtleford community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Railway Hotel is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the longest continuously operating hotels in the Alpine Shire. The site is historically significant for its location close to the railway line and its service to the travelling community for many decades. The architecture has local significance as a good representative example of hotel architecture from this period. Aesthetically, the simple Arts and Crafts-inspired architecture, including the signage, is a pleasing addition to the streetscape.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Razorback Mine Site	**File No:**	AS0792
Address:	Razorback Spur, East Branch Ovens River OVENS		
Place Type:	Adit,Battery/Crusher,Gold Mining Site		
Citation Date:	2007		

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The site for the battery was identified in 1893, shortly after the discovery of the Razorback reefs, principally the Government Grant reef, by the prospecting party of Messrs Renton, Woodward, Luke and Hynes, working with a government prospecting grant and under the supervision of the Harrietville Prospecting Association. A track, enabling the transport of machinery, was cut to the mine in 1895 by the Bright district track cutting party, funded by the Mines Department. It was late in 1896 before Messrs Hunt and Jones of Harrietville provided the capital to purchase and erect machinery. Machinery was ordered from W Anderson & Sons Foundry in Melbourne. Early in 1897, twenty five men were at work erecting the machinery and building a tramway with five passes to connect the mine with the battery. The battery was provided with a Pelton Wheel for power. Plate tables with cast iron mercury well were installed and two concentrating table were added to the plant because of the high mineral content of the ore.

The battery and plant were completed in early May, 1897, but a shortage of water delayed crushing operations until the next spring. The battery crushed over 200 tons of gold bearing ore between 1897 and 1904, yielding over 600 ounces of gold. In 1903, William Bradford of the Geological Survey of Victoria, touted the Razorback as perhaps the highest mine in Australia and described the plant a first-class mill, away down in a gorge to the west. There is at least one record of the battery doing a trial crushing for another party, there are no records of it having been used at all after 1904.

References:

Bannear D, 1999, Victorian Goldfields Project, Historic Gold Mining Sites in the North East Region of Victoria, Gazetteer: State & Regional significant sites., Department of Natural Resources & Environment

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, Wangaratta

Swift A & Kaufman R of LRGM Services for 2003 Bushfire Recovery Program, 2004, Historic Mining Sites Survey, Upper Ovens Goldfield, Dept of Sustainability & Environment and Parks Victoria

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

3.3.3 Prospecting for precious metals

Description

Physical Description

Razorback mine workings are situated on the Razorback Spur on the fall towards Birthday and Washington Creeks on the East Branch of the Ovens River in the Alpine National Park. Features of the Razorback workings are; 10-head battery, incline and level tramways along with their associated trucks and lowering gear, mining tracks, hut sites, main adit and surface stopes.

SURFACE WORKINGS - The south-eastern most end of the surface working commence just below the top of the Razorback Ridge, 45 metres on the western fall from the Razorback Walking Track. The workings extend down the western fall for 100 metres and consist of deep open stopes and shafts. Large white quartz boulders are scattered about the surface and some of the mullock dumps appear like rocky snow heaps amongst the snow gums. LOWER ADIT - Located in the head of a gully to the south is the main adit. The mullock dump is quite large and the adit is open and is partially full of water; it extends for 150 metres into the hill.

HUT SITES - Several hut sites are situated in the immediate vicinity of the workings and at least one dwelling building is located at the battery

TRAMWAY NETWORK - Connecting the mine working to the battery is a tramway network that extends nearly 1 kilometre, comprising of two inclined tramways connected by a level tramway section. Remains of braking systems, roe bins and trucks are still found in situ at points along the tramway.

