

CAMPERDOWN A HERITAGE STUDY

ASSESSMENT OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
IN THE TOWN OF CAMPERDOWN
STUDY FINDINGS AND FINAL REPORT
TO THE CORANGAMITE SHIRE
VOLUME 1

HISTORIC PLACES OF STATE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
PROPOSED FOR LISTING IN
THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER
AND THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

ALLAN WILLINGHAM

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
CONSERVATION ARCHITECT
DECEMBER 1995

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Allan Willingham

Architectural Historian
Conservation Architect

December 1995

ISBN 0 646 28443 6

for my father

HAROLD REGINALD WILLINGHAM
(1913-1993)

Camperdown Fish Depot.

A. WILLINGHAM desires to notify that he has opened a first-class **FISH DEPOT** in Premises Next Mr. T. Fewtrell, Camperdown, and hopes that by keeping nothing but the Very Best Quality of Fish and Oysters, and paying Special Attention to Business, to receive & continuance of past favors. Mr. W. Keane (late with Messrs. Hazelden and Martin), will act as manager, and orders by post will receive prompt attention. Poultry Cleaned and Dressed.

CAMPERDOWN FISH DEPOT

Camperdown Chronicle
22 December 1903

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July 2000

FOREWORD

In 1991 as a result of a grant funded by the Victorian National Estate Committee and the Town of Camperdown, Allan Willingham was appointed to conduct a heritage and conservation study of the town.

The purpose of the study was to identify, evaluate and document the built and environmental heritage of the Town of Camperdown and develop a comprehensive programme for the conservation of the cultural heritage and its integration into the town's planning scheme.

Allan Willingham was born in Camperdown and completed his education to Matriculation at Camperdown High School. His obvious passion for the detailed history of his home town along with his expertise as an architectural historian has resulted in a meticulously written heritage study of Camperdown.

This publication is but a small part of the information accumulated by the author through extensive research and his on-going interest in the town. More detailed files on buildings, features and people are now documented for use by the community.

Fortunately much of Camperdown's history has been documented and preserved through State archives, the preservation of the *Hampden Guardian* and *Camperdown Chronicle*, local government records and a vigilant and enthusiastic historical society.

Being personally fortunate enough to purchase part of Camperdown's built heritage has heightened my appreciation for the importance of our cultural history being recorded. It is both a privilege and a responsibility to own a property built in the mid 1850s by John Walls, one Camperdown's pioneers and a leading local entrepreneur.

With the Town of Camperdown having recently entered a new phase of municipal government, it is fitting that our history has been so faithfully recorded. Much of Allan Willingham's dedication to the detailed recording of our history from aboriginal settlement, the early pioneers and through the boom days of Camperdown has been a labour of love.

The Councillors of the day had a vision, seeing a need to record Camperdown's history before it was lost. We must continue to keep our records and details of contemporary activities for we are creating the history of our town for future generations. I hope similar documentation will be continued in the future by some one with the personal commitment and experience of Allan Willingham.

Pat Robertson
Chairman
Heritage Study Committee

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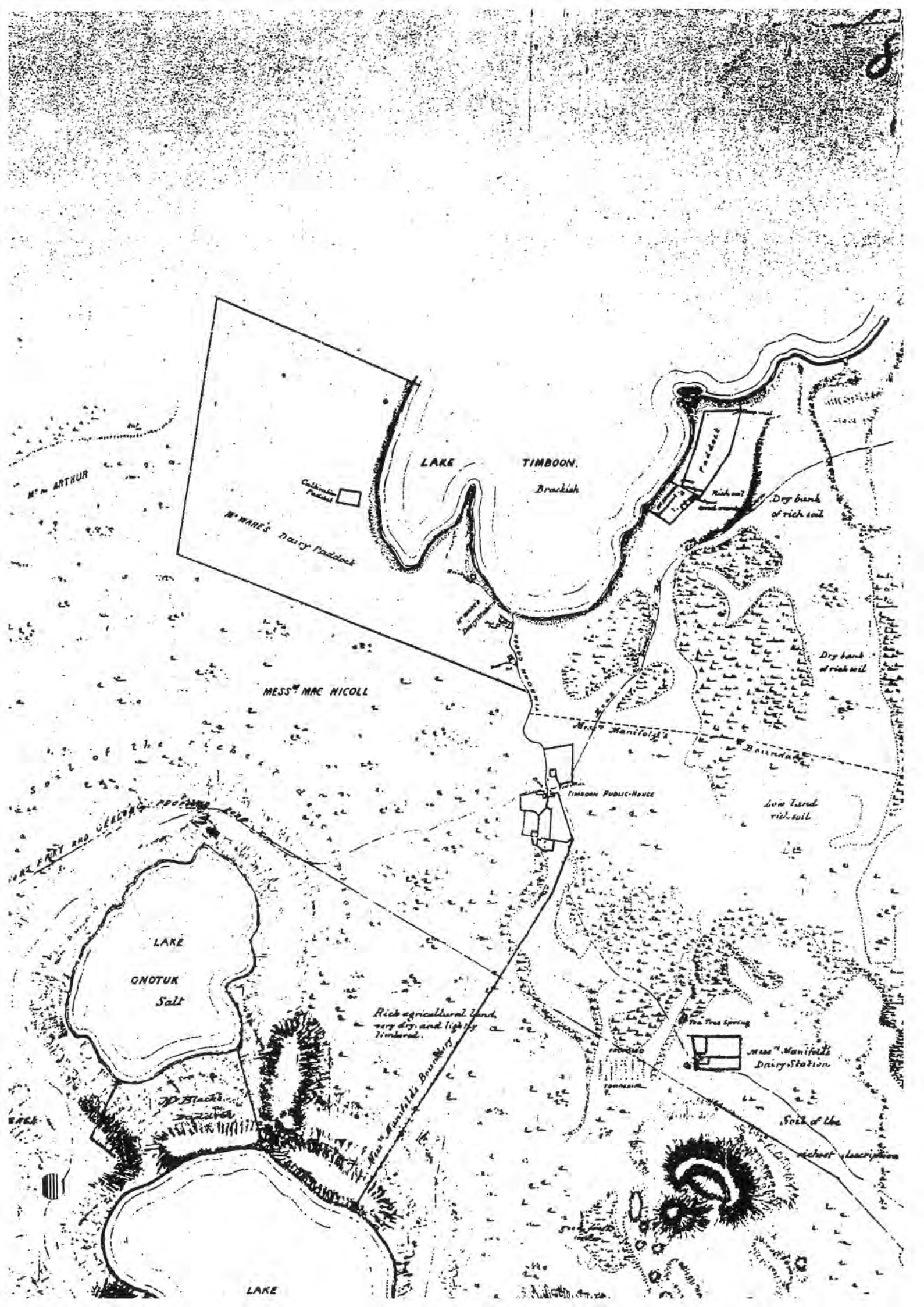
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DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC PLACES
OF STATE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

PROPOSED FOR LISTING IN
THE CAMPERDOWN PLANNING SCHEME
THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER
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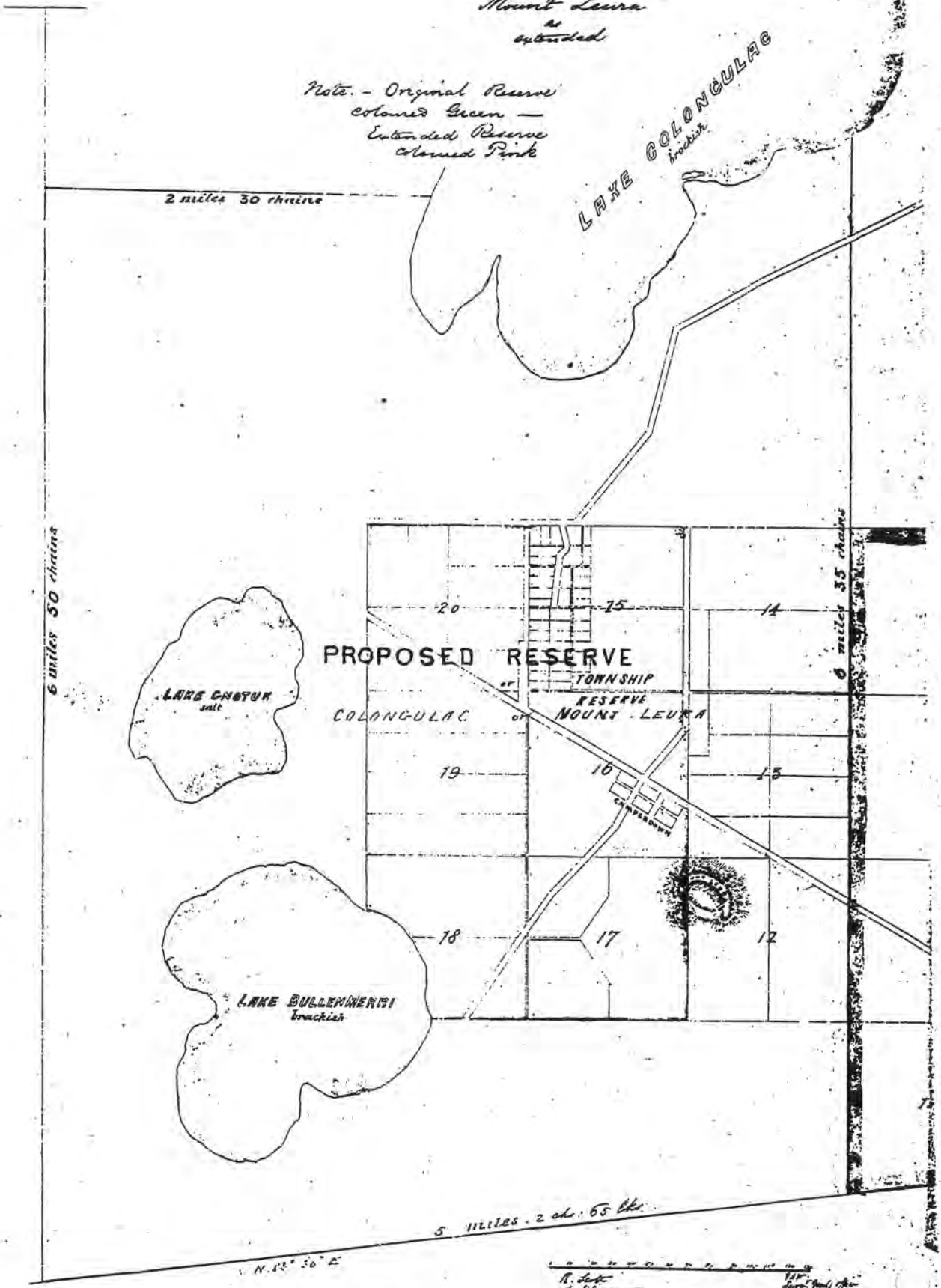
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116 of 1911

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Tracing
showing the proposed
R.S.P.R.V.
at
Mount Leura
as
extended

Note. - Original Reserve
coloured Green -
Extended Reserve
coloured Pink



Recommended
Wm. Hunter
14. Feb 54.

B. J. ...
J. ...

64
608) ✓
L.S. 1889
L. 17. 183 1831

TOWNSHIP OF CAMPERDOWN AND SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS

IN THE PARISH OF COLONGULAC
County of Hampden.

L. 2461

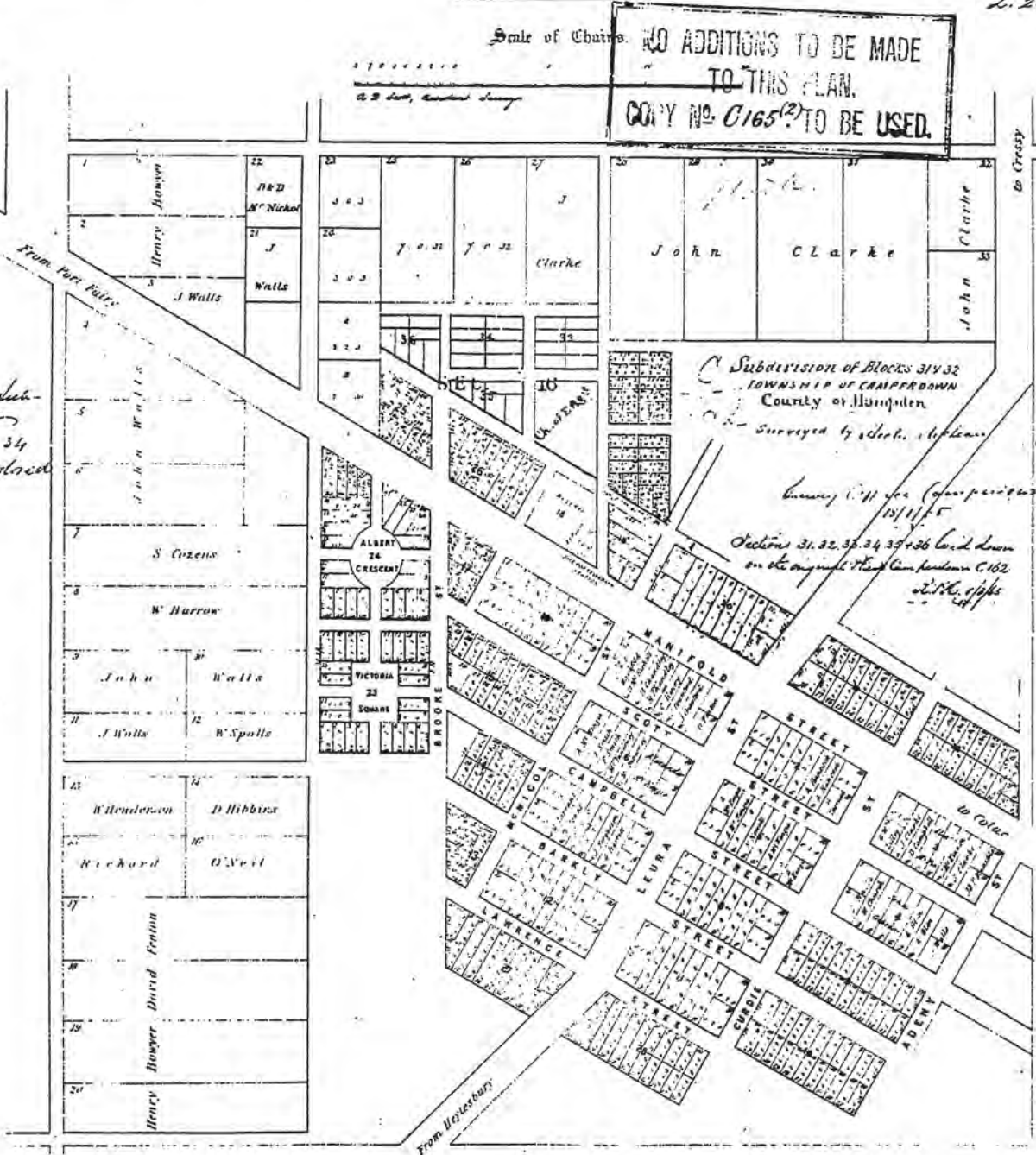
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ORIGIN

From Port Fairy

Proposed subdivision of
Blocks 33, 34
35 & 36 colored
yellow

NO ADDITIONS TO BE MADE
TO THIS PLAN.
COPY NO. C165⁽²⁾ TO BE USED.



