

Final Report

# Stage 2c of the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study, Barrabool, Torquay, Bellbrae and Winchelsea, Victoria.

## Volume 2: The Heritage Citations

### Volume 2 of 2

Client

Surf Coast Shire Council

July 2020



Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd

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- Antony Blakeley – owner of Wormbete Homestead, 565 Winchelsea-Deans Marsh Road.
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**Cover Photo:** St Thomas Anglican Church, Winchelsea, Victoria.

(Photo by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd)

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# 1 THE HERITAGE CITATIONS

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Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by the Surf Coast Shire to prepare Stage 2C of the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study. This entailed cultural heritage assessments for 15 places – 14 that are already included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme and one additional place – ‘Pollocksford Bridge’. There are two volumes that make up the report. This volume contains the heritage citations referred to in Volume 1. All maps and references are contained in Volume 1: The Report

This report was prepared by Giselle Harris (Senior Built Heritage Advisor) Michelle Knehans (Senior Heritage Advisor) and Oona Nicolson (Director/Principal Heritage Advisor). The quality assurance review was undertaken by Oona Nicolson. Site inspections were undertaken by Giselle Harris, Michelle Knehans and Vicki McLean (Heritage Architect), whom also subsequently contributed to the heritage citations. Historical research was conducted by Emma Russell (Historian). Mapping was provided by Julian Yuan (GIS Officer).

Of the 15 places assessed in this study, 14 are already included in the Heritage Overlay. The Pollocksford Bridge has been assessed as meeting the threshold for local cultural heritage significance the Surf Coast municipality and is recommended for inclusion in a Heritage Overlay in the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.

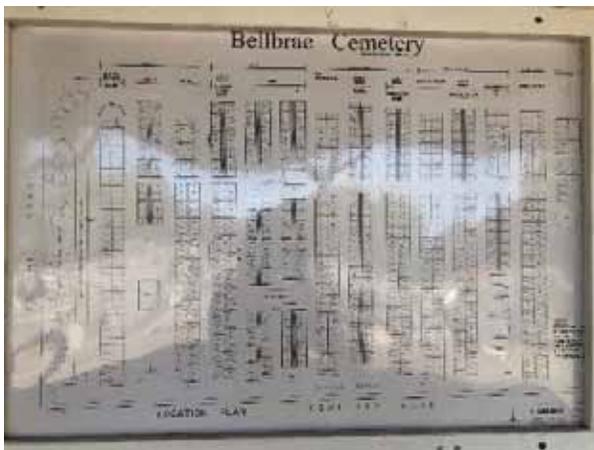
The citations are presented in the following order in this Volume:

1. Bellbrae Cemetery Monumental Masonry, 65 School Road (HO6)
2. Ballanlea/Ballinlea Homestead, 250 Ballanlea Road (HO7)
3. Berramongo, 100 Crooks Road (HO8)
4. Foymount Homestead, 795 Barrabool Road (HO9)
5. Merrawarp Homestead, 50 Honeys Road (HO10)
6. Stanbury Barn, 130 Devon Road (HO12)
7. Tasman Homestead, 755 Barrabool Road (HO13)
8. Wescott’s Stable, 850 Barrabool Road (HO14)
9. Scammell, 24 Pride Street (HO16)
10. Colonial Bank, 33 Main Street (HO19)
11. St Thomas Anglican Church and School Room, 31 Barwon Terrace (HO20)
12. Winchelsea Uniting Church and Manse, 30-34 Hesse St (HO21)
13. Murdeduke Homestead, 730 Cressy Road (HO24)
14. Wormbete Homestead including outbuildings and Gardens, 565 Winchelsea-Deans Marsh Road (HO25)
15. Pollocksford Bridge

## 1.1 Bellbrae Cemetery Monumental Masonry, 65 School Road (HO6)

## 1.1 BELLBRAE CEMETERY

Place Name	Bellbrae Cemetery Monumental Masonry
Address	65 School Road, Bellbrae
Historic Themes	Economic development and success (commerce and retail; primary production; agriculture); Farming towns (Winchelsea); Struggling with hardship (Depression of 1890s)
Current Heritage Status	HO6
Condition	Good
Integrity	Good
Recommendation	That it remain on the Heritage Overlay to the Surf Coast Shire Planning Scheme.

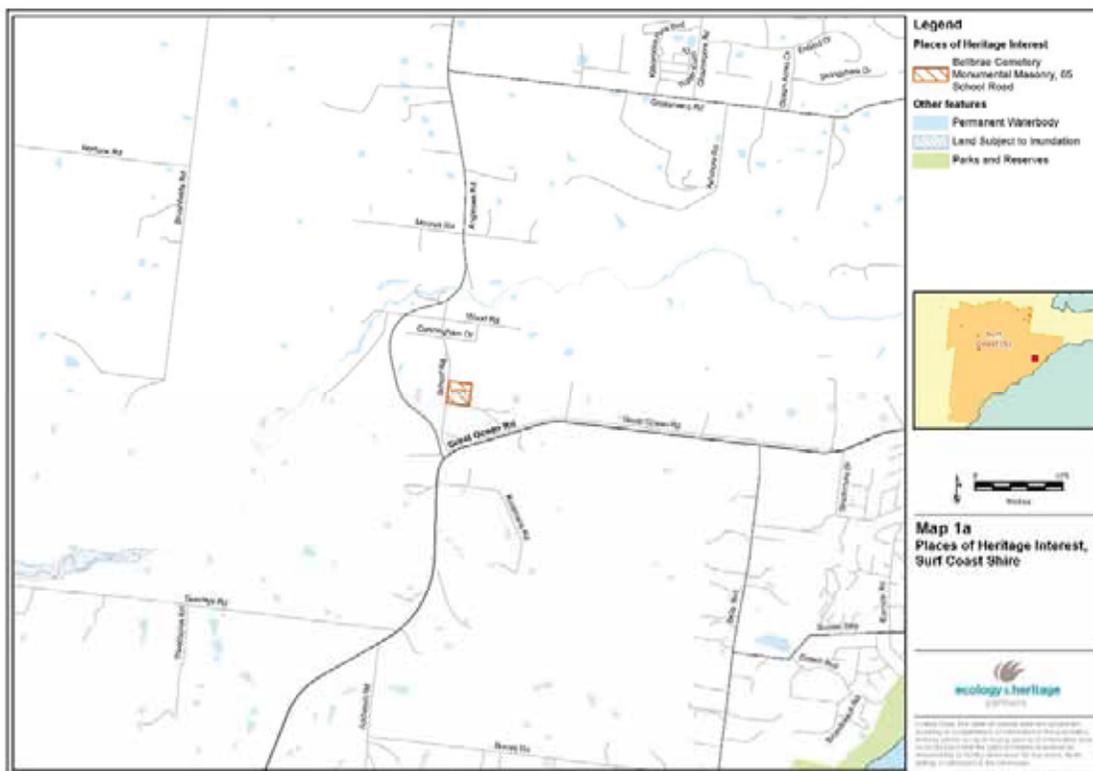


*Location Plan for Bellbrae Cemetery (Source Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)*



View towards some early graves/monumental masonry at Bellbrae Cemetery (Source: Vicki McLean 27.02.19)

## Map



## History

In 1888 a correspondent of *The Australasian* walked through the area and described the hamlet [then known as Jan Juc] as ‘very small and much scattered, and but for the newly erected Mechanics’ Institute a traveler...might pass through and never suspect that the few scattered cottages constituted Jan Juc.’<sup>1</sup> Despite it barely being noticeable there were enough people in the vicinity for five acres to have been set aside for a

cemetery in August 1864, and in October that year the names of the trustees were announced in the Government Gazette.<sup>ii</sup>

In 1922 the Jan Juc residents had been considering a name change for their district and at a public hall meeting on 25 March there was ‘a large gathering of ratepayers and others interested’ and a large majority vote for the new name to be Bellbrae.<sup>iii</sup> Resident Emma Bone won the name change competition when she combined the name of her employer John Calvert Bell, who was a large land owner, and the Scottish word Brae for hill.<sup>iv</sup> Today Bellbrae is a small locality between Torquay and Anglesea along the Great Ocean Road with a population of 865 counted in the 2016 census.<sup>v</sup>



Carol Judkins, ‘Bellbrae Cemetery’,  
[https://www.australiancemeteries.com.au/vic/surf\\_coast/bellbrae.htm](https://www.australiancemeteries.com.au/vic/surf_coast/bellbrae.htm), accessed 5 March 2019

## Description

The Bellbrae Cemetery has been operating as a cemetery since 1864. It was laid out as a monumental style cemetery. Regular double width rows of graves are separated by gravel or grassed pathways. Graves are marked with masonry head stones or monuments and in a number of cases, horizontal masonry slabs over the grave area. Some of the graves are surrounded by low iron fences. A number of early graves remain in the cemetery and headstones and monuments are inscribed with details of early settlers and residents of the Bellbrae area. Towards the western edge of the cemetery, a row early unmarked graves remains. A number of large trees remain on the site, interspersed between the rows of graves.

In recent years, new sections of the cemetery have opened up on the eastern side of the site. These sections are laid out as grassed lawns reflecting a trend towards cremation rather than full burial, as was the standard when the cemetery was first opened. A heavily treed section on the northern edge of the site will be developed in response to demand for plots.

A small, shelter building is the only built structure on the site. It is a recent building and is not regarded as significant.

The cemetery remains in good condition, with an active management/governance group committed to the ongoing maintenance and development of the site.

### Comparative Analysis

The Bellbrae Cemetery is one of two cemeteries under the Heritage Overlay in the Surf Coast Shire that dates from the 1860's. The other is part of the larger St David's Lutheran Church complex located at 905 Anglesea Road, Freshwater Creek that comprises a Romanesque revival style church designed by local architect/surveyor R.S.Tuffs and has significant associations with the establishment of the Lutheran Church in Victoria. This place is on the VHR.

There are numerous comparable locally significant cemeteries in the City of Greater Geelong, including the Mt Duneed Cemetery, the Drysdale Cemetery, Geelong East Cemetery, Leopold Cemetery and Portarlington Cemetery. These places are all of historic significance to their respective localities and are listed in the schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme.

These cemeteries have an association with local and sometimes longstanding families. They are a valuable source of genealogical information.

They are similar in their presentation including tree planting and lawn areas, modest monumental headstones and some cast iron fencing. The Bellbrae Cemetery exhibits all of these representative characteristics.

### Statement of Significance

#### What is significant?

The Bellbrae Cemetery is significant at a local level. Contributory features include its layout, decorative iron fences, headstones and monuments.

A small, shelter building is the only built structure on the site. It is a recent building and is not regarded as significant.

### How is it significant?

The Bellbrae Cemetery is historically significant to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

### Why is it significant?

The Bellbrae Cemetery is of local historical significance for its associations with past residents and prominent settlers of the district, the genealogical and other biographical data contained on the surviving headstones and grave structures, and of architectural interest for the monumental masonry scattered throughout the cemetery. It is also historically important for its ongoing use as a cemetery. (Cri A).

The Bellbrae Cemetery exhibits representative characteristics of a community cemetery in its presentation, including tree planting and lawn areas, modest monumental headstones and some cast iron fencing.(Cri D).

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<sup>i</sup> 'In the Connewarre District. The road to Jan Juc', *The Australasian*, 17 March 1888, p.19

<sup>ii</sup> *Victorian Government Gazette*, August 23, 1864, p.1836; October 25, 1864, p.2377;

<sup>iii</sup> "'Bellbrae" replaces Jan Juc', *Geelong Advertiser*, 28 March 1922, p.4

<sup>iv</sup> Lorraine Marshall, 'Bellbrae Cemetery Walk', *Torquay and District Historical Society*

<sup>v</sup> 'Bellbrae, Victoria', *Wikipedia*, accessed 5 March 2019

## 1.2 Ballanlea/Ballinlea Homestead, 250 Ballanlea Road (H07)

## 1.2 BALLANCEA / BALLINCLEA HOMESTEAD

Place Name	Ballancea / Ballinleck Homestead including interior
Address	250 Ballancea Road, Barrabool
Historic Themes	Arrival and Settlement (the squatting and pastoral era, remaining pastoral era structures) Economic development (farming and agriculture) Housing (pastoralists' and farmers' homes)
Current Heritage Status	HO7
Condition	Unknown
Integrity	Unknown
Recommendation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That this place remain in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.</li> <li>2. That access to this place be pursued and citation updated accordingly.</li> </ol>

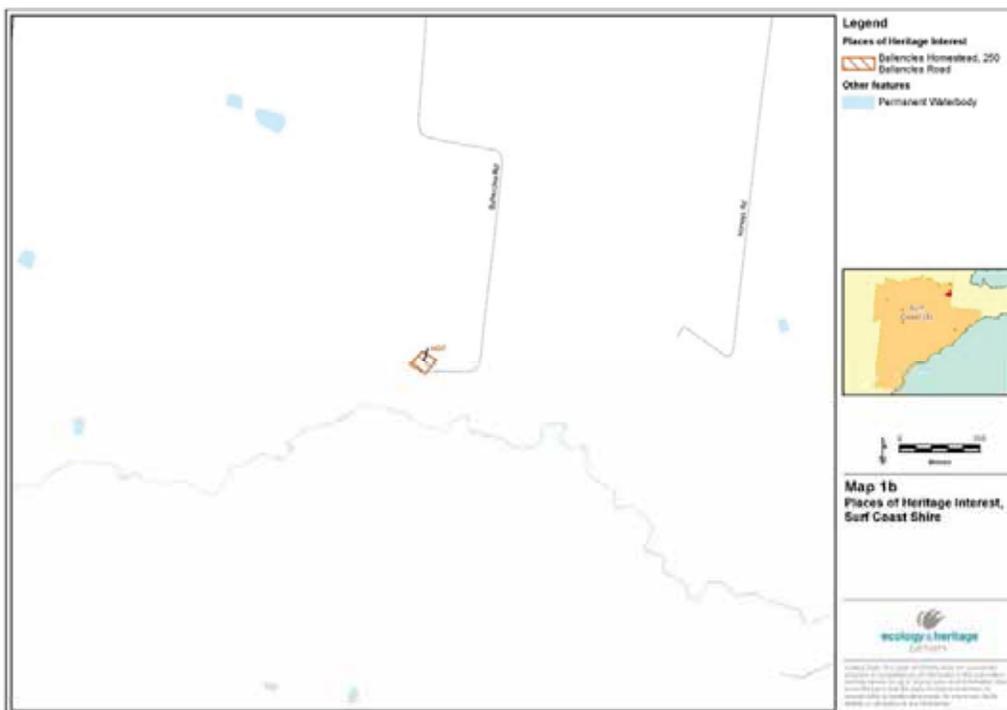


*'Ballancea / Ballinleck' Homestead, 1970-1985 (Source: State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)*



'Ballancea / Ballinlea' Homestead and Outbuildings, 1970-1985 (Source: JT Collins Collection, State Library of Victoria Picture Collection)

Map



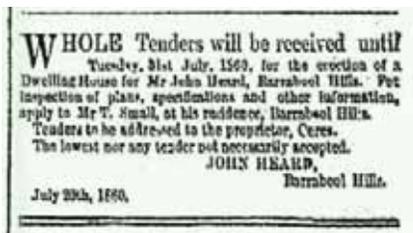
## History

Land in the Parish of Barrabool was surveyed in 1839, just two years after the survey of Geelong with the first land sales held in February 1840. Several allotments were of 600 -1000 acres, effectively excluding small farmers. Most were purchased by speculators.

Section 4, originally bought by Benjamin Baxter, was sold to the Hon Richard Gilbert Talbot of Ballinlea in 1841. He established a farm close to Waurm Ponds Creek, the site of Raven's Springs (where John Raven had first squatted). Ballinlea takes its name from Richard. He was the third son of James, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Talbot of Malahide who had extensive estates in Ireland and Staffordshire. Richard was appointed the first Warden of the first District Council of Grant in 1843, a post he held until his resignation in May 1845.

It is noted that there are two different spellings for the homestead. This would happen on occasion when place names were transcribed by hand. The original spelling appears to be Ballinlea.

Section 4 was subsequently subdivided and sold in small farms. John Heard purchased 262 acres in the late 1850s. It is assumed that the call for tenders for a sandstone dwelling in the Geelong Advertiser in



1860 was for the Homestead. John Heard was to sell a small area at the north west corner (near the corner of Polleys and Ballanlea Roads) to the Bible Christian Church for £5. The foundation stone for the church was laid on 17 November 1856. About 150 people attended and partook of the tea in Heard's large barn. This church was the scene of a meeting of the Barrabool Hills Temperance Society. The building was believed to be the site of the first school in the area.

Ballanlea / Ballinlea was in the hands of several generations of the Heard family. Ballinlea homestead, a single storey colonial Georgian derived Barrabool Sandstone structure, with slate roof and elaborate timber verandah, was erected c 1859-60 for John Heard. The finely detailed stonework and timber verandah valence are dominant characteristics of this early Barrabool Hills homestead.

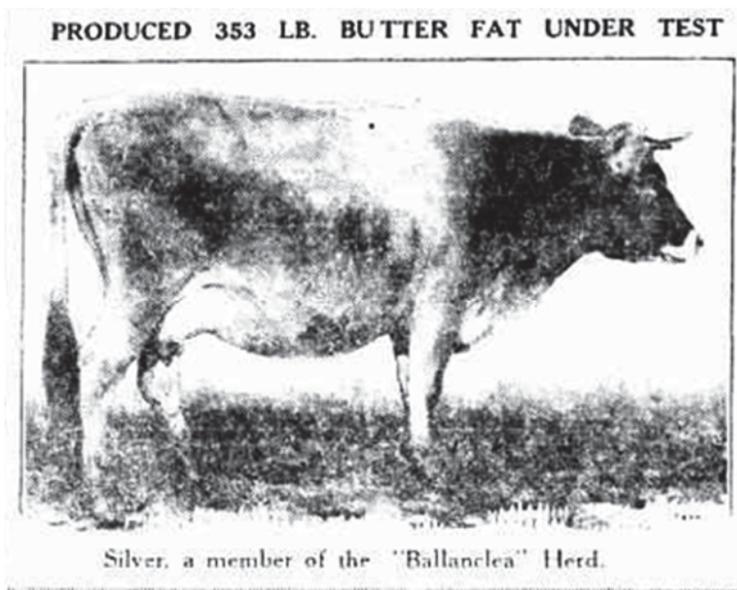
John continued farming this land until 1870 when he leased part of the property and used the remainder for grazing. John Heard was a pioneer of efficient farming and improved farming implements in the late 1800s<sup>1</sup>. After his death on 23 June 1899 his land was farmed by his sons, Samuel Arscott and Albert Nathaniel, until Samuel's death in 1905 and 1911 when Albert retired. On 29 March 1911 Albert auctioned horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and farm plant as he had leased Ballinlea. Onions were grown on the property during the war years.<sup>2</sup>

In 1920 a John Heard<sup>i</sup> sold the property to Leonard Anderson, who had just returned from war. Leonard was the son of Charles Anderson who lived two miles away on his father's nearby farm, Tasman. Leonard milked a small herd of Jersey and Ayrshire cows, and introduced extra crops, such as lucerne, wheat, oats and barley.<sup>ii</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Barrabool Land of the Magpie by Ian Wynd

<sup>2</sup> 'Efficient Dairy Farming in the Ceres District' Weekly Times 29 August 1931 page 40

There are many out buildings on the place. Although most of them obviously were erected many years ago, they are still solid and substantial<sup>iii</sup>



*Illustration in article by 'Agrestic, 'Efficient dairy farming in the Ceres District', Weekly times, 29 August 1931, p.40*

#### Description

No access to this property was provided, thus no physical inspection of the place was undertaken.

#### Comparative Analysis

There are several impressive rural homesteads with associated farms across the Barrabool region and Surf Coast Shire. Four places in the municipality are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register:

- 'Barwon Park' in Winchelsea (HO365);
- Ingleby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364);

- Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208);
- 'Neuchatel' in Barrabool (HO773).

Summerhill in Mount Duneed (H1131) is also listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and relates to a two bedroom pre-fabricated iron cottage. It is important because it demonstrates British technical accomplishment in the history of prefabricated building construction.