BATTERY - Situated near the end of a long spur on the western side of the Razorback, the standing 10-head battery is located amongst mountain ash forest on an open flat 3 metres above a small stream. The battery stands in a neat dry stone retaining walled excavation. Maker's name cast into the mortar boxes and standards reads, "W ANDERSON & SONS, ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS, MAKERS, JEFFCOTT St. MELBOURNE & RICHMOND". The battery has cast iron standards, the wooden stem guides have perished, the stems are hung-up, with all shoes attached; dies not in box. Screen guards and clamps lay in front of boxes. The battery has a 4-rope, 4ft diameter pulley drive from Pelton Wheel, with gear reduction (1ft : 3ft 6inch diameter) to camshaft A depression showing the position of plate tables is immediately in front of the battery on the same level; two cast iron mercury wells lie in front of each mortar box. The Pelton wheel, on the lower level benched area is 3ft 6 inch diameter, fed by 6 inch spiral riveted steel water pipe from water race above. Drive pulleys for battery 5-rope, 2ft diameter and for tables, flat belt, 7 inch diameter x 6 inches wide attached to shaft The ironwork remains of two concentrating tables (Halley's tables) are in a lower neat dry stone retaining walled excavation. BLACKSMITH'S SITE - Immediately west of the concentrating tables is the site of a blacksmith shed. A partially collapsed forge and constructed of rough stone and earth, with some hand made bricks is located in this area. Next to this is a large anvil with the weight stamp "1-3-14" (210 pounds), punched into its side, the makers name is above this, "WILKINSONS, QUEENS MIDLEX, WARRANTED". About the forge are numerous ironwork artefacts; sundry off cuts bolt, steel pipe, shoes and dies, crosscut-saw &c.

TRACKS - A pack track appears to enter the site from near the large hut site, over the top of the waterfall. Another substantial track comes into the lower adit from much higher up the range; this may be the Razorback Mining Track.

Physical Condition

Site was burnt in the 2003 bushfires, though little damage is evident. The general condition of battery plant and the mining associated artefacts and features are excellent. Archaeological potential for revealing further smaller artefacts that may contribute to a better understanding of the site is high.

Usage / Former Usage

1983 - 1904: Mine

Intactness

Stamp battery, mine workings and associated features are in good archaeological condition, and represent the traces of virtually all the original components of the mine.

Recommended Management

Archaeological site on Crown land. Encourage Parks Victoria to preserve the site as an important representative example of its type.

Comparative Analysis

Mine sites with remnant plant or complete standing plants are relatively rare. The more significant historic mine and standing stamp battery sites in the Shire include the Guns mine, Harrietville (4-head pelton wheel driven battery), the Monarch mine, Harrietville (5-head, steam engine driven battery), Cousin's battery, Gapsted (4-head, steam engine driven battery) and the New Mons Meg, Harrietville (3-head, oil engine driven battery).

The Razorback plant and mine is one of the best preserved examples of this mining technology in the Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Quartz mining was one of the major industries of the Alpine Shire from the late 1850s through to the early 1900s. Many remote workings were established in the rugged mountain ranges of the Shire. The Razorback reef was discovered on the Razorback Ridge near Mt Feathertop in 1893 as a result of combined government funded and locally backed Prospecting Associations, formed to stimulate mining activity at a time of a decline in mining activity across the State. A large operation was set up, including a 10-head, water powered stamp battery and a complex system of level and inclined tramways that connected the workings to the battery. The mine appears to have operated until 1904, with a recorded production of 600oz of gold. The battery survives at the site, and archaeological traces of other features are abundant.

How is it significant?

The Razorback mine and associated features are of historical, technological and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Razorback mine and associated features are historically significant to the Alpine Shire as a well-preserved example of a mine that resulted from the 1890s phase of government-stimulated prospecting in remote areas. It is technologically and scientifically significant for its large, intact, standing battery and its archaeological remnants of early mineral processing technology and complex tramway system.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The Razorback mine and associated features are historically important to the Alpine Shire as a well-preserved example of a mine that resulted from the 1890s phase of government-stimulated prospecting in remote areas.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

The Razorback mine and battery are technologically and scientifically important for the large, intact, standing battery and the archaeological remnants of early mineral processing technology and complex tramway system.

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Old Buckland Bridge	**File No:**	AS0789
Address:	Barrett Lane POREPUNKAH		
Place Type:	Road Bridge		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The old Buckland bridge was opened in 1913. It was built to serve the route from Porepunkah to the popular tourist resort of Mt Buffalo. In May 1910, the engineer for the Shire of Bright, contacted the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co for a quote for a Monier arch bridge to replace the existing timber bridge that had become unsafe. The company was run by John Monash, later to become an important Australian historical figure, as a wartime General and a celebrated engineer. By coincidence, Mt Buffalo was a great favourite of Monash's, and he holidayed there many times.