Lithographed at the Public Lands Office Melbourne Feb 7th 1888
by J. P. Philip

Proposed with C
162

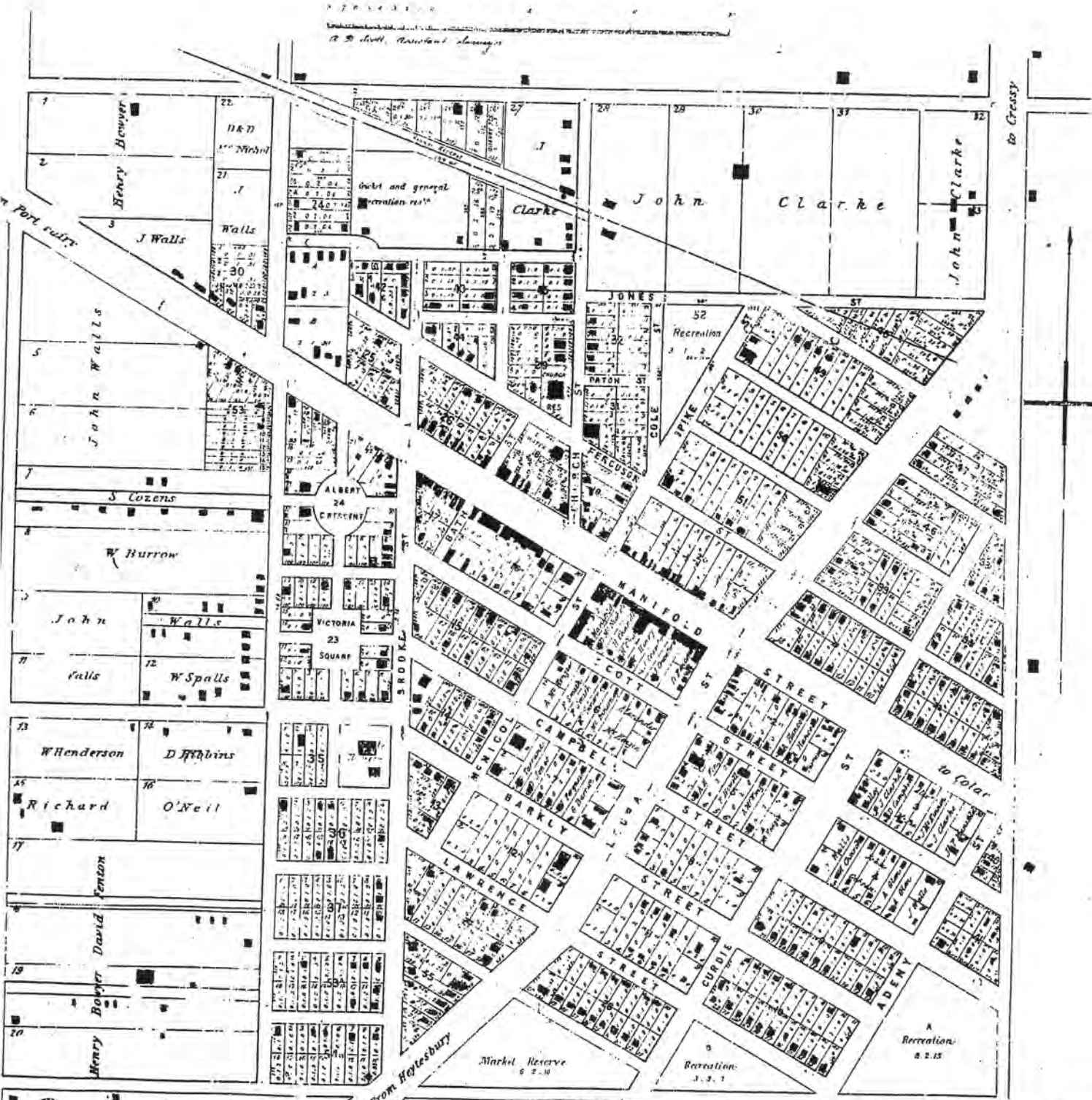
25 lots Cont^d
S. 26-30 R.P.C.

25, 1, 05
[Signature]

TOWNSHIP OF
CAMPERDOWN
AND SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS
IN THE PARISH OF COLONGELAC
County of Hampden.

L. 271 & 2460

Scale of Chains.



Engraved at the Public Lands Office Melbourne Feb 7/1858
By J.P. Philip

B. A. Smith M.C.E.
Engr.

3.3.09

151 McKean Street
Denton Hall
North Fitzroy Victoria Australia 3068
Tel. 09 9489 8492
Allan Whitbread
Architect

CAMPERDOWN HERITAGE STUDY : TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The contribution, critical support and patience of the members of the Steering Committee is gratefully acknowledged, as is the invaluable support of Mr Harry Galea and officers of the former Town of Camperdown. The study could not have proceeded without the co-operation of the executive and members of the Camperdown and District Historical Society. Access to their comprehensive collection of historical data, photographs and local ephemera proved to be an important point of departure for the study. Mrs Norma Wynd has taken an intense interest in the development of the study and her reliable advice, contributions to the research program and untiring support is deserving of special mention.

Access to the archive of the late R. A. (Bob) McAlpine was also generously provided and information originally assembled for the preparation of his pioneer work, the history of the Shire of Hampden in 1963 was able to be perused by me and discussed with him before his death in December 1991. The officers of the Shire of Hampden, including Mr Stan Dean and Mr Ross Boyd, generously provided access to the extensive, but largely uncharted, municipal records as well as reading space in the Council Chamber and use of photocopying facilities at the Shire Hall. Many property owners and interested parties have also quietly assisted with the development of the study and established institutions including the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and Heritage Victoria have made their extensive files available for research and reproduction.

Graduate urban historian Kathryn Evans and architectural assistant Anne Gove did much of the leg work in this study and undergraduate historian Susannah Larritt was instrumental in getting the research material in order. Anne Gove spent many hours measuring and drawing representative buildings in the town with work experience student Claire Lambellas her assistant, artist Lloyd Jones drew a graphic impression of the burning log, and my architectural mentor Alex Selenitsch provided helpful graphic design advice during the project.

My father, a proud and ever parochial member of the Camperdown community, was a constant source of encouragement until his sudden death in August 1993. Harold Willingham provided much essential local detail of families and events at Camperdown over an extended period, as well as introductions to unlikely sources of architectural history data including the fire reports of the Camperdown Urban Fire Brigade. His insight into the development of the long defunct fish hatchery at Camperdown and of fish acclimatisation programs at Lake Bullen Merri in the 1940s and 1950s was also a timely one, for the great angling age in the Camperdown Lakes District has well and truly past. To my eternal regret, my father never got to read this manuscript, the only consolation being the knowledge that he witnessed my production and dramatised reading of accounts of life at Camperdown presented in February 1993 and entitled 'At the Site of the Burning Log : Impressions of Camperdown 1839-1939'. I am indebted to Mr Shane McGuire and members of the Camperdown Repertory Society for their support in this attempt to present the fruits of my research program in an original and entertaining way. Alex Selenitsch's arrangement of local composer Louis Bayer's 'Leura Waltz' for the accordion brought this Leura Festival function to a heady conclusion. The 'Burning Log' script, which relies upon written impressions of life in the township, is a cameo of both the cultural and environmental history of Camperdown.

Over the inordinately long period of this study, my mother Dorothy, (née Marwood), lent her gentle support to the project and my wife, Jan Willingham has given much needed encouragement when the study flagged and the mountain of research material appeared to be forever daunting.

INTRODUCTION

Whilst there have been a number of attempts at recording the history of Camperdown in the past, this heritage study is the first attempt to reliably document the cultural history of the town and its people and identify those elements of the historic environment which are worthy of conservation. The Camperdown Heritage Study has focused on the identification of historic places, which by accepted definition includes buildings, structures, works, objects, ruins, archaeological sites and historic areas as well as landscapes and other features which have been modified by human activity and intervention.

This heritage study has been compiled primarily for the information and guidance of the Corangamite Shire in the incorporation of heritage schedules in the Camperdown Planning Scheme. The exhaustive documentation and listing of over 100 places of cultural significance to the township of Camperdown and the State of Victoria has been undertaken over a period of more than four years and following countless hours in researching a wide range of primary reference material held in public and private archives. The study has been very much a labour of love and the work commitment over an extended period is far in excess of that required in the heritage study brief.

The history of the settlement and development of Camperdown and the immediate environs has been of enduring interest and dates from the time of my initial investigation of the original settlement at Lake Timboon in 1967 whilst studying architecture in the University of Melbourne. This current study, which is in effect the culmination of more than twenty years spasmodic effort in researching the architectural history of Camperdown, draws firstly on my own extensive index and archives, then on the pioneering work of local historian, the late R. A. McAlpine, and subsequently on both the research work of individual members and the impressive collection of the Camperdown and District Historical Society.

The study has examined all of the area within the boundaries of the former Town of Camperdown. Properties and historic places outside these boundaries were not included in the study program but there is now a pressing need to examine all of the heritage resources in the recently proclaimed Corangamite Shire so that historic places in Camperdown can be seen in an appropriate context.

Following my voluntary undertaking to write a more extensive and complete cultural history of Camperdown, the Steering Committee agreed to vary the above task and support the preparation of a manuscript of 80,000 to 100,000 words. In the past, many local heritage studies have remained unpublished and largely inaccessible to interested parties. To offset this handicap, the former Town of Camperdown resolved to provide additional funds to edit this study and facilitate the preparation of an illustrated manuscript of the cultural history of Camperdown for printing and publication. This publication, tentatively titled At Mount Leura : A Cultural History of Camperdown, is proposed to be separately published after this study report is formally adopted.

It is also proposed that the two volume heritage study document, once adopted by the Corangamite Shire, be published in a limited edition to ensure that the extensive documentation and cultural history data is made available to the local schools, the historical society, property owners and all other interested parties. The study should also be lodged in the State and National libraries and I trust will ultimately prove to be a valuable reference guide for each historic place scheduled for listing in the Camperdown Planning Scheme. Finally, it is my great regret that this heritage study, however well intentioned, has taken far too long to complete. For that I can only apologise and in turn thank all those waiting on this report for their patience.

HERITAGE STUDY MANAGEMENT

The Camperdown Heritage Study has been funded jointly through the Australian Heritage Commission National Estate Grants Program, Heritage Victoria and the Town of Camperdown. The project has been monitored and directed by a Steering Committee variously made up of the following representatives:

Mr Harry Galea	Town of Camperdown Executive
Cr Pat Robertson Cr Robert Bradford Cr Graeme McFeeters	Town of Camperdown Council Representatives
Mr Don White Mr Leon Buynevic	Corangamite Shire Executive
Mr Bob Lambell Mrs Sharon Anderson	Camperdown and District Historical Society
Mr Geoff Austin Mr Geoff Bellamy	Heritage Victoria

THE CORANGAMITE SHIRE

The program to restructure municipal boundaries in Victoria was completed during the course of this heritage study and the study sponsor, the Town of Camperdown has now been merged into the recently proclaimed boundaries of the new Corangamite Shire.

HERITAGE STUDY BRIEF

The study has been conducted generally in accordance with the standard Heritage Study Brief as prepared by Heritage Victoria and includes the following tasks.

TASK A

THE ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF EUROPEAN AND NON-ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

- A.1 This aspect of the study shall address itself to the history of the physical development of the study area since first European or Non-Aboriginal occupation and shall isolate and explain those aspects that are crucial to understanding the historic physical fabric as it exists today.
- A.2 The material shall be presented in a readable fashion that is capable of separate publication and shall clearly define the themes that may be used for the identification and evaluation of individual components of the area's heritage. It shall not exceed 20,000 words in length and shall, as far as possible, make good use of illustrative material including original maps and photographs.
- A.3 The following matters shall be addressed :
- (a) The critical phases of the area's development (eg. early exploration, initial settlement, consolidation, decline, re-establishment, etc) and major events within those periods.
 - (b) Within those phases, the effect and importance of :
 - i Natural elements: climate, topography, vegetation, geology.
 - ii Ethnic and economic and other social groups.
 - iii Accessibility, communications and transportation.
 - iv Surveying, sub-division and land tenure policies.
 - v Rural and urban industry, trade and labour.
 - vi Government and Local Government composition, policies, legislation and actions.
 - vii Influential personalities and organisations.
 - viii Social, institutional and civic networks.
 - ix Particular building materials and forms.
 - x Particular garden materials and forms.
 - xi Influential architects, engineers, builders, landscape designers and tradesmen who worked in the area.
 - xii Changes in public perception of the environment.

TASK B

THE IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF BUILDINGS, WORKS, OBJECTS, NATURAL FEATURES, SITES AND AREAS OF ARCHITECTURAL AND OR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

- B.1 This aspect of the study shall address itself to the identification and evaluation of the individual components of the study areas that are significant in themselves in explaining for present and future generations those aspects of the area's environmental heritage identified in Task A.
- B.2 Each component identified shall be described and have the reasons for its identification clearly stated within a citation and shall be given a ranking of national, state or local significance.
- B.3 All components identified shall be marked on a base map to be bound into the report. Each citation for a component shall be contained, as far as possible, to a single page and shall be capable of extraction from the document without detriment to other sections.
- B.4 Within each citation, the following matters shall be addressed.
- (a) **Building Works, and Objects of Individual Significance**
- Location
 - Original and present ownership
 - Date of construction and subsequent alterations
 - Architects/Engineers/Builders/Artisans and Trades
 - Associated gardens or structures
 - Existing designations (eg. National Trust, National Estate, Historic Buildings Council)
 - A concise statement of significance incorporating a description and history of the place, its integrity and the nature of its significance with relation to the study area's environmental heritage
 - Each citation shall include a current photograph and any relevant original photographs

(b) Natural features (landforms, gardens, trees etc) of Individual Significance

- Location and boundaries
- Ownership
- Historic association
- In the case of trees: Plan form, Significant Elements, Age, Designers, Integrity
- In the case of historic landforms: Type, relevance to Historic Settlement, Significant Aspects
- A concise statement of significance incorporating a description and history of the place, its integrity and the nature of its significance with relation to the study area's environmental heritage
- Each citation shall include a current photograph and any relevant original photographs

(c) Sites and Areas of Significance

- Location and boundaries - to be mapped indicating those components considered critical to the significance of the area or site considered intrusive upon the character of the area or site
- Key dates or phases of development
- Important historic associations
- A schedule of components identified as being of individual significance located within the area or site
- Existing designations
- A concise statement of significance for the area or site as a whole incorporating a description and history of the place, its integrity and the nature of its significance with relation to the study area's environmental heritage
- Each citation shall include sufficient photographs, including relevant original photographs, to explain the essential character of the area or site and its critical components

TASK C

HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN THE PLANNING CONTEXT: EXISTING AND PROPOSED POLICIES AND THEIR IMPACT UPON EFFECTIVE HERITAGE CONSERVATION

- C.1 This aspect of the study shall provide an overview of existing and proposed planning policies applying within the study area which may have an impact upon the effective conservation of those elements identified by this study and to assess the nature of that impact (positive or negative).
- C.2 The material shall be presented in a concise point form and whilst, it is not expected to be exhaustive, it should point out in generality what other planning actions in train should be taken into account in addressing a conservation programme.
- C.3 The following subject areas may be investigated :
- (a) Existing or proposed planning schemes
 - (b) Policies and by-laws adopted by the Town of Camperdown
 - (c) State or Commonwealth programmes for the area (eg. building, transport, economic development, tourism etc.)
 - (d) Other mechanisms and methods by which buildings and precincts can be conserved and enhanced eg. grants or loans available, publicity and interpretation.

TASK D

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATUTORY CONTROLS

- D.1 The consultant shall propose suitable control mechanisms to protect and enhance the study area's built heritage as identified by this study.

The mechanism proposed shall be the most appropriate form and level of control taking into account :

- (a) the nature of significance of each identified element;
- (b) existing legislation and policy;
- (c) the most effective system of management;
- (d) community concerns and perceptions for such mechanisms based on the consultants public consultation.

- D.2 The recommendations shall include :
- (a) Specifications within the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme;
 - (b) Specification within :
 - Register of Historic Buildings
 - Register of Government Buildings
 - Register of the National Estate
 - (c) Any additional statutory measures considered necessary.
 - (d) Any additional or alternative protection and enhancement measures.
- D.3 In forming such recommendations , the consultant shall confer with :
- (a) Local residents with appropriate knowledge.
 - (b) The Heritage Branch of the Ministry for Planning and Environment.
 - (c) The Town of Camperdown planning department.
 - (d) Any regional authority with jurisdiction over the area.
- D.4 Proposed controls to be incorporated into the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme shall be described in brief and illustrated maps showing levels and forms of controls.
- D.5 Recommendations for the statutory Registers shall include completed nomination forms as prescribed by each particular Act.

TASK E

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF STATUTORY CONSERVATION CONTROLS

- E.1 The consultant shall propose methods by which the Town of Camperdown may effectively administer the conservation controls recommended by this study and promote an awareness of heritage matters within the community.
- E.2 The methods proposed shall take account of the resources of the Town of Camperdown and their current methods of administration.

E.3 The following matters shall be addressed :

- (a) The appropriate policy (conservation, preservation, restoration, reconstruction or adaption) to be applied to each place and the implications thereafter.
- (b) The most appropriate decision making method :
 - consultative (eg. Committees);
 - provision of expert advice; or
 - by schedule.
- (c) Statutory procedures for the adoption of reports, strategies, etc.
- (d) Practical means of informing and educating the community with respect to the heritage of the town.

CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria for the assessment of cultural significance have been published by the Historic Buildings Council in Victoria. Factors which are taken into consideration in this assessment include aesthetic, scientific, architectural, historic or social qualities. These factors have been broadly defined as follows:

aesthetic

those factors which are defined by the design composition, form, scale, colour, texture and material of the building, structure, object or work to be taken into account.

scientific

scientific factors are concepts, methods or processes which provide important information about the scientific or technological developments.

architectural

those factors which relate to particular stylistic innovations; innovations of construction detail; materials or design concepts.

historic

these factors, (which to a large extent underlie all of the other factors), help to identify those buildings, structures, works or objects which are important because of the information they provide because of their age, because they are able to provide evidence otherwise unobtainable, or because of their symbolic associations.

social

factors which provide evidence of a 'collective attachment', that is, values which are embodied in a building, structure, work or object which can provide a spiritual or traditional connection between past and present, or provide an essential reference point in people's identity or sense of itself.

These broad definitions and the following more specific criteria have been used to establish the level of significance or importance of a place since adoption by the Council in 1983. A building can be considered to be of cultural significance at the State or local level if it:

- A is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement.
- D was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements.
- E is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type

- F demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- G demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J is of considerable age.

The above criteria have been used in the process of identification and assessment of places of cultural significance within the boundaries of the former Town of Camperdown.