Ballanlea/Ballinlea Homestead does not have a level of historical or architectural significance comparable to these places, nor is it associated with people of significance to the State of Victoria. It is, however, associated with local identities; in particular, John Heard, a prominent local identity and Richard Talbot, the warden to the first District Council. Richard also held prominent civic positions in Ireland, New Zealand and Tasmania. Ballanlea/ Ballinlea is one of a fine group of farmhouse establishments in the Barrabool Hills.

## Statement of Significance

### What is significant?

Ballanlea / Ballinlea Homestead is significant at a local level.

### How is it significant?

Ballanlea / Ballinlea Homestead is architecturally and historically significant to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

### Why is it significant?

Historically, Ballanlea / Ballinlea is of local significance as an influential Homestead in the Barrabool Hills district. (Cri.A)

Ballanlea / Ballinlea is of local architectural significance as a substantial homestead constructed from local materials. (Cri.E)

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<sup>i</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 28 May 1878, p.3; *Geelong Advertiser*, 6 Feb 1894, p.4 'Live stock sales at the Corporation Yards'

<sup>ii</sup> Agrestic, 'Efficient dairy farming in the Ceres district', *Weekly Times*, 29 August 1931, p.40

<sup>iii</sup> Agrestic, 'Efficient dairy farming in the Ceres district', *Weekly Times*, 29 August 1931, p.40

### 1.3 Berramongo, 100 Crooks Road (HO8)

## 1.3 BERRAMONGO HOMESTEAD

Place Name	'Berramongo' Homestead including interior
Address	100 Crooks Road, Barrabool
Historic Themes	<p>Settlement (pastoral era);</p> <p>Economic development (orchids and vineyards, including experimentation and innovation from the 1840s to at least the 1870s; farming and agriculture; dairying from at least the early 20<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p>Housing (pastoralists' and farmers' homes)</p>
Current Heritage Status	HO8. Internal controls.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Fair
Recommendation	That this place remain in the schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme and external paint controls apply



Primary façade of the homestead. (Image: Vicki McLean 27.02.19)



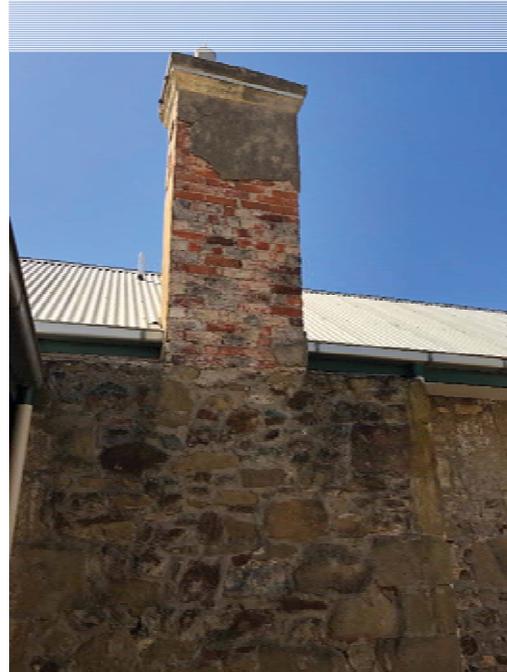
North-east perspective of Berramongo Homestead (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



South-east perspective of Berramongo Homestead (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



East elevation revealing the vernacular materials and technique of stone masonry. (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



Original chimney showing remnant render over the brickwork at the rear of the original building. (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



*View to deep timber lintel and double doors at cellar threshold. (Image: Vicki McLean 27.02.19)*

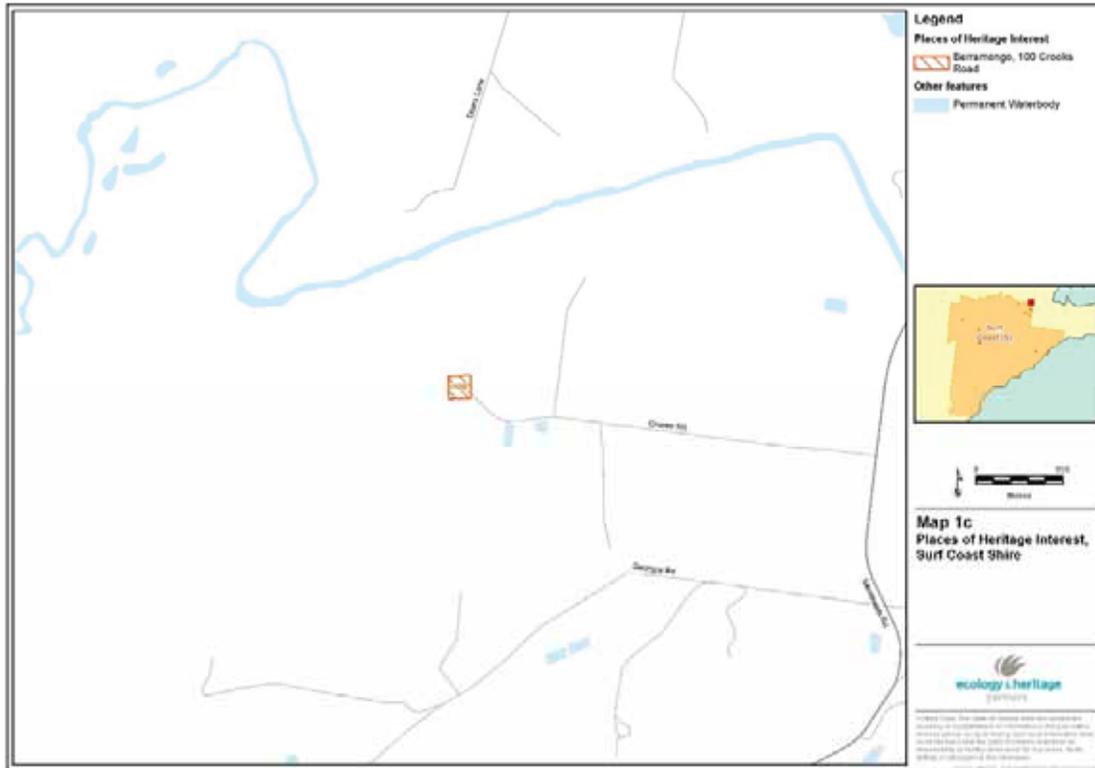


*View to deep timber lintel and double doors at cellar threshold. (Image: Vicki McLean 27.02.19)*



*At one stage the facade was rendered. Render has now been removed with some traces still evident. (Image: <https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/69772>)*

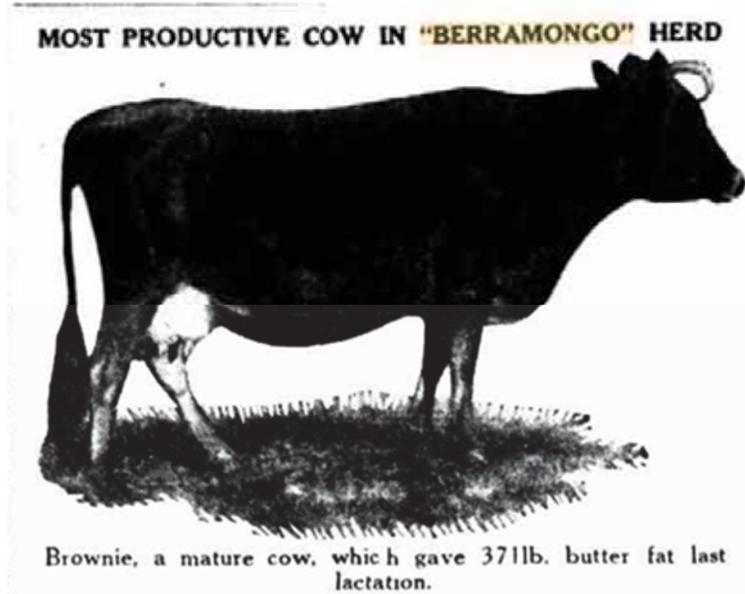
## Map



## History

Berramongo was originally a vineyard rented by the Messrs Belperroud and Perrottet from at least 1845. Their estate of wines, with some cattle and horses, were sold ‘under distress for rent’ at auction in June 1861. The leesses ‘have so much promoted the cultivation of the vine here. It is a hard case for them, after paying an extravagant rental, and expending all their means on these vineyards for the last 16 years, to find themselves now suddenly declared ruined.’ (the Argus, 22 May 186, .5; the Argus, 11 June 1861, p.5).

They had great success however during the 1840s and 1850s. In 1855, 70 tons of grapes were gathered and the wines produced were highly commended at the Paris Exhibition. By 1856 Belperroud’s vineyard was the largest in Victoria with 50 acres and 3000 vines per acres. (*Colonial Times*, 26 July 1856, p.3) That same year the two viticulturists began working the nearby Barwondale Vineyard, which had an additional ten acres of vines and seven acres of orchards. Several months before having to sell all their wine in 1861, Mr Belperroud was considering expanding into ‘silk-culture’ as he had several white mulberry trees that were perfect for silkworm if he could acquire the eggs to get started.



*Illustration in article by Agrestic, 'Butter making on a Stonehaven dairy farm', The Weekly Times, august 13, 1931, p.38*

Despite having to sell all their wine in 1861 it seems Mr Belperroud was able to continue his vineyard at Berramongo, although maybe at a smaller scale, and in 1867 he made 600 gallons of wine from just ten acres.

It is possible the vineyard was rented from the Gugger family, who are also often referred to as the Guggers of Berramonga Vineyard, or that between the late 1860s to the mid 1870s the Gugger family bought Berramonga and moved into it, and the Belperrouds remained in the district.

The Guggers were also from Switzerland and a series of Family Notices in the newspapers indicates that Berramongo was the residence of Samuel Gugger, who died there on 27 August 1878 aged 33, but also of Jacob and Fanny Gugger, and their 7 mth old son Jacob who died there on October 27, 1877. Two of John and Catherine Belperroud's daughters married Gugger sons; Fanny, their eldest daughter, marrying Rudolph Gugger in 1879.

The Guggers remained at Berramongo and by the 1930s had turned the vineyard into a prize-winning dairy and butter making farm on 85 acres, including 30 acres of rich flat ground fronting the Barwon River. In 1931 it was managed by John Gugger who was born on the farm, as was his mother, who must have been one of the Belperroud sisters who married a Gugger.

Today there is a Belperroud Road in Waurnd Ponds, and a Gugger N A & Sons, grain and produce merchants, in Fyansford.

## Description

'Berramongo' is associated with the early settlement of the area by Swiss immigrants. The early stone homestead building remains. Major works in 1987 involved renovation and restoration of the early homestead and construction of a large addition to the side and rear of the homestead.

An early photo shows the building as a simple stone cottage with pitched roof and a symmetrically arranged façade (see below). The building has evolved over time with early changes including the addition of a deep return verandah, covered by an extension of the main roof form (but at a lower pitch); the verandah was enclosed with stone walls on the southern end; and construction of a stone kitchen wing at the rear of the homestead, with a pitched roof form, gabled at the southern end and intersecting with the main roof form at the northern end. At some time the front façade was rendered. The render has now been mostly removed with some traces remaining. It is also likely that various outbuildings and skillion additions were added over time, though these were removed as part of the 1987 construction works.

The early floor plan was modest but typical for this type of building. The house was divided symmetrically with rooms to either side of a central hallway. The front elevation reflects the symmetry of the plan – sash windows have small panes to the upper sash and sit either side of a central front door. The windows are replicas of the original, installed as part of the 1987 restoration project. An original highlight window with small panes remains over the front door. The four paned timber front door is not likely to be original but is sympathetic. At the southern end of the verandah, a timber half-glazed door opens out from the enclosed section. An early small paned window remains on the northern face of the verandah.

*An early image of the homestead before verandah was added. Note high pitch (Source: image held by current*



*owner – no date or source details available.)*

Two chimneys are located within the original cottage footprint. Originally constructed of brick, they were replaced in 1987 with new chimneys of the same design and in the same location, but constructed of masonry blocks. An early brick chimney remains at the rear of the kitchen block.

The deep return verandah has timber balustrade, in the 'Union Jack' pattern, constructed as part of the 1987 works. A new section of roof has been constructed perpendicular to the verandah roof to provide cover for the cellar entry.

A large cellar is located below the front rooms of the house. Entry to the cellar is via a set of steep stone steps below the roof (described above). The brick steps lead to an arched entryway and a pair of early timber doors below a deep ironbark lintel at the threshold.

The cellar walls are constructed of locally sourced greenstone with some sandstone evident as well. The cellar ceiling is formed by timber beams, which are supported by chamfered timber posts. Some of the posts were replaced in 1987. Crushed sandstone is visible between the timber beams and forms the foundation for the front of the house, located directly above. The cellar floor was upgraded from a dirt floor to a timber floor in 1987. An early wine press remains in the cellar.

In 1987, substantial renovations/restorations to the early homestead were carried out and a large new large addition was constructed to the rear and side of the early building.

New fabric includes: roof sheeting, guttering and downpipes, front windows (replicas of original), two front chimneys, verandah balustrade, new timber floor to cellar.

### Comparative Analysis

There are several impressive rural homesteads with associated farms across the Barrabool region and Surf Coast Shire. Four places in the municipality are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register:

- 'Barwon Park' in Winchelsea (HO365);
- Ingleby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364);
- Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208);
- 'Neuchatel' in Barrabool (HO773).

Summerhill in Mount Duneed (H1131) is also listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and relates to a two bedroom pre-fabricated iron cottage. It is important because it demonstrates British technical accomplishment in the history of prefabricated building construction.

The National Trust citation for Barwon Park includes the following:

*The mansion house, Barwon Park, at Winchelsea, was built of basalt in 1869 - for prominent western district squatter Thomas Austin. Architects Davidson and Henderson of Geelong designed the 42 room Italianate mansion and supervised construction on a sub-contract basis at a cost of c. 10,000 pounds. The square and utilitarian two storey building is enhanced by a distinctive cast iron verandah, elaborate entry hallway, stair case and high quality crafted interior. Barwon Park at Winchelsea, when completed in 1869 was the finest and most celebrated mansion house in western Victoria and having established the reputation of architects Davidson and Henderson, survives as perhaps the most notable homestead designed by this prolific practice. At Barwon Park, Thomas Austin, royal host, public figure, eminent pastoralist and leader of the acclimatisation society, was the first to introduce rabbits to Australia, an achievement now universally condemned.*

The statement of significance for Ingleby is as follows:

*Ingleby homestead is of historical significance for its association with the distinguished pioneering Armytage family who developed extensive pastoral holdings throughout the Western District. Thomas Armytage was one of the earliest pastoralists to follow Batman and Fawkner into the Port Phillip district and Ingleby station was the principal homestead of an extensive pastoral empire. Ingleby homestead is of architectural significance as a major surviving work of the accomplished Geelong architect Edward Prowse who also designed The Hermitage in Geelong for Thomas Armytage's father George Armytage Snr. The Ingleby homestead and station buildings form an important and intact pastoral complex. The large T-plan woolshed is of particular significance for the unusual use of subdued classical architectural decorative elements in a building of otherwise utilitarian character. Ingleby homestead is of archaeological significance for its potential to reveal through the examination of the ruins of the old homestead archaeological material relating to the early construction and occupation of the place.*

Barwon Park and Ingleby are both of a higher level of significance to Berramongo both historically via its association with the Austin and Armytage families and aesthetically for their scale and extravagant detailing.

The Statement of significance for Mount Hesse Station is as follows:

*Mount Hesse Station was established as a pastoral property in the late 1830s by William Harding and John Highett. Harding's homestead, the first homestead on the property, dates from the 1840s and was built in several stages. It was originally constructed as a two-roomed stone cottage with a hipped roof; later additions include a stone skillion kitchen to the rear and a weatherboard section on the north-west corner. The Shepherd's Hut, built c.1849, sits at the back of Harding's homestead and is a single roomed stone building with a simple hipped roof. The L-shaped stone stables were constructed in two stages, the north-west wing was built in 1849 and the adjoining right-angled south-east wing in 1873. The 1844 elevated circular store building is clad with bead-edge softwood boards and stands on a wrought and cast iron frame which bears its maker's mark and date. In 1852 the stone woolshed was constructed by Harding for contract shearing and whilst still used for shearing today, the original twenty stands have been reduced to nine. The woolshed has 20 inch thick walls, a vast helm roof and pronounced buttressing.*

*The main homestead was built c.1856 for William Timms (Senior) to the design of Backhouse and Reynolds and was later extended by Davidson and Henderson for William Timms (Junior) in 1873. In 1941 the house was severely damaged by fire, although it was re-built in 1947 using some of the original materials. The Lodge was built in 1873 for William Timms (Junior) as a three roomed gate lodge and it sits adjacent to the original main gate entrance.*

*Mount Hesse Station is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.*

*Mount Hesse Station is of architectural significance as an extensive rural property containing rare and intact buildings relating specifically to Victoria's pastoral industry. The buildings on the site describe the early and successive functions of the property and demonstrate a direct linkage with early pastoral activities in Victoria. The stables and the woolshed are amongst the oldest surviving examples of their*

*kind in Victoria and the circular store is a rare building type. The unusual form and positioning of the small store building is thought to relate to mouse and rat prevention techniques. The extensive use of vesiculated stone is uncommon on such a scale, as is the use of blackwood floors, and shingles and the stone houses are representative of early dwellings in rural Victoria. The composite elements of Mount Hesse Station result in the property being a complex of high architectural integrity, demonstrating both functional requirements and architectural influences from the 1840s onwards.*

*Mount Hesse Station is of historical significance for its ability to describe Victoria's early pastoral industry. Established as a pastoral run c.1837, Mount Hesse is an extensive and early example of agrarian farming and its buildings reflect the evolution of pastoral and associated activities on the site. The property has historical associations with a number of important figures in Victoria's history including early pastoralists John Highett and William Harding, who first established the property, and later the Geelong merchants William Timms and John Wilson, who owned the property from 1853 to 1856. William Timms, who by 1849 was Geelong's biggest exporter of wool, became sole owner of Mount Hesse in October 1856 when he bought John Wilson's share for £17,500. The property was later broken up and acquired by Timms' sons and run as three separate properties, 'Eurack', 'Mountside' and 'Mount Hesse', Mount Hesse being the homestead section and comprising 15,866 acres (6,400ha). In 1882 James Kinninmonth purchased Mount Hesse from William Timms (Junior) and it has been managed by the Kinninmonth family ever since.*

*With its extensive complex of buildings, Mount Hesse Station has a higher level of integrity than Berramongo, and is also more intact. The historical and architectural significance of Mount Hesse Station is of a higher threshold of significance than Berramongo.*

The statement of significance for Neuchatel is as follows:

*The historic Vineyard 'Neuchatel', (formerly the 'Suisse Vineyard') was established by pioneer Victorian vigneron Frederick Breguet and David Louis Pettavel in 1842 with vine stock imported from France. The building group which comprises the Vineyard Complex is built of local sandstone, timber and iron in a refined colonial Vernacular style. The picturesque setting enhances the building group, reliably dated to 1854, with the most significant historical associations with the colonial wine industry being commemorated in a Swiss coat of arms at the Cellar in 1861.*

This place is comparable to Berramongo however it is thought to be more intact and comprises a complex of buildings including Homestead, Cellar, Stables and Coachhouse – therefore has a higher degree of integrity.

## Statement of significance

### What is significant?

Berramongo Homestead, comprising the original stone building and the cellar, is significant at a local level.

The 1987 additions to the early homestead including the large extension to the rear and side of the early building is not significant.

**How is it significant?**

Berramongo Homestead is architecturally and historically significant to the Surf Coast Shire municipality at a local level.

**Why is it significant?**

Berramongo Homestead has a rare handmade cellar located below the front rooms of the house that demonstrated traditional wine-making techniques. (Cri.B)

Berramongo Homestead has historical significance for its associations with the early wine growing industry in the municipality (Cri. A)

Berramongo Homestead is architecturally important for its Barrabool sandstone masonry work executed in an unusual vernacular style. (Cri.B)

## 1.4 Foymount Homestead, 795 Barrabool Road (HO9)

## 1.4 FOYMOUNT HOMESTEAD

Place Name	'Foymount' Homestead.
Address	795 Barrabool Road, Barrabool
Historic Themes	Settlement (pastoral era); Community life (health and welfare – doctor's residence and practice); Housing (pastoralists' and farmers' homes)
Current Heritage Status	HO9
Condition	Good
Integrity	Fair
Recommendation	That this place remain in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.