While a design was submitted to the Shire, it was years before a final amended design was accepted. The first design was an arch as requested, even though the company had not built a concrete arch bridge for years, preferring girders on concrete stanchions. A new Shire Engineer, A Tyers, contacted Monash's company again in 1911, apparently unaware of the earlier design. Monash then suggested a girder bridge, but negotiations eventually stalled. The Shire then appears to have opted for another timber bridge, but after their contractor reneged, Monash again contacted the Shire. Eventually on 20 November 1912, the Shire called for tenders for a reinforced concrete bridge and Monash's tender for 453 pounds was accepted. Shire Engineer Tyers appears to have organise demolition of the timber bridge and work on excavating the foundations for the new bridge started on 15 March 1913, under Foreman Bendschneider. Abutments were concreted by the end of March, and work began on the arch. This was concreted on 9 April and the bridge structure was complete by 2 May. Other contractors completed the filling and other earthworks. Some disputes over payments ensued, and the outcome is not known.

References:

Holgate, Alan, 2006, John Monash - Engineering enterprise prior to WW1, Web-published at http://home.vicnet.net.au/~aholgate/jm/texts/ppkhist.html

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry.

3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads.

3.23 Catering for tourists.

Description

Physical Description

The old Buckland Bridge crosses the Buckland River a short distance upstream of the present bridge crossing on the Mt Buffalo Rd. It is a reinforced-concrete, arched bridge spanning about 18 metres. The spandrel walls are built of reinforced concrete, with no counterforts. Wooden railings survive along both sides of the bridge.

Physical Condition

The bridge appears to be in sound structural condition, although the wooden railings have deteriorated.

Usage / Former Usage

1913 to c1980 - road bridge on Mt Buffalo Road

c1980 to present - limited, private farm access across Buckland River.

Intactness

Excellent

Recommended Management

Retain bridge and all its concrete structural elements.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Sir John Monash

Comparative Analysis

A number of reinforced concrete arch, Monash-designed bridges survive in the State, but they are relatively rare. The Alpine Shire has two known examples of Monier arch bridges - the other is at Germantown. This bridge was built in the 1920s, and is unlikely to have been an actual Monash design.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The old Buckland Bridge was designed by John Monash and built by his company, the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co. The bridge was built between March and May 1913 at a tender price of 453 pounds, and replaced a decaying timber bridge on the road to the popular tourist resort on Mt Buffalo. The old Buckland Bridge was removed from service in about 1980 when a prestressed concrete bridge on a new road alignment downstream was built.

How is it significant?

The old Buckland Bridge is of historical and technological significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The old Buckland Bridge is of historical significance for its association with General Sir John Monash, an important Australian historical figure as a wartime General and celebrated engineer who also regularly holidayed at Mt Buffalo. Monash designed the bridge and his company built it. The old Buckland Bridge is of technological significance as an example of a relatively rare Monier arch bridge that shows some design innovation.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

The old Buckland Bridge is important as a stage in the evolution of concrete bridge building in the state and shows some innovative design features not evident in earlier Monier bridges (reinforced concrete spandrels).

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

The old Buckland Bridge is directly associated with General Sir John Monash, who designed it, and whose company built it. John Monash was later to become an important Australian historical figure as a wartime General and a celebrated engineer. He is acknowledged as Australia's foremost early developer of reinforced concrete construction.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Happy Valley Homestead	**File No:**	AS0411
Address:	713 Happy Valley Road ROSEWHITE		
Place Type:	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Happy Valley Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

William Forlonge was one of the first squatters in the Myrtleford area when he squatted at Happy Valley Creek in 1839. This run became the Happy Valley run. By 1847, he had purchased the registered Barwidgee run and called the combined Happy Valley and Barwidgee runs - Barwidgee. In February 1851 William Cross Yuille held the licence on behalf of the Yuille brothers, and then in 1852 Richard Box purchased the run. In 1853 Box built the first weatherboard homestead at Barwidgee. In 1858, the run was re-divided back into the original two runs and Happy Valley run was sold to James Woodside and Barwidgee retained by Richard Box until 1875 (Robertson 1973 p34).

James Woodside, a Irishman, moved to Running Creek from Kilmore where he kept an Inn. At Running Creek, he ran a store and was the local butcher, gold-buyer and carrier. In 1858, he acquired Happy Valley run for 108 pounds rent after it was sub-divided from the Barwidgee run. However, the rent was raised to 133 pounds which proved too expensive for Woodside and a large portion of the run reverted to Crown land. When it was released for free selection Woodside again obtained the major portion.

