

# HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

**name:** Tobacco Kilns (Cement)  
**Address:** 106 Cavedons Lane EUROBIN  
**Place Type:** Kiln other  
**Citation Date:** 2007

**File No:** AS0402

**Significance Level:** Local



*Tobacco Kilns (Cement)*

**Recommended  
Heritage Protection**      **VHR -**

**HI -**

**PS -**

## History and Historical Context

The Chinese miners first grew tobacco in the Buckland Valley in the 1850s. The variety grown produced a rough, black tobacco, after drying in long kilns constructed of slabs. The Europeans began sharefarming with the Chinese and by 1884, Bright and its immediate district had 82 acres under tobacco, producing 14 tons annually.

The first Italian migrants came to the Ovens Valley during the gold rushes of the 1850s. After WWI, a second wave of Italian migrants moved into the Ovens Valley, working initially as sharefarmers, before taking up land at places such as Eurobin, Porepunkah, Buffalo River and Myrtleford. Local families such as Cavedon, Michelini and Dalbosco were represented in this group.

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.



Kilns with flues for the drying of tobacco were strongly recommended from the late 1890s as it would 'properly cure tobacco.' Heating supplied by flues meant that a controlled temperature could be maintained. When it was necessary to maintain coolness the kiln needed to be of 'solid construction' using materials such as stone, concrete, brick or 'stout lumber.' Concrete had many qualities that lent itself to the early design and construction of kilns with flues. From the 1920s flue drying was widely adopted and had almost displaced the air curing method.

The two cement kilns on Cavedon's property were constructed by Guido Dalbosco who owned the farm at the time. One kiln was built in 1927 and rendered in 1930, and other kiln was built in 1932.

#### References:

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- Talbot, D, 2002, Tobacco Growing in the Ovens Valley, Bill & Lisa Buckley  
Marj Cavedon, Eurobin, 2004, Pers comm  
Verrocchio, J, 1998, Historic Tobacco Kilns in the Rural City of Wangaratta, Rural City of Wangaratta

## Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.9 Farming for commercial profit.

## Description

### Physical Description

This kiln is situated on a former tobacco farm at the end of Cavedons Lane, Eurobin, and consists of a tall, concrete-rendered kiln on a square base. Of interest is the name and date scrawled in the concrete.

Kilns with flues for the drying of tobacco were strongly recommended from the late 1890s as it would 'properly cure tobacco.' Heating supplied by flues meant that a controlled temperature could be maintained. The alternative methods of air drying tobacco produced a product that was considered inferior as it was more subject to the vagaries of the weather. When it was necessary to maintain coolness the kiln needed to be of 'solid construction' using materials such as stone, concrete, brick or 'stout lumber.' Mass concrete construction is 'solid' and provides good thermal qualities.

Concrete had many qualities that lent itself to the early design and construction of kilns with flues. Other building materials that were initially recommended included: stone; brick; pisé (rammed earth); adobe (mud brick) or large sections of timber - such as logs. These types of building materials were recommended for their thermal qualities as they would assist in maintaining a constant temperature and they could also be used to construct a draught proof kiln. Their fire resistance was also advantageous. From the 1920s flue drying was widely adopted and had almost displaced the air curing method.

### Usage / Former Usage

1927 - 19 Tobacco kilns

### Intactness

The kilns are relatively intact but are no longer used to cure tobacco.

### Recommended Management

Move forward for consideration in community processes for inclusion in HO, driven by former tobacco growing and local community interests



## Comparative Analysis

The other identified concrete tobacco kilns can be found at Briggs Rd Myrtleford; concrete kilns at Docker on the Whitfield Rd. The kilns at Cavedon's farm are rare surviving structures of their type from the inter-war period, and may be the oldest intact kilns in the Alpine Shire.

## Statement of Significance

### What is significant?

The concrete kilns at Cavedon's farm are early examples of flue kilns. The kilns were built by Guido Dalbosco in 1927 and 1932.

### How is it significant?

The tobacco kilns are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

### Why is it significant?

The two cement tobacco kilns are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as strong physical links to the former tobacco industry of the district, which contributed materially to the economic development and multicultural demographics of the Shire

They are the oldest known surviving tobacco curing kilns in the Alpine Shire. The kilns are architecturally & technologically significant as rare early flue-type curing kilns.

## 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

# HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

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

<b>External Paint Controls</b>	No
<b>Internal Alteration Controls</b>	No
<b>Tree Controls</b>	No
<b>Fences &amp; Outbuildings</b>	No
<b>Prohibited uses may be permitted</b>	No
<b>Incorporated Plan</b>	-
<b>Aboriginal Heritage Place</b>	No

# **HERITAGE CITATION REPORT**

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ALPINE SHIRE

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

# HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

**name:** House, 'Rostrevor'  
**Address:** 5730 Great Alpine Road EUROBIN  
**Place Type:** Homestead Complex  
**Citation Date:** 2007

**File No:** AS0315

**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:

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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

# HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

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## 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:

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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

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ALPINE SHIRE

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

<b>External Paint Controls</b>	No
<b>Internal Alteration Controls</b>	No
<b>Tree Controls</b>	No
<b>Fences &amp; Outbuildings</b>	No
<b>Prohibited uses may be permitted</b>	No
<b>Incorporated Plan</b>	-
<b>Aboriginal Heritage Place</b>	No

# HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

**name:** Church Of England, former  
**Address:** 5958 Great Alpine Road EUROBIN  
**Place Type:** Church  
**Citation Date:** 2007

**File No:** AS0313

**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 weatherboard 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:

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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 be 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 Harrierville, 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

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### Criterion E

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

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## 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

<b>External Paint Controls</b>	No
<b>Internal Alteration Controls</b>	No
<b>Tree Controls</b>	No
<b>Fences &amp; Outbuildings</b>	No
<b>Prohibited uses may be permitted</b>	No
<b>Incorporated Plan</b>	-
<b>Aboriginal Heritage Place</b>	No