Foymount Homestead, looking north-west. (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



Foymount Homestead, east elevation and addition to the rear. (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



Foymount Homestead, 1985 (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)



Foymount Homestead, 1985 (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)

## Map



## History

Foymount was originally known as Bennet's Hill but was already officially Foymount when the Parish of Barrabool decided in 1860 'to form and metal a portion of road between Foymount (Bennet's Hill) and Mr Samuel Heard's farm.'<sup>i</sup> On 18 April 1868 the owner of Foymount, Dr Thomas Annesley, died at his residence. Later that month the place was advertised to 'members of the medical profession' as 'the residence of the late Dr Annesley, with a lucrative and established practice attached.' Tenders were to be received by M. Annesley.<sup>ii</sup>

The place did not attract medical practitioners, and did not sell, because in 1870 it was again up for sale as a farm 'formerly known as Mrs Bennet's, 86 acres first-class land, with "Foymount", a good stone-built house, having every convenience and accommodation for a family residence, with kitchen, tank, etc. Also a seven-room weatherboard cottage, with good spring of water, stables, cow-houses, piggeries, garden, paddock, etc. Apply to Mrs Annesley.'<sup>iii</sup> It still did not sell and in 1881 the valuations notices and rates were published in the Geelong Advertiser and 'No. 5, Annesley, Margaret Mrs, Foymount, c.87 acres' had to pay rates of £37.<sup>iv</sup>

Fifteen years later, in 1885, the property was still in the hands of the Annesley family and was advertised inviting people to 'tender for farm lease' as Mr Annesley was about to leave the district. This time it was described as being 91 acres and well fenced, subdivided and 'watered with never failing springs. There was a dwelling on the land that was by then used as a barn. The let included the stone residence Foymount, which had 10 rooms, stables and about three acres of land.'

By 1899 Foymount was purchased by Mr Charles Marendaz, who had also bought 3 acres of the Merrawarp Estate in 1897 from the Anderson Brothers. The Shire of Barrabool's Engineer reported that he had spoken to Marendaz about a water reserve on the Foymount property, and in 1900 he spoke to Marendaz about a piece of ground required by the council to preserve the old road, which Marendaz was willing to sell for £5.<sup>vi</sup>

### Description

Foymount Homestead is a single-storey rendered stone dwelling with a steeply pitched slate clad roof surmounted by a pair of rendered chimneys. The principal north-east elevation is comprised of render and decorative quoining around the openings on the façade, while the side elevations feature a smooth rendered finish. This render was likely applied in the late 1980s. The narrow arched entry with a timber door frame and highlight window above on the principal façade is flanked by two window openings. New timber-framed multi-pane windows to match earlier windows have been recently installed within these openings. Attic level window openings are set within the gables on the side elevations. A weatherboard addition with a pitched corrugated iron clad roof has been added to the rear south-west elevation. This addition extends beyond the south-east elevation of the original homestead building.

### Comparative Analysis

There are several impressive rural homesteads with associated farms across the Barrabool region and Surf Coast Shire. Four places in the municipality are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register:

- 'Barwon Park' in Winchelsea (HO365);
- Ingleby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364);
- Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208);
- 'Neuchatel' in Barrabool (HO773).

Summerhill in Mount Duneed (H1131) is also listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and relates to a two bedroom pre-fabricated iron cottage. It is important because it demonstrates British technical accomplishment in the history of prefabricated building construction.

Foymount Homestead is smaller in scale, more modest in architectural detailing and is less intact than these places.

### Statement of Significance

#### What is significant?

Foymount Homestead is significant at a local level. Timber additions at the rear are not significant.

#### How is it significant?

Foymount Homestead is architecturally and historically significant to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

### Why is it significant?

Foymount is of local historic significance as an influential Homestead in the Barrabool Hills that is associated with one of the first doctors in the district.

Foymount Homestead is of local aesthetic significance for its position on a hill with a view to the You Yangs.  
(Cri.E)

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<sup>i</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 28 August 1860, p.2

<sup>ii</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 25 April 1868, p.3; *The Argus*, 25 April 1868, p.8

<sup>iii</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 17 March 1870

<sup>iv</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 19 November 1881

<sup>v</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 17 February 1885, p.3

<sup>vi</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 21 February 1900, p.4

## 1.5 Merrawarp Homestead, 50 Honeys Road (HO10)

## 1.5 MERRAWARP HOMESTEAD

Place Name	'Merrawarp' Homestead including interior.
Address	50 Honeys Road, Barrabool
Historic Themes	<p>Arrival and Settlement (the squatting and pastoral era, remaining pastoral era structures; Swiss migration)</p> <p>Economic development (farming and agriculture, vineyards, orchids)</p> <p>Transport and Communications (Road Boards)</p> <p>Governing (Barrabool Shire District – Honey family Councillors)</p> <p>Housing (pastoralists' and farmers' homes)</p>
Current Heritage Status	HO10
Condition	Unknown
Integrity	Unknown
Recommendation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That this place remain in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.</li> <li>2. That access to this place be pursued and citation updated accordingly.</li> </ol>
	



'Merrawarp' Homestead, 1970 (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)



'Merrawarp' Homestead, 1970 (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)

## Map



## History

William Honey came to the Barrabool Hills in the early 1840s from Devon, England. He purchased land in 1851 and established "Stone Park Farm" in what is now Honeys Road. As this house was destroyed by fire, he built a second twelve roomed house out of sandstone quarried from the site which became known as "Merrawarp".

Merrawarp homestead, a two storey colonial georgian style structure, was built of Barrabool sandstone with a slate roof in 1855. The design of this notable early Geelong homestead can be attributed to Mr Down with Thomas Smale, a Barrabool farmer, the stonemason.

In October 1862 the Barrabool District Roads Board examined ‘two lines of road’ looking for the best location ‘to connect the Barrabool Hills and Colac main roads by way of the Waurnd Ponds Creek’. The inspections led the Board to decide on ‘the line from Merrawarp through Mr Honey’s property, and along the western side of the creek, in Mrs Aitkin’s section, to a point on the Waurnd Ponds’.<sup>i</sup>

William Honey (died 5 April 1869 by being thrown from his horse) was a Councillor on the Barrabool Shire Council from 1868 until his death, as was his future son William Honey ‘who took his seat at the Council table for the first time, after the usual oath’ on 25 February 1881, and served until 1886. After his death “Stone Park Farm” was divided between sons, William and Thomas.<sup>1</sup> William took the “Merrawarp” section. On William’s death in 1927, aged 72 his son, Garry, inherited the farm.<sup>2</sup>

The Honey’s were living at Merrawarp in 1950, when it was a 900 acre property with 1800 sheep.<sup>ii</sup> The family continue ownership of this homestead on Honey’s Road today, probably one of the very few or the only settler family to have lived in their original property consistently since the pastoral era.

### Description

No access to this property was provided, thus no physical inspection of the place was undertaken.

### Comparative Analysis

There are several impressive rural homesteads with associated farms across the Barrabool region and Surf Coast Shire. Four places in the municipality are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register:

- ‘Barwon Park’ in Winchelsea (HO365);
- Ingleby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364);
- Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208);
- ‘Neuchatel’ in Barrabool (HO773).

Summerhill in Mount Duneed (H1131) is also listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and relates to a two bedroom pre-fabricated iron cottage. It is important because it demonstrates British technical accomplishment in the history of prefabricated building construction.

Merrawarp Homestead does not have a level of historical or architectural significance comparable to these places, nor is it associated with people of significance to the State of Victoria.

<sup>1</sup> Geelong Advertiser 7 December 1882

<sup>2</sup> Barrabool Land of the Magpie by Ian Wynd

## Statement of Significance

### What is significant?

Merrawarp Homestead is locally significant.

### How is it significant?

Merrawarp Homestead is architecturally and historically significant to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

### Why is it significant?

Merrawarp is of local historic significance as an influential Homestead in the Barrabool Hills district that has been in the ownership of one family since the 1850s (the Honey's). (Cri.A&H)

Merrawarp is of local aesthetic significance as a substantial homestead constructed from local materials. (Cri.E)

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<sup>i</sup> 'Barrabool District Road Board', *Geelong Advertiser*, 15 October 1862, p.2

<sup>ii</sup> 'She'll share in Show week', *The Argus*, 21 September 1950, p.9

## 1.6 Stanbury Barn, 130 Devon Road (HO12)

## 1.6 STANBURY BARN

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Place Name	"Stanbury" Barn including interior
Address	130 Devon Road, Barrabool
Historic Themes	Squatting and pastoral era; Economic development (primary production, internationally renowned for sheep breeding); Housing (pastoralists and farmers homes)
Current Heritage Status	HO12 Internal controls
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Good
Recommendation	That this place remain on the Heritage Overlay to the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.

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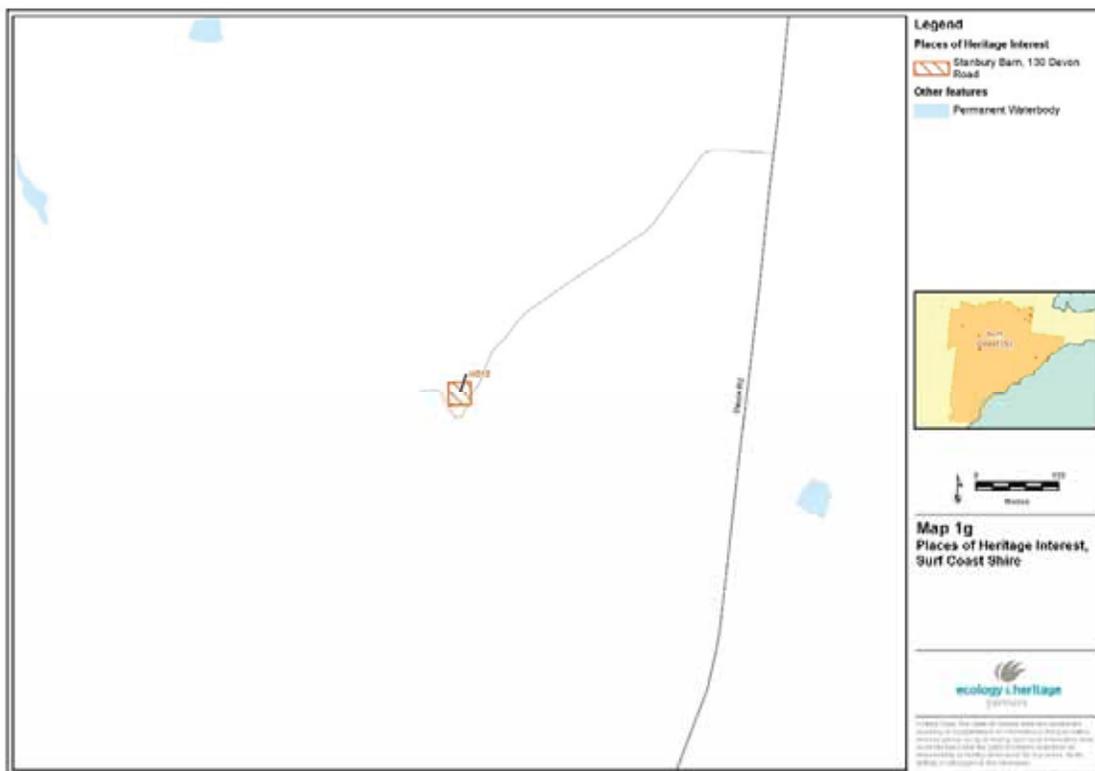


Stanbury Barn, 1970 (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)



Stanbury Barn, 1970 (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)

## Map



## History

The Stanbury farm appeared to have been taken up by a Mr Hodgson in c 1850 after he, with two others, sailed to Point Henry then walked to Ceres. ‘Mr Hodgson walked further and chose his farm, now called “Stanbury”.’<sup>i</sup> Some thirty years later, in 1881, a valuations notice was published in the *Geelong Advertiser* and ‘Stanbury, stone house and barn’, owned by Mr Amos Heard, was valued at £113.<sup>ii</sup>

Stanbury became famous in the sheep breeding industry for its Corriedale sheep, winners at shows across Australia and internationally. The Guthrie Corriedale Stud, founded early in the twentieth century by Mr J F Guthrie, was managed by Rupert Wettenhall of Stanbury for many years and the sheep were 'noted [not only] for size, shape and constitution and prolificacy, but for bulk and very pronounced character of wool.' From 1951 Wettenhall bred Corriedale ewes and rams from the Guthrie stud and 'these sheep were used as the foundation of the world famous Stanbury Corriedales at Stanbury Stud Farm, Devon Road, Ceres near Geelong.'<sup>iii</sup>

Rupert Wettenhall and his family continued to breed Corriedale sheep for over forty years and 'had a very proud tradition worldwide of producing the best Corriedale genetics available...highly sought by stud masters in ... every major sheep producing country in the world.' After Rupert died his wife Janet and her cousin Darcy continued the work until the Stanbury Corriedales were purchased and moved to West Cloven Hills in 1992 to continue the breeding program under their new owners. Stanbury Farm itself was also sold that year.<sup>iv</sup>

A tragedy had happened the year before, in 1991, when Janet Wettenhall, 81, her cousin Darcy, 50 years old and his son Guy were killed on their farm by Wayne Walton, a farmhand with a criminal history who had been engaged by Darcy. Walton confessed to the killings but took his own life before the case went to trial.<sup>v</sup>

'Stanbury' was again sold in June 2015 having been the rural retreat of the Spargo family who bought the farm in 1992. It was a 90-hectare property and was to be sold in two lots; the first of 48 hectares being 'the home property' that included an 1850s brick and sandstone homestead and a two-story sandstone barn built around the same time. The second lot was 'a choice of building sites'.<sup>vi</sup>

## Description

The Stanbury Barn is a two-storey barn and adjoining shearing shed constructed of Barrabool stone mined from the property. The barn is set within the slope of the land to the south of the residence and comprises a two-storey building with a pitched roof. Direct access to level one is provided via an arched entry on the east elevation. Also at this level is a pair of timber-framed hinged windows with a circular window above on the south elevation, with a single timber-framed hinged window and circular window above on the north elevation. The timber floor at level one is in poor condition and the roof is supported by metal rafters. The ground floor of the barn has a stone floor and is divided into several partitions. The building is in poor condition, particularly the north-west corner which has collapsed at both the ground and first floor levels. A more recent stone, corrugated iron and weatherboard addition with a corrugated iron clad pitched roof was added to the east elevation of the barn, enclosing the whole of this elevation and arched entry.

The shearing shed is a single-storey structure with a flat-corrugated iron clad roof. This structure extends along the length of the west elevation of the barn, with the portion of the roof which extends above the stairway on the south elevation supported by timber posts. The shearing shed is similarly clad with Barrabool stone which is also used for internal partitions. This structure is also in a state of partial collapse in the north-west corner.

## Comparative Analysis

There are very few outbuildings individually listed in the schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme. There are likely to be numerous outbuildings throughout the municipality- including barns, that have heritage protection in association with a larger complex of places, particularly farms and homesteads. The integrity of an outbuilding is generally higher when it can be read in context and conjunction with other buildings.

The only individual outbuildings known to have been identified within the Surf Coast municipality are the Yan Yan Gurt Woolshed at 1910 Winchelsea-Deansmarsh Road in Deansmarsh, Westcott's Stable at 850 Barrabool Road and a Stone Barn at Ballancea Road, Barrabool. The woolshed and stables both have a heritage overlay but the stone barn does not. The distinction made here as to whether the buildings reach the threshold for local significance is their intactness internally. The woolshed still has a woolpress, the stable partitions remain intact.

## Statement of significance

### What is significant?

The Stanbury Barn is significant at a local level. It is both internally and externally significant.

### How is it significant?

The Stanbury Barn is historically and aesthetically significant at a local level to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

### Why is it significant?

The Stanbury Barn is architecturally significant as a fine example of an outbuilding demonstrating the handmade vernacular construction techniques utilizing Barrabool stone quarried on the property. (Cri.E)

The Stanbury Barn is historically significant for its ability to describe the importance of sheep farming in the district. (Cri.A)

The Stanbury Barn is significant for its association with the Wettenhall family who were a prominent local family in this area. (Cri.H)

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<sup>i</sup> Judy Wallace, 'John & Mary Edney', [www.immigrationplace.com.au](http://www.immigrationplace.com.au), accessed 5 March 2019

<sup>ii</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 19 November 1881, p.1

<sup>iii</sup> 'History. Corriedales in Australia', <http://www.stanbury.com.au/history.htm>, accessed 5 March 2019

<sup>iv</sup> 'History. Corriedales in Australia', <http://www.stanbury.com.au/history.htm>, accessed 5 March 2019

<sup>v</sup> 'Manhunts and murder: Geelong's most infamous crimes', *Geelong Advertiser*, November 21, 2015, online edition

<sup>vi</sup> Colin Taylor, 'Historic home and land near Geelong makes perfect rural retreat', *The Weekly Times*, June 24, 2015

## 1.7 Tasman Homestead, 755 Barrabool Road (HO13)

## 1.7 TASMAN HOMESTEAD

Place Name	'Tasman' Homestead
Address	755 Barrabool Road, Barrabool
Historic Themes	Settlement (pastoral era); Economic development (primary production; farming, agriculture, dairying); Towns (Ceres); Housing (pastoralists' and farmers' homes)
Current Heritage Status	HO13
Condition	Good
Integrity	Good
Recommendation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That this place remain in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.</li> <li>2. That access to this place be pursued and citation updated accordingly.</li> </ol>



Primary north elevation of Tasman Homestead.  
(Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



East end of the façade showing original verandah floor, door opening and double hung sash windows. (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



Edwardian addition to the rear of the house extending out the west side. (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



Edwardian addition prior to bullnose verandah addition. (State Library Victoria photographic collection)

## Map



## History

Mr James Anderson (1823 – 10 September 1883) was one of the earliest settlers in the Barrabool Hills district and a successful farmer whose ‘most improved farming implements were introduced in the district’. He was extremely popular and for his funeral the cortege leaving Tasman Farm included 50 vehicles filled with friends as well as 40 horsemen.<sup>i</sup> In 1868 his farm was the location for the annual Barrabool ploughing match.<sup>ii</sup>

James Anderson owned a number of properties in the area. In 1881 a listing of the recent valuations and associated rates was published in the Geelong Advertiser and James Anderson’s name appeared several times as ratepayer No. 6, 138 acres, £69; No. 7, 130 acres, £58; No. 8, 124 acres, Fisher’s Hill, £50; No. 9, 436 acres, farm McMahan’s, £131; and No 10, 148 acres, £44.<sup>iii</sup>

In 1886 the farm, known as ‘Tasman Cottage’, owned by the ‘Anderson Bros’, sold much of its stock due to their lease over part of the estate expiring. Their stock was ‘so well known for their breeding and quality that comment is superfluous. The cattle are a splendid lot, good colour and in first-rate condition. The sheep are prime fat and fit for the butcher. The pigs are pure Berkshires. The horses are first class, and the implements are by the best makers, and in good order.’<sup>iv</sup>

Ten years later the homestead was one of three, the other two being Westcott and Fisher’s Hill, that were to be offered for sale in May 1897 by the auctioneers Dennys, Lascelles, Austin and Co. of Geelong under instructions from James Anderson’s trustees. ‘Tasman’ was comprised of ‘about 137 acres, with homestead and all other improvements.’<sup>v</sup>

By the middle of May 1897 an additional homestead had been added to the list; that of Merrawarp Estate. The updated auction notice described Tasman Farm as ‘Lot 1 – Part of portion 14, parish of Barrabool’ and with over 142 acres, a stone cottage and farm buildings, and this time promoting the land as being exceptional for growing root vegetables and cereals or for dairying, particularly as there was a creamery close to Tasman Farm. This sale was again because a further lease was to expire on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1898.<sup>vi</sup>

This was ‘an important sale’ and attracted a very large attendance at the auction house requiring extra seats to be found, and with more ‘brisk bidding’ than had been anticipated. With the nearly 400-acre property divided into four lots Charles Anderson bought Lot 1 – Tasman Farm, c. 142 acres, and Lot 4 – c. 123 acres. Lot 2 – part of the Merrawarp Estate, c. 3 acres – was bought by Mr Charles Marendaz; while Lot 3 – Westcott Farm, c.130 acres – was bought by James Anderson.<sup>vii</sup>

In 1904 the Anderson brothers dissolved their partnership to give up farming and engaged the auctioneers Robinson, Burns & Sparrow to auction a ‘large and important clearing sale of horses, dairy cattle, pigs, farming implements, steam engine 8 h.p., chaffcutter and press, stacks of hay, about 400 tons, stacks of straw, etc’.<sup>viii</sup>

The Andersons were a prominent and large landowning family in the area at least for much of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century and the Tasman home appears often in the newspapers as family members held wedding receptions and social events there. A *Weekly Times* feature on ‘Mixed farming at Ceres’, discusses land use in the district and refers often to the Andersons, particularly Charles of Tasman. The land ‘is nearly all in the hands of freeholders, a tenant farmer being the exception. It is noticeable too that the majority of the farms are occupied by direct descendants of the original pioneers.’<sup>ix</sup>

## Description

This Victorian homestead is located on the south side of Barrabool Road. The original part of the homestead is constructed of Barrabool sandstone and has a hipped roof form clad in slate. Primary north elevation retains the original verandah floor, door opening and double hung sash windows. A decorative timber balcony and bullnosed verandah has been added around the length of the house.