References:

Robertson K, 1973, Myrtleford Gateway to the Alps, Rigby

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.5.3 Developing agricultural indistries

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The homestead was constructed c1880 and replaced an earlier timber building. Since construction the homestead has been modified and this includes extensive additions and renovations c2000. The c2000 additions are sympathetic and have not subsumed the original homestead and its distinctive architectural elements.

The homestead was constructed c1880 and anecdotal evidence has suggested that the bricks were made on the site. However, neither the source for the clay nor the site of the kiln has been identified. The brick bond is the English bond and the later additions have been constructed using the same brick bond. There are areas of tuck pointing that appear to be original.

The design of the house is typical for its period and this includes the verandahs, roofs and chimneys. The surviving original external timber joinery is typical.

The interior of the homestead has retained many of the earlier architectural features and these include decorative stained glass and some timber joinery.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1880-c2000: homestead

c2000-pesent: B&B

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain external form, materials and architectural featuring that identify it as a station homestead of its era, per description.

Comparative Analysis

Happy Valley and Barwidgee homesteads were built at the same time and by the same family but are different in design. Merriang homestead is the only Pre-emptive Right homestead similar in materials and design and from the same era. No original squatters huts survive in the Alpine Shire, and these homesteads of a later era are the only ones that relate to the early squatting runs in the Alpine Shire. However, these second generation

homesteads are relatively common elsewhere in the State.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

William Forlonge was one of the first pastoralists in the Myrtleford area in 1839 when he squatted at Happy Valley Creek which became the Happy Valley run. By 1847, he purchase the registered Barwidgee run and called the combined runs - Barwidgee. In 1858, the run was re-divided back into the original two runs and Happy Valley run was sold to James Woodside.

The Happy Valley Homestead is a brick building, built in c1880 by James Woodside, and has additions added at different periods. The brick bond is the English bond and the later additions have been constructed using the same brick bond. The property remained in the Woodside family until the Government bought up large properties in 1919 for the Closer Settlement Scheme. The homestead was sympathetically renovated in c2000, and now functions as a B&B.

How is it significant?

The Happy Valley homestead is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Happy Valley Homestead is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a rare link to the squatting era of the Alpine Shire, and a reminder of early pioneering era of settlement and farming the land. The homestead is architecturally significant for its design as a good representative example of simple rural vernacular homestead construction from the 1880s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its

use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; 1255 Great Alpine Road, SMOKO	**File No:**	AS0290
Address:	1255 Great Alpine Road SMOKO		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; 1255 Great Alpine Road, SMOKO

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Allan Kennedy migrated to Australia from Invernesshire, Scotland, in the early 1850s, and came to the Ovens Valley to search for gold. He worked in gold mining for the rest of his life. Allan met Sophia Jenkins, a nurse who had arrived in 1859 from London, and they were married at Morses Creek in August 1861. They had nine children.

In 1858 Allan was an engine driver at the Pioneer Mine, Bright, and later at the Pioneer Mine, Crooked River. Allan worked at other mines in the Upper Dargo before returning to Smoko. Sophia lived under primitive conditions at the mining sites where some of her children where born. Sarah 1862 Myrtleford; Catherine 1864 Woolshed, Freeburgh; Allan 1866 Pioneer Flat, Crooked River; Margaret 1868 Cannis Reef, Upper Dargo; Roderick 1870 Evening Star Mine, Upper Dargo; Sophia 1873 Harrietville; Mary Ann 1876 Richmond; John 1878 Smoko Flat; Alexander 1881 Smoko Flat.

The first Kennedy house at Smoko was a small log cabin. This was replaced in 1883 by the small weatherboard cottage that stands today. The building of the cottage became entangled in a drama. The youngest son John wandered away from the property while the rest of the family was distracted by the arrival of building materials. Despite intensive searches by police, 'blacktrackers' and the local community (including large numbers of Chinese miners then working on the river), no trace of the boy was ever found.

After the family settled at Smoko, Allan continued to work in the mines, operating stamp batteries (quartz crushing mills) at Cassilis, over the range. Allan Kennedy died in 1903 and was buried at Bright Cemetery. His obituary in the Alpine Observer said that he was one of the first residents of the Bright district. Allan's son Alexander lived in the cottage until the late 1950s. The Kennedy house is one of only four nineteenth century cottages that survive in the Freeburgh-Smoko area.