With the impending proclamation of the new Heritage Act (1995) in Victoria, the above criteria will be supplemented or replaced by defined statutory criteria which require the newly constituted Heritage Council to have regard to the following matters

- (a) historical importance, association with or relationship to Victoria's history
- (b) good design or aesthetic characteristics
- (c) scientific or technical innovations or achievements
- (d) social or cultural associations
- (e) potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage
- (f) importance in exhibiting a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features
- (g) rarity or uniqueness of a place or object
- (h) the representative nature of a place or object as part of a class or type of places or objects
- (i) methods of establishing the extent to which land or objects nominated for inclusion in the Heritage Register in association with a registered place or a place nominated for inclusion, are integral to the cultural heritage significance of the place
- (j) any other matter which is relevant to the determination of cultural heritage significance

METHODOLOGY AND STUDY STRATEGY

This study set out firstly to provide a reliable and extensive data base of information which would facilitate a reliable assessment of the nature and extent of the cultural heritage of Camperdown. The information which has subsequently been assembled provides a permanent and comprehensive reference base for the further study of the history of Camperdown and its people. Reference material used in the assessment of the significance of each place identified in the study is included with the documentation sheet supporting every recommendation for heritage protection. An extensive bibliography as well as a summary of all of the research files and indexes prepared during the course of the study is included in volume 2 of this report.

Secondly, the study has attempted to identify those heritage issues which will affect the future conservation and development of the township and make recommendations for an appropriate strategy to address these key issues.

Finally, the study aimed to present the information in an easily accessible, fully documented format so as to facilitate a greater awareness of the importance of the cultural heritage to the future development of Camperdown.

CULTURAL HISTORY INDEX

The study has been based on an index of cultural history and architectural data assembled by the writer over a period of more than twenty five years. In addition, an exhaustive survey of local history and newspaper files as well as public and private archives was undertaken during the study to ensure that each historic place identified in the initial survey was comprehensively documented. As part of this study, a 5,000 card index of the files of the Western Press, the Hampden Guardian and the Camperdown Chronicle was prepared for the years between 1866 and 1910. A further biographical and subject index of some 2,000 cards was also prepared during the course of the study. Some 200 files on individual places are also held.

It is recommended that these hand-written card indexes be edited and then presented as a typewritten source guide to the history of Camperdown. This index guide should be made available to the Camperdown and District Historical Society as well as educational institutions and public libraries in the municipality.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY AND IDENTIFICATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE IN CAMPERDOWN

At the outset of the study, a preliminary survey of the buildings and places within the township boundaries was undertaken and an initial list of places for further research and investigation was prepared. The list was prepared in consultation with members of the Camperdown and District Historical Society and the Steering Committee and included all those places already listed in the Historic Buildings Register, the Register of the National Estate and the National Trust Register of Classified Buildings in Victoria. For the purposes of making this initial survey and documentation, the Historic Places Documentation Sheet earlier prepared by the writer during an Australian Heritage Commission project to document the Register of the National Estate in Victoria (1979-1981) was used. A copy of this four page documentation sheet is included with this report.

The initial survey list, which comprised the 185 places as scheduled below, was subsequently amended as information came to hand and the fabric of particular places was examined in detail. The survey commenced with Manifold Street and proceeded in a sequence reflected in the file numbers assigned to each identified place.

(A) INITIAL SURVEY ACCORDING TO RESEARCH FILE NUMBERS

File No.	Street Number and Description of Place	Initial Assessment
		L Local Significance
		S State Significance
		R Research/Review
		C Conservation Area

MANIFOLD STREET
South Side

001.	Former F. Wright's Residence (outside town boundary)	L
002.	Former Scoria Quarry (Municipal Tip)	R
003.	Derelict Shed and plant (former Fenton Bros. Saw Mill)	R
004.	120 Mile post	L
005. 75	Weatherboard cottage	L
006. 75A	Weatherboard cottage	L
007. 93	Brick villa (former pharmacist's residence)	L
008. 111	Shop (former Gilpin's store)	L
009. 113	Butcher's shop	L
010. 115	Commercial Hotel	L
011. 131-135	Former J. Stephenson's Store	R
012. 139	Lee's Supermarket and private lane	R
013. 145-149	Three weatherboard shops	L
014. 153-157	Former Stansmore's Stables	L
015. 159	Former C.B.C. Bank	L
016. 175	Leura Hotel and Shops, former Stables	L
017.	Gas Light Standards (2) in front of Leura Hotel	L
018.	Cast Iron Street Hydrant in front of Leura Hotel	L
019. 177	State Public Offices and Police Reserve	L
020. 179	Camperdown Court House	S
021. 181	Former Shire of Hampden Offices	S
022. 183	National Bank	L
023. 197-199	Shops	L
024. 201	Milk Bar	L
025. 213	Shop	L
026. 219-221	Graham's Building	L
027. 223-225	Shop	L
028. 227	Former T.G. Oates Store (Westland Supermarket)	R
029.	Former IOOF Hall (Historical Society Museum)	L

MANIFOLD STREET
North Side

030.	250	'Camden Villa'	L
031.	248	Masonic Hall (Leura Lodge No. 50 Camperdown)	L
032.	236	Timber Store	L
033.	228	Hampden Hotel	S
034.	226	Former Camperdown Mechanic's Institute	S
035.		Theatre Royal (rear Mechanics' Institute in Bath Street)	S
036.	224	former Camperdown Public Library	L
037.	200-206	Offices and Shops	R
038.	194	Former State Savings Bank of Victoria	L
039.	190	Camperdown Post Office	S
040.	188	Martin's Building	L
041.	180-184	Shops	R
042.	172	ANZ Bank	L
043.	168-170	Shop (Former A. C. McQualter Building)	L
044.	166-156	Group of Shops	R
045.	152-154	Westpac Bank (Former Bank of New South Wales)	R
046.	150	Commonwealth Bank	R
047.	148	Armstrong's Building	L
048.	130-132	Weatherboard shops	R
049.	128	Former E.S.& A. Bank	R
050.	124-126	Camperdown Chronicle Office and Shop	S
051.		Former A. J. Thomas's Garage	L
052.	94-96	Former Bible Christian Church and Manse	L
053.	68	Weatherboard cottage	S
054.	44	'Strathalan' residence (Former A. G. Daws' residence)	L
055.	24	'Werna'	L
056.		Scoria Quarry (On town limits north of highway)	R

MANIFOLD STREET
West

057.	298	Timber villa (John Walls' Residence)	L
058.	296	Former John Walls' Blacksmithing Establishment	S
059.	325	Camperdown Butter Factory and Manager's residence	L
060.		Unallocated file (originally for factory buildings)	
061.		Unallocated file (originally for factory buildings)	
062.		Unallocated file (originally for factory buildings)	
063.	280	'Rothsay' Brick villa (Walls' family residence)	L

MANIFOLD STREET FINLAY AVENUE RESERVE

064.		Finlay Avenue	SC
065.		Empire War Memorial	S
066.		Daniel Curdie Monument	S
067.		J. C. Manifold Monument	S
068.		Camperdown Clock Tower	S
069.		Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial	S

ADENEY STREET

070.	3	Weatherboard villa	L
071.	9	Weatherboard villa	L
072.		Joe Kane Memorial Ticket Box and Gates	L
073.	18	Cottage	RS

LAWRENCE STREET

074.	2	Masonry villa	L
075.	12	Weatherboard villa (first home of AFW)	R
076.	16	Weatherboard villa	L
077.	21	Weatherboard villa (Willingham family)	R

DODDS STREET

078.	4	Brick and Timber villa	L
079.	6	Stone villa	L

BARKLY STREET

080.	46	Stone villa	L
081.		St Andrew's Uniting Church and Manse	L
082.	28	Conite villa	R
083.	16	Timber cottage	R
084.	18	Timber cottage	R
085.	12	Timber cottage	R

CAMPBELL STREET

086.	3	Timber villa	R
087.	4	Timber villa (Fletcher)	D
088.	9	'Keeyuga' (Former residence of Michael McCabe)	S
089.	18	Timber villa	D
090.	23	Brick and render villa (Podger)	L
091.	33	Timber villa	L
092.	37	Timber villa	L
093.	43	Weatherboard villa	L
094.		'Gilgai' (Former Lang residence corner McNicol Street)	L
095.		Former Methodist Church (corner Brooke Street)	L

SCOTT STREET

096.	61	Villa	L
097.		Former Camperdown Power Station	L
098.	51	Residence	L
099.	49	Residence	L
100.	43	'Penzance' Stone house (Former Tait's Store)	S
101.	46	The Flats	R
102.	37	Residence	R
103.	29	'Kinross' (Former Moodie residence)	S
104.	3	Timber villa	L

WRIGHT STREET

105.		Former Errey Bros. Bulb Farm	R
106.	35	Villa and Stone fence	R

CURDIE STREET

107.		Former Ower's Mill	S
108.	17	Timber residence	R

(See 188 for historic tree listing)

TALBOT STREET		
109. 2	Villa	R
WILSON STREET		
110.	Camperdown High School (Alma mater)	L
DOWLING STREET		
111. 1	Timber villa	L
LEURA STREET		
112.	Weatherboard villa (cnr Fenton Street and Brooke Street)	L
113. 29	Brick villa	R
114. 37	Brick villa	R
115. 38	'Anderlin' villa	L
115A	'Keyham'	L
BROOKE STREET		
116. 18	Art Deco villa	L
117. 16	Weatherboard villa	L
WALLS STREET		
118. 22	Weatherboard villa	R
119.	Camperdown Catholic Presbytery	L
120. 42	Residence	L
121. 44	Residence	L
122.	Seventh Day Adventists Church	R
123. 68	Residence	R
124.	Residence (Corner Dimora Avenue)	R
FENTON STREET		
125. 35	Residence	R
BOWEN STREET		
126. 92	'Caringal' Bungalow	L
HOPETOUN STREET		
127. 29	Brick villa	R
MOODIE STREET		
128.	'Glenora' villa and former private school	L
McARTHUR STREET		
129. 1	Brick and Stucco villa	L
130. 5	'Oshawa' (Former Morrison villa)	L

HENDERSON STREET

131.		St Patrick's Catholic School	L
132.		Camperdown Catholic Convent	L
133.	11	Residence	R

DIMORA AVENUE

134.	21	'Dimora' (former residence of D. S. Walker)	L
135.	29	'Banool' (former Gavan Duffy residence)	L

ROBINSON STREET

136.	15	Villa	L
137.		Camperdown Hospital	L

YORK STREET

138.	6	'Roskilde' Villa and garden	L
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PARK AVENUE

139.	3	Residence	L
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PARK ROAD

140.		Cottage at Botanic Gardens	L
141.		Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum	S
142.		'Gnotuk Park' (Former residence of R. D. Scott surveyor)	L

LAKE BULLEN MERRI

143.		Water marker on south slope of Public Park Reserve	S
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GNOTUK ROAD

144.		Former Errey Bros. Nursery	L
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MEIKLEJOHN STREET

145.		Dilapidated weatherboard sheds near Manifold Street	R
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CRESSY ROAD

146.		'Iona' (Former Fisher residence)	L
147.	50	Villa	L
148.	off	Camperdown Fish Hatchery site	R
149.	28	Villa	R
150.	24	'Teapot cottage' (Former Errey residence)	L
151.	18	Villa	R
152.	12	Villa	R

DASKEIN STREET

153.	2	Villa	R
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FERGUSSON STREET

154. 2 'Y-Cottage-bach' villa R

CHURCH STREET

155. 18 Two storey villa L
 156. 20 'Malahide' (Former residence of Dr Pettigrew) L
 157. St Paul's Anglican Church S
 158. St Paul's Anglican Vicarage S
 159. St Paul's Parish Hall and Sunday School S
 160. 15 Former Church of England Grammar School L

OWER STREET

161. Water Trough in front of H. B. Lamb's Garage R
 (relocated from another place)

PATON STREET

162. 6 Former Camperdown Steam Laundry S
 163. Camperdown Scout Hall L

PIKE STREET

164. 9 Brick Shop L
 165. 11 Surgery L
 166. 15-17 Solicitor's Offices (Buckland and Nevett) L
 167. R.S.L. Hall R
 168. John Hay Motors R

McNICOL STREET

169. 32 Villa L

LONGMORE STREET

170. Camperdown Railway Station L

OLD GEELONG ROAD

171. Former Timboon Inn S

DEPOT ROAD

172. 'Craigburn' (Former McNicol residence) S
 173. The Old Timboon Burial Place and Sievwright's Grave S

PARKS AND RESERVES

174.	Camperdown Racecourse and Grandstand	LC
175.	Albert Crescent	LC
176.	Victoria Square	LC
177.	Russell Mockridge Park	LC
178.	Queen's Park	LC
179.	Leura Oval	LC
180.	Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Park Reserve (See nos. 140 and 141)	SC
181.	Camperdown Pastoral and Agricultural Society Reserve (Showgrounds)	LC

AVENUES

182.	Curdie Street Avenue	LC
183.	Leura Street Avenue	LC
184.	Cressy Road Avenue	LC
185.	Brooke Street Avenue	LC
186.	Coronation Avenues as determined by research	R

PRINCIPAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

187.	Mount Leura Reserve	SC
188.	Historic Tree (<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>) Curdie Street Avenue	SC

A number of conservation precincts and historic sites were also identified during the preliminary survey of the Camperdown township including

- (a) Manifold Street and Finlay Avenue Conservation Precinct
- (b) Mount Leura Conservation Precinct
- (c) Brooke Street Conservation Precinct
- (d) Leura Street Conservation Precinct
- (e) Cressy Street Conservation Precinct
- (f) Camperdown Public Park Reserve
- (g) Camperdown Cemetery Conservation Precinct
- (h) Lake Timboon Settlement Historic Site
- (i) Former Manifold's Dairy Station Historic Site

The area of Manifold Street between the east and west town limits was initially identified and defined as a conservation area with the original Finlay Avenue (as extended) as the principal feature. All of the buildings and structures with a land title frontage to Manifold Street as well as all of the monumental works, historic objects, landscape features, street formations and street furniture were included in the definition of the conservation precinct for the purpose of planning controls.

(B) INITIAL SURVEY ACCORDING TO ALPHABETICAL STREET LISTINGS

File No.	Street Number and Description of Place	Assessment
		L Local Significance S State Significance R Research/Review C Conservation Area
ADENEY STREET		
070.	3 Weatherboard villa	L
071.	9 Weatherboard villa	L
072.	Joe Kane Memorial Ticket Box and Gates	L
073.	18 Cottage	RS
BARKLY STREET		
080.	46 Stone villa	L
081.	St Andrew's Uniting Church and Manse	L
082.	28 Conite villa	R
083.	16 Timber cottage	R
084.	18 Timber cottage	R
085.	12 Timber cottage	R
BATH STREET		
035.	Theatre Royal	S
BOWEN STREET		
126.	92 'Caringal' Bungalow	L
BROOKE STREET		
116.	18 Art Deco villa	L
117.	16 Weatherboard villa	L
CAMPBELL STREET		
086.	3 Timber villa	R
087.	4 Timber villa (Fletcher)	D
088.	9 'Keeyuga' (Former residence of Michael McCabe)	S
089.	18 Timber villa	D
090.	23 Brick and render villa (Podger)	L
091.	33 Timber villa	L
092.	37 Timber villa	L
093.	43 Weatherboard villa	L
094.	'Gilgai' (Former Lang residence corner McNicol Street)	L
095.	Former Methodist Church (corner Brooke Street)	L
CHURCH STREET		
155.	18 Two storey villa	L
156.	20 'Malahide' (Former residence of Dr Pettigrew)	L
157.	St Paul's Anglican Church	S
158.	St Paul's Anglican Vicarage	S
159.	St Paul's Parish Hall and Sunday School	S
160.	15 Former Church of England Grammar School	L

CRESSY ROAD

146.		'Iona' (Former Fisher residence)	L
147.	50	Villa	L
148.	off	Camperdown Fish Hatchery site	R
149.	28	Villa	R
150.	24	'Teapot cottage' (Former Errey residence)	L
151.	18	Villa	R
152.	12	Villa	R

CURDIE STREET

107.		Former Ower's Mill	S
108.	17	Timber residence	R
		(See 188 for historic tree listing)	

DASKEIN STREET

153.	2	Villa	R
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DEPOT ROAD (FORMERLY TURKEY LANE)

172.		'Craigburn' (Former McNicol residence)	S
173.		The Old Timboon Burial Place and Sievwright's Grave	S

DIMORA AVENUE

134.	21	'Dimora' (former residence of D. S. Walker)	L
135.	29	'Banool' (former Gavan Duffy residence)	L

DODDS STREET

078.	4	Brick and Timber villa	L
079.	6	Stone villa	L

DOWLING STREET

111.	1	Timber villa	L
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FENTON STREET

125.	35	Residence	R
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FERGUSON STREET

154.	2	'Y-Cottage-bach' villa	R
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GNOTUK ROAD

144.		Former Errey Bros. Nursery	L
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HENDERSON STREET

131.		St Patrick's Catholic School	L
132.		Camperdown Catholic Convent	L
133.	11	Residence	R

HOPETOUN STREET

127. 29 Brick villa R

LAWRENCE STREET

074. 2 Masonry villa L
 075. 12 Weatherboard villa (first home of AFW) R
 076. 16 Weatherboard villa L
 077. 21 Weatherboard villa (Willingham family) R

LEURA STREET

112. Weatherboard villa (cnr Fenton Street and Brooke Street) L
 113. 29 Brick villa R
 114. 37 Brick villa R
 115. 38 'Anderlin' villa L
 115A 'Keyham' L