There is a recent timber addition connecting to the east elevation of the original house. This addition is not significant.

There is an Edwardian style weatherboard addition to the rear of the house extending out the west side. This addition has two symmetrically positioned windows facing the street, with two dormer windows protruding from the roof above. The rear of this roof has another three dormer windows. The roof form has a steep pitch and is clad in corrugated iron.

## Comparative Analysis

There are several impressive rural homesteads with associated farms across the Barrabool region and Surf Coast Shire. Four places in the municipality are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register:

- ‘Barwon Park’ in Winchelsea (HO365);
- Ingleby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364);
- Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208);
- ‘Neuchatel’ in Barrabool (HO773).

Summerhill in Mount Duneed (H1131) is also listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and relates to a two bedroom pre-fabricated iron cottage. It is important because it demonstrates British technical accomplishment in the history of prefabricated building construction.

Three of these places used as a comparative analysis are ‘Barwon Park’ in Winchelsea (HO365), Ingleby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364) and Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208).

The National Trust citation for Barwon Park includes the following:

*The mansion house, Barwon Park, at Winchelsea, was built of basalt in 1869 - for prominent western district squatter Thomas Austin. Architects Davidson and Henderson of Geelong designed the 42 room Italianate mansion and supervised construction on a sub-contract basis at a cost of c. 10,000 pounds. The square and utilitarian two storey building is enhanced by a distinctive cast iron verandah, elaborate entry hallway, stair case and high quality crafted interior. Barwon Park at Winchelsea, when completed in 1869 was the finest and most celebrated mansion house in western Victoria and having established the reputation of architects Davidson and Henderson, survives as perhaps the most notable homestead*

*designed by this prolific practice. At Barwon Park, Thomas Austin, royal host, public figure, eminent pastoralist and leader of the acclimatisation society, was the first to introduce rabbits to Australia, an achievement now universally condemned.*

*The statement of significance for Ingleby is as follows:*

*Ingleby homestead is of historical significance for its association with the distinguished pioneering Armytage family who developed extensive pastoral holdings throughout the Western District. Thomas Armytage was one of the earliest pastoralists to follow Batman and Fawkner into the Port Phillip district and Ingleby station was the principal homestead of an extensive pastoral empire. Ingleby homestead is of architectural significance as a major surviving work of the accomplished Geelong architect Edward Prowse who also designed The Hermitage in Geelong for Thomas Armytage's father George Armytage Snr. The Ingleby homestead and station buildings form an important and intact pastoral complex. The large T-plan woolshed is of particular significance for the unusual use of subdued classical architectural decorative elements in a building of otherwise utilitarian character. Ingleby homestead is of archaeological significance for its potential to reveal through the examination of the ruins of the old homestead archaeological material relating to the early construction and occupation of the place.*

Barwon Park and Ingleby are both of a higher level of significance to Tasman both historically via their association with the Austin and Armytage families and aesthetically for their scale and extravagant detailing.

*The statement of significance for Mount Hesse Station is as follows:*

*Mount Hesse Station was established as a pastoral property in the late 1830s by William Harding and John Highett. Harding's homestead, the first homestead on the property, dates from the 1840s and was built in several stages. It was originally constructed as a two-roomed stone cottage with a hipped roof; later additions include a stone skillion kitchen to the rear and a weatherboard section on the north-west corner. The Shepherd's Hut, built c.1849, sits at the back of Harding's homestead and is a single roomed stone building with a simple hipped roof. The L-shaped stone stables were constructed in two stages, the north-west wing was built in 1849 and the adjoining right-angled south-east wing in 1873. The 1844 elevated circular store building is clad with bead-edge softwood boards and stands on a wrought and cast iron frame which bears its maker's mark and date. In 1852 the stone woolshed was constructed by Harding for contract shearing and whilst still used for shearing today, the original twenty stands have been reduced to nine. The woolshed has 20 inch thick walls, a vast helm roof and pronounced buttressing.*

*The main homestead was built c.1856 for William Timms (Senior) to the design of Backhouse and Reynolds and was later extended by Davidson and Henderson for William Timms (Junior) in 1873. In 1941 the house was severely damaged by fire, although it was re-built in 1947 using some of the original materials. The Lodge was built in 1873 for William Timms (Junior) as a three roomed gate lodge and it sits adjacent to the original main gate entrance.*

*Mount Hesse Station is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.*

*Mount Hesse Station is of architectural significance as an extensive rural property containing rare and intact buildings relating specifically to Victoria's pastoral industry. The buildings on the site describe the early and successive functions of the property and demonstrate a direct linkage with early pastoral activities in Victoria. The stables and the woolshed are amongst the oldest surviving examples of their kind in Victoria and the circular store is a rare building type. The unusual form and positioning of the small store building is thought to relate to mouse and rat prevention techniques. The extensive use of vesiculated stone is uncommon on such a scale, as is the use of blackwood floors, and shingles and the stone houses are representative of early dwellings in rural Victoria. The composite elements of Mount Hesse Station result in the property being a complex of high architectural integrity, demonstrating both functional requirements and architectural influences from the 1840s onwards.*

*Mount Hesse Station is of historical significance for its ability to describe Victoria's early pastoral industry. Established as a pastoral run c.1837, Mount Hesse is an extensive and early example of agrarian farming and its buildings reflect the evolution of pastoral and associated activities on the site. The property has historical associations with a number of important figures in Victoria's history including early pastoralists John Highett and William Harding, who first established the property, and later the Geelong merchants William Timms and John Wilson, who owned the property from 1853 to 1856. William Timms, who by 1849 was Geelong's biggest exporter of wool, became sole owner of Mount Hesse in October 1856 when he bought John Wilson's share for £17,500. The property was later broken up and acquired by Timms' sons and run as three separate properties, 'Eurack', 'Mountside' and 'Mount Hesse', Mount Hesse being the homestead section and comprising 15,866 acres (6,400ha). In 1882 James Kinninmonth purchased Mount Hesse from William Timms (Junior) and it has been managed by the Kinninmonth family ever since.*

With its extensive complex of buildings, Mount Hesse Station has a higher level of integrity than Tasman, and is also more intact. The historical and architectural significance of Mount Hesse Station is of a higher threshold of significance than Tasman Homestead.

## Statement of Significance

### What is significant?

Tasman Homestead is of local significance. The Victorian sandstone building and the Edwardian timber addition at the rear extending to the west are the significant elements of Tasman Homestead.

### How is it significant?

Tasman Homestead is architecturally and historically significant to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

### Why is it significant?

Tasman Homestead is of local historic significance as one of the oldest buildings in the Barrabool Hills district (Cri.A)

Tasman Homestead is of local aesthetic significance as a substantial homestead constructed from local materials. (Cri.E)

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<sup>i</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 14 September 1883, p.2

<sup>ii</sup> *The Australasian*, 15 August 1868, p.26

<sup>iii</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 19 November 1881, p.1

<sup>iv</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 16 March, 1886, p.3

<sup>v</sup> *Leader*, 17 April 1897, p.1

<sup>vi</sup> *The Australasian*, 15 May 1897, p.49

<sup>vii</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 21 May 1897, p.3

<sup>viii</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 20 February 1904, p.3

<sup>ix</sup> *Weekly Times*, 22 June 1907, p.44

## 1.8 Wescott's Stable, 850 Barrabool Road (HO14)

## 1.8 WESCOTT'S STABLE

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Place Name	Wescott's Stable
Address	850 Barrabool Road, Barrabool
Historic Themes	Settlement (pastoral era); Economic development (primary production; farming, agriculture, dairying); Towns (Ceres); Housing (pastoralists' and farmers' homes)
Current Heritage Status	HO14
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Good
Recommendation	That the place remain on the Heritage Overlay to the Surf Coast Planning Scheme and internal controls apply.

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Wescott's Stable with the rammed earth shed at the rear.  
(Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd)



Stone arched opening viewed from inside the stables.  
(Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd)



Two pairs of slatted timber doors sit within the arched openings on the east side. North elevation has a timber warehouse style door leading out from the mezzanine.  
(Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd)



Original stone and earth floor internally. (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd)

## Map



## History

Wescott, or Westcott Homestead was added to a group of three properties being offered for sale in May 1897 by the 'Anderson Bros' under instructions from the trustees of the late James Anderson (d. 10 September 1883) of 'Tasman' Homestead (see p.27).<sup>i</sup> James Anderson was one of the earliest settlers in the Barrabool Hills district and one of the most successful farmers whose 'most improved farming implements were introduced in the district'. He was extremely popular and for his funeral the cortege leaving Tasman Farm included 50 vehicles filled with friends as well as 40 horsemen.<sup>ii</sup> The Anderson Bros (Charles and James [Jnr], the sons of James) had already auctioned a considerable amount of stock from their Tasman farm ten years previously, a few years after their father James died, due to the expiration of their lease over part of the estate.

The May 1897 auction of Anderson Bros' property, which included the Wescott Farm, was described as 'an important sale' and attracted a very large attendance at the auction house requiring extra seats to be found, and with more 'brisk bidding' than had been anticipated. Four hundred acres were sold in four lots: Lot 1 – Tasman Farm, c. 142 acres – was bought by Charles Anderson, who also bought Lot 4 – c. 123 acres; Lot 2 –

part of the Merrawaap Estate, c. 3 acres – was bought by Mr Charles Marendaz; while Lot 3 – Westcott Farm, c.130 acres – was bought by James Anderson.<sup>iii</sup>

In 1904 the Anderson brothers dissolved their partnership to give up farming and engaged the auctioneers Robinson, Burns & Sparrow to auction a ‘large and important clearing sale of horses, dairy cattle, pigs, farming implements, steam engine 8 h.p., chaffcutter and press, stacks of hay, about 400 tons, stacks of straw, etc’.<sup>iv</sup>

A *Weekly Times* feature on ‘Mixed farming at Ceres’, discusses land use etc and refers often to the Andersons, particularly Charles of ‘Tasman’. The land ‘is nearly all in the hands of freeholders, a tenant farmer being the exception. It is noticeable too that the majority of the farms are occupied by direct descendants of the original pioneers.’<sup>v</sup>

### Description

850 Barrabool Road is a rural property comprised of a number of buildings including a dwelling and various outbuildings within the former farm setting. The stables (Wescott’s Stables) is the only building of significance on the property.

A plaque on the front of the stable building dates it as 1856. It is a simple farm building, rectangular in form, with a pitched roof and gabled ends. The building height is dictated by the internal arrangement of a ground floor with mezzanine above. Thick sandstone walls on all sides have minimal openings. The north and south faces each have a central slit opening. The south wall also has a small circular open high in the gabled end. The north face has a timber warehouse style door leading out from the mezzanine. The east face has a pair of double openings, both supported by a flat arched opening constructed of stone. Recent conservation works have inserted a steel plate and post to support the stone openings. The west face has no openings. A single storey, rammed earth garage building has recently been constructed directly adjacent it to provide some structural support on this side of the building.

The roof is currently clad in corrugated iron (non-original). Walls are of exposed sandstone, with evidence of render, now removed to expose the stonework. Three iron ‘S’ wall anchors are visible on the east wall, two of which connect to iron wall ties internally. Some isolated patching with bricks or greenstone is evident on the north wall. Two pairs of slatted timber doors sit within the arched openings on the east side. The doors are a recent addition but have heavy iron hinges.

Internally, a mezzanine floor covers the entire space with a small opening for a steep stair at one end. The lower level functions as one space, divided by partitions rather than walls.

The building has been converted to a shearing shed, with early stable partitions intact and repurposed. A strip of early stone flooring remains inside the front door, with sections of timber or concrete floors constructed throughout the remainder of the building. Walls are rendered, but with large sections missing to reveal the stonework. Exposed timber posts and beams appear to be early with some evidence of old timbers spliced with newer members.

Recent restoration works have been carried out sensitively, providing structural support where required, while keeping much of the original or early fabric in place. A platform/awning has been constructed below the mezzanine level warehouse door on the north side.

New fabric includes: roof sheeting, guttering and downpipes, slatted timber doors on east side, and some sections of flooring.

### Comparative Analysis

There are very few outbuildings individually listed in the schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme. There are likely to be numerous outbuildings throughout the municipality- including barns, that have heritage protection in association with a larger complex of places, particularly farms and homesteads. The integrity of an outbuilding is higher when it can be read in context and conjunction with other buildings.

The only individual outbuildings known to have been identified within the Surf Coast municipality are the Yan Yan Gurt Woolshed at 1910 Winchelsea-Deansmarsh Road in Deansmarsh, Stanbury Barn at 130 Devon Road, Barrabool and a Stone Barn at Ballancea Road, Barrabool. The woolshed and Stanbury Barn both have a heritage overlay but the stone barn does not. The distinction made here as to whether the buildings reach the threshold for local significance is their intactness internally. The Yay a Gurt Woolshed still has a woolpress and the Stanbury Barn demonstrates early hand-construction techniques. While Wescott's Stable has been used as a woolshed in recent years, the stable partitions remain intact.

### Statement of Significance

#### What is significant?

Wescott's Stable is of local significance. It is the only building of significance on the property. Significant elements include the table partitions, the stone and earth floor.

#### How is it significant?

Wescott's Stable is aesthetically and historically significant at a local level to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

#### Why is it significant?

Wescott's Stable is architecturally significant as a fine example of an outbuilding constructed in a vernacular tradition utilizing Barrabool stone. (Cri.E)

Wescott's Stable is historically significant for its association with the Anderson brothers who were a prominent local family in this area. (Cri.H)

Wescott's Stable historically significant as a rare remaining horse stable. (Cri.B)

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<sup>i</sup> *Leader*, 17 April 1897, p.1

<sup>ii</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 14 September 1883, p.2

<sup>iii</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 21 May 1897, p.3

<sup>iv</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 20 February 1904, p.3

<sup>v</sup> *Weekly Times*, 22 June 1907, p.44

## 1.9 Scammell, 24 Pride Street (HO16)

## 1.9 SCAMMELL HOUSE

Place Name	Scammell House (Deckhouse from the shipwreck 'Joseph H Scammell')
Address	24 Pride Street, Torquay
Historic Themes	Economic development (manufacturing saddles; constructing homes); Coastal shipping, coastal wrecks, law and order; Coastal towns (Torquay); Holidaying (recreation, beauty spots, township services, accommodation for family and friends); Community organisations; Holiday houses
Current Heritage Status	HO16
Condition	Good
Integrity	Good
Recommendation	That this place be nominated for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register and internal controls apply.



24 Pride Street, Torquay, (Source: Victorian Heritage Database)



One of a montage of Pride family photographs taken from the garden of Scammell House.

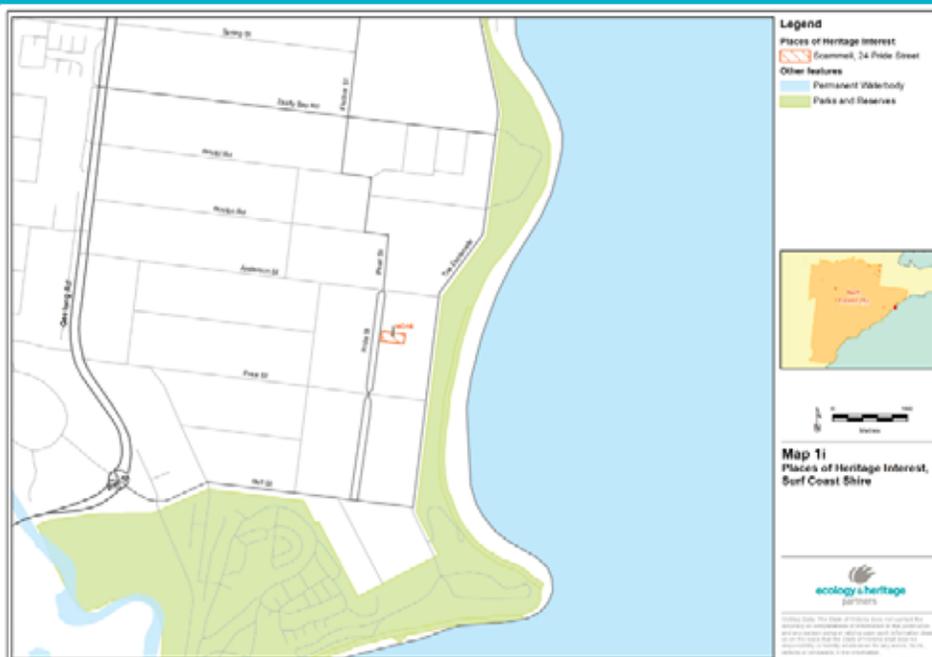
(Source: Margaret Ganly)



Primary elevation of 'Scammell' (now facing the rear of the site) (Source: Vicki McLean 27.02.19)

From left to right: Pride Street, rear of house, front of house now blocked by development on sub-division, The Esplanade, beach front, Torquay Beach.

Map



## History

On 7 May 1891 a ship called the *Joseph H Scammell* broke up on the rocks nearby and the deck house floated onto shore. The ship had been built in Eatonville, Nova Scotia in Canada for the Scammell Brothers who ran a large lumber operation and shipyard. They named the ship after a family member and launched it in September 1884. In May 1891, as the ship was sailing from New York to Melbourne, it hit bad weather and ran aground near Point Danger at Torquay. Captain J A Chapman had his Master's Certificate suspended for 12 months for careless navigation and negligence. Local fishermen had seen the ship in trouble and attempted to help but the strong seas forced them back to shore. The next morning the crew were able to evacuate everyone and row ashore themselves. Over the following days much of the ship's cargo washed ashore, triggering a massive looting of merchandise such as tobacco, buggy sides, leather, clothing and kerosene. An estimated 2,000 people came to view the wash-up before customs officials and police were able to arrive on the scene. What was left of the ship and its cargo was sold by auction on the beach a week later and bought by a man from Geelong.<sup>i</sup>

The deck house of the ship was the only part of the ship to survive intact. William Pride, a saddler in Malop Street Geelong, bought the deckhouse of the ship for £40 and, using Clydesdale horses and rollers, he moved the deckhouse onto his block of land on The Esplanade of Torquay to become a holiday house for his large family. Together with his sons he added a second storey to the deck house using found timbers. William Pride was a highly successful businessman winning many prizes for his work, being the first in Australia to make a ladies saddle, supplying customers across the Western District, New South Wales and New Zealand, and gaining a reputation for his excellent treatment and nurturing of his staff and apprentices. William was also involved in community associations such as the Geelong Agricultural Society, the Geelong Hospital Committee and Chamber of Commerce and as an assessor for the Bellarine Ward. He and his wife Martha had thirteen children, twelve of whom survived. After the establishment of his holiday house he became heavily involved in the Torquay community as a founding member of the Torquay Improvement Association, a trustee of the Torquay Reserves and with the Torquay Racing Club.