References:

Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 116

Talbot, D, 1999, Grave Recollections, Diann Talbot, p. 24-26

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The Kennedy House is situated beside the Great Alpine Road, between Freeburgh and Smoko. The property has a drystone front fence, and several mature pine trees. The house is a small vernacular cottage, clad in weatherboard, with corrugated iron roof. It has a simple gable roof, and a skillion extension (sleep-out) attached to the north side. A former enclosed verandah along the east wall is now open.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1883-present: private residence/holiday home

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- External controls - paint;
- Retain weatherboard cladding, corrugated iron roof;
- Retain scale as small cottage of its era - allow re-enclosure of former verandah on east side;
- Retain rubble-wall stone fence on Great Alpine Road frontage.

Comparative Analysis

The Kennedy house is one of only four nineteenth century cottages that survive in the Freeburgh-Smoko area.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The small, vernacular weatherboard cottage at Smoko was built in 1883 by the Kennedy family, to replace an earlier log cabin. Allan Kennedy, a Scot, was said to be one of the first settlers in the Bright district.

How is it significant?

The small weatherboard cottage is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The small weatherboard cottage is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire as a rare remaining example of an early residence along the Ovens between Bright & Harrietville, relating to the establishment of the small mining and farming community at Smoko Flat. The cottage is architecturally significant as representative in its style, scale and materials of small, vernacular cottages of the era.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-

Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; 1464 Great Alpine Road, SMOKO	**File No:**	AS0729
Address:	1464 Great Alpine Road SMOKO		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; 1464 Great Alpine Road, SMOKO

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Smoko grew originally as a small village servicing quartz mines on the hillsides above, particularly the Homeward Bound mine. This village had a school, stores etc. As these mines closed down, the village moved down and clustered along the Bright-Harrietville road (Great Alpine Road).

Smoko came to serve the small local mining and farming community, and was a stopping place on the road. In this period of its existence, Smoko was a small collection of houses, with a Post Office (McMahon's house).

The Jackson family lived in a small cottage a few houses on the Harrietville side of the PO. This house was built in the late 1800s (exact date not known), and was lived in by the family until at least the 1940s. The building has been renovated in sympathetic style in modern times.

References:

Mrs B Beaumont, Narooma, NSW, & Mrs A Smith, Albury, NSW(former Smoko residents, 1920s-1950s), 2006, Pers comm

Lloyd, B & Nunn, K, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

Jackson's house is situated on the western side of the Great Alpine Road, Smoko, and is built close to the road boundary of the property. It is constructed in the Miners Cottage style, with twin simple gable roof, skillion addition on the rear, and a skillion verandah on the front. The cottage is weatherboard clad, with a corrugated iron roof and a brick chimney. The front windows are double hung sash with 6-panels in each.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Late 1800s-present: Private residence

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Maintain cottage in present form and materials (including weatherboard cladding, corrugated iron roof, panelled windows, simple skillion verandah without decoration), as representative of a late 19th century miners cottage.

- Allow like-for-like repl

Comparative Analysis

Two early buildings, remants of the former township, survive in the central cluster of Smoko. The former PO is derelict and beyond repair, while Jackson's house is in good, renovated condition. This house has high significance as the sole viable physical link to the early years of Smoko township.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Smoko came to serve the small local mining and farming community, and was a stopping place on the road. The small weatherboard cottage was built in the style of a Miners Cottage in the late 1800s, and lived in by the Jackson family until at least the 1940s.

How is it significant?

The small weatherboard cottage is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The small weatherboard cottage is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the sole viable early building remaining in the main cluster of the former Smoko township. It is architecturally significant as representative in its form, scale and materials of small rural cottages of its era.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; 7321 Kiewa Valley Highway, TAWONGA	**File No:**	AS0351
Address:	7321 Kiewa Valley Highway TAWONGA		
Place Type:	Farm		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; 7321 Kiewa Valley Highway, TAWONGA

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Roper farmhouse is located on the former pre-emptive right of Mullindolingong. The first recorded leaseholder was Patrick Reynolds 1846; W Irwine 1850.