LONGMORE STREET

170. Camperdown Railway Station L

McARTHUR STREET

129. 1 Brick and Stucco villa L
 130. 5 'Oshawa' (Former Morrison villa) L

McNICOL STREET

169. 32 Villa L

MANIFOLD STREET

001. Former F. Wright's Residence (outside town boundary) L
 002. Former Scoria Quarry (Municipal Tip) R
 056. Scoria Quarry (On town limits north of highway) R
 003. Derelict Shed and plant (former Fenton Bros. Saw Mill) R
 004. 120 Mile post L
 055. 24 'Werna' L
 054. 44 'Strathalan' residence (Former A. G. Daws' residence) L
 053. 68 Weatherboard cottage S
 005 75 Weatherboard cottage L
 006. 75A Weatherboard cottage L
 007. 93 Brick villa (former pharmacist's residence) L
 052. 94-96 Former Bible Christian Church and Manse L
 051. Former A. J. Thomas's Garage L
 008. 111 Shop (former Gilpin's store) L
 009. 113 Butcher's shop L
 010. 115 Commercial Hotel L
 050. 124-126 Camperdown Chronicle Office and Shop S
 049. 128 Former E.S.& A. Bank R
 048. 130-132 Weatherboard shops R

MANIFOLD STREET
Continued

011.	131-135	Former J. Stephenson's Store	R
012.	139	Lee's Supermarket and private lane	R
013.	145-149	Three weatherboard shops	L
047.	148	Armstrong's Building	L
046.	150	Commonwealth Bank	R
045.	152-154	Westpac Bank (Former Bank of New South Wales)	R
014.	153-157	Former Stansmore's Stables	L
044.	156-166	Group of Shops	R
015.	159	Former C.B.C. Bank	L
043.	168-170	Shop (Former A.C. McQualter Building)	L
042.	172	ANZ Bank	L
016.	175	Leura Hotel and Shops, former Stables	L
017.		Gas Light Standards (2) in front of Leura Hotel	L
018.		Cast Iron Street Hydrant in front of Leura Hotel	L
019.	177	State Public Offices and Police Reserve	L
020.	179	Camperdown Court House	S
041.	180-184	Shops	R
021.	181	Former Shire of Hampden Offices	S
022.	183	National Bank	L
040.	188	Martin's Building	L
039.	190	Camperdown Post Office	S
038.	194	Former State Savings Bank of Victoria	L
023.	197-199	Shops	L
037.	200-206	Offices and Shops	R
024.	201	Milk Bar	L
025.	213	Shop	L
026.	219-221	Graham's Building	L
027.	223-225	Shop	L
036.	224	Former Camperdown Public Library	L
034.	226	Former Camperdown Mechanic's Institute	S
028.	227	Former T.G. Oates Store (Westland Supermarket)	R
033.	228	Hampden Hotel	S
029.		Former IOOF Hall (Historical Society Museum)	L
032.	236	Timber Store	L
031.	248	Masonic Hall (Leura Lodge No. 50 Camperdown)	L
030.	250	'Camden Villa'	L
063.	280	'Rothesay' Brick villa (Walls' family residence)	L
058.	296	Former John Walls' Blacksmithing Establishment	S
057.	298	Timber villa (John Walls' Residence)	L
059.	325	Camperdown Butter Factory and Manager's residence	L

MANIFOLD STREET FINLAY AVENUE RESERVE

064.		Finlay Avenue	SC
065.		Empire War Memorial	S
066.		Daniel Curdie Monument	S
067.		J. C. Manifold Monument	S
068.		Camperdown Clock Tower	S
069.		Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial	S

MEIKLEJOHN STREET

145. Dilapidated weatherboard sheds near Manifold Street R

MOODIE STREET

128. 'Glenora' villa and former private school L

OLD GEELONG ROAD

171. Former Timboon Inn S

OWER STREET

161. Annis Water Trough in front of H. B. Lamb's Garage (relocated from another place) R

PARK AVENUE

139. 3 Residence L

PARK ROAD

140. Cottage at Botanic Gardens L

141. Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum S

142. 'Gnotuk Park' (Former residence of R. D. Scott surveyor) L

PATON STREET

162. 6 Former Camperdown Steam Laundry S

163. Camperdown Scout Hall L

PIKE STREET

164. 9 Brick Shop L

165. 11 Surgery L

166. 15-17 Solicitor's Offices (Buckland and Nevett) L

167. R.S.L. Hall R

168. John Hay Motors R

ROBINSON STREET

136. 15 Villa L

137. Camperdown Hospital L

SCOTT STREET

096. 61 Villa L

097. Former Camperdown Power Station L

098. 51 Residence L

099. 49 Residence L

100. 43 'Penzance' Stone house (Former Tait's Store) S

101. 46 The Flats R

102. 37 Residence R

103. 29 'Kinross' (Former Moodie residence) S

104. 3 Timber villa L

TALBOT STREET

109. 2 Villa R

WALLS STREET

118. 22 Weatherboard villa R
 119. Camperdown Catholic Presbytery L
 120. 42 Residence L
 121. 44 Residence L
 122. Seventh Day Adventists Church R
 123. 68 Residence R
 124. Residence (Cnr Dimora Avenue) R

WILSON STREET

110. Camperdown High School (Alma mater) L

WRIGHT STREET

105. Former Errey Bros Bulb Farm R
 106. 35 Villa and Stone fence R

YORK STREET

138. 6 'Roskilde' Villa and garden L

LAKE BULLEN MERRI

143. Water marker on south slope of Public Park Reserve S

PARKS AND RESERVES

174. Camperdown Racecourse and Grandstand LC
 175. Albert Crescent LC
 176. Victoria Square LC
 177. Russell Mockridge Park LC
 178. Queen's Park LC
 179. Leura Oval LC
 180. Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Park Reserve
 (See nos. 140 and 141) SC
 181. Camperdown Pastoral and Agricultural Society Reserve
 (Showgrounds) LC

AVENUES

182.	Curdie Street Avenue	LC
183.	Leura Street Avenue	LC
184.	Cressy Road Avenue	LC
185.	Brooke Street Avenue	LC
186.	Coronation Avenues as determined by research	R

PRINCIPAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

187.	Mount Leura Reserve	SC
188.	Historic Tree (<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>) Curdie Street Avenue	SC

SCHEDULE OF PLACES OF STATE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Having regard both to the cultural history data assembled for each place as well as the abovementioned assessment criteria, the following historic places within the bounds of the Camperdown township have been identified as being of State cultural significance such as to warrant individual listing in

- (a) the Historic Buildings Council Register under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) as amended, or in any subsequent register or cultural heritage list established in accordance with the Heritage Act (1995).
- (b) The Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (c) The Camperdown Planning Scheme.

FILE	HISTORIC PLACE	ADDRESS
020	Camperdown Court House	179 Manifold Street
021	Former Shire of Hampden Offices	181 Manifold Street
022	National Bank	183 Manifold Street
031	Masonic Hall	248 Manifold Street
033	Hampden Hotel	228 Manifold Street
034	Former Mechanic's Institute	226 Manifold Street
036	Former Public Library	224 Manifold Street
(These two buildings form one nomination)		
035	Theatre Royal	Bath Street
038	Former State Savings Bank of Vic.	194 Manifold Street
039	Camperdown Post Office	190 Manifold Street
051	Former Thomas's Garage	Cnr Manifold Street and Cressy Road
058	Former John Wall's Establishment	296 Manifold Street
065	Empire War Memorial	Finlay Avenue
066	Daniel Curdie Monument	Finlay Avenue
067	J. C. Manifold monument	Finlay Avenue
068	Camperdown Clock Tower	Manifold Street
069	Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial	Manifold Street
088	'Keyyuga'	9 Campbell Street
100	'Penzance' (Stone house and outbuildings)	43 Scott Street
103	'Kinross'	29 Scott Street
107	Former Ower's Mill	Cnr Curdie Street and Scott Street
143	'1887' Water level marker (north slopes of Lake Bullen Merri)	Public Park Reserve
157	St Paul's Church	Church Street
158	St Paul's Vicarage	Church Street
159	Parish Hall and Sunday School	Church Street
160	Former C of E Grammar School	15 Church Street
162	Former Steam Laundry	6 Paton Street
171	Former Timboon Inn	Old Geelong Road
172	'Craigburn'	Depot Road
173	Old Timboon Burial Place and Sievwright Grave	off Depot Road

SCHEDULE OF PLACES OF STATE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

PROVISIONS OF THE HERITAGE ACT (1995)

With the impending proclamation of the Heritage Act (1995) and the provision in this Act for the inclusion of buildings, gardens, trees, shipwrecks, archaeological sites, precincts, sites, land associated with these places, heritage objects associated with these places and archaeological and shipwreck relics, the following additional places assessed as being of State cultural significance become eligible for consideration and inclusion in the Heritage Register established under the new Act.

FILE	HISTORIC PLACE	ADDRESS
064	Finlay Avenue (to include all plantings to the town boundaries)	Manifold Street
141	Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum	Public Park Reserve
187	Mount Leura Reserve	
188	Historic Tree (<i>Eucalyptus Viminalis</i>)	Curdie Street Reserve
189	Camperdown Cemetery Reserve and specific monuments within this reserve including the monument to Wombeetch-Puuyuun (Camperdown George) erected 1883.	

PLACES OF LOCAL CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AT CAMPERDOWN

Having regard both to the cultural history data assembled for each place as well as the abovementioned assessment criteria, the following historic places within the bounds of the Camperdown township have been identified in this heritage study as being of Local cultural significance such as to warrant individual listing in the Camperdown Planning Scheme.

GROUP A : PUBLIC, COMMERCIAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS AND PLACES

FILE	HISTORIC PLACE	ADDRESS	
008	Shop	111	Manifold Street
009	E. D. Errey's Butchery	113	Manifold Street
010	Commercial Hotel	115	Manifold Street
014	Former Stansmore's Stables	153-157	Manifold Street
015	Former C.B.C. Bank	159	Manifold Street
016	Leura Hotel, Stone Stables, Shops	175	Manifold Street
029	Former IOOF Hall		Manifold Street
042	ANZ Bank	172	Manifold Street
045	Westpac Bank	152	Manifold Street
046	Armstrong's Building	148	Manifold Street
050	Camperdown Chronicle Office, Shop	124-126	Manifold Street
052	Former Bible Christian Church and Manse	94-96	Manifold Street
059	Camperdown Butter Factory and Manager's Residence	325	Manifold Street
072	Joe Kane Memorial Gates		Adeney Street
081	St Andrew's Uniting Church, Hall and Manse		Leura Street
095	Former Methodist Church		Campbell Street
097	Former Power Station (Shire Hall site)		Scott Street
119	Camperdown Catholic Presbytery		Walls Street cnr Henderson St
132	Camperdown Catholic Convent		Henderson Street
133	St Patrick's Catholic Church		Henderson Street
137	Camperdown Hospital		Robinson Street
166	Solicitor's Offices	15-17	Pike Street
170	Camperdown Railway Station		Longmore Street

GROUP B : THE CAMPERDOWN HOUSE

During the course of the heritage study, many cottages, villas and larger residences were identified as having sufficient architectural and/or historical significance such as to warrant listing in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme. Many of these houses are the work of the local architects Michael McCabe, Warburton Pierre (Perry) Knights, Langham Proud and Donald McKean.

Whilst there is a representative cross-section of residential buildings proposed for listing in the Camperdown Planning Scheme, a much larger list of houses of lesser architectural interest was initially prepared for investigation in this heritage study, the conservation of which should be encouraged by a process of community education and encouragement of house owners to adopt sensitive strategies for the future care and maintenance of their interesting properties. The means by which conservation and enhancement of these buildings is achieved needs further discussion and definition to ensure an appropriate strategy is incorporated in the Planning Scheme.

The following list of residential buildings and sites in Camperdown are recommended for listing in the Camperdown Planning Scheme as places of Local cultural significance.

FILE	HISTORIC PLACE	ADDRESS
005/6	Weatherboard Cottages	75 and 75A Manifold Street
030	'Camden Villa'	250 Manifold Street
053	Weatherboard Cottage	68 Manifold Street
054	'Strathalan' (Daw's Residence)	44 Manifold Street
063	'Rothsay'	280 Manifold Street
070	'Langi-Banool'	3 Adeney Street
071	'Arcadia'	9 Adeney Street
078	'Cwmgu'	4 Dodds Street
079	Buckley's Cottage	6 Dodds Street
080	Barkly Cottage	46 Barkly Street
090	S. C. Podger's Bungalow	23 Campbell Street
093	Dr. Desailly's Residence	43 Campbell Street
094	'Gilgai'	Cnr Campbell & McNicol Streets
099	Residence	49 Scott Street
117	McNicol's Cottage	16 Brooke Street
115A	'Keyham'	Leura Street (Cobden Road)
121	'The Bungalow'	44 Walls Street
123	'Ivanhoe'	68 Walls Street
128	'Glenora'	Moodie Street
130	'Oshawa'	5 McArthur Street
134	'Dimora'	21 Dimora Avenue
135	'Banool'	29 Dimora Avenue
138	'Roskilde'	6 York Street
139	L. J. Greene Residence	3 Park Avenue
142	'Gnotuk Park'	off Park Road
150	'Teapot Cottage'	24 Cressy Road
155	'Carlowrie'	18 Church Street
156	'Malahide'	20 Church Street
126	'Caringal'	92 Bowen Street
073	Sanson's Cottage	18 Adeney Street

GROUP C : PUBLIC RESERVES

The following public reserves are considered to be of sufficient cultural significance to warrant listing in the Camperdown Planning Scheme.

FILE	HISTORIC PLACE	ADDRESS
174	Camperdown Racecourse and Grandstand	Lismore Road
175	Albert Crescent	(Former Aboriginal Reserve)
176	Victoria Square	(Former Aboriginal Reserve)
179	Leura Oval Reserve	Adeney Street
181	Camperdown Pastoral and Agricultural Society Reserve (Showgrounds)	Lawrence Street
182	Curdie Street Oak Avenue	Curdie Street
183	Leura Street Elm Avenue	Leura Street
184	Cressy Road Elm Avenue	Cressy Road
185	Brooke Street Oak Avenue	Brooke Street

GROUP D : ITEMS OF INTEREST

FILE	HISTORIC PLACE	ADDRESS
004	120 Mile post	Manifold Street east of Wright Street
017	Gas Light Standards (2)	Cnr Manifold Street and McNicol Street
018	Cast Iron Fire Hydrant	in front of the Leura Hotel
148	Fish Hatchery site	near Clarke Street and Ower Street

GROUP E : CONSERVATION PRECINCTS AND HISTORIC SITES

The following Conservation Precincts have been identified within the boundaries of the Town of Camperdown and are as marked on the attached plans.

Manifold Street Conservation Precinct

This precinct is defined as extending the full length of Manifold Street between the eastern and western boundaries of the township and relates to the Finlay Avenue and all subsequent extensions to the original avenue of 1876, together with all buildings and places with a land frontage to Manifold Street between the eastern and western limits of the Township.

The conservation of the Finlay Avenue is one of the most challenging tasks facing the Camperdown community and great care must be taken in adopting an appropriate conservation policy for this landscape and townscape asset of undoubted national significance.

Mount Leura Conservation Precinct

The area of Mount Leura both within and without the Camperdown township boundaries together with the Leura Reserve and the Pastoral and Agricultural Society Reserve forms this recommended conservation precinct.

All of the area of Mount Leura and Mount Sugarloaf not included in the Town boundaries should be included in this precinct following amalgamation of the three municipalities to form the new Corangamite Shire.

The Brooke Street Conservation Precinct

This conservation precinct is defined as the full extent of Brooke Street from Manifold Street to Leura Street and includes all of the land and the existing avenue within the street alignments, but does not include any of the properties with a frontage to Brooke Street.

The Leura Street Conservation Precinct

This conservation precinct is defined as the full extent of Leura Street from Manifold Street to Fenton Street and includes all of the land and the existing avenue within the street alignments, but does not include any of the properties with a frontage to Leura Street.

The Cressy Street Conservation Precinct

This conservation precinct is defined as the full extent of Cressy Street from Manifold Street to the railway line and includes all of the land and the existing avenue within the street alignments, but does not include any of the properties with a frontage to Cressy Street.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Conservation Precinct

This precinct includes all of the land forming the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum together with all buildings, structures, works, sculpture and plantings as scheduled in the individual documentation sheet for the place.

The Camperdown Cemetery Conservation Precinct

This precinct shall include all of the land reserved for the Camperdown Cemetery together with all fences, plantings, paths, monuments and other structures within the boundaries of the original cemetery reserve and as defined in 1900. The precinct does not include land to the north of the original site which has been recently reserved as a burial ground although it is recommended that the harsh character of this windswept section of the Camperdown Cemetery be appropriately landscaped and more fully integrated into the original cemetery reserve.

Specific monuments as scheduled in the Documentation Sheet for the Camperdown Cemetery should be individually listed in the Camperdown Planning Scheme and included in the Heritage Register where so identified.