Pride Street in Torquay, in which the house is located, is named after William Pride. The deck house was named "Scammell House" and his granddaughter Margaret Ganly lived in it as her home. Margaret is the daughter of William's seventh daughter Nellie Olive Pride. The land was registered in the name of William's wife Martha at the time of its purchase and so the house was then also registered in her name. William Pride Junior took over the financial management of the house after his father's death and, having looked after Margaret since her own father, Norman Burn, was killed in World War One, "Scammell House" passed to Margaret Ganly through William Pride Junior's wife Agnes Pride.

At some point the land was sub-divided leaving the rear of the house facing Pride Street and in the 1970s a unit was added to the north of the building.

## Description

'Scammell' is a highly unusual building. The two-storey timber house is comprised of the boat deckhouse at the lower level, with a timber addition constructed over it to form an upper storey. The deckhouse was salvaged from the Canadian ship 'Joseph H Scammell' which was wrecked off the coast of Torquay in 1891 and

moved to the site by the family of the current owner. In the same year the timber addition was constructed to form the upper floor of the house.

The house is located on what is now a typical sized block in the township of Torquay. At the time that the deckhouse was moved to its current location, the large site extended to the Torquay foreshore, with street frontages to both The Esplanade and Pride Street. The house was located with a frontage facing towards the foreshore and the rear facing Pride Street. The site was later sub-divided with access to the foreshore side removed. The Pride Street frontage is the only remaining street access for the property. As a consequence, the street view of the house is of the rear of the building. The front of the house front now faces the rear garden and a paling fence to a separate property running towards the foreshore.

The lower floor of the house is comprised of the ship deckhouse and is highly intact. The timber structure is almost square in plan with a low flat roof (now covered with the second-storey addition). The exterior is clad in weatherboards. Small timber doors and small porthole windows down both sides of the structure are consistent with the deckhouse origins of this section of the house. Timber sash windows were installed in the front façade once the structure was moved to its current location, probably at the time when the upper story was constructed. An early photo show eight paned sash windows (Figure 2). These have now been replaced sash windows that are smaller in size than the early windows and with the upper sashes which feature curved upper edges and 4 small panes. An open deck area at the rear of the house (now the entry from Pride Street) is formed by the overhang of the upper floor, and is supported by oversized, elaborately carved curved brackets at each end. A thick rounded timber band runs around the top edge of the deckhouse.

Internally, the single room retains the feel of a ship's deckhouse. Thick squared rafters and vertical wall framing elements are exposed and run in a grid across the room. Oversized curved timber brackets are intact at some wall and ceiling junctions. Walls and ceilings are lined with timber lining boards (painted). The low head height of the space (approx. 1800mm to the underside of the rafters) is consistent with the origins of the structure as a deckhouse. The floor is timber. To one side of the room, a steep, narrow stair with turned timber balusters leads to the upper floor. An original opening in the centre of the ceiling has been closed off. Small round porthole windows feature down the sides of the room.

The upper storey is a timber framed addition that fits over the footprint of the deckhouse below. It provides the bedroom accommodation for the house. A moderately steeply pitched gabled roof is clad in corrugated iron sheeting. Walls are clad in weatherboards with minimal openings to three of the sides: a small sash window with timber window hood is located on the rear face. The two side faces have no windows. The front face has a full width verandah with a free floating timber awning extending beyond the building footprint. It has a distinctive, stepped timber balustrade. Figure 2 shows the early arrangement. At some time around the 1930/40s, the verandah was enclosed with a sheet material used to back the balustrade and a row of timber framed windows enclosing the upper section. The current timber windows are likely a replacement of the original enclosure.



An early photograph of the house, showing the open verandah and early sash windows to the lower floor.  
(Image: <https://torquayhistory.files.wordpress.com/2016/06/wpride-4.jpg>)

Over time, various additions have been added to and removed from the main squared footprint of the house. Currently a single level brick addition, constructed in the mid-late twentieth century is located to the rear and side of the early timber building. The addition is connected internally to the early timber building, but clearly distinguishable from the exterior.

### Comparative Analysis

The Scammell House is unique in Victoria. There are no other places that have part of a registered historic shipwreck forming such a substantial part of their structure. Given that the wreck of the *Joseph H Scammell* is already included in the Heritage Register, it's reasonable to assume that the significance values for the shipwreck would be (mostly) relevant to the deckhouse. Also, the uniqueness of the way that the deckhouse has been incorporated into the dwelling and the historical context for how that happened would be additional factors contributing, to the state-level significance of the place.

### Statement of Significance

#### What is significant?

Scammell House, both internally and externally, is of significance to the State of Victoria.

### How is it significant?

Scammell House is historically and aesthetically significant to the State of Victoria.

### Why is it significant?

The Scammell House is unique in Victoria as a deck house from a ship wreck (the *Joseph H Scammell*) that was salvaged and incorporated into a residential dwelling. There are no other places that have part of a registered historic shipwreck forming such a substantial part of their structure. (Cri B)

Scammell House is historically significant at a local level for its association with William Pride, a highly successful and respected saddler and community volunteer.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Joseph H. Scammell (ship)', Wikipedia, accessed 5 March 2019

## 1.10 Colonial Bank, 33 Main Street (HO19)

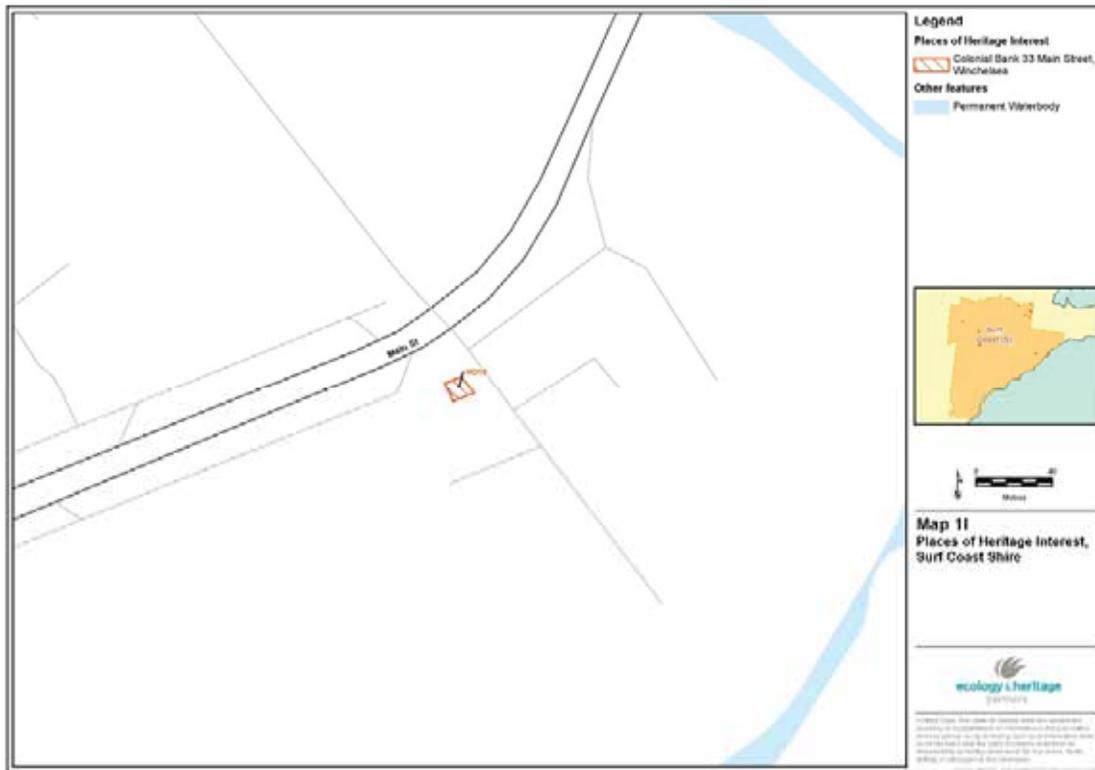
## 1.10 COLONIAL BANK

Place Name	Colonial Bank
Address	Lot 2, 33 Main Street, Winchelsea
Historic Themes	Economic development and success (commerce and retail; primary production; agriculture); Farming towns (Winchelsea); Struggling with hardship (Depression of 1890s)
Current Heritage Status	HO19
Condition	Good
Integrity	Good
Recommendation	That it remain on the Heritage Overlay to the Surf Coast Planning Scheme and external paint controls apply.



Old Colonial Bank, 1962 (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)

## Map



## History

The Environmental History written for the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study Stage 2B explains that ‘consolidation of Winchelsea as an important service centre for the outlying pastoral and agricultural sector came in 1883 with the construction of the Colonial Bank of Australasia’.<sup>i</sup> It was designed by George Jobbins, an architect from Melbourne who had also designed a number of banks and similar buildings in the Surf Coast and Bellarine area such as the former Colonial Bank of Australasia in Portarlington (currently an R.S.L. Hall) and others in Drysdale (now a funeral parlour) and Birregurra. The Australian Architectural Index indicates he designed as many as 56 banks across Victoria.<sup>ii</sup>

The Colonial Bank of Australasia had been operating in Winchelsea for several years, but from rented premises near the general store. However, as was pointed out by several speech givers at the foundation stone ceremony, this institution had ‘long been wanted’ by the Winchelsea residents and ‘there was an indication that the township was slowly but surely progressing’. The bank authorities had been persuaded and the building was likely to cost £1500 or more. It was to be brick and on a stone foundation, 65 feet long and with a frontage of 32 feet on the main road, designed to be as similar as possible to the Colonial Bank already built in Drysdale, and to be ‘ornamented in such a way as to prove a credit to the township’.<sup>iii</sup>

Aspirations for such a bank were shared across the town of Winchelsea and many people were at the foundation stone ceremony on 5 October 1883. The stone was laid by John Rout Hopkins of Wormbete

Homestead and formerly the president of the Winchelsea Shire Council. A bottle was placed in a special cavity with a document listing the names of the directors of the new bank, the general manager and local manager, the architect, and the contractor. About thirty people went on to the Barwon Hotel afterwards for celebrations, speeches and toasts.<sup>iv</sup>

Despite the plans of the Winchelsea community, by 1889 the Geelong Advertiser reported that the Bank's premises were undergoing a complete renovation.<sup>v</sup> Just a few years later the 1890s Depression hit the banking industry and the Colonial Bank of Australasia, across Victoria, having seen 'the distrust and unrest exhibited towards the bank since the beginning of April last, which has resulted in large withdrawals of deposits' decided to suspend payments.<sup>vi</sup> Many banks that had established themselves during the 1850s to the 1880s did not survive beyond the property boom of the 1880s and the Depression of the 1890s, although the Colonial Bank did.

The Colonial Bank of Australasia was established in Melbourne in 1856, one of half a dozen new banks that opened headquarters in Melbourne that decade, three of which were local and three were British banks. In the nineteenth century it was Melbourne, rather than Sydney, that was the banking capital of Australia and 'the influence of Melbourne banks was felt far beyond the city...banks built their business by opening new branches. The number of trading bank branches in Victoria rose from six in 1851 to 531 in 1892'.<sup>vii</sup> The Colonial Bank in Winchelsea was one of these. In the twentieth century Melbourne's banks underwent 'a wave of mergers between 1917 and 1931' and again after World War II so that by 1951 the Colonial Bank of Australasia had become part of ANZ. There were other major changes to the banking industry in the second half of the twentieth century and retail banking became dominated by electronic interactions such as ATMs, EFTPOS, credit cards and telephone banking.<sup>viii</sup> While 'the number of bank branches in the Melbourne metropolitan area fell by more than a third between 1983 and 1993', both small and large towns across Victoria would have been similarly affected.

The building was sold in 1986 and again in December 2002, July 2003, May 2011 and August 2013 and at some point it became an antique shop and a nursery.<sup>ix</sup>

## Description

The former Colonial Bank is a Victorian Classical style building situated on the corner of Princes Highway/Main Street and Hesse Street. It is a small single-storey rendered brick building with a splayed corner entrance and arched door opening. The façade is separated into uniform bays by rendered pilasters with incised panels. The blockwork render treatment within these bays surrounds the uniform timber-framed arched windows. The parapet to the building façade comprises a moulded cornice below rendered piers with incised panels. These piers align with the pilasters on the building façade below and are separated by solid render panels and decorative circular elements. Attached to the former bank to the south is the single-storey former managers residence. This component of the building is rendered brick with a corrugated iron clad hipped roof and a timber-framed double-hung sash window to Hesse Street. There is a decorative rendered chimney above the residence - this chimney was one of a pair of matching chimneys on the former bank building. This building was not inspected internally.

The building appears to be largely intact externally with the exception of the loss of the northern chimney and overpainting of the rendered façade. Retail signage has also been installed below the parapet.

### Comparative Analysis

The Colonial Bank is the only former bank building in the Surf Coast Shire that has a Heritage Overlay. This is not unsurprising as banks were commonly established in the larger regional centres in south-west Victoria. In the City of Greater Geelong there are seven bank buildings on the heritage overlay- three of which are also on the VHR:

The Victorian Heritage Registered places including the ANZ Bank (former) on the corner of Gheringhap Street and Malop Street, the former ES&A Bank at 9 Malop Street in Geelong and the Barwon Bank at 35 Riversdale Road in Newtown are far superior in scale, architecture and detailing. (Threthowan, 1976).

The Colonial Bank in Winchelsea is far more comparable to the locally significant places in the City of Greater Geelong. These include the Bank of New South Wales (now Westpac) at 165 Moorabool Street, Geelong, the Bank at 163 Pakington Street, Geelong West, and the ANZ Bank at 154 Moorabool Street, Geelong.

The former Colonial Bank, Bendigo was built in 1887 by N Longstaff and Co. to a design by architect WC Vahland. It became a branch of the National Bank in 1918 when the two banks amalgamated and was sold by the bank in 1993.

The elaborate style of the building reflects the important position the bank held in the community and also demonstrates the prosperity of Bendigo, one of the major centres for gold-mining in the nineteenth century.

There are several other locally significant colonial bank buildings across Victoria – in Kilmore, Mornington, Flemington, Mirboo north and Minyip. These are more comparable to the subject Colonial Bank building in Winchelsea in terms of scale and detailing.



Former Colonial Bank building, Bendigo (Source: Hermes at [hermes.heritage.vic.gov.au/](http://hermes.heritage.vic.gov.au/))

## Statement of Significance

### What is significant?

The Colonial bank at 33 Main Street Winchelsea, including the chimney and all architectural detailing associated with its Victorian Classical style and the former managers residence, is significant at a local level.

### How is it significant?

The Colonial Bank is aesthetically and historically important to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

### Why is it significant?

This former bank is important for representing the early commercial character of Winchelsea in the second half of the nineteenth century. (Cri A)

The former Colonial Bank building is significant exhibits typical features of the Victorian Classical style. (Cri E)

The Colonial Bank in Winchelsea is a good representative example of a rural bank building associated with this important financial institution. (Cri D)

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<sup>i</sup> Kellaway, C et. al p.28

<sup>ii</sup> Miles Lewis, Australian Architectural Index, 'Jobbins, George', accessed 5 March 2019

<sup>iii</sup> 'The Colonial Bank of Australasia', Geelong Advertiser, 6 October 1883, p.3

<sup>iv</sup> 'The Colonial Bank of Australasia', Geelong Advertiser, 6 October 1883, p.3

<sup>v</sup> 'Winchelsea', Geelong Advertiser, 12 November 1889, p.4. I have not found anything describing the nature of these renovations.

<sup>vi</sup> 'Colonial Bank of Australasia. Temporary suspension', The Argus, 6 May 1893, p.9

<sup>vii</sup> D. T. Merrett, 'Banking and Finance', eMelbourne, accessed 5 March 2019

<sup>viii</sup> D. T. Merrett, 'Banking and Finance', eMelbourne, accessed 5 March 2019

<sup>ix</sup> '33 Main Street, Winchelsea, VIC 3241', <https://www.realestateview.com.au/property-360/property/33-main-street-winchelsea-vic-3241/>, and <https://www.realcommercial.com.au/property-offices-vic-winchelsea-5804937> accessed 5 March 2019. These sites show multiple images of the building, its internal spaces and surrounding land.

## 1.11 St Thomas Anglican Church and School Room, 31 Barwon Terrace (HO20)

## 1.11 ST THOMAS ANGLICAN CHURCH

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Place Name	St Thomas Anglican Church and School Room
Address	31 Barwon Terrace, Winchelsea
Historic Themes	Building & construction; farming towns; struggling with hardship; governing (Winchelsea Shire District); entertainments; township services; spiritual life; community organisations; education; commemoration
Current Heritage Status	HO20
Condition	Good
Integrity	Good
Recommendation	That this place remain in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.

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North-west elevation with small gable addition in the foreground. (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



South-east elevation of church (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



School Room – north elevation (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)



1863 plan of Township and Suburban Allotments, Winchelsea (Source: State Library of Victoria Maps Collection)

## Map



## History

The original St Thomas's in Winchelsea was built in 1846 as a parish hall, which occasionally managed to have visiting clergy perform a service. When this happened 'people came to these from surrounding districts as far as Colac'. Eight years later, in 1954 the Reverend Edward Tanner was the first to be appointed to the parish. In 1860 a church was designed by Nathaniel Billing of Melbourne with a nave, chancel and vestry, and was

erected in 1860-61 under the supervision of Edward Prowse of Geelong, before being opened and dedicated by Bishop Perry, in 17 January 1861 before an audience of some 350 people.<sup>i</sup> Bishop Perry had been appointed as Melbourne's inaugural bishop in 1847.

Nathaniel Billing was a British born architect who came to Australia with his young family in 1853. He built several churches – St Patrick's Church in Port Fairy; All Saints' Anglican Church in St Kilda East; St George's Church in La Trobe Terrace amongst others – and has been described as 'a noted ecclesiastical architect' and as amongst 'some of Victoria's greatest architects, Nathaniel Billing, William Pitt, Joseph Read and Walter Butler'. In a genealogy page for Billing the authors note about a different 1861 church that he designed 'As for most Anglican churches of the period, the Gothic style was chosen with the focus on the alter rather than the pulpit, placing the emphasis on worship and the Sacraments rather than preaching. Billing was born in England and claimed to have been a pupil of Sir George Gilbert Scott, the leading Gothic Revivalist architect.'<sup>ii</sup>

The foundation stone of the Church was laid by Thomas Austin of Barwon Park, who was also one of the trustees of the Church, on 20 August 1860. At the end of the ceremony a parchment document marking the occasion with a list of original subscribers and signed by each of the trustees was placed in a bottle with a copy

of the days Geelong Advertiser ‘and one of each of the current coins of the realm’. The bottle was hermetically sealed and deposited in a special cavity for it by Thomas Austin’s son, Master Thomas Austin before his father laid and secured the foundation stone. Funding for the church had largely come from voluntary contributions with £500 provided by the government.<sup>iii</sup>

A public meeting was held at the Church in May 1861 to consider ‘the small remuneration at present received by’ Rev. Tanner, the first incumbent of the Church. His remuneration depended upon the Trustees’ bounty and was ‘a lower amount of compensation than any clergyman in Victoria’. The congregation were unanimous that Rev. Tanner was greatly appreciated and would from then on receive an annual stipend of £400. It was also revealed that Thomas Austin Esq of Barwon Park had arranged an annual sum of £30 towards the support of a clergyman for this church before he left for England earlier.<sup>iv</sup>

The Austin’s appear to have been very involved in this Church, which was ‘liberally supported by [Mrs Elizabeth Austin] since its inception’. Mrs Austin lived in Winchelsea for over fifty years until her death in 1910 but was a great benefactor and founder of numerous important institutions including the Austin Hospital for Incurables established in Heidelberg in 1882.<sup>v</sup>

Earlier, on the occasion of Mrs Austin’s birthday in 1904, an illuminated address was formally presented to her by the Bishop of Melbourne at the Winchelsea Church to honour her work for the Austin Hospital for Incurables, the Geelong Homes and Alms Houses and the Anglican Diocese of Melbourne. It includes the signatures of the Bishop of Melbourne, Alderman Strong of the Austin Hospital, Mr Hitchcock of Geelong Homes and the Rev G.W.Kelly of St Thomas’s Church.<sup>vi</sup>

The engagement of the local residents with their church did not appear to decline in the least as time went on. A report on ‘St Thomas’ Church Activities’ in 1914 reported that working bees had been resumed in the vicarage grounds on the Saturday half-holidays which represented ‘a monetary gift to the church of between £30 and £40’. The Sunday School, having provided free use of their schoolroom for four years to the Mutual Improvement Society, was to benefit from the proceeds of a ‘social and world’s pageant’ put on by this Society. Monthly meetings were held by the Gleaners’ Union, the Mothers’ Union and the Girls Friendly Society, which raised money over the previous year for three windows with wire guards to be made by Brooks, Robinson and Co. of Melbourne. Two of the windows were to be placed in the back of the church and the third one was planned to go over the pulpit.<sup>vii</sup> These did not eventuate.