Walter and Fred Roper took over the lease from W Muir in 1856 and in 1858 Frederick settled on the property buying out his brother and renaming it Mt Yorke. One of the stated improvements he made when applying for the right to purchase the land was that he had 8.5 acres of 'English grapes.'

By 1881 he had a four roomed house and had started breeding Hereford cattle and these are still bred on the property.

Frederick died in 1904 and his son Frederick farmed the property. When Frederick (the son) married he built a house on a rise overlooking the Kiewa River. This house is the first section of the present home. The exact date of construction has not thus far been ascertained. It was almost certainly built in the 1890s. Frederick Jnr (Fred) was born in 1868, and his second son John (Jack) was born in 1900 - this narrows down the time of his

marriage to the 1890s.

Fred Roper is reported as attending regularly attending the Melbourne Cup. From 1886 he only missed one running of the cup, attending 71 cups. He was the first council representative for Tawonga in the Bright Shire, from 1909 for 11 years. His son John was a councillor from 1925 to 1949. Frederick continued to farm for 54 years with the later assistance of his sons Bert and John.

The Roper farmhouse appears to be the oldest surviving house in the Upper Kiewa Valley, a point supported by locals who attended a Heritage Study workshop held at Mount Beauty on 10 March 2004. It has always been in the hands of the Roper family. However at the workshop, the house was said to have been built perhaps as early as the 1870s (Jack Roper).

References:

Temple, E & Lloyd, D, 1989, A History of the Kiewa Valley, Kiewa Valley Historical Society, p. p106

Holth, T, 1980, Cattlemen of the High Country, Rigby, p. pp75-81

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.5. Developing primary production.

5.8 Working on the land.

Description

Physical Description

The Roper farmhouse is situated on the southern side of a large paddock, in rural land to the north of Tawonga. The house is a weatherboard building with a double gable roof. The roof is corrugated iron, with about a 45 degree pitch. There are two brick chimneys on the rear section. A bull-nosed corrugated iron verandah, closed in at the front to form additional rooms, encircles the building.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1890s - present: farmhouse

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Retain external form and materials, including bull-nosed verandah;
- Allow like-for-like replacements to prolong life of building.

Comparative Analysis

Few early farmhouses survive in the Kiewa Valley portion of the Alpine Shire, and this appears to be the only 19th century example in the wider Tawonga district. Its significance is enhanced by its association with the well-known Roper family, early graziers who have made important contributions to the civic growth of the district.

Farmhouses of this style and era are common in many parts of Victoria.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Roper farmhouse is an old weatherboard farmhouse with a double gable roof built, built c1890s by Frederick Roper. Since its construction, the house has been continuously held by five generations of the Roper family.

How is it significant?

The Roper farmhouse is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Kiewa Valley and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The farmhouse is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the earliest surviving residence at Tawonga and for its association with the well-known Roper family, a pioneer Kiewa valley grazing family who have also participated with distinction in the civic affairs of the district over several generations. The farmhouse is architecturally significant as a good representative example of small vernacular farmhouses of its era, which are rare in this portion of the Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; 74 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0110
Address:	74 Centenary Avenue WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; 74 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; 78 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0111
Address:	78 Centenary Avenue WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; 78 Centenary Avenue, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; Grenvilles Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0113
Address:	Grenvilles Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; Grenvilles Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; Growlers Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0114
Address:	Growlers Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; Growlers Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0115
Address:	Growlers Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; Long Tunnel Lane, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0118
Address:	Long Tunnel Lane WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; Long Tunnel Lane, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Manchester Unity Hall	**File No:**	AS0038
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Hall Public		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Manchester Unity Hall

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The hall was built in 1874 by a lodge called the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows (MUIOOF). This order started during the Industrial Revolution in England as a kind of self-help group, the members could get help when they were sick or injured at work, or assistance for their families if they died and funeral benefits were needed. The Lodge started in Growlers Creek in 1865 and was known as the Loyal Prince of Wales Lodge in the Ovens and Murray district. The hall was hired out for use of other organisations including the Independent Order of Rechabites, the Wandiligong Horticultural Society, Blue Ribbon Army, Salvation Army, the Wandiligong Brass Band, Choral Society, Alpine Park Committeee, The Band of Hope, IOOFJuvenile Lodge and the Glee Club. The hall was also used by the school in 1875 to relieve overcrowding in the school building and again in 1917 when renovation were being done. In 1947 the hall was sold to the RSL and in 1972 the delapidated building was set to be demolished and the site sold, but the sale was forestalled to allow the public a chance to save the property. The Wandiligong Preservation Society was formed and saved the hall.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, 1973, REGISTER

