HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

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

ALPINE SHIRE

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:	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:	Barwidgee Homestead, former		**File No:**	AS0149
Address:	14 Elgin Street MYRTLEFORD			
Place Type:	Homestead building			
Citation Date:	2007		**Significance Level:**	Local

Barwidgee Homestead, 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.

Description

Intactness

Destroyed by fire in 2004

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

ALPINE SHIRE

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:	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

ALPINE SHIRE

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 Kiln (Log)	**File No:**	AS0400
Address:	Rotary Park, Great Alpine Road MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Kiln other		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:** Local	

Tobacco Kiln (Log)

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

History and Historical Context

The log tobacco kiln was built 1957 by the Pizzini Bros and was typical of the kilns built from 1930s to 1960s. The kiln donated by Alf Pizzini of Eurobin and moved from the property at Eurobin to Rotary Park in Myrtleford by the Rotary Club in 2000. Post World War II there were considerable building material shortages and rationing, and its construction with logs rather than corrugated iron was possibly an expression of this.

The construction methods and technical precedent for log buildings such as the tobacco kiln is said to have come from America, and before that from the northern European countries. This form of construction was not widespread in Victoria but there are surviving 19th century examples to be found throughout the Goulburn Valley and most of these date from the Land Selection Acts . Log construction is more commonly found in areas where the local timber did not split easily. For instance in areas dominated by box trees as compared to the more fissile stringybark species.

The practice of using of logs to construct kilns had an historical precedent both in Australia and America, and during the 1890s the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales was offering advice on how to build flue kilns

which would 'properly cure tobacco.' A variety of construction types were recommended with the 'chinked log barn of the Virginia and Carolinas' referred to as being old fashioned.   However, the need for a relatively controlled temperature in the 'curing barn,' meant that if the kiln was of a more 'solid construction' it was easier to maintain a consistent temperature, and this type of log construction was recommended as being suitable for colonial conditions.

References:

Howell, A M, 1898, The Culture of Tobacco, Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, Sydney, p. p786.

Myrtleford Rotary Club, 2000, Information board at Rotary Park, Myrtleford

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.9 Farming for commercial profit.

Description

Physical Description

The log tobacco kiln is situated in a small public park beside the Great Alpine Road, at the western end of Myrtleford. It is a tall building on a square base. The kiln walls are built of logs, in chock-log construction, on low concrete base walls. The roof, gables and vent assembly are clad in corrugated iron.

Construction was of log kilns was primitive and generally lacked any fineness of detailing. The logs were deeply notched at the corners and fitted together, and sometimes this joint was reinforced by a peg in the joint. The gaps between the logs could be filled with clay or mud. The ends of logs were chamfered and dropped into grooves in upright posts or the posts could have an inner and outer piece of timber bolted together with sufficient space to slot the ends of the logs and to prevent any gaps the logs could be 'chinked.'

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1957-?: Tobacco curing kiln

2000-present: Historical display, Rotary Park, Myrtleford

Intactness

Good - dismantled and reconstructed on new site using original materials.

Recommended Management

Retain log kiln in present form and materials

Comparative Analysis

This is one of several log tobacco kilns surviving in the Alpine Shire. This kiln and the one at "The Tobacco Sheds", Bright, differ from the others in that they are no longer in situ. Because of the location of the Myrtleford kiln, on public land in a very prominent roadside position, and its good condition and on-going management, it is worthy of recommendation to the HO as an authentic and well-preserved kiln of its type.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The American-style log tobacco kiln was built 1957 by the Pizzini Bros and was typical of the kilns built from 1930s to 1960s. The kiln was moved from the property at Eurobin to Rotary Park in Myrtleford by the Rotary Club in 2000.

How is it significant?

The log tobacco kiln is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Myrtleford community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The log tobacco kiln is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a prominent visual link to the former tobacco industry of the district, which historically contributed significantly to the economic development of the Shire. The kiln is architecturally significant as a good representative example of this form of primitive kiln construction, surviving examples of which are rare in Victoria today.

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

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.
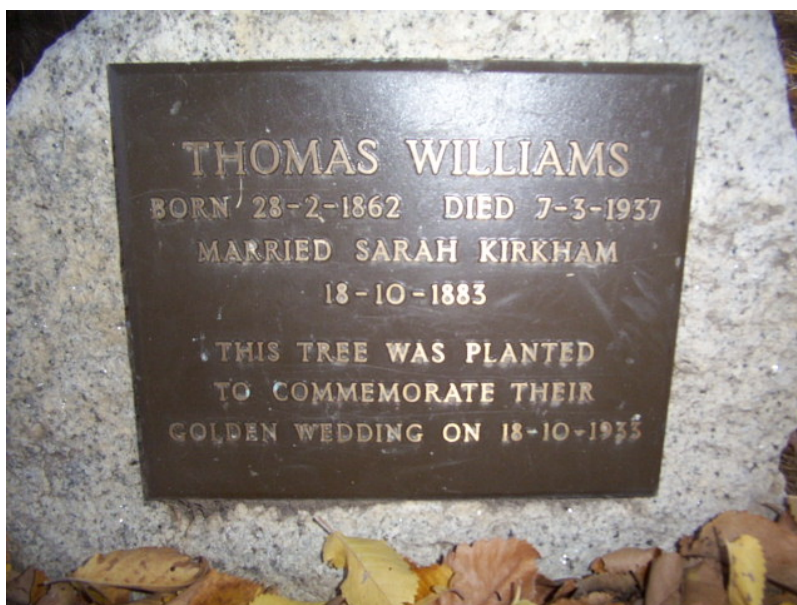
HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

name:	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

ALPINE SHIRE

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

ALPINE SHIRE

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

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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:	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

