

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name: Cottage; 1255 Great Alpine Road, SMOKO
Address: 1255 Great Alpine Road SMOKO
Place Type: Cottage
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0290

Significance Level: Local



Cottage; 1255 Great Alpine Road, SMOKO

**Recommended
Heritage Protection**

VHR -
HI -
PS -



History and Historical Context

Allan Kennedy migrated to Australia from Invernesshire, Scotland, in the early 1850s, and came to the Ovens Valley to search for gold. He worked in gold mining for the rest of his life. Allan met Sophia Jenkins, a nurse who had arrived in 1859 from London, and they were married at Morses Creek in August 1861. They had nine children.

In 1858 Allan was an engine driver at the Pioneer Mine, Bright, and later at the Pioneer Mine, Crooked River. Allan worked at other mines in the Upper Dargo before returning to Smoko. Sophia lived under primitive conditions at the mining sites where some of her children were born. Sarah 1862 Myrtleford; Catherine 1864 Woolshed, Freeburgh; Allan 1866 Pioneer Flat, Crooked River; Margaret 1868 Cannis Reef, Upper Dargo; Roderick 1870 Evening Star Mine, Upper Dargo; Sophia 1873 Harrieville; Mary Ann 1876 Richmond; John 1878 Smoko Flat; Alexander 1881 Smoko Flat.

The first Kennedy house at Smoko was a small log cabin. This was replaced in 1883 by the small weatherboard cottage that stands today. The building of the cottage became entangled in a drama. The youngest son John wandered away from the property while the rest of the family was distracted by the arrival of building materials. Despite intensive searches by police, 'blacktrackers' and the local community (including large numbers of Chinese miners then working on the river), no trace of the boy was ever found.

After the family settled at Smoko, Allan continued to work in the mines, operating stamp batteries (quartz crushing mills) at Cassilis, over the range. Allan Kennedy died in 1903 and was buried at Bright Cemetery. His obituary in the Alpine Observer said that he was one of the first residents of the Bright district. Allan's son Alexander lived in the cottage until the late 1950s. The Kennedy house is one of only four nineteenth century cottages that survive in the Freeburgh-Smoko area.

References:

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- Lloyd, B, 1987, Bright Gold, Histec Publications, p. 116
Talbot, D, 1999, Grave Recollections, Diann Talbot, p. 24-26

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The Kennedy House is situated beside the Great Alpine Road, between Freeburgh and Smoko. The property has a drystone front fence, and several mature pine trees. The house is a small vernacular cottage, clad in weatherboard, with corrugated iron roof. It has a simple gable roof, and a skillion extension (sleep-out) attached to the north side. A former enclosed verandah along the east wall is now open.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1883-present: private residence/holiday home

Intactness

Good



Recommended Management

- External controls - paint;
- Retain weatherboard cladding, corrugated iron roof;
- Retain scale as small cottage of its era - allow re-enclosure of former verandah on east side;
- Retain rubble-wall stone fence on Great Alpine Road frontage.

Comparative Analysis

The Kennedy house is one of only four nineteenth century cottages that survive in the Freeburgh-Smoko area.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The small, vernacular weatherboard cottage at Smoko was built in 1883 by the Kennedy family, to replace an earlier log cabin. Allan Kennedy, a Scot, was said to be one of the first settlers in the Bright district.

How is it significant?

The small weatherboard cottage is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The small weatherboard cottage is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire as a rare remaining example of an early residence along the Ovens between Bright & Harrietville, relating to the establishment of the small mining and farming community at Smoko Flat. The cottage is architecturally significant as representative in its style, scale and materials of small, vernacular cottages of the era.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

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

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

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

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

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

Criterion B

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

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

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

Criterion C

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



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

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

Criterion D

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

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

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

Criterion E

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

Criterion G

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

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

Criterion H

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

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

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

Aboriginal Heritage Place

No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name: Cottage; 1464 Great Alpine Road, SMOKO
Address: 1464 Great Alpine Road SMOKO
Place Type: House
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0729

Significance Level: Local



Cottage; 1464 Great Alpine Road, SMOKO

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR -**

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Smoko grew originally as a small village servicing quartz mines on the hillsides above, particularly the Homeward Bound mine. This village had a school, stores etc. As these mines closed down, the village moved down and clustered along the Bright-Harrietville road (Great Alpine Road).

Smoko came to serve the small local mining and farming community, and was a stopping place on the road. In this period of its existence, Smoko was a small collection of houses, with a Post Office (McMahon's house).

The Jackson family lived in a small cottage a few houses on the Harrietville side of the PO. This house was built in the late 1800s (exact date not known), and was lived in by the family until at least the 1940s. The building has been renovated in sympathetic style in modern times.

References:



Mrs B Beaumont, Narooma, NSW, & Mrs A Smith, Albury, NSW(former Smoko residents, 1920s-1950s), 2006, Pers comm

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

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

Jackson's house is situated on the western side of the Great Alpine Road, Smoko, and is built close to the road boundary of the property. It is constructed in the Miners Cottage style, with twin simple gable roof, skillion addition on the rear, and a skillion verandah on the front. The cottage is weatherboard clad, with a corrugated iron roof and a brick chimney. The front windows are double hung sash with 6-panels in each.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Late 1800s-present: Private residence

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

- Maintain cottage in present form and materials (including weatherboard cladding, corrugated iron roof, panelled windows, simple skillion verandah without decoration), as representative of a late 19th century miners cottage.
- Allow like-for-like repl

Comparative Analysis

Two early buildings, remnants of the former township, survive in the central cluster of Smoko. The former PO is derelict and beyond repair, while Jackson's house is in good, renovated condition. This house has high significance as the sole viable physical link to the early years of Smoko township.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Smoko came to serve the small local mining and farming community, and was a stopping place on the road. The small weatherboard cottage was built in the style of a Miners Cottage in the late 1800s, and lived in by the Jackson family until at least the 1940s.

How is it significant?

The small weatherboard cottage is of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?



The small weatherboard cottage is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as the sole viable early building remaining in the main cluster of the former Smoko township. It is architecturally significant as representative in its form, scale and materials of small rural cottages of its era.

Assessment Against Criteria

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Tree Controls	No
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Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No