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 63

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Anglican Church, former	**File No:**	AS0039
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Church,Residence		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Anglican Church, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The Holy Trinity Church was opened by Reverend Mr Howard in 1865 . The church was erected by Messrs Turner and Gillard in a style typical of most churches built during the 1860s. Two special features of the church were the hand-carved pulpit made by Mrs Gibson and the original amber glass window, which was replaced by a memorial stained glass window, but later reinstated at the rear of the building.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

NATIONAL TRUST, 1988, REGISTER

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 47

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

Other Recommendations

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Wandiligong Valley	**File No:**	AS0098
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Other - Landscape - Cultural		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Wandiligong Valley

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

Other Recommendations

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Wandiligong Library	**File No:**	AS0119
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Library		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Wandiligong Library

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The first library was called the Athenaeum and is thought to have opened in 1870 where the old Salvation Army Hall used to be. A government grant was successful in 1877-78 and the front room of the present library was built at a cost of 360 pounds. A second room was added in 1882, costing 113 pounds. Apart from operating as a library, the building has also served as a meeting room, a polling booth, meeting place for the table tennis club and the film club. As well as a venue for card evenings. During the First World War it was used for Red Cross meetings and in the Second World War the local Comforts Fund ladies group used the rooms. In 1961 the library became part of the Wangaratta Regional Library Service and books were supplied. The town is now served by a Mobile library service.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 61

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Shop And Dwelling	**File No:**	AS0125
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Shop,Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Shop And Dwelling

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	General Store, former	**File No:**	AS0126
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Shop		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

General Store, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0127
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Wandiligong Post Office, former	**File No:**	AS0129
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Post Office		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Wandiligong Post Office, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Postal service first started in 1860 with a post office near the present hotel. Edward Mitchell ran the office in conjunction with a general store and in 1864 it was transferred to the charge of William Dunphy and operated from Dunphy Brothers central store for the next 21 years. The name of the Post Office was changed from Growlers Creek to Wandiligong on January 25, 1875. In 1885 a contract was negotiated to build a new post office building. In 1885 a telegraph messenger was employed and in October, a savings bank was opened in the Post Office. A telephone facility was installed in 1913 an although there was no exchange, subscribers could only ring as far as Myrtleford. The Post Office moved to Bennett's Store in 1976 and the building is now private residence.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1998, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 59

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0130
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	General Store, former	**File No:**	AS0136
Address:	Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Shop		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

General Store, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The age of the shop not known but James Nicholls bought it in 1875 and the family conducted a business there until 1905. When Bennet's bought the store in 1947, the shop had three rooms. The main one had a counter with scales and weights formerly used to weigh meat on the gold fields. One room had a barber's chair and the other was a bicycle parts and repairs section. The Bennett's closed the shop in 1974. The shop is quiet intact from that era.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 81

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; 382 Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0134
Address:	382 Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; 382 Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; 418 Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0132
Address:	418 Morses Creek Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; 418 Morses Creek Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In November 1861 Mr J James built a house to replace a hut. William Magnay purchased the property some time prior to 1889, the date his name first appears on the title. It was originally a four room cottage. The two front rooms are a latter addition, possibly soon after purchase. Later, the original four rooms were enlarged and extended on the north side. The verandah with its carved timber valance, was extended to enclose all sided. Remnants of the earlier impressive garden still remain. Modelled on an English garden, all beds were enclosed by low clipped privet hedges.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 36

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; Peabody Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0138
Address:	Peabody Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

House; Peabody Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Peter Robertson and his wife travelled to Wandiligong in 1859 settling on land in Bells Gully. Peter Robertson took up the position of manager of the nearby Peabody mine. First they lived in a tent, then in a timber house. The couple had 9 children. "Cora Linn" was unusual when built and remains so to this day. The style was typical being built in Melbourne at that time, it was uncharacteristic in Wandiligong. "Cora Linn" was built by Thomas Kaighin in 1886 The bricks for the front were brought from Melbourne while local hand-made bricks were used for the back.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 38

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; School Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0140
Address:	School Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Slab Cottage, Dairy & Cellar	**File No:**	AS0299
Address:	48 Sidling Track WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Hut/Shack		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Slab Cottage, Dairy & Cellar

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

In the 1850s alluvial mining camps on the Ovens and Buckland Rivers, and Morses Creek, the principal form of habitation appears to have been tents and rough slab or log huts. In 1861, about 60% of dwellings in the Upper Ovens still consisted of slab or bark huts or tents.