The church also has several stained-glass windows designed and made especially for it by the artist William Montgomery (1850-1927). One is a commemorative window to the men of the parish who died in World War One, and another commemorates Trooper Arthur Stanley Batson and was commissioned by his parents Mr and Mrs Stephen Batson.<sup>viii</sup> It includes the inscription ‘In loving memory of our son and brother Arthur Stanley Batson 8<sup>th</sup> Light Horse A.I.F. who died at Abbassia, Egypt October 14<sup>th</sup> 1918 aged 23 years 10 months’.<sup>ix</sup>

Montgomery studied at the School of Art in Newcastle-on-Tyne and won one of three National Art Scholarships to study at the Kensington School of Art (now Royal College of Art). He worked for Clayton & Bell, a leading London stained glass company, then for Franz Mayer & Co in Munich, and designed and taught stained glass painting. He later moved to Victoria and became a foundation member of the Victorian Art Society, President of its Council in 1912-16 and a trustee of the National Gallery of Victoria. Significant stained-glass windows of his in Australia can be seen at Geelong Grammar School and Bathurst Cathedral.<sup>x</sup>

In 1939 the Church was honoured to welcome Deans Marsh-born Miss Marjorie Lawrence who twelve years previously had sung in St Thomas' Church choir before leaving for Paris to study opera. She had since become famous for her interpretations of Richard Wagner's operas and sang with the New York Metropolitan Opera. During her 1939 trip back to Australia the Camperdown Chronicle was pleased to announce that despite being 'world famous, Miss Lawrence has not forgotten the old church choir and went on Sunday to sing in it again before seeking further laurels in America. The singing of the Lord's Prayer by the diva is something the congregation will remember for many a long year.'<sup>xi</sup>

This Church was in the news again in 1955 when the World Council of Churches' re-settlement scheme introduced the 5,000<sup>th</sup> migrant to Australia. Mr Constantinos Tzortzatos, with his wife and four children, had travelled on the migrant ship *Skaugum* to Port Melbourne along with 448 other World Council of Churches' sponsored migrants after an earthquake in 1953 devastated the Ionian Islands off Greece and destroyed their home. The settlement of Mr Tzortzatos and his family was sponsored by St Thomas' Church – 'it is the first time that a church, as a body, has made itself entirely responsible for the settlement of a European migrant family.' The congregation had prepared the former parish vicarage, redecorating the building and providing some furniture and supplies of groceries, potatoes, eggs, wood and household requirements, as well as finding Mr Tzortzatos local employment as a farmer, which had been his occupation in Greece.'<sup>xii</sup>

## Description

St Thomas' Church and school room are located on a large allotment on the corner of Barwon Terrace and Hopkins Street, opposite the Barwon River, Winchelsea. The original parcel of land has been subdivided (refer Figure 1) and the land to the north is now occupied as a senior citizens facility.

St Thomas' Church is a single-storey bluestone building consisting of the main nave, with a lower height chancel and vestry on the principal north-east elevation. The steeply pitched slate clad roof to each element includes a concrete - capped gable with decorative elements. The arched stained-glass windows on the side elevations are uniformly spaced and separated by bluestone pilasters. There is also a pair of arched stained-glass windows on the rear elevation and a grouping of three arched stained-glass windows on the principal north-east elevation. The original arched entry into the nave is enclosed within a concrete block addition with a pitched metal sheet clad roof. This addition was constructed in 1988. The church addresses the north-east, with evidence of tuckpointing of the bluestone on the principal north-east and side elevations of the church. There is noticeable cracking both externally and internally, with some repairs having been undertaken, particularly in the south-east corner of the chancel. The church bell has been installed to the south of the 1980s addition on a metal frame. Internally there are stairs leading to the pulpit from the vestry and a timber-lined ceiling to the nave and chancel, with timber rafters to the nave.

The St Thomas' school room is a single-storey coursed stone building with a limestone render. A narrow square red-brick chimney is located on the south-west elevation and the hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron. The arched timber-framed multi-pane windows are uniform and evenly spaced along the south-east and south-west elevations. There is evidence of cracking to the building as well as the concrete lintels below the windows. Alterations have been undertaken to the door opening on the south-east elevation with a red brick infill installed. The addition to the school room was constructed in 1960-61. It is a single-storey concrete block building with a corrugated iron clad gable roof. It is attached to the north-west elevation of the 1846 school room via a solid narrow link, and it is understood that part of this original school room wall survives beneath

the existing elevated stage in the addition. An enclosed weatherboard, concrete block and corrugated iron element on the north-west elevation of the addition provides the main entry and toilet block. Internally, partition walls have been installed in the original school room building, although the timber lining to the walls and ceiling survives throughout.

## Comparative Analysis

There are approximately 11 church buildings listed in the schedule to the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Overlay. The other Anglican related structures are the All Saints Anglican Church in Lorne, the Holy Trinity Anglican Church and Vicarage at 410 Merrawarp Road Barrabool and associated Former Holy Trinity Anglican Church School at 400 Merrawarp Road, Barrabool. The Barrabool places are individually listed on the VHR- primarily due to their early date of construction in 1847 (school building) and 1855 (church and vicarage). The All Saints Anglican Church in Lorne is locally significant as one of the oldest Churches in Lorne and an excellent example of a Low and Mixed Carpenter Gothic timber church.

The locally significant churches in the municipality are a mixture of timber- including Deans Marsh Uniting (formally Methodist) Church and Hall and St Cuthbert's Uniting Church in Lorne, while notable bluestone examples include the Winchelsea Uniting Church and sandstone for the Barrabool Presbyterian Church. These two locally significant stone churches are comparable to St Thomas Anglican Church in scale, form, and style, with the Barrabool Presbyterian Church also having an impressive interior.

## Statement of Significance

### What is significant?

St Thomas Anglican Church, including the stained glass windows, and School Room are significant at a local level. The small bluestone gable addition on the south-east and the bell are not significant.

### How is it significant?

St Thomas Anglican Church and School Room is historically and architecturally significant at a local level to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

### Why is it significant?

St Thomas Anglican Church and School Room is historically significant as one of the earliest church's and associated school buildings in Winchelsea. (Cri.A) It is also significant for its association with the Austin family – a prominent and influential family in the region.(Cri.H)

St Thomas Anglican Church and School Room is aesthetically significant for its use of local bluestone in its construction and the quality of the stain glass windows. It is architecturally significant as a substantial rural church designed by Nathaniel Billing in the Early English manner and consisting of nave, chancel and vestry. (Cri.E&H)

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- <sup>i</sup> 'Centenary of Winchelsea Anglicans', *The Age*, 17 July 1954, p.17, 'Notes and News', *The Kyneton Observer*, 22 January 1861, p.3
- <sup>ii</sup> Janet and Robert Wolfe, 'Notes for Nathaniel Edward Billing', <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gen/pn/p2729.htm>, accessed 28 February 2019
- <sup>iii</sup> 'Winchelsea', *Geelong Advertiser*, 27 August 1860, p.3
- <sup>iv</sup> 'Winchelsea', *Geelong Advertiser*, 28 May 1861, p.3
- <sup>v</sup> 'A great benefactress. Death of Mrs Elizabeth Austin', *The Argus*, 3 September 1910, p.17
- <sup>vi</sup> 'About People', *The Age*, 17 August 1904, p.4
- <sup>vii</sup> 'Winchelsea, St Thomas Church Activities', *Geelong Advertiser*, 18 June 1914, p.4
- <sup>viii</sup> 'Winchelsea, Vic – St Thomas's Anglican', [www.churchhistories.net.au](http://www.churchhistories.net.au), accessed 1 March 2019
- <sup>ix</sup> Victorian War Heritage Inventory, place ID 197019 and 197020
- <sup>x</sup> 'William Montgomery (1850-1927) Australia, Australian Art Auction Records, accessed 1 March 2019
- <sup>xi</sup> 'Miss Marjorie Lawrence sings in Winchelsea church choir', *Camperdown Chronicle*, 14 September 1939, p.2; 'Marjorie Lawrence, Wagnerian Soprano, Dead at 71', *New York Times*, January 15, 1979
- <sup>xii</sup> 'World Council of Churches has sponsored 5,000', *Good Neighbour*, 1 November 1955, p.5

## 1.12 Winchelsea Uniting Church and Manse, 30-34 Hesse St (HO21)

## 1.12 WINCHELSEA UNITING CHURCH AND MANSE

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Place Name	Winchelsea Uniting Church and Manse
Address	30-34 Hesse Street, Winchelsea
Historic Themes	Building & construction; farming towns; struggling with hardship; entertainments; township services; spiritual life; community organisations; education; commemoration
Current Heritage Status	HO21
Condition	Good
Integrity	Good
Recommendation	That the place remain on the Heritage Overlay to the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.

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Primary elevation of the Winchelsea Uniting Church  
(*State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection*)



North-east elevation of the Winchelsea Uniting Church  
(*State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection*)

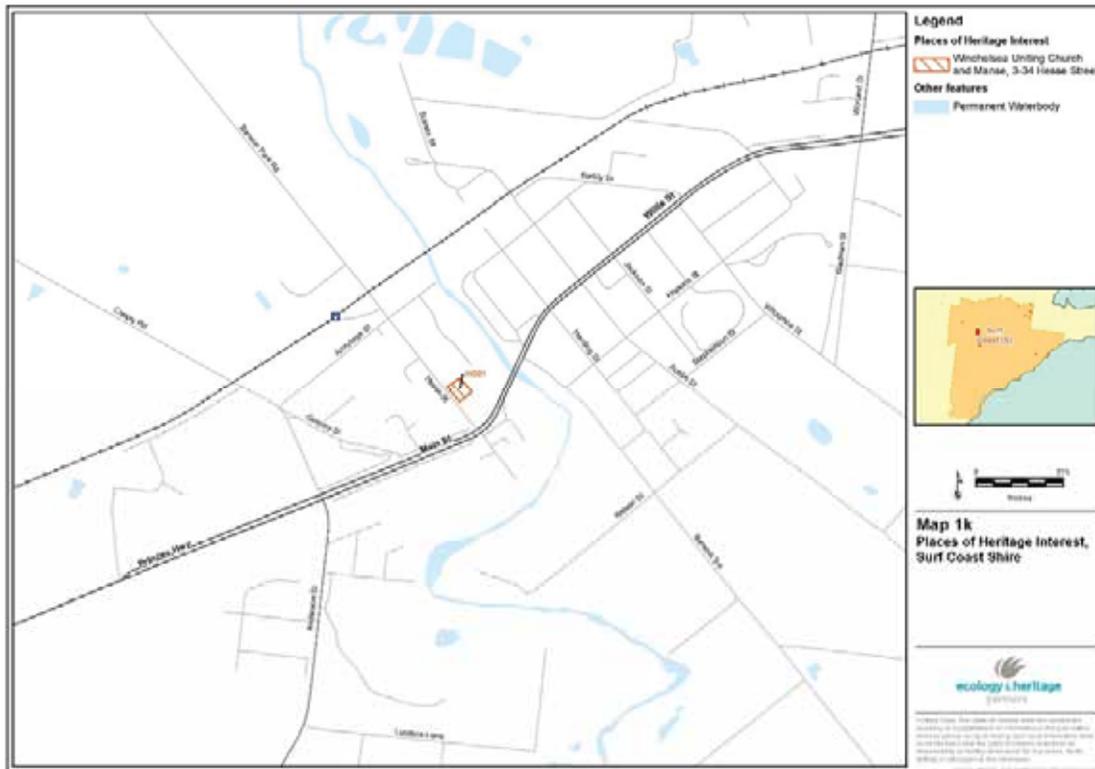


West elevation of the Manse (Source: *Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019*)



Presbyterian Church, c.1870 (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)

## Map



## History

This bluestone church was built in 1870 with an ‘unusual arrangement of triple gables embracing twin porches and central windows and of interest for its meticulously detailed window tracery.’ It was classified by the National Trust in August 1989.<sup>i</sup>

The church opened on 30 April 1871 with two ‘discourses’ delivered by the Rev. Henry B. Giles, the new pastor and ‘the church, indeed, was well filled, and a deep interest seemed to have been excited in the minds of all present.’ Unfortunately, a lack of funds meant the church was still not completed and so chairs had been supplied temporarily and benches lined the walls to enable accommodation for 80 more. The platform for the minister is neatly railed and presents a chaste appearance. Although so incomplete, this new church is sufficiently advanced to show that it will eventually be one of the most eligible, commodious and beautiful structures in the Western district.’ Rev. Giles said on the occasion it was ‘something wonderful to see what had been done amongst them through the energy of a comparatively poor congregation.’ At the ‘Sabbath school’, which had ten teachers, there were 90 children enrolled with about 65 regularly attending.<sup>ii</sup>

For many years concerts and other fund-raising efforts attempted to raise the funds to finish the church building but it took some years. In 1887 the Geelong Advertiser reported that ‘assisted by kind friends of other

<sup>i</sup> Stage 2c of the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study, Barrabool, Torquay, Bellbrae and Winchelsea, Victoria.

denominations' the Presbyterians of Winchelsea had been able to do more work on the building. 'The front of the building, which had remained unfinished for many years, has now been completed, with the exception of the full height of the originally proposed spire. The entrance to the building faces the north point of the compass, and is of neatly cut bluestone, with a porch on each side... Over the entrance to the church there is a new and large window of cathedral glass, with coloured margins... a new platform and railing of excellent and attractive design, in stained light wood, has been constructed at the south end...and the building has been furnished with fairly roomy seats, made of Californian cedar.'<sup>iii</sup>

Newspaper articles indicate the church was constantly struggling with funds and the congregation was never very large, while the published reports of church activities tended to have an apologetic tone despite the many worthwhile community activities. In 1916, for example, the Women's Mission Union reported that 'we have done rather less mission work than usual as so many of our members are busy with Red Cross work. We have held our four quarterly meetings and also one sewing meeting for the poor of Melbourne. A great many clothes were brought to the sewing meeting, were neatly mended and forwarded to Deaconess Moon.'<sup>iv</sup>

In 1953 a State funeral was held at the Winchelsea Presbyterian Church for Mr Alan McKenzie McDonald, M.H.R. for Corangamite. Some 1,000 people attended the funeral including the then deputy leader of the Opposition, Mr Calwell, and other parliamentarians, plus another several hundred people outside the church. The funeral was followed by a mile-long cortege to the cemetery, with a twelve motor-cycle police escort, where a masonic service was held.<sup>v</sup>

## Description

The Winchelsea Uniting Church (formally known as the Winchelsea Presbyterian Church) and Manse are located on a large flat site comprised of the Church (1871), the Manse and a single level cream brick hall dating from the mid twentieth century.

### *The Church*

Built in the Gothic Revival style, this bluestone church is comprised of a primary rectangular form flanked by a front entry section added several years after the church was opened (1887), and a divided chancel section at the rear. Externally, the different sections of the building are defined by gabled ends with rendered capping and finials. Walls are of rough-cut bluestone with some evidence of tuck-pointing remaining. The steeply pitched slate roof has triangular vents inserted near the upper edge. Round roof vents visible on the roof ridge are not original (may have been added during the 1887 works). An intricate stone bell tower indicated in an early drawing for the building was never constructed.

The front façade is comprised of a central gabled section with enclosed, gabled porches to each side. Both porches feature a pointed arch and bluestone steps. A large Cathedral window is located centrally on the façade and features intricate tracery and leadlight panes. A contrasting stone (possibly limestone) has been used for quoining at the building edges and around the windows.

The central (nave) section has evenly spaced stone buttresses down each side of the building. The end buttresses extend beyond the eave line and have pitched cappings. Narrow pointed arched windows are located between the buttresses. The windows have stone surrounds and tracery similar to the front cathedral window.

The chancel at the rear is comprised of a narrow section with side windows and a secondary section with a lower roof height and a cathedral window on the rear face.

The building retains a high level of integrity and appears to be in reasonable condition. Large sections of the bluestone walls have been repointed. Slates at the lower edges of the roof are in poor condition. Various service lines and fixtures are visible around the building and appear intrusive.

### *The Manse*

This single storey weatherboard house is asymmetrical in form with projecting wings to the front and one side, and a return verandah running between the wings. A steeply pitched roof is clad in (non-original) corrugated iron sheeting. The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof but with a lower pitch.

Entry to the house is via a side door, located under the verandah, and accessed via a curved garden path, running from the street frontage. The entry door faces directly onto the church yard. The timber-panelled door has a sidelight panel.

The gabled projecting wings each have a jettied upper section, supported by curved timber brackets to match the verandah frieze. The roofline projects forward over the jettied section. The gable has roughcast render between shaped timber details. At the front of the house, vertical timber members run between the jettied gable and a corrugated iron window awning, supported by the same curved brackets.

Decorative timber verandah detail is comprised of paired timber posts with a simple curved frieze between each pair of posts. Three simple timber slats sit centrally over each curved frieze. Each verandah post has an angled bracket, projecting towards the roof edge.

Timber windows and doors are intact. Paired or single sash windows are located around the house and across the front verandah.

Three intact face brick chimneys have rendered details to the upper edges.

The building retains a high level of integrity and appears to be in reasonable condition. The existing corrugated iron roof is not original.

### Comparative Analysis

There are approximately 11 church buildings listed in the schedule to the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Overlay. The other Anglican related structures are:

- the All Saints Anglican Church in Lorne;
- the Holy Trinity Anglican Church and Vicarage at 410 Merrawarp Road Barrabool; and
- the Former Holy Trinity Anglican Church School at 400 Merrawarp Road, Barrabool.

The Barrabool places are individually listed on the VHR- primarily due to their early date of construction in 1847 (school building) and 1855 (church and vicarage). The All Saints Anglican Church in Lorne is locally significant as one of the oldest Churches in Lorne and an excellent example of a Low and Mixed Carpenter Gothic timber church.

The locally significant churches in the municipality are a mixture of timber- including Deans Marsh Uniting (formally Methodist) Church and Hall and St Cuthbert's Uniting Church in Lorne, while notable bluestone examples include St Thomas' Anglican Church and sandstone for the Barrabool Presbyterian Church. These two stone churches are comparable to Winchelsea Uniting Church in scale, form, and style, with the Barrabool Presbyterian Church also having an impressive interior.

### Statement of Significance

#### What is significant?

Winchelsea Uniting Church and Manse are significant at a local level.