The Lake Timboon Settlement Historic Site

The site of first settlement on the Mederanooke Creek is located within the later defined land subdivision boundaries and is essentially bounded by Depot Road (formerly Turkey Lane) Old Geelong Road, Old Timboon Road and Bowyer Street. This site should be the subject of historical interpretation only, as individual buildings and places in the area are separately listed. The origins and development of the Lake Timboon settlement are fully documented in the cultural history of Camperdown.

Former Manifold's Dairy Station Historic Site

The site of the former Manifold's Dairy Station east of Clarke Street, including all of the mature elm trees and other relics are to be identified as an historic site. This site should be the subject of historical interpretation as a place of first settlement within the boundaries of the Camperdown township.

1st Mckean Street
 North Fitzroy
 Victoria Australia 3068
 Tel: 03 898 8422
 Allan Wilkinson
 Architect

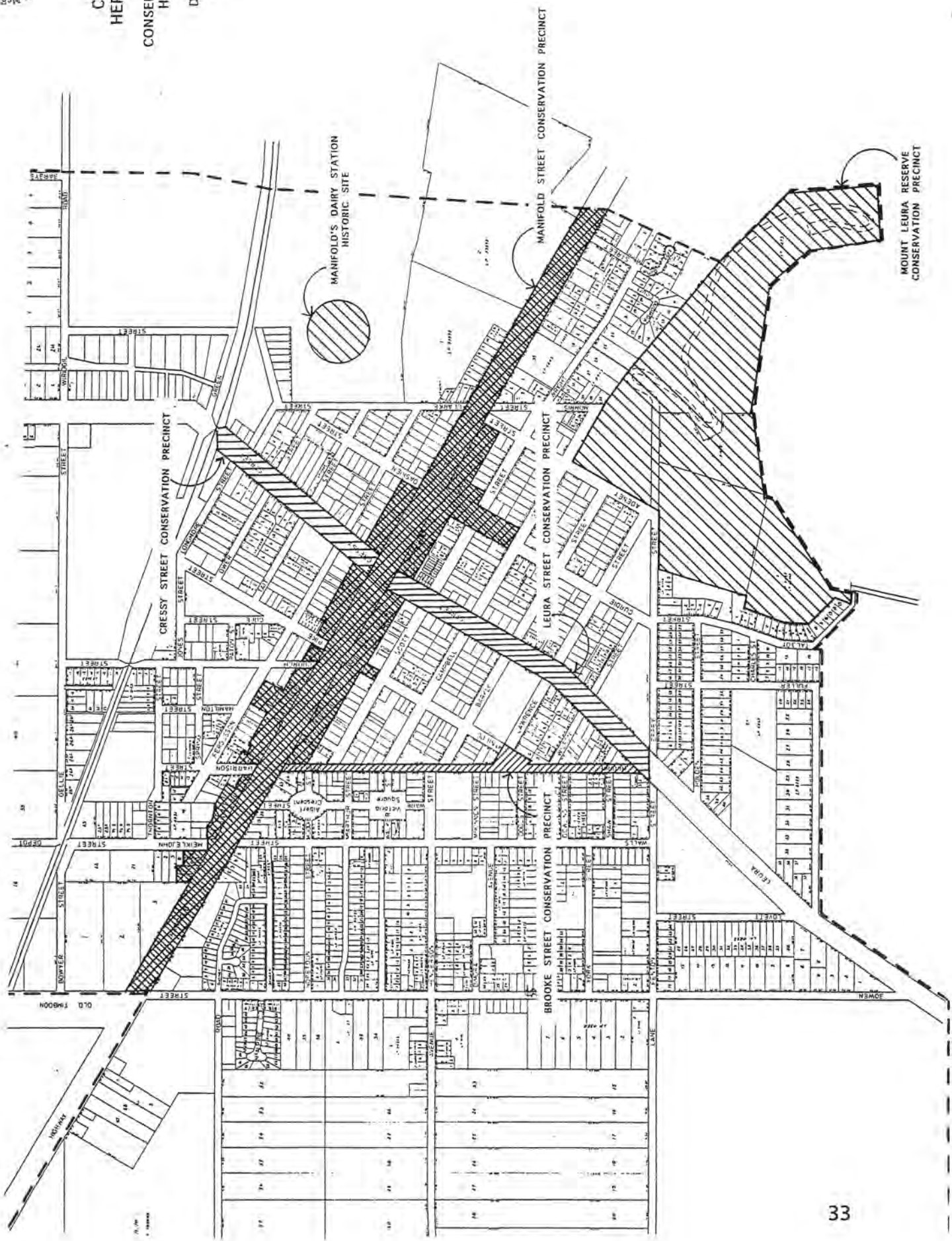
**CAMPERDOWN
 HERITAGE STUDY**
 CONSERVATION PRECINCTS
 HISTORIC SITES
 DECEMBER 1994





**CAMPERDOWN
HERITAGE STUDY**
CONSERVATION PRECINCTS
HISTORIC SITES

DECEMBER 1994



PLACES DEMOLISHED OR MOVED DURING COURSE OF STUDY

The following buildings and structures were either demolished or moved to another site during the extended course of this study. In each case, the matter was referred to the writer for an opinion both as to eligibility of the subject building for inclusion in the Camperdown Planning Scheme and as to whether the application to demolish the subject building should be granted.

87.	4 Campbell Street	Timber villa (Fletcher)
89.	18 Campbell Street	Timber villa
96.	61 Scott Street	Villa
101.	46 Scott Street	The Flats (Moved to another site in Scott St)

ESTABLISHMENT OF A HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

It is recommended that the Corangamite Shire appoint a Heritage Advisory Committee comprising future councillors, council officers, historical society and community representatives as well as a qualified heritage advisor or conservation consultant otherwise engaged on a part-time basis by the municipality to assist with conservation and heritage matters. This committee should continue the tasks of this study and act as the liason between local government and the community in heritage matters.

The Heritage Advisory Committee should include the following functions:

- (1) to encourage and actively support further research and documentation of the history of places at Camperdown and by implication, the wider Corangamite Shire.
- (2) to undertake the review of future nominations of historic places to the list of places of cultural significance in Camperdown and make recommendations to the Corangamite Shire Council regarding inclusions and deletions from the list adopted as a result of this study.
- (3) to advise the Corangamite Shire on any matters related to the conservation and future management of historic places in Camperdown.
- (4) to provide an appropriate liason with State Government heritage agencies and community organisations committed to the further identification and conservation of heritage resources in Victoria, including the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), the Australian Heritage Commission and Heritage Victoria.
- (5) to provide a permanent forum for the continuing education of property owners and occupants of heritage assets, including the development of a policy and strategy for the conservation and sensitive maintenance of the typical Camperdown house.

PROPOSED STATE HERITAGE CONTROLS

Since the formulation of the Heritage Study brief in 1990 and the scheduling of Tasks C, D and E therein, the Victorian Government has moved to introduce new heritage controls in the State and in 1995 announced that

As part of the Government's planning system reform package, new heritage controls have been drafted to replace all existing controls for the conservation of historic buildings, areas, archaeological sites, trees and other places of special cultural importance. The proposed State heritage controls are intended to replace the multiplicity of heritage zones and conservation overlay controls to be found in Victoria's planning schemes.

The work is the culmination of:

- the Perrott Committee's report to the Minister for Planning on Historic Buildings and Heritage;
- the *Review of Heritage Controls in Planning Schemes in Victoria* undertaken by Collie Planning in 1994; and
- reforms necessary to implement provisions of the *State Heritage Act 1995*.

Consequently, advice and recommendations concerning heritage and conservation planning matters, including recommendations for appropriate statutory controls and heritage management guidelines should be based on the standard controls proposed by the State Government and be consistent with the objectives of the new Heritage Act (1995).

In 1991, and after the Camperdown Heritage Study was advanced, the State Government published *Local Government Heritage Guidelines*. This publication included model heritage controls for the protection of individual buildings and places, heritage areas and notable trees. The 1991 model heritage controls are overlay controls and are similar in terms of their objectives, permit requirements and permit guidelines to the majority of heritage controls to be found in planning schemes across the State.

In 1993, a review of the model heritage controls began. This involved an assessment of the effectiveness of the model controls in conserving important places as well as alternative approaches to conservation planning. The objective was to develop a new set of model controls. The proposed draft State heritage controls, which are the culmination of this review, read as follows:

HERITAGE PLACES (DRAFT)

Heritage Places are to be marked with the letters 'HP' on the base planning map

PURPOSE:

- To Conserve and enhance buildings, areas, archaeological sites, trees and other places identified to be of scientific, aesthetic, architectural, historical or social importance or other special cultural value.
- To conserve and enhance those buildings and other places which contribute to the scientific, aesthetic, architectural, historical or social importance or other special cultural value of identified heritage areas.
- To ensure that development does not adversely affect the scientific, aesthetic, architectural, historical or social importance or other special cultural value of identified buildings, areas, archaeological sites, trees and other places.
- To ensure that development does not adversely affect the setting, character or appearance of identified buildings, areas, archaeological sites, trees and other places.
- To conserve specifically identified buildings and places by allowing a use that would otherwise be prohibited if this demonstrably assist with the conservation of the building or place.

SCOPE:

This clause applies to buildings, areas, archaeological sites, trees, other places and associated land identified on the planning scheme map and specified in the schedule to this clause which is in the local section of this scheme.

REQUIREMENT FOR PERMIT

A permit is required to:

- Subdivide or consolidate land.
- Demolish or remove a building including a fence or street furniture.
- Construct a building including a fence or street furniture.
- Externally alter a building by structural work, painting of unpainted surfaces, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way.
- Remove, destroy, prune or lop a tree listed in the schedule to this clause.
- Construct or carry out works including road works.
- Construct or display a sign.
- Construct a building or carry our works on land beneath and within five metres of the canopy of a tree listed in the schedule to this clause.

EXEMPT BUILDINGS AND WORKS

No permit is required for:

- Repairs or routine maintenance which do not change the external appearance of a building. Repairs and routine maintenance includes replacement of the external fabric of a building with the same materials, the repainting of previously painted surfaces providing such painting does not constitute an advertisement and reblocking or underpinning a building.
- Removal, destruction, pruning or lopping of a tree not listed in a schedule to this clause.

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER

Development of places included on the Victorian Heritage Register is prohibited unless a permit has been issued under the requirements of the *Heritage Act 1995* or unless the development is exempt under the requirements of Section 66 of the *Heritage Act 1995*.

Once a permit has been issued for development under the *Heritage Act 1995*, or if the development is exempt from the requirements of the *Heritage Act 1995* under Section 66 of that Act, no permit is required under this clause.

EXEMPTIONS FROM NOTIFICATION AND APPEAL

An application for the following classes of development is exempt from the notice requirements of Section 52(1), the decision requirements of Section 64(1), (2) and (3) and the appeal rights of Section 82(1) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*:

- Demolition of an outbuilding (including a carport, garage, pergola, shed or similar structure) unless the outbuilding is specifically described in the schedule to this clause.
- Demolition of a fence.
- External alterations to a building.
- External decoration of a building including the painting of unpainted surfaces.
- Construction of a fence.
- Construction of a carport, garage, pergola, shed or similar structure.
- Construction of vehicle cross-over.
- Construction of a swimming pool.
- Construction of a tennis court.
- Construction or display of an advertising sign.
- Pruning of a tree listed in the schedule to this clause.

PERMIT GUIDELINES

Before deciding on an application, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The purpose of this clause.
- The scientific, aesthetic, architectural, historical or social importance or other special cultural value of the identified building, area, archaeological site, tree or other place and whether the proposal will have a detrimental impact on its importance.
- Whether the location, bulk, form and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the cultural importance of the building, area, archaeological site, tree or other place.
- Whether the location, bulk, form and appearance of the proposed building are in keeping with the setting, character and appearance of the building, area, archaeological site, tree or other place.
- Whether the demolition, removal or external alteration will adversely affect the cultural importance of the building, area, archaeological site, tree or the place.
- Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the cultural importance, setting, character or appearance of the building, area, archaeological site, tree other place.
- Whether the proposed subdivision or consolidation will adversely affect the cultural importance of the building, area, archaeological site, tree or other place.
- Whether the proposed subdivision or consolidation may result in development which will adversely affect the cultural importance, setting, character or appearance of the building, area, archaeological site, tree or other place.
- Whether the proposed sign will adversely affect the cultural importance, setting, character or appearance of the building, area, archaeological site, tree or other place.
- Whether the pruning, lopping or development will adversely affect the health, appearance or cultural importance of the listed tree.
- Any applicable heritage study.

USE OF A HERITAGE BUILDING

A permit may be granted to use a building or land for a use which would otherwise be prohibited if:

- the schedule to this clause identifies the building or place as one where prohibited uses may be permitted;
- the use will not adversely affect the cultural importance of the building or place; and
- the benefits obtained from the use can be demonstrably applied towards the conservation of the building or place.

Before deciding on an application, the responsible authority must consider:

- the views of the Heritage Council if the building or place is included on the Victorian Heritage Register and is subject to the requirements of the Heritage Act 1995; and
- the effect of the use on the amenity of the area.

It is recommended that the Corangamite Shire consult with Heritage Victoria regarding both the incorporation of, and implementation of statutory standard heritage controls in the Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES FOR HISTORIC PLACES AT CAMPERDOWN

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of historic places and precincts listed in the Camperdown Planning Scheme, and notwithstanding that Statewide heritage planning controls will generally relate to historic places listed in the Camperdown Planning Scheme, it is recommended that the following specific objectives and general conservation guidelines be adopted by the Corangamite Shire and given priority in the future maintenance of the fabric and cultural significance of these places:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSAPES

- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Conserve and restore the character and cultural significance of individual buildings located in the Manifold Street conservation precinct, even when these places have not been separately identified in this study as being of cultural significance.
- Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue and all associated avenues in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.
- Conservation and restoration works to the facades and building envelope of all places with a frontage to Manifold Street must be in accordance either with details illustrated in available photographic evidence or insitu physical investigation of the fabric. When such evidence is not available, facade and building envelope works must be undertaken in accordance with established building and streetscape conservation principles and practice.

In particular:

Free-standing new buildings, infill buildings and additions to existing buildings in Manifold Street, whilst preferably of a contemporary architectural character, should be designed so as to be consistent with the established bulk, scale, form, proportion, height and essentially diverse architectural character of the precinct.

Both new and traditional building materials and finishes should be used in a manner which is compatible with the pattern of development of the streetscape over all periods.

New advertising signs on commercial buildings in the Manifold Street precinct should be of a size, form, colour and lettering style which is consistent with the architectural character of the particular building on which it is to be placed. Signs should be placed in restricted locations and incorporated on specific building elements such as verandah friezes, verandah soffits, facades below the entablature line, parapet recesses, side walls and shop front stall boards and glazing.

- Original shopfronts must be conserved to maintain the essential character of the Manifold Street precinct. New shopfronts on places of individual cultural significance should be based on available documentary and physical evidence and should be compatible with the architectural detail and period of construction of the facade. If there is insufficient evidence to facilitate an accurate reconstruction of the original shopfront, a typical shopfront of the period or a compatible modern shopfront may be installed.
- The reconstruction of verandahs on buildings with a frontage to Manifold Street is to be encouraged, and particularly when it can be clearly established that the reconstruction is based on sound evidence. Where evidence is insufficient to facilitate an accurate reconstruction of the verandah, details of the principal elements, as well as the overall form and scale of the verandah should be consistent with general character of the period of the building facade.
- New verandahs on buildings of recent age, or buildings which have been substantially altered through the process of modernisation and which have no individual listing as a place of cultural significance, should be of a simple modern design without historical conjecture.

MEASUREMENT OF EARLY BUILDINGS

Camperdown has a number of very early colonial buildings and structures and in the course of this study measured drawing surveys have been undertaken to record the plan form, typical elevation and cross section where appropriate of these first buildings. The drawing format is similar to that adopted for my drawings of Craighburn and the Old Timboon Inn, as prepared in 1967 during my undergraduate study of the Old Timboon District. The following buildings have been measured and surveyed, with the consent of the current owners of each property.

Former John Wall's Establishment
Keeyuga
Penzance
Kinross
Former Ower's Mill
St Paul's Church and Vicarage
Old Timboon Inn
Craighburn
Camperdown Racecourse and Grandstand

ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

A number of architectural plans of public and private buildings have been located in the Public Record Office, Victoria, and in private archives and historical society collections. Included in this set of drawings are the Police Station, Police Quarters, Original Gaol, Court House, State School 114, Commercial Hotel, Post Office, Railway Station and the Roman Catholic Church. These drawings, or parts of the drawings, have been included in the cultural history documentation as principal illustrations where appropriate.

CAMPERDOWN IN 1909

A plan of the township prepared by B. A. Smith, MCE, the Hampden Shire Engineer and dated 3 March 1909 has been reproduced to accurately record the extent of building development in the township in the early twentieth century. This plan has been of great assistance in the preliminary dating of buildings in the township.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS

A number of relevant photographs held in the collection of the Camperdown and District Historical Society have been copied as part of this study, and others have been reproduced from negatives already held by the Society. In recent times a new album of photographs of the town has been unearthed and these views have been of great benefit in further plotting the history of development of Camperdown.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

Primarily, the Camperdown Heritage Study is required to:

- A. Identify, evaluate and document places of cultural significance to the Town of Camperdown established in the period following first contact between Aboriginal and non-aboriginal people in the region.
- B. Make recommendations for the future conservation and management of places identified as being of cultural significance.
- C. Prepare a set of guidelines for the future conservation and management of places identified as being of cultural significance.