The slab house, dairy and cellar were built in the early 1860s by Mr Jones, and the house could possibly be the earliest surviving residence in Alpine Shire. It is assumed that the dairy and cellar were added later, after a substantial bench had been excavated to accommodate a new house. The slab house was replaced as the main residence with a weatherboard cottage.

References:

Agnes O'Donnell, The Sidling, Wandiligong - (personal communication), 2004

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

Description

Physical Description

Slab house with slab floor & corrugated iron roof. It consists of a core, roughly square building with a simple gable roof, and a skillion extension on each side. The core building has a loft of later origin, and has been lined in part with fuel drums beaten flat. The northerly skillion extension has been enclosed, while the other is open, and used as a workshop/store.

The small dairy (cool room) is cut into the earth and rock of the bank, and has a weatherboard front. The roof is corrugated iron.

The cellar is a tunnel cut into the hillside, and a door has been attached. The tunnel leads downwards into a small excavated cool-room.

Usage / Former Usage

House 1860s-70s

Outbuilding 1870s-present

Intactness

Fair-good. Some structural timber replacements, and roof and internal cladding.

Recommended Management

Main house is already on HO. Extend listing to include slab house, dairy & cellar. Preservation of existing fabric is a priority, but replacement of unserviceable timber elements with like materials is allowable, only if it will help prolong survival of remaining original fabric. Replacement must be strictly on a needs basis.

Comparative Analysis

The slab house, dairy and cellar represent the best known collection of 19th century structures within the Shire that illustrate early house construction methods, and associated domestic infrastructure that illuminates daily life in the towns of the Shire before the advent of refrigeration.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The slab cottage was built in the early 1860s by Mr Jones, and replaced as the main residence when a small weatherboard cottage was built. The small dairy & separate cellar are excavated into a bank, and were added at a later time.

How is it significant?

The slab buildings, dairy and cellar are of historical, social & architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The slab house is of historical and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire as one of the earliest surviving houses in the Shire and a rare example of the once common slab construction method. The dairy and cellar were built later and are of social, historical and architectural significance as rare examples of their type that

illuminate daily life before the advent of refrigeration.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

The slab house is of historical importance to the Alpine Shire as one of the earliest surviving houses in the Shire.

Criterion B

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

B.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest

Criterion C

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

C.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia

Criterion D

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF: (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

The slab house is of historical and architectural importance to the Alpine Shire as a rare example of the once common slab construction method. The dairy and cellar were built later and are of social, historical and architectural significance as rare examples of their type that illuminate daily life before the advent of refrigeration.

Criterion E

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community

Criterion F

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

F.1 Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement

Criterion G

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

G.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.

Criterion H

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	No
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Salvation Army, Temperance Hotel, former	**File No:**	AS0137
Address:	3 Smithy Lane WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Meeting House,Boarding/ Guest House,Shop		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Salvation Army, Temperance Hotel, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

This cottage has been used for many purposes. It had long been associated with the Salvation Army from when the Wandiligong corps was formed in 1889. A Temprance Refreshment Rooms operated by Mr David Taylor 1880 formerly occupied the house. The building was later used as a Boarding House or Temperance Hotel by the Salvation Army officers. Without a hall of their own the Army held cottage or open air meetings where their brass band was used to great effect. The cottage has also been used as a butchers and a library.

References:

ALPINE SHIRE HERITAGE OVERLAY

Wandiligong Preservation Society, 1988, Wandiligong - a valley through time, p. 52

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Statement of Significance

Heritage overlay - see No 784

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	Cottage; White Star Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0145
Address:	White Star Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	Cottage		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Cottage; White Star Road, WANDILIGONG

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

name:	House; Williams Road, WANDILIGONG	**File No:**	AS0146
Address:	Williams Road WANDILIGONG		
Place Type:	House		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Recommended Heritage Protection

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

References:

ALPINE SHIRE, 1999, HERITAGE OVERLAY -SCHEDULE

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No