#### How is it significant?

Winchelsea Uniting Church and Manse are historically and architecturally significant at a local level to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

#### Why is it significant?

Winchelsea Uniting Church and Manse are significant as one of the earliest church's and associated manse buildings in Winchelsea. (Cri.A)

Winchelsea Uniting Church and Manse is aesthetically significant for its use of local bluestone in its construction and fine architectural detailing. (Cri.E)

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<sup>i</sup> 'Former Presbyterian Church', National Trust, Victorian Heritage Database

<sup>ii</sup> 'Opening of the Presbyterian Church, Winchelsea', Geelong Advertiser, 3 May 1871, p.3

<sup>iii</sup> 'The Winchelsea Presbyterian Church', Geelong Advertiser, 30 June 1887, p.4

<sup>iv</sup> 'Winchelsea Presbyterian Church', Geelong Advertiser, 11 February 1916, p.5

<sup>v</sup> 'Funeral of M.P.' The Argus, 13 June 1953, p.5

## 1.13 Murdeduke Homestead, 730 Cressy Road (HO24)

## 1.13 MURDEDUKE HOMESTEAD

Place Name	Murdeduke Homestead
Address	730 Cressy Road, Winchelsea
Historic Themes	Squatting and pastoral era; natural resources (quarrying the homesteads own bluestone & rich agricultural soils); primary production; governing (Winchelsea Shire District); homes for pastoralists and farmers.
Current Heritage Status	HO24
Condition	Unknown
Integrity	Unknown
Recommendation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That this place remain in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme.</li> <li>2. That access to this place be pursued and citation updated accordingly.</li> </ol>

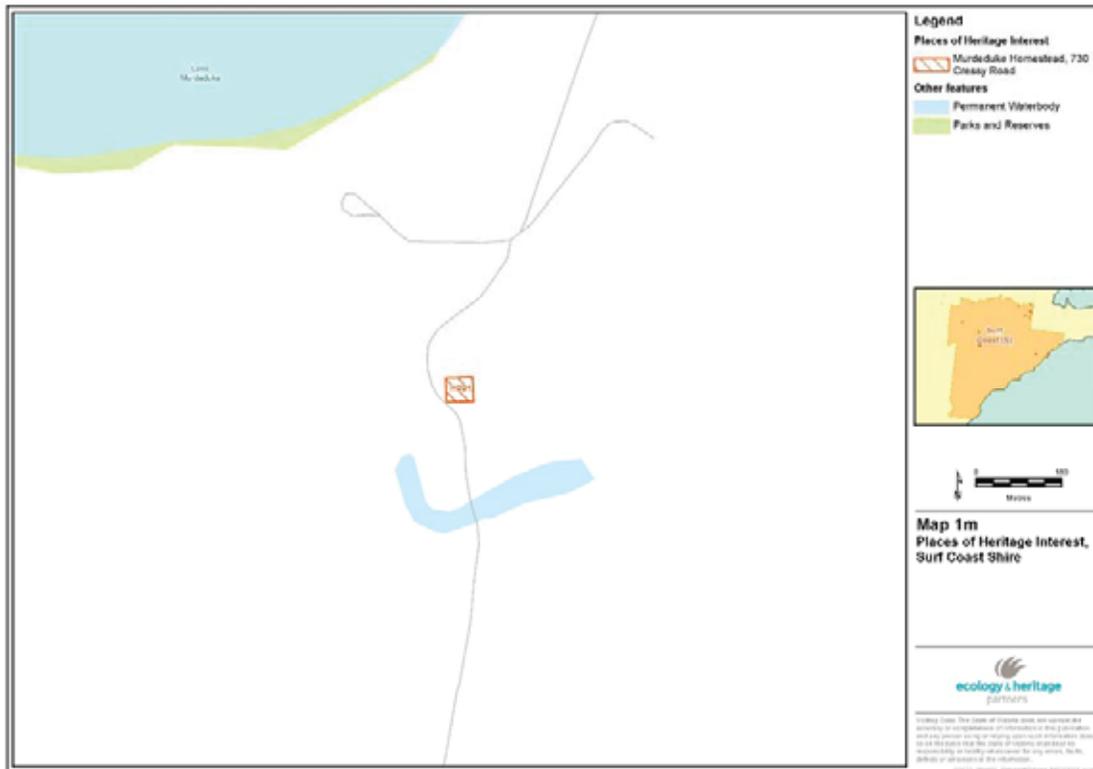


'The Homestead, Murdeduke, Victoria', *The Pastoralist's Review*, 15 July, 1909



Murdeduke Homestead, 1975 (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)

## Map



## History

Having been Wathaurung land for thousands of years, when European people first arrived, the area on which Murdeduke Estate is located became known as the Mt Hesse Station run. It was leased by John Highett and William Harding, who lived with William's sister Elizabeth on the property. That house no longer exists and Elizabeth moved to Barwon Park in 1845 after marrying Thomas Austin.<sup>i</sup> In 1851 Henry Hopkins took up the lease that represented John Highett's part of the run, while Harding retained his portion. Highett's, now Hopkins', land 'was situated to the north and west of the Austin's Barwon Park run, with a narrow frontage to the river north of Barwon Park, stretching along the eastern shore of Lake Murdeduke'.<sup>ii</sup>

By 1855 Hopkins had taken up the pre-emptive right to 640 acres of this land, transferred both the lease and the freehold land to his son Arthur, and this property was renamed Murdeduke, which is a Wathaurung word. The rest of the original run remained known as Mt Hesse, while to the south-east of Murdeduke was St Stephen's run, a smaller run taken up by Arthur's older brother John Rout Hopkins in 1850, and to the south of this was Wormbete, also established by Henry Hopkins in 1837 and handed over to John in 1851.<sup>iii</sup> A State Library Victoria catalogue record for a print taken from the 'Scrap Album' by the artist Edward Gilks describes

the picture as J.R. Hopkins, the manager of Murdeduke in 1845.<sup>iv</sup> Whichever son managed or had the rights to it over time, Murdeduke was consistently a Hopkins family concern from 1851.

At Murdeduke Arthur was married to Lucy Rout (possibly a Hopkin's maternal relative) in February 1854 and raised three daughters at the home. Both Arthur and John were politically active as well as managing these large estates. John was the first president of Barrabool Shire Council, a shire councilor at Winchelsea for 32 years, mayor of Geelong 1892-93, MLA for Sth Grant in 1864-67 and in 1871-94 and MLA for Geelong from 1892-94.<sup>v</sup> Arthur also served on the Winchelsea Shire Council.

In 1875 Arthur Hopkins pulled down the original house and had a new one built for his family. The Melbourne architects Terry and Oakden called for tenders for 'a Residence at Murdeduke, near Winchelsea, for A.Hopkins'<sup>vi</sup>, and a 20 room house was built from bluestone quarried from the property. It is thought that the circular driveway dates from around 1854.<sup>vii</sup> Arthur must have been happy with his architect's work as the following year, in 1876, he engaged them to build a billiard room at the house.<sup>viii</sup> Arthur died in 1882 having been ill for a long time. 'He was an old colonist, and highly esteemed'.<sup>ix</sup>

Percy Oakden studied in Britain and won the inaugural Donaldson silver medal at University College, London, before becoming an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects then moving to Ballarat and practicing as a 'borough architect' where he designed several churches as well as the Clunes Town Hall. He became a partner of the already well-established Leonard Terry in 1874 and in 1883 the pair and their student won a competition for their design of the Working Men's College as the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was then known. Terry was a 'diocesan architect', appointed by the Anglican Church in 1860.<sup>x</sup>

Mr Peter McIntyre (1826 – 1908) bought Murdeduke, from the executors of Arthur Hopkins' estate in August 1886. An auction notice described the property as being '13,568 acres of freehold land, about one-fifth of which is rich agricultural soil... [and] undulating plains, sheep to the acre country, all fattening, and for the growth of merino wool cannot be excelled...the drafts of fat sheep from "Murdeduke" command the highest prices of the Melbourne market'. It was divided into fourteen paddocks each with 'creaks, dams, tanks or wells.' The house itself was a 'two-storied bluestone dwelling with verandah and balcony, containing 10 rooms, besides bathroom, kitchens, servants' bedrooms, &c. Also, detached bluestone billiardroom, stone stables and woolshed, overseer's cottage, &c. There is a garden of three acres, stocked with choice fruit trees.'<sup>xi</sup>

McIntyre bought the nearby 3,000-acre estate Mt Pleasant two years later, and in January 1900 bought Mountside, another 8,000 acres close to Murdeduke. McIntyre 'was one of the best-known sheepbreeders and woolgrowers of Victoria, and was at different times identified with properties which are famous for the high standard of the clips they produce... the late owner of Murdeduke was certainly one of the pioneer fine-wool producers of Victoria...'<sup>xii</sup> McIntyre also bred pure Hereford cattle and had improved both the Murdeduke and Mountside homesteads 'up to a standard of considerably more than ordinary beauty and comfort. Acetylene gas is laid on throughout and the houses are sewerred on the septic tank system.'<sup>xiii</sup> Mrs Margaret McIntyre remained living at Murdeduke until her own death at the age of 93 years in 1918.<sup>xiv</sup>

Following Peter McIntyre's death 7,523 acres of the Murdeduke Estate were subdivided into 22 lots and eight lots were sold by Dalgety and Co.<sup>xv</sup> A further large portion of the estate was sold in 1938 and the remaining 4,500 acres were sold to James William Primrose Wilson, whose family remain the owners of Murdeduke with a business in sheep, cattle, pigs and crops.<sup>xvi</sup>

## Description

No access to this property was provided for the purposes of this study. The following description is taken from the Victorian Heritage Database:

*The original house c.early 1840s was dismantled and replaced by it's next owner, Arthur Hopkins in 1875. The Gothic style 20 room bluestone homestead was designed by architects Terry & Oakden. The basalt bluestone was quarried on the property. The circular driveway in front of the house probably dates from 1854.*

## Comparative Analysis

There are several impressive rural homesteads with associated farms across the Barrabool region and Surf Coast Shire. Four places in the municipality are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register:

- 'Barwon Park' in Winchelsea (HO365);
- Ingleby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364);
- Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208);
- 'Neuchatel' in Barrabool (HO773).

Summerhill in Mount Duneed (H1131) is also listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and relates to a two bedroom pre-fabricated iron cottage. It is important because it demonstrates British technical accomplishment in the history of prefabricated building construction.

Three places in the municipality on the Victorian Heritage Register are comparable to Murdeduke: 'Barwon Park' in Winchelsea (HO365), Ingleby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364), and Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208).

The National Trust citation for Barwon Park includes the following:

*The mansion house, Barwon Park, at Winchelsea, was built of basalt in 1869 - for prominent western district squatter Thomas Austin. Architects Davidson and Henderson of Geelong designed the 42 room Italianate mansion and supervised construction on a sub-contract basis at a cost of c. 10,000 pounds. The square and utilitarian two storey building is enhanced by a distinctive cast iron verandah, elaborate entry hallway, stair case and high quality crafted interior. Barwon Park at Winchelsea, when completed in 1869 was the finest and most celebrated mansion house in western Victoria and having established the reputation of architects Davidson and Henderson, survives as perhaps the most notable homestead designed by this prolific practice. At Barwon Park, Thomas Austin, royal host, public figure, eminent*

*pastoralist and leader of the acclimatisation society, was the first to introduce rabbits to Australia, an achievement now universally condemned.*

The statement of significance for Ingleby is as follows:

*Ingleby homestead is of historical significance for its association with the distinguished pioneering Armytage family who developed extensive pastoral holdings throughout the Western District. Thomas Armytage was one of the earliest pastoralists to follow Batman and Fawkner into the Port Phillip district and Ingleby station was the principal homestead of an extensive pastoral empire. Ingleby homestead is of architectural significance as a major surviving work of the accomplished Geelong architect Edward Prowse who also designed The Hermitage in Geelong for Thomas Armytage's father George Armytage Snr. The Ingleby homestead and station buildings form an important and intact pastoral complex. The large T-plan woolshed is of particular significance for the unusual use of subdued classical architectural decorative elements in a building of otherwise utilitarian character. Ingleby homestead is of archaeological significance for its potential to reveal through the examination of the ruins of the old homestead archaeological material relating to the early construction and occupation of the place.*

The statement of significance for Mount Hesse Station is as follows:

*Mount Hesse Station was established as a pastoral property in the late 1830s by William Harding and John Highett. Harding's homestead, the first homestead on the property, dates from the 1840s and was built in several stages. It was originally constructed as a two-roomed stone cottage with a hipped roof; later additions include a stone skillion kitchen to the rear and a weatherboard section on the north-west corner. The Shepherd's Hut, built c.1849, sits at the back of Harding's homestead and is a single roomed stone building with a simple hipped roof. The L-shaped stone stables were constructed in two stages, the north-west wing was built in 1849 and the adjoining right-angled south-east wing in 1873. The 1844 elevated circular store building is clad with bead-edge softwood boards and stands on a wrought and cast iron frame which bears its maker's mark and date. In 1852 the stone woolshed was constructed by Harding for contract shearing and whilst still used for shearing today, the original twenty stands have been reduced to nine. The woolshed has 20 inch thick walls, a vast helm roof and pronounced buttressing.*

*The main homestead was built c.1856 for William Timms (Senior) to the design of Backhouse and Reynolds and was later extended by Davidson and Henderson for William Timms (Junior) in 1873. In 1941 the house was severely damaged by fire, although it was re-built in 1947 using some of the original materials. The Lodge was built in 1873 for William Timms (Junior) as a three roomed gate lodge and it sits adjacent to the original main gate entrance.*

*Mount Hesse Station is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.*

*Mount Hesse Station is of architectural significance as an extensive rural property containing rare and intact buildings relating specifically to Victoria's pastoral industry. The buildings on the site describe the early and successive functions of the property and demonstrate a direct linkage with early pastoral activities in Victoria. The stables and the woolshed are amongst the oldest surviving examples of their kind in Victoria and the circular store is a rare building type. The unusual form and positioning of the small store building is thought to relate to mouse and rat prevention techniques. The extensive use of vesiculated stone is uncommon on such a scale, as is the use of blackwood floors, and shingles and the stone houses are representative of early dwellings in rural Victoria. The composite elements of Mount Hesse Station result in the property being a complex of high architectural integrity, demonstrating both functional requirements and architectural influences from the 1840s onwards.*

*Mount Hesse Station is of historical significance for its ability to describe Victoria's early pastoral industry. Established as a pastoral run c.1837, Mount Hesse is an extensive and early example of agrarian farming and its buildings reflect the evolution of pastoral and associated activities on the site. The property has historical associations with a number of important figures in Victoria's history including early pastoralists John Highett and William Harding, who first established the property, and later the Geelong merchants William Timms and John Wilson, who owned the property from 1853 to 1856. William Timms, who by 1849 was Geelong's biggest exporter of wool, became sole owner of Mount Hesse in October 1856 when he bought John Wilson's share for £17,500. The property was later broken up and acquired by Timms' sons and run as three separate properties, 'Eurack', 'Mountside' and 'Mount Hesse', Mount Hesse being the homestead section and comprising 15,866 acres (6,400ha). In 1882 James Kinninmonth purchased Mount Hesse from William Timms (Junior) and it has been managed by the Kinninmonth family ever since.*

Barwon Park, Ingleby and Mount Hesse Station seem to be comparable to Murdeduke in architectural quality, however a site inspection is required to verify this.

Murdeduke dates to a later period than these three registered places and is not considered to be historically significant at a State level.

## Statement of significance

### What is significant?

Murdeduke Homestead is significant at a local level.

### Why is it significant?

Murdeduke Homestead is of architectural and historical significance at a local level to the Surf Coast Shire municipality.

### How is it significant?

Murdeduke Homestead is historically significant as an influential pastoral property in the region. (Cri.A)

Murdeduke is significant for its association with Hopkin's family – early pastoralists and farmers in Winchelsea district and prominent in local government. (Cri.H)

Murdeduke is significant for its association with Terry & Oakden, architects (Cri.H)

Murdeduke is significant for its association with Peter McIntyre, pioneer sheep breeder and highly successful and esteemed wool producer. (Cri.H)

(Cri.H)

Murdeduke is architecturally significant as a fine example of Gothic Revival style architecture. (Cri.D)

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i Murdeduke Homestead, National Trust, VHD

ii Jo Mitchell, 'Barwon Blog. The Murdeduke Estate', 19 May 2015, <http://barwonblogger.blogspot.com/2015/05/the-murdeduke-estate.html>, accessed 3 March 2019

iii Jo Mitchell, 'Barwon Blog. The Murdeduke Estate', 19 May 2015, <http://barwonblogger.blogspot.com/2015/05/the-murdeduke-estate.html>, accessed 3 March 2019

iv SLV catalogue record, 'Mr J.R. Hopkins, South Grant', Identifier H31555/69

v SLV catalogue record, 'Mr J.R. Hopkins, South Grant', Identifier H31555/69

vi Geelong Advertiser, 3 February 1875, p.3

vii Murdeduke Homestead, National Trust, VHD

viii The Ballarat Star, 17 March 1876, p.4

ix 'Hopkins, Arthur (1831–1882)', Obituaries Australia, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/hopkins-arthur-19127/text30702>, accessed 4 March 2019.

x Miles Lewis, 'Terry, Leonard (1825–1884)', and 'Oakden, Percy (1845–1917)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/terry-leonard-4702/text7793>, published first in hardcopy 1976, accessed online 4 March 2019.

xi The Argus, 17 July 1886, p.3

xii The Pastoralists Review, 'Murdeduke and Mountside', July 15, 1909, p.460-463

xiii The Pastoralists Review, 'Murdeduke and Mountside', July 15, 1909, p.460-463

xiv 'Winchelsea', Geelong Advertiser, 2 November 1918, p.6

xv 'The Murdeduke Estate', The Argus, 26 November 1910, p.21

xvi Jo Mitchell, 'Barwon Blog. The Murdeduke Estate', 19 May 2015, <http://barwonblogger.blogspot.com/2015/05/the-murdeduke-estate.html>, accessed 3 March 2019

## 1.14 Wormbete Homestead including outbuildings and Gardens, 565 Winchelsea-Deans Marsh Road (HO25)

## 1.14 WORMBETE HOMESTEAD

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Place Name	Wormbete Homestead including Outbuildings and Gardens
Address	565 Winchelsea-Deans Marsh Rd, Winchelsea.
Historic Themes	Squatting and pastoral era; natural resources (quarrying the homesteads own bluestone & rich agricultural soils); primary production; governing (Winchelsea Shire District); homes for pastoralists and farmers.
Current Heritage Status	HO25
Condition	Good
Integrity	Good
Recommendation	That this place be nominated for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register.

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*Primary north elevation of Wormbete Homestead.  
(Source: State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)*



*Primary north elevation of Wormbete Homestead.  
(Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)*



*Rear south elevation of the Homestead with  
bluestone wall that encloses the courtyard in the  
foreground (Source: State Library of Victoria Pictures  
Collection)*



*Rear south elevation of the Homestead. (Source:  
Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)*



*Stables: (Source: State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)*



*Stables (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)*



*Woolshed: (State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)*



*Woolshed (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)*



*Slaughterhouse (Source: State Library of Victoria Pictures Collection)*



*Slaughterhouse – now serving as accommodation (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners 2019)*

## Map



## History

Having been Wathaurung Aboriginal land for thousands of years, when European people first arrived in the area they named it Wormbete and it was taken up by Henry Hopkins in 1837 to run sheep. Wormbete was a Wathaurung word apparently meaning ‘lake with a black fellow’s mound’. Wormbete was also known as Wurdee Buloc and has almost consistently been part of the Hopkin’s family from that time to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>i</sup>

Henry himself spent little time at Wormbete, or at his other properties (see Murdeduke Homestead) but instead handed them to his sons to manage. John Rout Hopkins was formally put in charge of the 31,000 acres of Wormbete Station in August 1851 with a bluestone homestead already built in the 1840s. During the 1850s and 1860s outbuildings were also built.<sup>ii</sup> Most of these, and the original homestead remain today. ‘The buildings are laid out formally in a farm court, a practice which is most unusual in Victoria and which has strong links with the earlier Tasmanian and New South Wales farms built before the settlement of Victoria and derived directly from English tradition.’<sup>iii</sup> This would be due to the very early construction date and the strength of

Henry's connections to both Tasmania and the UK. The National Trust's Statement of Significance also describes the unusual north facing aspect and other features.

Despite spending relatively little time in Port Phillip or Victoria, Henry Hopkins was described as 'a pioneer of the Australian wool growing industry...he was the first to export wool from Tasmania.' He was also 'closely associated with the Independent Church and held the distinction of having laid the foundation stone of the first church ever built in Melbourne...at the corner of Collins and Russell Streets, and in 1866, when it was decided to build a new church on the same site, Mr Hopkins came over specially from Tasmania to lay the foundation stone.'<sup>iv</sup>

In 1851 John Hopkins acquired 1,000 acres of Wormbete land through a pre-emptive right, in addition to another 640 acres of the neighbouring St Stephen's Estate which he had been leasing since 1857. He was also active in local and state politics and within his Winchelsea community. He was the first president of Barrabool Shire Council, a shire councilor at Winchelsea for 32 years, mayor of Geelong 1892-93, MLA for Sth Grant in 1864-67 and in 1871-94 and MLA for Geelong from 1892-94.<sup>v</sup> John and his wife Eliza, whose father George Armytage owned the neighbouring Ingleby Estate, raised seven daughters and six sons at Wormbete between their marriage in 1850 and Eliza's death in 1885. John died in December 1897 and his eldest son Walter inherited Wormbete and raised his own family there.<sup>vi</sup>

When Walter died in 1944 Wormbete was divided up and one son, Henry, inherited some of the estate and the Wormbete homestead, while another son, John, inherited the remaining estate and renamed it Burong Station. Wormbete itself continued to be lived in by Henry Hopkins (Jnr) and his family until the 1980s when it was sold to the millionaire businessman Alan Bond. Bond soon returned it to the Hopkins family but it was sold again in 1997.<sup>vii</sup> However, while it is no longer a Hopkins enterprise the property still runs sheep, cattle and horses.