'Camperdown from the Manifold Street Cutting' [c. 1870]
[Camperdown and District Historical Society Collection]

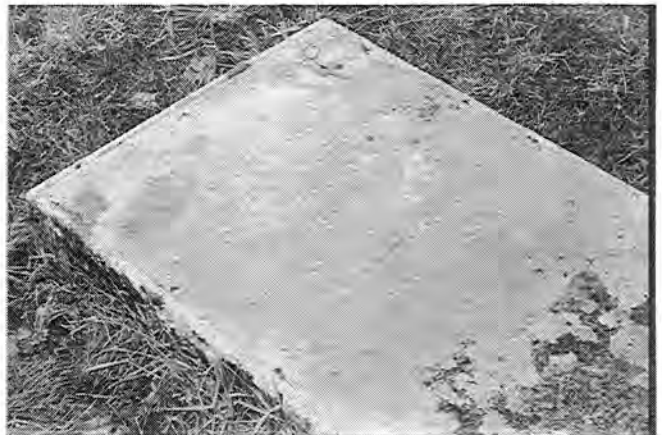
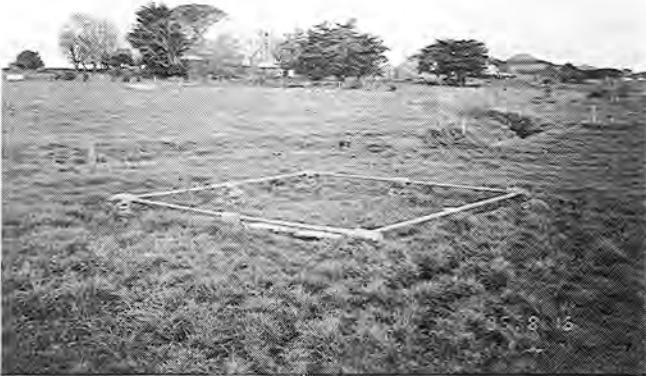
DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC PLACES
OF STATE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

PROPOSED FOR LISTING IN
THE CAMPERDOWN PLANNING SCHEME
THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER
AND THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

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**THE OLD TIMBOON BURIAL PLACE
INCLUDING CHARLES SIEVWRIGHT'S GRAVE
OFF DEPOT ROAD (TURKEY LANE)
CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 16/13A, 16/14A, 16/16A)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

HISTORIC PLACE

Burial Ground

NAME

Old Timboon Burial Place and
Charles Sievwright's Grave

ADDRESS

At Craighburn,
Depot Road (Turkey Lane),
Camperdown 3260

PRESENT USE

Gravesite

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

CULTURAL HISTORY DATA
THE OLD TIMBOON BURIAL PLACE
INCLUDING CHARLES SIEVWRIGHT'S GRAVE
OFF DEPOT ROAD (TURKEY LANE)
CAMPERDOWN 3260

DATE(S) OF ESTABLISHMENT

The Old Timboon Burial Place may have been established in the early 1840s and was certainly in use by early 1851. At least three burials have been recorded as follows:

Charles Sievwright
(c. 1830-1851), accidentally killed at the
Manifold Brothers Dairy Station at Mount Leura
on 25 February 1851.
Interred 27 February 1851.

Mary Agnes Manifold (1859-1865)
died at Purrumbete of an asthma attack.

Agnes Thomson (?-1868)
died 20 February 1868 at Purrumbete.

PHOTOGRAPHS

undated Photograph of Grave near Timboon House, CDHS Collection.

MAPS AND SURVEY PLANS

1852-1865 'Plan of the Township of Camperdown, Parish of Colongulac,
Mount Leura', Robert D. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 1852,
(updated to 1865), C 162, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

OTHER NOTES

The family name of Sievwright is variously spelt 'Sieviewright' and 'Severight' in the following documentation. It is clear from official records that the family spelt the name as 'Sievwright' and this form has been adopted in this study, except when quoting from documentation.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Records Office Laverton, Victoria
SLV State Library of Victoria : La Trobe Collection
AM *Argus* (Melbourne)
GA *Geelong Advertiser*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

(a) The Old Timboon Burial Place

The Old Timboon Burial Place is not recorded in official Health Department records and apparently was not registered as a public cemetery. Although there were a number of early settlers interred in this burial ground, only the grave of Charles Sievwright is now marked with an inscription on a simple flat concrete slab on the ground. It is clear that this slab has been erected long after Sievwright was interred in 1851. The reserve is further defined by pipe railings mounted on low stone piers. The relatively modern, but now indistinct inscription reads:

IN MEMORY OF
CHARLES WIGHTMAN SIEVWRIGHT
SECOND (ILLEGIBLE)
CHA SIEVWRIGHT
WHO DIED AT MOUNT LEURA
25 FEBRUARY 1851
AGED 21 YEARS

It appears from evidence outlined in this documentation sheet that the inscription on the concrete slab has been incorrectly prepared as there is no record of the son of Charles Wightman Sievwright having an identical name. Although there are few contemporary records relating to Charles Sievwright, it appears from his father's own advice to the Colonial Secretary at Sydney on 20 November 1838 that he did not have a middle name.

Information on the Old Timboon Burial Place is contained in the following sources:

Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown
Research File 173 : 'Old Timboon Burial Place'

-----, 'The Old Timboon District and Camperdown To 1860', History
of Australian Architecture, Research Essay, 1967, p. 28.

1852-1865 'Plan of the Township of Camperdown, Parish of Colongulac, Mount
Leura', Robert D. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 1852,
(updated to 1865), C 162, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

This is a composite plan based upon C 160 which has been progressively updated with survey and subdivision data from the time of preparation of the base plan in 1852.

This plan shows 'McNichol & Co's Homestead' in the centre of allotment 25 of Section 15, with additional buildings located on the west bank of the land marked as a 'Water Reserve'. Of particular significance is the identification of a 'Burial Place' on the west bank of the Timboon Creek, in the area marked as a 'Water Reserve' and near to the homestead building. This annotation does not appear on any other survey plans of the Lake Timboon area prepared by R. D. Scott or his predecessors.

(b) Charles Sievwright, (1830-1851)

Charles Sievwright was most probably born at the British military establishment at Malta in c. 1828, the second son and third child of Charles Wightman Sievwright, an officer in the 7th Fusiliers, and his Scottish wife Christina. Their first son and second child, Marcus was born at Corfu in 1826. Charles Sievwright grew up at Malta apparently in reduced circumstances and as a neglected child.

As a boy of ten years of age, he came to Sydney with his parents, arriving in September 1838 aboard the Elizabeth. In January 1839 he travelled to Melbourne with his family and later went to Geelong, arriving in June 1839. Although the controversial career of his father Charles Wightman Sievwright and the turbulent relationship of his parents is well documented in official papers and contemporary accounts, little is known about the young Sievwright's life at Port Phillip. He spent some time at least with his father at the Protectorate Camp at Lake Keilambete and later at Mount Rouse, Critchett observing that

Assistant Protector Sievwright, who like most of the squatters, moved into the District without a family, recorded the unexpected joy shown by the Aborigines when his wife and seven children joined him at his camp at Lake Keilambete.

(See Jan Critchett, A 'distant field of murder', p. 27.)

Charles Sievwright was employed by John and Peter Manifold for a number of years as a manager either at Purrumbete or on their Dairy Station at Mount Leura. Sievwright most probably joined the Manifold workforce after 1845, when his father left for England. His accidental death was recorded in the columns of the Melbourne Argus published on Tuesday 4 March 1851 and in local station journals and personal diaries.

AM 04.03.1851

MELANCOLY ACCIDENT

Last Tuesday [25 February] as Mr Charles Sievwright, who has been for several years managing for Messrs John and Peter Manifold, was riding a young horse, at Mount Laura [sic], the horse bucked him off, and *kicked* in his breastbone; he also had concussion of the brain, from which injuries he died in a few hours. Mr Sievwright was one of the finest young men in the colony, and a most dutiful son and brother. He was to have started on Saturday for Melbourne to see his mother and sisters, whom he had not seen for two years—*Victoria Colonist*.

CDHS

'Grave at Craighburn', typescript by R. A. McAlpine of information from the Manifold Papers, n.d.

1851 Mr. SEVERIGHT was killed by his horse bolting and dashing him against a tree at Clarke's dairy (now known as Werna), on the north side of the cutting going into Camperdown. Mr. Severight's grave is in Duncan McNicol's paddock just south of Old Timboon.

CDHS 'John McKinnon's Journal 1850-1853'

An unmarked station journal and diary identified by Michael Sturmfels of the CDHS as being prepared by John McKinnon, manager at John Hastie's Punpundal pastoral run, now Leslie Manor.

Diary entry for Wednesday 26 February 1851

Mr Hastie to Timboon, came home at night bringing the melancholy news of "Mr Seivewright's" death by a fall from his horse yesterday at Mr Clarke's.

Diary entry for Thursday 27 February

Mr Hastie and self [John McKinnon] to Mr Sievwright's funeral, home in the evening.

The death of Charles Sievwright at Mount Leura is not recorded in the 'Victorian Pioneers' Index 1838-1888' although details of some members of the Sievwright family are listed. His grave stands in an open paddock to the north of Craighburn, the former homestead of Duncan McNicol and in an area which was once enclosed as the Old Timboon Burial Place.

(c) **Charles Wightman Sievwright**
Assistant Protector of Aborigines for the Geelong District
and the Sievwright Family

A search of the International Genealogical Index (both for the British Isles and for Southern Europe, including Malta) has not identified any relevant biographical information concerning Charles Wightman Sievwright [or Sievwright] or of his wife Christina and their large family, including the second son, Charles Sievwright.

Charles Wightman Sievwright was apparently born in c. 1801 as his age was given as 36 years in a December 1837 communication from Sir George Arthur to Lord Glenelg recommending his appointment as an Assistant Protector of Aborigines at Port Phillip in the Colony of New South Wales.

Mr. Sievwright is 36 years of age--has served 20 years in the army, last in the Fusiliers--was selected to be military secretary to Sir Frederick Ponsonby at Malta--has a wife and family--describes himself to enjoy good health, and to be able to undergo much fatigue, and states that he should take an interest in the civilization of the Aborigines and in their religious instruction.

A. S. Kenyon records that C. W. Sievwright enlisted in the British Army as an ensign on 18 January 1816, was on half pay between 25 December 1817 and 25 December 1818, was transferred as an ensign in the 55th Regiment on 23 December 1824 and was appointed as a 2nd lieutenant in the 7th Royal or Foot Fusiliers on 8 April 1829.

Siewwright was later appointed as the Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta and held this position of influence for a period of five years, after which he returned to England, leaving his wife and young family at Malta without financial support and near destitute. In 1837, Sievwright was selected for one of the four posts of Assistant Protector of the Aborigines at Port Phillip. Although he was highly recommended by his immediate superiors, his appointment was marked with controversy as it was alleged that he was a gambler and had amassed substantial debts.

The four Assistant Protectors with their respective families, left England in the Elizabeth on 29 April 1838, arriving in Sydney on 29 September. The officers remained in Sydney for three months, finally reaching Melbourne on 3 January 1839. Charles Sievwright recorded the membership of his family party in official correspondence to the Colonial Secretary at Sydney on 20 November 1838.

In reference to your letter of yesterday's date, addressed to 'The Assistant Protectors of Aborigines', I have now the honour to forward a return of my family who proceed with me to Port Phillip.

Mr and Mrs Sievwright

Children:

Francis Ann [sic]	aged 16 years	[born c. 1822]
Marcus	12	[born c. 1826]
Charles	10	[born c. 1828]
Frederica	8	[born c. 1830]
Melita	8	[born c. 1830]
Georgina	5	[born c. 1833]
Falkland	4	[born c. 1834]

After transferring to Port Phillip, Sievwright went with his family to Geelong arriving at this primitive settlement in June 1839. Charles Wightman Sievwright's administration of his Protectorate was marked by incompetence and scandal. He spent considerable time at Geelong sitting on the Magistrate's Bench as a Justice of the Peace instead of investigating allegations of atrocities committed by squatters and their servants in the Portland Bay District as well as attending to the needs of his displaced aboriginal charges. He eventually moved to set up a camp at Lake Keilambete in March 1841, and after long protestations from the squatter John Thomson, Sievwright was instructed to move his camp to Mount Rouse and a site selected for him by the Chief Protector G. A. Robinson in February 1842.

On 3 June 1842, Sievwright was suspended on a charge of misappropriating government stores, a charge which was seen to be clouded by the issue of his reported immorality. In August 1842, Superintendent Charles La Trobe confirmed rumours that Sievwright had had an affair with the wife of one of his colleagues, had attempted to seduce his daughter, had behaved brutally to his wife and neglected his family. Sievwright left for England aboard the Cygnets on 26 May 1845 to take up the matter of his dismissal with the Colonial Office in London. He was unsuccessful in his efforts to clear his name and it is not known if he returned to Australia. There is certainly no mention of him being in Melbourne at the time of the accidental death of his second son at Mount Leura.

Of the Sievwright children, it is recorded that Marcus commenced practice as a solicitor in Melbourne in September 1850, married Sophia Cornelia La Rose, formerly of Brussels, on 21 February 1852, and died at St Kilda on 10 September 1905. Francis Anna Sievwright married the Rev. Arthur Davenport on 3 February 1848.

Christina Sievwright, the long suffering wife of Charles Wightman Sievwright died at Collingwood on 4 August 1854 at the age of 53 years. Little information is to hand concerning her husband's movements after 1845, however, his short-lived career as an Assistant Protector of Aborigines for the Geelong (Western) District and inter alia, the fluctuating fortunes, trials and tribulations of his family, is recorded in the following records:

- PRO VPRS 4397 Correspondence from the Office of Assistant Protector of Aborigines in Western District.
- SLV A. S. Kenyon Card Index.
Entries for Charles Wightman Sievwright, John Sievwright and Marcus Sievwright.
- Barry Bridges, 'G.[sic] W. Sievwright and the Geelong District of the Aborigines Protectorate', in Geelong Historical Society, Investigator, Volume 7, No. 1, March 1972, pp. 21-28 and No. 2, June 1972, pp. 54-59.
- M. Cannon (ed), Historical Records of Victoria Volume 2A, The Aborigines of Port Phillip 1838-1839, Melbourne, 1982, pp. 31, 33, includes details of C. W. Sievwright's qualifications, testimonials and military experience.
- , Historical Records of Victoria Volume 2B, Aborigines and Protectors 1838-1839, Melbourne, 1983, includes specific correspondence relating to:
- Sievwright's appointment as an Assistant Protector of Aborigines.
Allegations that Sievwright left his wife and children in Malta destitute and dependent on charity for nearly two years and a further claim that Sievwright gambled all his wife's money away.
Siewwright's explanation of his financial difficulties and the need to sell his commission as a means of overcoming pressing debts.
Chapter 23 'C. W. Sievwright and the Western District' deals specifically with Sievwright's administration of his Protectorate from 12 February 1839 until 22 January 1840.
- , Who Killed the Koories?, Port Melbourne, 1990, pp. 23-28,
gives information on Sievwright's personal relationships with his wife and eldest daughter Frances Anna, and the attempted resolution of the allegations of immoral behaviour made against Sievwright as well as details of Sievwright's career as an Assistant Protector in Western Victoria.
- P. L. Brown (ed), Fyans Memoirs, Geelong, 1986, pp. 235-236.
- Jan Critchett, A 'distant field of murder' : Western District Frontiers. 1834-1848, MUP, Melbourne, 1990.
- A. G. L. Shaw (ed), Gipps--La Trobe Correspondence 1839-1846, MUP, 1989.

NEWSPAPER SOURCES

- GA 04.10.1841 Article concerning C. W. Sievwright's failings as an Assistant Protector of Aborigines in the Geelong district.
- GA 06.12.1841 Sievwright castigated by Geelong Judge.
- GA 02.01.1845 Report that Sievwright has been suspended.
- GA 01.02.1845 Article on the Aboriginal Protectorate.
- GA 28.05.1845 Report that Sievwright departed for England aboard the Cygnets on 26 May 1845.
- GA 22.02.1848 Report of marriage of Francis Anna Sievwright to the Rev. Arthur Davenport on 3 February 1848.
- AM 14.09.1905 Death notice of Marcus Sievwright.
- (d) Agnes Thomson (d.1868)
and Mary Agnes Manifold (1859-1865)

At least two other graves were once located in the Old Timboon Burial Ground, these being identified in the Manifold family history as follows:

W. G. Manifold, The Wished-For-Land, Newtown, 1984, p. 138.

The following year [1865] Marion May [Manifold] was born, but sadly little Mary Agnes died. Two more years and James Chester was born. Agnes Thomson had now joined her daughter at Purrumbete, and on 20th February '68 she died. At that time the Camperdown cemetery was down on the flat ground near the Skibo road and here Agnes was first laid to rest. Not long afterwards it was decided to move the cemetery to its present site overlooking Lake Gnotuk. Agnes's body, and little Agnes Mary's [sic] were duly removed there, and for reasons unknown the original headstone was taken to Purrumbete, one of a very different style being substituted at the new grave.