ALPINE SHIRE

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:**	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

ALPINE SHIRE

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 -

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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

ALPINE SHIRE

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.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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:	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

ALPINE SHIRE

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

ALPINE SHIRE

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:	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

ALPINE SHIRE

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	
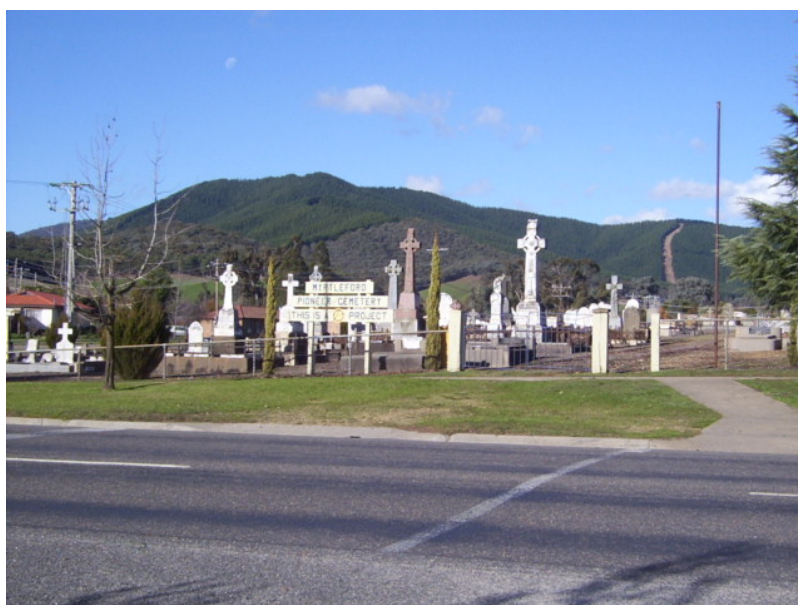
Pioneer Cemetery

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:

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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

ALPINE SHIRE

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:	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

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:	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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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

ALPINE SHIRE

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 -

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

ALPINE SHIRE

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

ALPINE SHIRE

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.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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

ALPINE SHIRE

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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:	Tobacco Kiln (Log)	**File No:**	AS0398
Address:	12 Whalleys Lane MYRTLEFORD		
Place Type:	Kiln other		
Citation Date:	2007	**Significance Level:**	Local

Tobacco Kiln (Log)

Recommended Heritage Protection   **VHR** -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The log tobacco kiln at Myrtleford was constructed by the Piazza family during the mid 20th century and it is of note as a late usage of this type of building technique generally and for tobacco kilns. Post World War II there were considerable building material shortages and rationing and it was possibly an economic method for the construction of a kiln.

The practice of using of logs to construct kilns had an historical precedent both in Australia and America as during the 1890s the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales was offering advice on how to build flue kilns which would 'properly cure tobacco.' A variety of construction types were recommended with the 'chinked log barn of the Virginia and Carolinas' referred to as being old fashioned. However, the need for a relatively controlled temperature in the 'curing barn,' meant that if the kiln was of a more 'solid construction' it was easier to maintain a consistent temperature and this type of log construction was recommended as being suitable for colonial conditions.

The construction methods and technical precedent for log buildings is said to have come from America and

before that from the northern European countries. This form of construction was not widespread in Victoria but there are surviving 19th century examples to be found throughout the Goulburn Valley and most of these date from the Land Selection Acts . Log construction is more commonly found in areas where the local timber did not split easily. For instance in areas dominated by box trees as compared to the more fissile stringybark species.

References:

Howell AM, 1898, The Culture of Tobacco, Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, Sydney,, p. p 784.

Verrocchio, J, 1998, Historic Tobacco Kilns in the Rural City of Wangaratta, Rural City of Wangaratta

Talbot, D, 2002, Tobacco in the Ovens Valley, Bill & Lisa Buckley

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.9 Farming for commercial profit.

Description

Physical Description

Construction was primitive and generally lacked any fineness of detailing. The logs were deeply notched at the corners and fitted together, sometimes this joint was reinforced by a peg in the joint. The gaps between the logs could be filled with clay or mud.

Intactness

Fair-good

Recommended Management

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

Comparative Analysis

Numerous tobacco curing kilns of various types and materials survive as evidence of this important local industry and its contribution to the economic development and multicultural demographics of the Alpine Shire. The Whalleys Lane log kiln is among these. It is relatively rare in its log construction, evidencing one of a number of construction methods used to effect the same basic function, and as well as post-WWII construction materials shortages.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The American style log tobacco kiln was constructed during the mid 20th century and it is of note as a late usage of this type of building technique generally, and particularly for tobacco kilns. Post World War II there were considerable building material shortages and rationing and use of logs was possibly considered the most economic method for the construction of this kiln.

How is it significant?

The log tobacco kiln is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The log tobacco kiln is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as a strong visual link to the former tobacco industry of the district, which historically contributed significantly to the economic development and multicultural demographics of the Shire. The kiln is architecturally significant as a good representative example of this form of primitive kiln construction, surviving examples of which are rare in Victoria today.

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

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.