Wormbete began as a cattle run for their hides and tallow but, due to Henry Hopkins familiarity with sheep, and his foresight, and John Hopkins training in wool growing when still living in Tasmania, the cattle were largely replaced by sheep carefully selected in Tasmania 'and thus the Wormbete type was developed and fixed. The largest number of sheep ever shorn on the property in a year was 26,000.'<sup>viii</sup> Other changes to take place on the property were improvements such as fencing to contain cattle and sheep and creating tanks and dams to provide water to the stock. In an article in *The Pastoralists Review* the author wrote also of quite significant changes to the landscape. 'Originally the estate was fairly heavily timbered. A remarkable feature about it was the great number of wild cherry trees that grew there...Other varieties of trees have also been thinned off by artificial means as well as natural agencies, and the country has taken quite an open appearance.'<sup>ix</sup>

In keeping with the original owner's, John Hopkins, interests, Wormbete is still very much engaged with the local community hosting events such as the Barwon Hunt Club and even an episode of the Australian television show *MasterChef* in 2014.<sup>x</sup>

## Description

Wormbete is comprised of the homestead building as well as several outbuildings set within a large rural property. The homestead was constructed in stages – the original central component of the residence was constructed in the late 1840s with two contemporaneous single-storey rendered brick buildings (one was the original kitchen) which extend to the south of the residence to enclose a redbrick paved courtyard.

The original component of the residence is a two-storey overpainted brick building with a hipped slate-clad roof. Four rendered chimneys surmount the roof. To the courtyard elevation, the residence is comprised of a central entry on the ground floor and evenly spaced timber-framed multi-pane windows to both the ground and first floors. A narrow verandah with a skillion corrugated iron roof supported on timber posts extends along the length of the building. Along the north elevation is an enclosed verandah on a bluestone plinth and with a slate roof. The windows to the first floor above are timber-framed multi-pane sashes with timber shutters.

A pair of two-storey bluestone and sandstone wings with steeply pitched slate roofs were added to the 1840s residence in c. early 1860s. Two rendered chimneys surmount the roof. To the courtyard, these wings adjoin the 1840s single-storey buildings. To the north, each gable has a decorative barge board and rectangular window opening above a ground floor faceted bay window with a slate roof. A rendered two-storey bay window was added at a later stage to the east wing. An early bluestone wall extends along the length of the courtyard.

The constituent buildings are formally positioned in a farm court style derived from the English tradition, a practise which is rare in Victoria but was more common in Tasmanian and New South Wales.

Outbuildings including a rendered stone stable, brick woolshed, and bluestone slaughterhouse/meat house.

### Comparative Analysis

There are several impressive rural homesteads with associated farms across the Barrabool region and Surf Coast Shire. Four places in the municipality are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register:

- ‘Barwon Park’ in Winchelsea (HO365);
- Ingleby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364);
- Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208);
- ‘Neuchatel’ in Barrabool (HO773).

Summerhill in Mount Duneed (H1131) is also listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and relates to a two bedroom pre-fabricated iron cottage. It is important because it demonstrates British technical accomplishment in the history of prefabricated building construction.

Three places in the municipality that are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register exhibit similar levels of significance to Wormbete. These are 'Barwon Park' in Winchelsea (HO365), Ingelby Homestead in Winchelsea (HO364), and Mount Hess Homestead in Winchelsea (H1208).

The National Trust citation for Barwon Park includes the following:

*The mansion house, Barwon Park, at Winchelsea, was built of basalt in 1869 - for prominent western district squatter Thomas Austin. Architects Davidson and Henderson of Geelong designed the 42 room Italianate mansion and supervised construction on a sub-contract basis at a cost of c. 10,000 pounds. The square and utilitarian two storey building is enhanced by a distinctive cast iron verandah, elaborate entry hallway, stair case and high quality crafted interior. Barwon Park at Winchelsea, when completed in 1869 was the finest and most celebrated mansion house in western Victoria and having established the reputation of architects Davidson and Henderson, survives as perhaps the most notable homestead designed by this prolific practice. At Barwon Park, Thomas Austin, royal host, public figure, eminent pastoralist and leader of the acclimatisation society, was the first to introduce rabbits to Australia, an achievement now universally condemned.*

The statement of significance for Ingelby Homestead states that:

*Ingelby Homestead is of historical significance for its association with the distinguished pioneering Armytage family who developed extensive pastoral holdings throughout the Western District. Thomas Armytage was one of the earliest pastoralists to follow Batman and Fawkner into the Port Phillip district and Ingelby station was the principal homestead of an extensive pastoral empire. Ingelby homestead is of architectural significance as a major surviving work of the accomplished Geelong architect Edward Prowse who also designed The Hermitage in Geelong for Thomas Armytage's father George Armytage Snr. The Ingelby homestead and station buildings form an important and intact pastoral complex. The large T-plan woolshed is of particular significance for the unusual use of subdued classical architectural decorative elements in a building of otherwise utilitarian character. Ingelby Homestead is of archaeological significance for its potential to reveal through the examination of the ruins of the old homestead archaeological material relating to the early construction and occupation of the place.*

Mount Hesse Station was established as a pastoral property in the late 1830s by William Harding and John Highett. Harding's homestead dates from the 1840s and several outbuildings including a Shepherd's Hut, built c.1849, sits at the back of Harding's homestead. Mount Hesse Station has been assessed as being historically and architecturally significant to the State of Victoria.

Barwon Park, Ingelby and Mount Hesse Station are all comparable to Wormbete in their association with significant pastoral families. While Barwon Park and Ingelby are slightly larger in scale, Wormbete exhibits similar detailing and high integrity – with the majority of the outbuildings still intact and in use.

## Statement of significance

### What is significant?

Wormbete Homestead comprising of the main building, courtyard layout and bluestone wall enclosing the courtyard, and outbuildings including the former slaughterhouse, woolshed and stables. It is considered to be a State Significance.

### Why is it significant?

Wormbete Homestead and outbuildings are of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

### How is it significant?

Wormbete Homestead is historically significant for its ability to describe Victoria's early pastoral industry and is one of the few surviving pastoral properties in Victoria to contain a principal building dating from the 1840s. (Cri.A)

Wormbete is significant for its association with Henry and John Rout Hopkins. Henry, who founded the property, was a notable Tasmanian trader and philanthropist and a strong figure in Hobart civic and commercial life and in the Congregational Church. Son John played an important role in local government and held Legislative Assembly seats in Victoria. (Cri.H)

The composite elements of Wormbete result in the property being a complex of high architectural integrity, demonstrating aesthetic significance as an extensive rural property containing rare and intact buildings relating specifically to Victoria's pastoral industry. (Cri.E)

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<sup>i</sup> Jo Mitchell, 'Barwon Blog. The Wormbete Estate', 5 May 2015, <http://barwonblogger.blogspot.com/2015/05/wormbete-estate.html>, accessed 3 March 2019

<sup>ii</sup> Jo Mitchell, 'Barwon Blog. The Wormbete Estate', 5 May 2015, <http://barwonblogger.blogspot.com/2015/05/wormbete-estate.html>, accessed 3 March 2019

<sup>iii</sup> 'Wormbete Homestead', Victorian Heritage Database, last updated January 9 2006

<sup>iv</sup> 'Wormbete', *The Pastoralists' Review*, July 15, 1909, p470 - 471

<sup>v</sup> SLV catalogue record, 'Mr J.R. Hopkins, South Grant', Identifier H31555/69

<sup>vi</sup> Jo Mitchell, 'Barwon Blog. The Wormbete Estate', 5 May 2015, <http://barwonblogger.blogspot.com/2015/05/wormbete-estate.html>, accessed 3 March 2019

<sup>vii</sup> Jo Mitchell, 'Barwon Blog. The Wormbete Estate', 5 May 2015, <http://barwonblogger.blogspot.com/2015/05/wormbete-estate.html>, accessed 3 March 2019. Also, 'Winchelsea', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, February 8, 2004, online edition.

<sup>viii</sup> 'Wormbete', *The Pastoralists' Review*, July 15, 1909, p470 - 471

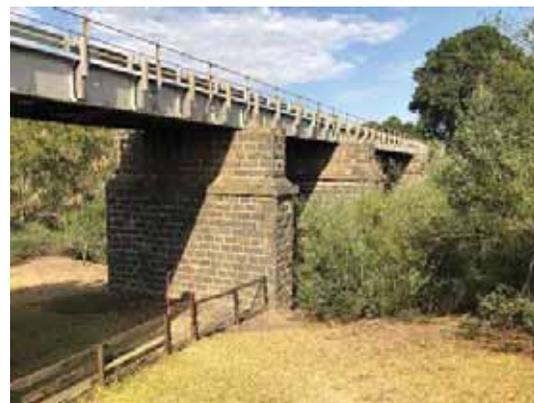
<sup>ix</sup> 'Wormbete', *The Pastoralists' Review*, July 15, 1909, p470 - 471

<sup>x</sup> Jo Mitchell, 'Barwon Blog. The Wormbete Estate', 5 May 2015, <http://barwonblogger.blogspot.com/2015/05/wormbete-estate.html>, accessed 3 March 2019

## 1.15 Pollocksford Bridge

## 1.15 POLLOCKSFORD BRIDGE

Place Name	Pollocksford Bridge over Barwon River
Address	Pollocksford Road, Gnarwarre (Surf Coast Shire) and Stonehaven (Golden Plains Shire)
Historic Themes	Agriculture & farming; building & construction; fords & bridges; farming towns; governing (former Bannockburn & Barrabool Shires)
Current Heritage Status	None
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Fair
Recommendation	Pollocksford Bridge is recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay of the Surf Coast Planning Scheme and the Golden Plains Planning Scheme.



*Pollocksford Bridge (from top left, rotating clockwise): 1. West side of bridge looking north east showing bluestone abutment in the foreground. 2. West side of bridge looking north east showing bluestone piers. 3. Underside of bridge showing recent decking. 4 West side of bridge looking north east showing asphalted decking. (Source: Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 2019)*

## Map



## History

The original Pollocksford Bridge was commissioned by the Haines Government during the 1850s. William Haines was the first Premier of Victoria, serving from November 1855 to March 1857 after Victoria gained responsible government, and again from April 1857 to March 1858. Haines was a Geelong farmer and surgeon as well as a politician and ‘represented the small farmers against the squatters who owned most of Victoria’s land’.<sup>i</sup> He understood the need for reliable bridges and roads in developing agricultural areas such as the Shires of Barrabool and Bannockburn where ‘access to areas north of the Barwon was only possible by fords.’<sup>ii</sup>

Between the 1850s and 1880s the railways developed across Victoria at a rapid pace with the Geelong line opening in 1857 and a line to Winchelsea in 1876. The railway made transport of people and goods to the bigger cities and their markets so much quicker, easier and cheaper and by the 1880s there was a massive State government investment in the railway system, to the detriment of roads across the state. Decades later the Pollocksford Bridge would be remembered as being in regular use by Geelong traffic, although in times of flood ‘its timbers had to be tethered to large red gum trees, which (in 1921) are still standing on each side of the river.’<sup>iii</sup> The original bridge had undergone repairs several times.

In 1912, spurred on by the introduction of the motor car on Melbourne’s roads in 1897 and the newly established Royal Automobile Club of Victoria in 1904, the *Country Roads Board Act* was passed in State parliament to develop a safe and reliable Main Roads system across Victoria. Almost immediately it established

a Developmental Roads scheme, for roads 'of sufficient importance and will serve to develop any area of land ... by providing access to a railway station or to a main road leading to a railway station.'<sup>iv</sup> The reconstruction of the Pollocksford Bridge appears to have initially been included under the Developmental Roads Scheme but the Country Roads Board 'refused' to take it over.<sup>v</sup> This meant the two neighbouring shires of Barrabool and Bannockburn had to pay for it, to the tune of £3000. The cost of the bridge required a loan from the Union Trustee Company, Melbourne at 6.5% interest that was repayable over ten years at £600 a year.<sup>vi</sup>

Despite the poor timbers of the original bridge it retained 'a very sound underwork of masonry' so its existing bluestone piers were retained. The Bannockburn engineer Mr ETM Garlick supervised the construction of the superstructure, almost entirely made from second hand materials and with steel girders constructed by the Railway Department's Newport depot. The Geelong Advertiser correspondent reporting on the opening of the Bridge explained that, 'built on the cantilever principle, the bridge had required considerable skill, its middle girder not resting on any piece whatever. The total length is 260 feet, the middle span about 90 feet, and, the whole cost about £3000.'<sup>vii</sup>

The Bridge was officially opened on Monday, 14 February 1921 by Premier Lawson at an event that was more than merely a 'cut-the-ribbon' affair. 'A large number of residents, Parliamentarians, councilors and Geelong citizens' attended and there were several speeches from representatives of both Shires. While the Country Roads Board was acknowledged as 'the finest body in the State' and the Lawson government 'a friend to the man on the land', the opening of the bridge was an opportunity for Shire councilors and others to impress upon Premier Lawson the importance of the farming community to wider Victoria and the need for greater support to develop regional and rural Victoria. Other speechmakers used the opportunity to explain the difficulties of providing good roads and bridges out of local government revenue; 'work of such a nature should be paid for out of the public exchequer' they declared and motor cars, which benefited more from good roads than anyone, ought to pay an extra tax.

Pollocksford Bridge is the second of three important bridges in the area at the time (the others being Russell's Bridge and Slate Quarry Bridge) built when 'bridge-making is forming an important policy of the councilors, who realise that in a country where heavy rainfall often causes "washouts" permanent and substantial bridges pay better than rickety old structures...'<sup>viii</sup>

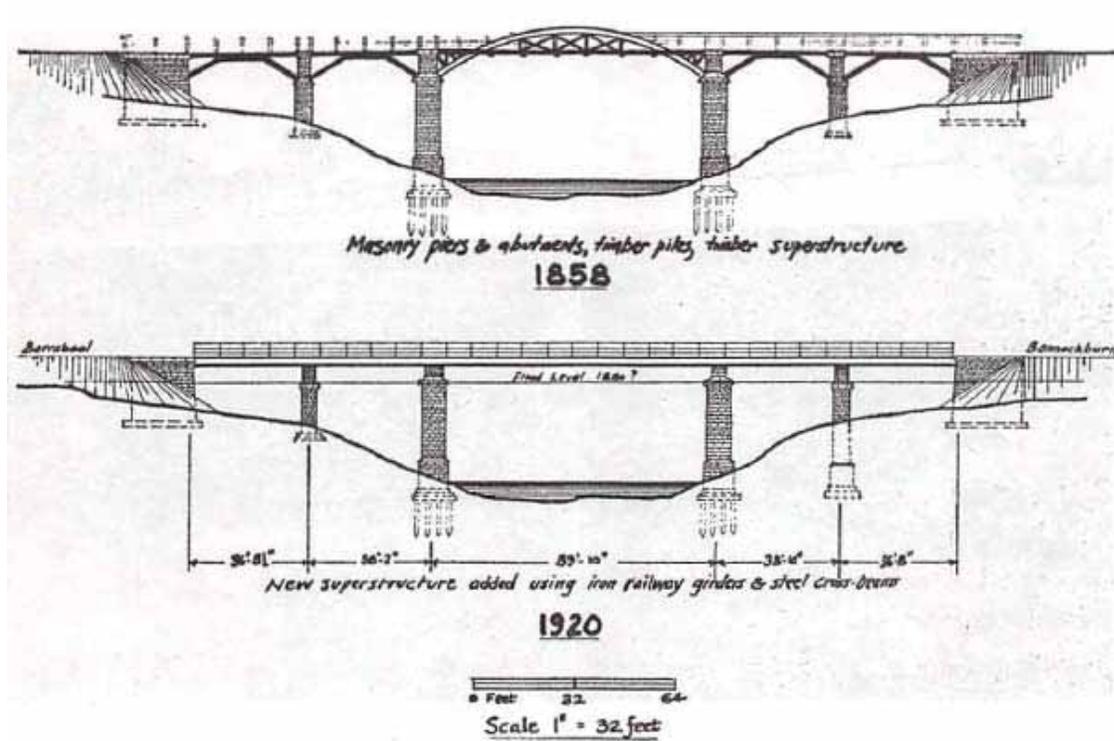


Diagram of the Pollocksford Bridge in 1858 and 1920 (Source: Investigator: Magazine of the Geelong Historical Society, March 1980)

## Description

The Pollocksford Bridge is a single-lane road bridge over the Barwon River, Gnarwarre. The Barwon River forms part of the boundary between the Surf Coast and Golden Plains shires, and the bridge is located in part in both municipalities.

The Pollocksford Bridge is a five span bridge supported on four uniform bluestone piers which each taper at the top. The four evenly spaced spans at either end of the bridge are narrower than the wide centre span over the river course. The bridge also comprises substantial capped bluestone abutments at either end and riveted solid steel girders. The deck of the road bridge is asphalt, with bracketed posts supporting a pair of cylindrical horizontal railings along the length of the bridge on both sides. More recent guard rails have been installed along Pollocksford Road on either side of the bridge, and these rails extend along the deck of the bridge, inside of and attached to the support structure of the bridge.

The bluestone elements appear to be generally intact, although the bridge deck surface and guard rail are not original, and the original timber arch was removed by 1920.

## Comparative Analysis

There are three other heritage listed bridges over the Barwon river – one in Winchelsea and one in Belmont. The Winchelsea Bridge is an impressive three span arch structure built of bluestone by James Sinclair and opened by Prince Alfred in 1867. The Barwon Heads – Ocean Grove Bridge is exceptionally long (308metres) and set on an historic tourist route. Both of these bridges are included in the Victorian Heritage Register. The bridge over the Barwon River at Belmont is of local significance. It is constructed of steel plate girders and reinforced concrete and dates to 1926. It is historically significant for linking Geelong to Belmont and South Barwon regions and scientifically significant for illustrating the technological processes involved in 1920s bridge construction.

The Pollocksford Bridge is modest in scale by comparison. While the bridge deck surface and guard rail are not original, this is not unusual for early timber bridge decks.



*Winchelsea Bridge (Source: hermes.heritage.vic.gov.au)*

## Statement of Significance

### What is significant?

The Pollocksford Bridge, Pollocksford Road, Gnarwarre is significant at a local level. The four uniform bluestone piers and substantial capped bluestone abutments at either end are the most intact and significant elements. The bridge deck surface and guard rail are not significant.

### How is it significant?

The Pollocksford Bridge is historically and aesthetically significant to the Surf Coast Shire municipality

### Why is it significant?

The Pollocksford Bridge has historical significance as one of the earliest bridges built over the Barwon River. (Cri A)

The Pollocksford Bridge has historical significance for its association with the first Premier of Victoria, William Haines. (Cri H)

The four original bluestone piers and capped bluestone abutments underpinning this bridge are aesthetically significant. (Cri H)

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<sup>i</sup> 'William Haines', Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_Haines\\_\(Australian\\_politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Haines_(Australian_politician)), accessed 28 February 2019

<sup>ii</sup> Quoted in C Kellaway et al, p.36

<sup>iii</sup> 'New Pollocksford Bridge.', Geelong Advertiser, 15 February 1921, p.3

<sup>iv</sup> Developmental Roads Act 1918, Section 3 (1)

<sup>v</sup> 'Bannockburn', The Ballarat Star, 19 March 1921, p.2

<sup>vi</sup> 'Loan floated. L2000 for Pollocksford Bridge', The Ballarat Star, 11 August 1920, p.6

<sup>vii</sup> 'New Pollocksford Bridge'

<sup>viii</sup> 'Bannockburn's Third Bridge', Geelong Advertiser, 31 May 1922, p.5