THE CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY

The Cemetery Reserve at Camperdown was certainly in use by 1857 when James Bonwick visited the district and observed that

The Cemetery beside the Basin Banks had thirteen tombs .

(See James Bonwick, Western Victoria, Its Geography, Geology and Social Condition, Geelong, 1858, reprinted 1970, p. 29).

Robert Scott prepared a 'Plan of the Cemetery at Camperdown' dated 18 March 1858, with the layout in the 8 acre reserve being approved by the Governor-in-Council on 6 April 1858. The Camperdown Cemetery was finally established as an 8 acre reserve by proclamation in the Victorian Government Gazette for 1863 (p 2274). A 4 acre extension was subsequently gazetted in 1872.

THE OLD TIMBOON BURIAL PLACE
INCLUDING CHARLES SIEVWRIGHT'S GRAVE
OFF DEPOT ROAD (TURKEY LANE)
CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Timboon Burial Place off Depot Road (Turkey Lane) Camperdown was established on ground forming part of Donald and Duncan McNicol's pastoral run Dunoon. This burial place, which may date from the time of earliest settlement at Lake Timboon and pre-date McNicol's occupation of the land, was enclosed with fencing to form part of McNicol and Company's homestead site on the Timboon Creek around 1848. An early survey plan records the exact layout of this simple reserve and one surviving gravestone marks the site in an open paddock to the present day.

This flat gravestone of durable sandstone further records that at the age of twenty-one years, 'Charles Wightman Sievwright' was killed at Mount Leura and interred in 1851. Examination of available records confirms that the inscription on the slab (which probably dates from the early 20th century) is inaccurate to the extent that the names of the father and son have been transposed. References in pastoral station journals and metropolitan newspaper reports confirm that Charles Sievwright died as a result of a riding accident at Manifold's Dairy Station (the manager then being John Clarke) on 25 February 1851 and that he was buried two days later in the cemetery at Lake Timboon.

Charles Sievwright, the second son of Charles Wightman Sievwright, the former Assistant Protector of Aborigines for the Geelong District at Port Phillip, was most probably born at Malta in the Mediterranean in 1828. He came to Australia in September 1838 and settled with his parents at Geelong in June 1839. He grew up in difficult family circumstances at Geelong and at Protectorate Camps in the Western District and apparently obtained a position with John and Peter Manifold at Purrumbete in the late 1840s. At the time of his accidental death, Sievwright was employed as a manager at Manifold's pastoral run and considered to be 'one of the finest young men in the colony' as well as 'a most dutiful son and brother'. Although James Bonwick records that the 'Cemetery beside the Basin Banks had thirteen tombs' in 1857, the Lake Timboon burial ground was still in use in the late 1860s, for the infant Mary Agnes Manifold died at the age of six years and was interred in 1865. Less than three years later, Agnes Thomson, the mother of Marion Manifold of Purrumbete, died on 20 February 1868 and was buried at Timboon. Soon after, both bodies were exhumed and re-buried in the new Camperdown Cemetery on the banks of Lake Gnotuk.

The Old Timboon Burial Place and the grave of the younger Charles Sievwright are important surviving signals of first settlement by European immigrants at Mount Leura and at Lake Timboon. Sievwright's grave is of historical significance to the region, with the story of Sievwright's accidental death being a tangible reminder of the hazardous nature of pastoral station life in Western Victoria in the nineteenth century. The burial place is clearly associated with other surviving buildings at Lake Timboon, including the McNicol homestead Craighburn and the former Lake Inn on the Timboon Creek and is of cultural significance in illustrating burial practice in the Port Phillip Colony before statutory regulation and the keeping of public records.

The Old Timboon Burial Place and Charles Sievwright's grave is considered to be of State cultural significance because of historic and social qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the date of settlement at Lake Timboon and the Colony at Port Phillip.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Old Timboon Burial Place at Camperdown should be examined either in conjunction with the adjacent homestead Craighburn in Depot Road (Turkey Lane) under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register or separately under the as yet to be proclaimed provisions of the Heritage Act (1995) for inclusion in the Heritage Register.
- (2) The Old Timboon Burial Place at Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Old Timboon Burial Place at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme and included within the boundaries of a proposed historic site, the settlement at Lake Timboon.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992. The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.

- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, identify cultural history material which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric of the gravesite identified as being of cultural significance in this study.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained.
- Reinstatement of missing elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Conserve any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.

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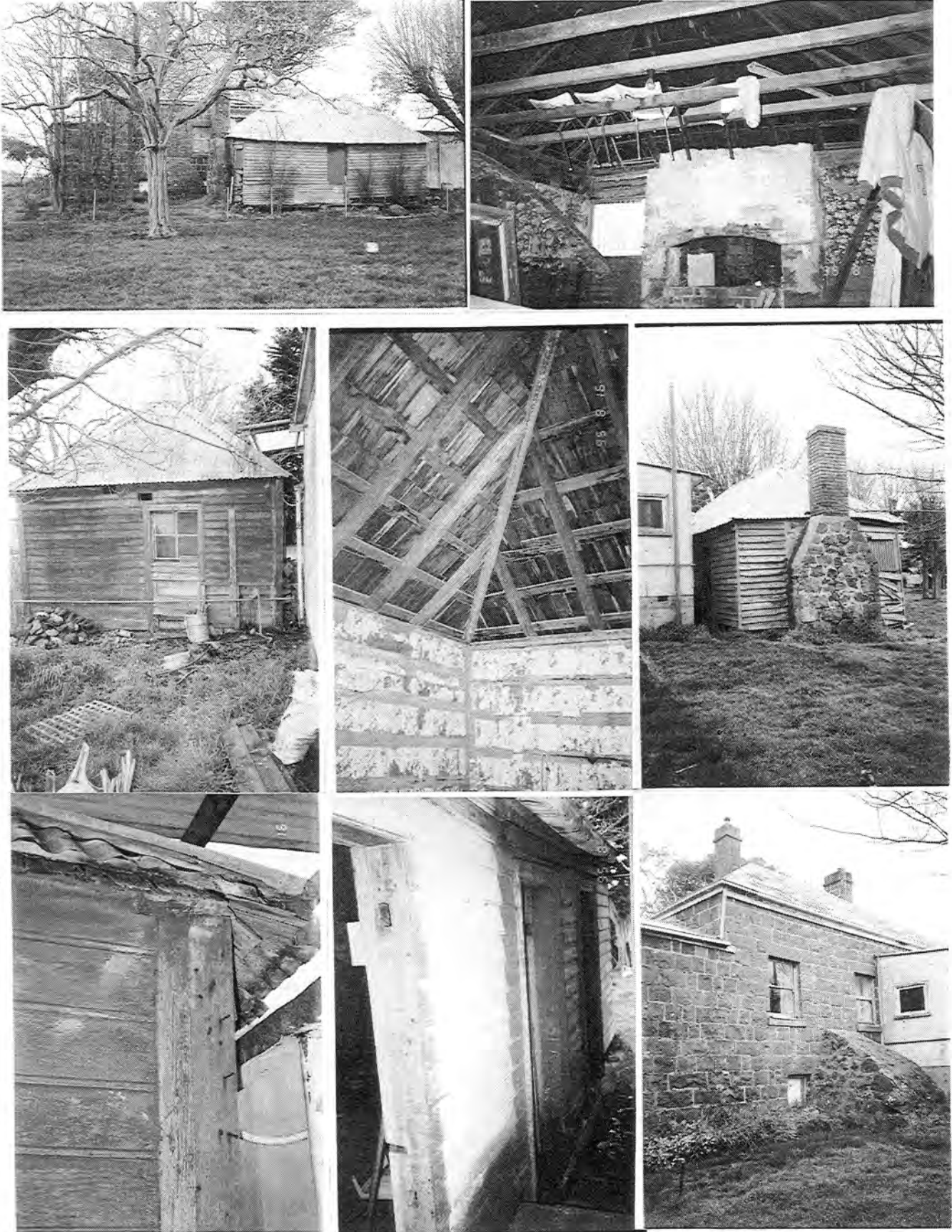
**CRAIGBURN
FORMER RESIDENCE OF DUNCAN McNICOL
DEPOT ROAD (FORMERLY TURKEY LANE)
CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 12/15, 12/16)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Residence
NAME	Craigburn Former Duncan McNicol's Homestead
ADDRESS	Depot Road (Turkey Lane) Camperdown 3260
TITLE INFORMATION	Crown allotments 24 and 25, Section 15, Parish of Colongulac, County of Hampden.
PRESENT USE	Residence
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE ADDRESS TELEPHONE NUMBER	
HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	(FILE No. 3358) Not Listed Classified Entry No. 003722



THE EARLY TIMBER HUT BEHIND CRAIGBURN

(PHOTOGRAPHS

16/17, 16/18, 16/19, 16/20, 16/21, 16/22, 16/23, 16/24)

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA CRAIGBURN DEPOT ROAD

STYLE OR PERIOD	Colonial Georgian
DESIGN ORIGIN	Not established but possibly R. D. Scott, District Surveyor at Camperdown, as the house is stylistically similar to Scott's earlier built house Gnotuk Park.
BUILDER	William Brown (1822-1897) Stonemason
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	After 1851 and before June 1854
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1962 Laundry and Bathroom 1992 Original 5 inch pitch corrugated iron removed from the perimeter verandah. This iron was the same as that still existing on the roof of Gnotuk Park.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

- 1967 Floor Plans and East Elevation of Craighburn, in Allan Willingham, 'The Old Timboon District and Camperdown to 1860', (1967).

MAPS AND SURVEY PLANS

A number of early survey plans record the pattern of settlement and subdivision around the Timboon Creek and on the southern shores of Lake Colongulac as well as assisting in dating the time of construction of Duncan McNicol's homestead Craighburn.

- 1851 'County of Heytesbury', Alexander Skene, surveyor, January 1851, Glenelg 37, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

- 1851 'Geelong-Port Fairy Road', Alexander Skene, surveyor, 1851, OR G17, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

This survey plan of the area around the Lake Timboon settlement and Mount Leura shows the 'McNicol's Homestead' located on the west bank of the 'Wadooranook [sic] Creek', with the Lake Inn on the opposite bank and Sheerin's Homestead situated on the south bank of Lake Colongulac (Timboon) west of the mouth of the creek.

- 1852 'Sketch of the Proposed Agricultural Reserve at Mount Leura', R. D. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, pre 1852, OR M7, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

This plan shows a different configuration of fences and enclosures around McNicol's homestead on the Timboon Creek as well as the location of the Post Office, Store, Timboon Public House and the Church.

- 1853 'Sketch Shewing the Purchases of Messrs Adeney, McNicol & Co., Ware and McArthur' R. D. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, Timboon, 4 March 1853, Dunoon 384, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

This plan shows the 320 acre pre-emptive right obtained by Donald and Duncan McNicol with John McKinnon on 13 August 1852. This pre-emptive allotment is situated north of the road by the Lake Inn at Timboon, the plan does not include the area where Craighburn was erected.

- 1854 'Tracing Showing Encroachment of Lake Colongulac on Section XXIV' R. D. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, Camp Camperdown, July 1854, C 264, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

This plan shows two buildings located to the east of the Timboon Creek on a site which has survey boundaries which correspond to those for allotments 24 and 25 of Section 15, as well as a long rectangular plan building on the west side of the creek.

- 1855 'Plan of the Agricultural Reserves at Mount Leura, County of Hampden', Vienssioux, surveyor, 1855, Feature Plan 515, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

This plan records the details of the subdivision of land on the Timboon Creek without later annotation of land title particulars. This is the most reliable document in dating construction of Duncan McNicol's homestead Craighburn prior to 1855.

- 1852-1862 'Plan of the Township of Camperdown at Mount Leura', Robert D. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 1852, C 160, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

This is a composite plan which has been progressively updated with survey and subdivision data from the time of preparation of the base plan in 1852.

- 1852-1865 'Plan of the Township of Camperdown, Parish of Colongulac, Mount Leura', Robert D. Scott Assistant Surveyor, 1852, C 162, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

This is also a composite plan based upon C 160 which has been progressively updated with survey and subdivision data from the time of preparation of the base plan in 1852.

This plan shows 'McNichol & Co's Homestead' in the centre of allotment 25, with additional buildings located on the west bank of the Water Reserve. Of particular significance is the identification of a 'Burial Place' on the west bank of the Timboon Creek and near to the homestead building.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

PRO Public Records Office, Laverton
CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
RGO Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne

AM *Argus* (Melbourne)
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
CH *Colac Herald*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown
Research File 172 'Craigburn'.

PRO 'Dunoon' Pastoral Run File No. 348.
Run Plans No. 583 and 584.

'Application For a Lease of Waste Lands of the Crown Beyond
The Settled Districts in the Colony of New South Wales'.
Port Phillip No 206

We, McNicol & McKinnon of Donnoo do hereby claim to have
issued to *us*, under and in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in
Council, published in the government Gazette of New South
Wales of the 7th day of October 1847, a Lease of the Waste
Lands of the Crown described in the Schedule hereunder
written.

The said lands are now in *our* licensed occupation, and at the
date of publication of the above Royal Order, and for six
months previously thereto the same were held under license
by *us*.

Given under my Hand this *Twenty ninth* day of *February*
A.D. 1848

Donald McNicol
for McNicol & McKinnon

Schedule

Portland Bay District

Name of Run	Donnoo
Area	4035 acres
Grazing Capability	1000 cattle
Description of the Lands	

Commences at the north end of a lake named the Salt Bason bounded
by lines bearing N 82 W one mile 25 chains--N 72 E 55 chains--S
71 E 2 miles to a small creek--by the said creek southerly past the
Lake Inn to a Paddock, continuing the east fence southerly from
thence S 82 E by Story's fence 9 chains--S 2 miles 18 chains--S
73 W 2 miles to Pullenmerri Lake by the said lake N Westerly by a
fence following the said fence to Salt Bason Lake and from thence
northerly to the commencing point.

- 'Plan of Donnoon Run in the Occupation of McNicol and McKinnon', H. B. Foot, surveyor, n.d., (1848).
- 04 April 1849 John and Peter Manifold enter caveat against claim of McNicol and McKinnon which states inter alia that
- We beg to say that some years since when Mr. Arthur Lloyd occupied the run called "Donnoon" an arrangement was entered into between him and ourselves by which the boundary of the respective runs was determined as follows.....Mr Lloyd transferred his run to Messrs McNichol & McKinnon who are restricted to the same limits as he was.
- 14 June 1853 Letter McNicol & McKinnon to the Colonial Secretary requesting grant of land equivalent in area to that part of the Dunoon run sold at Public Auction.
- As the half section of land for which we applied under the Pre-emptive Right has now since been sold by Public Auction together with a large part of our Run We would now respectfully solicit you to grant us the same quantity in another part of the Run.
- CPO 'Sale Book Suburban and Country Lands-1854 '
Sale held on 7 June 1854 at Geelong.
- Duncan McNicol of Timboon purchased allotments 24 and 25, Section 15, Parish of Colongulac, County of Hampden, an area of 10 acres 3 roods 36 perches at £15 per acre for a total sum of £164/12/6. The Sale Book entry is annotated
- 'improvements to the value of £500 owner D. McNicol'
- RGO Land Purchase 32027
Crown grant to Duncan McNicol of allotments 24 and 25 of Section 15, dated 24 October 1854.
- Land Transfer Application 46786
Records the details of all Crown grants in the Timboon area.
- R. A. McAlpine, Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, Terang, 1963, p.82.
- A. Sutherland, Victoria and Its Metropolis, Vol 2, Melbourne, 1888, p. 86.
- Duncan McNicol is an early pioneer of the district, who arrived per ship *Ariadne* at Williamstown in October 1839, from whence he went to Glenormiston with the late Hon. Neil Black, and remained five years in his employ, after which he went into partnership with his brother Donald, and purchased a station at Timboon from Mr. Lloyd, on a portion of which he still resides. The first store in the district was opened by Messrs D. and D. McNicol about 1848, and they also kept the post office.

- Margaret Smith, 'Reminiscences of the Sharp Brothers', a paper read to the March 1960 meeting of the Camperdown Historical Society includes the following reference to the stonemason William Brown:
- William Brown, the grandfather of John and William Sharp, arrived in Australia about 1854. He was a mason, and went to his first job in this district-a small addition to the Darlington Hotel. In Darlington in 1855 he had a son who is claimed to be the first child born at that place. Later the family moved to Old Timboon (the early Camperdown site) while Thomas Brown, William's brother, went to Mortlake.
- Prior to 1860 William, in his job as a mason, worked on Duncan McNicholl's [sic] house down Turkey Lane; and in 1860 he helped build the old Presbyterian Church.
- Tenders for construction of the Elephant Bridge Hotel at Darlington were advertised in October 1854 and March 1855. (Geelong Advertiser, 9 October 1854, 20 March 1855)
- Allan Willingham, 'The Old Timboon District and Camperdown to 1860,' History of Australian Architecture Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1967.
- , Documentation of the Register of the National Estate, 1980, 'Craigburn', citation H/02/18.
- National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File 3358.
- Department of Crown Lands and Survey, Victoria, Sale Books 1854.
- SLV Niel Black Papers, Manuscripts Collection MSS 8996.
- Letter of Duncan McNicol to Niel Black 20 May 1858
- In answer to yours of the 19th instant, I beg to state that Mr Scott the surveyor stated to me when he 1st came upon our run that the paddock he fenced in and subsequently purchased was a survey paddock and the house he was then building a Gov't office. As you are aware after Mr Scott had got his house built he had the ground surveyed and put up for sale in lots of 90 acres at £1 per acre with a valuation in his favour of £1500 for his improvements. These improvements being Mr Scott's house erected on ground for which I was paying licence to the Government and the ground that he thus purchased contained the principal watering place for my cattle. McNicol's homestead at Timboon, [Scott] advised on upset price of £2/10/- per acre without any mention of valuation of my improvements-upon which I applied to have my place valued- and it then appeared for sale with a valuation in my favour of £400 but unlike in the case of Mr Surveyor Scott, the upset price was now altered to £15 per acre.

McNicol Family Research, CDHS Collection.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

CC 19.09.1901 'Death of Duncan McNicol'

Report that McNicol died Tuesday 17 September 1901 at the age of 94 years.

Duncan McNicol died on Tuesday September 17th 1901 at the ripe old age of 94 years. Away back as far as 1839 Mr. McNicol, then a young man of 32, left his birthplace near Oban in Scotland for Adelaide. A year later he was joined by his brother Donald and the two men shortly afterwards entered into an engagement with the late Niel Black. For several years they resided at the Glenormiston district and then took up a large area of country about Camperdown, the property acquired including Basin Banks, which was subsequently purchased by Mr. O. Shaw, and is now known as Wuurong.

Before Camperdown was surveyed Mr. Duncan McNicol resided on the eastern side of the present town close to the gravel pits. In connection therewith, an incident occurred which the old pioneer never tired of telling. While milking one morning, a traveller drew rein at the house and produced his authority from the land commissioner at Geelong to survey a township. Mr. McNicol advised the survey to be carried out on the site where Camperdown was eventually built, but the officer favoured the land further east, stretching from Mount Leura towards Talindert, and endeavoured to induce Mr. McNicol to remove his house so that he might have the honour of being the first person to live on the site. Soon after however, the Camperdown district was removed from the charge of Captain Fyans and was attached to the Portland district, and the proposed survey was abandoned.

Mr. McNicol afterwards went to live at "Old Timboon" where he resided up to the time of his demise. Deceased was of a quiet unassuming manner, preferring to lead a peaceful life rather than identifying himself with public movements. Deceased came of a long-lived family, as his mother reached considerably over 100 years and on attaining the century had the honour of a visit from the late Queen Victoria when in Argyllshire. His brother Mr. Donald McNicol, a resident of Camperdown is 86 years of age and another brother Mr. David McNicol at one time manager of Gnotuk Station, is now in New Zealand.

Two sisters, Mrs Fletcher and Mrs McKinnon are also alive. Deceased has only one child living, Mrs. Alexander Moodie. Yesterday the remains of the nonagenarian were interred in the Camperdown cemetery, the Rev. W. Thomson officiating at the grave.

CC 15.09.1903 Report of residence of late Duncan McNicol to be sold on 6 October 1903, 54 acres, 7 room dwelling house and outbuildings, 1.5 miles from Camperdown.

AM 23.09.1901 Biographical Information on Duncan McNicol.

CRAIGBURN
FORMER RESIDENCE OF DUNCAN McNICOL
DEPOT ROAD (FORMERLY TURKEY LANE)
CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Scottish born pioneer settler Duncan McNicol arrived at Williamstown in the Port Phillip Colony in October 1839 and soon after was employed by the pastoralists Niel Black and Company at Glenormiston near Mount Noorat. McNicol and his brother Donald worked for Black for a number of years before deciding to purchase from Arthur Lloyd the license for the pastoral run 'Dunoon' on the Mederanook Creek at Lake Timboon. Donald and Duncan McNicol, in partnership with John McKinnon, established crude timber huts, station buildings and enclosures on their run near the Lake Inn after 1847 and in August 1852 were granted 320 acres of their run licence under pre-emptive rights. This land was not developed and McNicol determined to build his new homestead opposite the original establishment and on the east side of the creek, after 1851 and before 7 June 1854, when McNicol is recorded as having purchased, at the Geelong land sales, the site on which Craighburn now stands with 'improvements to the value of £500' already erected. The McNicol and Company homestead Craighburn, which was possibly erected by local stonemason William Brown, remained McNicol's residence until his death in 1901.

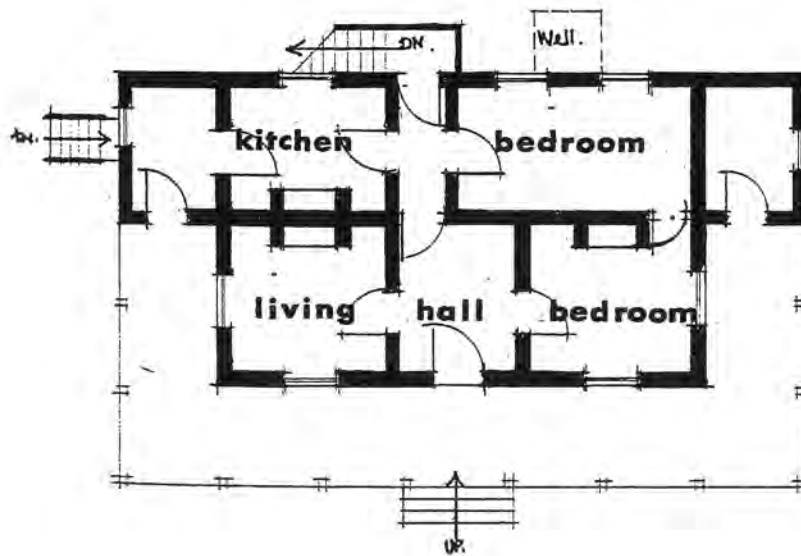
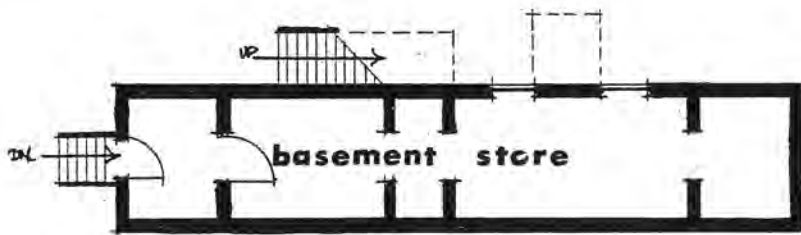
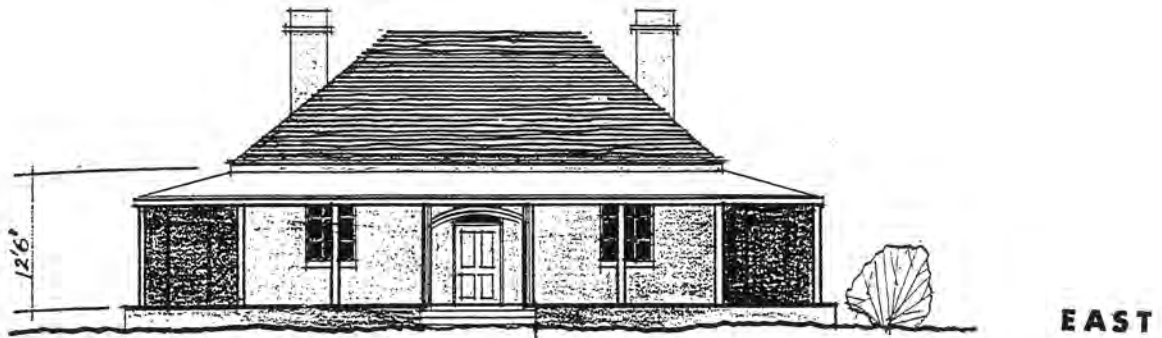
The squared basalt rubble house of 6 rooms, with a large cellar, steep pitched shingle roof and 5 inch pitch iron cladding (recently removed) to the perimeter verandah, replaced an earlier timber hut of 1847. The Colonial Georgian style house is the second oldest surviving house in the immediate district and stands near the original site of the Lake Timboon settlement on the Mederanook Creek. Only Robert D. Scott's house Gnotuk Park can be reliably dated as being earlier built. The building is one of the earliest built stone houses in the Camperdown district and has indelible associations with pioneer settler Duncan McNicol. Craighburn is a distinctive and rare intact example of the Colonial Georgian house in Victoria. It survives virtually intact externally with the only alteration being addition of an asbestos sheet clad bathroom to the rear. Part of the original stone walls which formed an early homestead paddock enclosure also remains intact.

Craighburn, the former residence of Duncan McNicol, at Depot Road (Turkey Lane) Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance because of aesthetic, architectural, historic and social qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function, being an example of an early pioneer homestead in Victoria.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the date of settlement in Victoria.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Craighburn, the former residence of Duncan McNicol at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) Craighburn, the former residence of Duncan McNicol at Camperdown should remain as listed in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) Craighburn, the former residence of Duncan McNicol at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.



CRAIGBURN : THE RESIDENCE OF DUNCAN McNICOL

Allan Willingham, 'The Old Timboon District and Camperdown to 1860', 1967

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.

The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.

- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features including the remnant stone walls such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.

- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
 - The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
 - The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
 - The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES
- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
 - Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
 - Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
 - Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
 - Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown and in the Old Timboon precinct must be maintained without obstruction.

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**FORMER JOHN WALLS' ESTABLISHMENT
INCLUDING THE TIMBER RESIDENCE OF 1890
296 MANIFOLD STREET
CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 4/22, 4/23)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Blacksmith and Wheelwrights Shop, Stables and Timber Residence of 1890
NAME	Former John Walls' Establishment
ADDRESS	296-298 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Commercial Premises and Private Residence 296 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT OWNER	R. I. and P. J. Robertson
ADDRESS	296 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	055 9 93 1104

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHTS SHOP AND ANCILLIARY BUILDINGS
AND INCLUDING JOHN WALLS' RESIDENCE OF 1890

STYLE OR PERIOD	Australian Colonial Vernacular (Blacksmith and Wheelwrights Shop) Late Victorian (Timber Residence)
DESIGN ORIGIN	Vernacular origins (Blacksmith and Wheelwrights Shop) Alexander Hamilton, architect of Colac (Timber Residence of 1890)
BUILDER(S)	Blacksmiths' and Wheelwrights' Shop Not recorded but likely to be John Walls in conjunction with a local stone mason. Timber Residence not known
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1855+ for the original stone buildings, with further timber additions prior to 1870, later works also constructed prior to the death of John Walls in 1898. 1890 Timber residence (west of the site of the works establishment).
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	Surviving photographs record that Walls' establishment was built in several stages, with three timber structures being built adjacent to the original blacksmiths shop and residence in the 1880s and later. 1890 Additions to John Walls' residence to designs by Colac architect Alexander Hamilton. Tenders called <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 8 March 1890 1925 Dining room kitchen and living room 1969 sun room and ensuite
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	
Allan Willingham	Measured drawing of John Walls' Establishment, September 1993, 2 sheets, Ann Gove (del).

Shire of Hampden Rate Books East Riding 1870

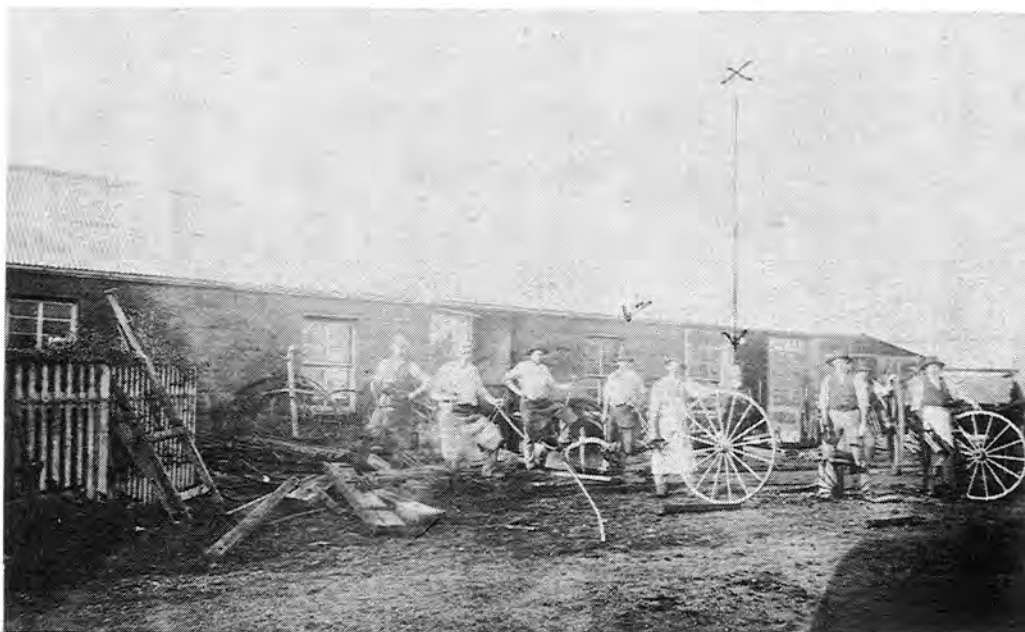
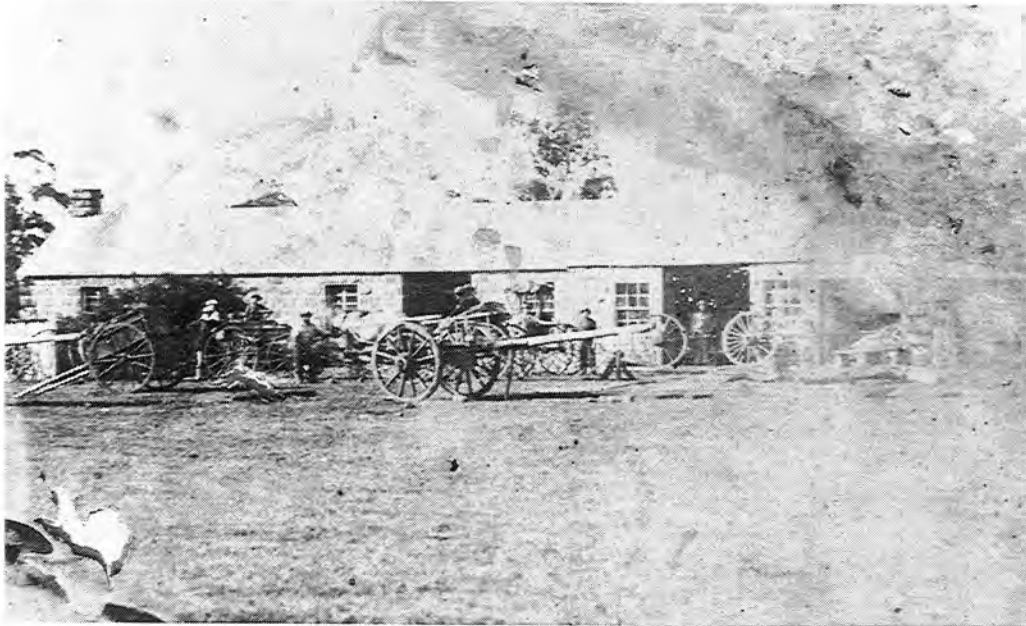
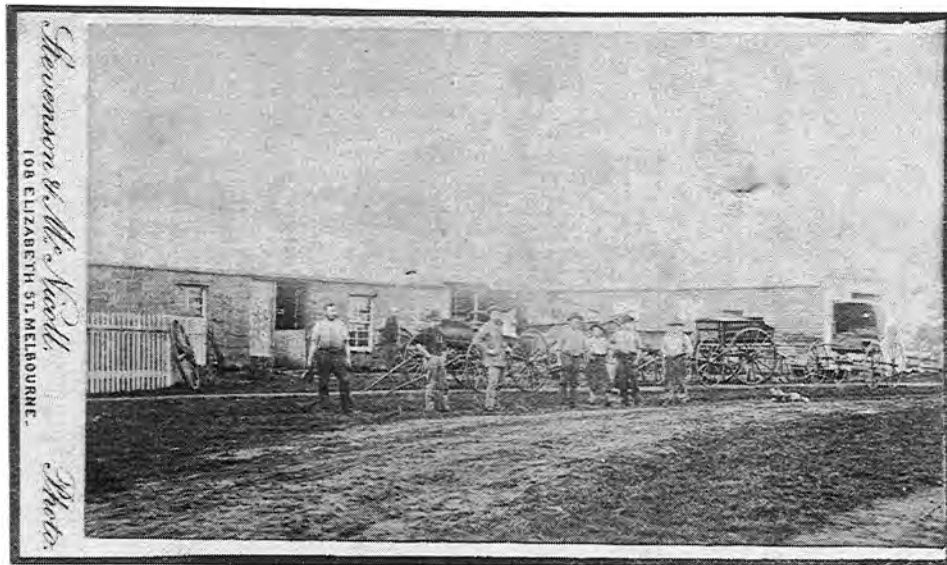
The Shire of Hampden Rate Books have not been systematically searched as the rateable properties are not clearly identified by title description in the early years of settlement at Camperdown and information concerning improvements is not listed in sufficient detail to allow for the dating of buildings constructed in sequence.

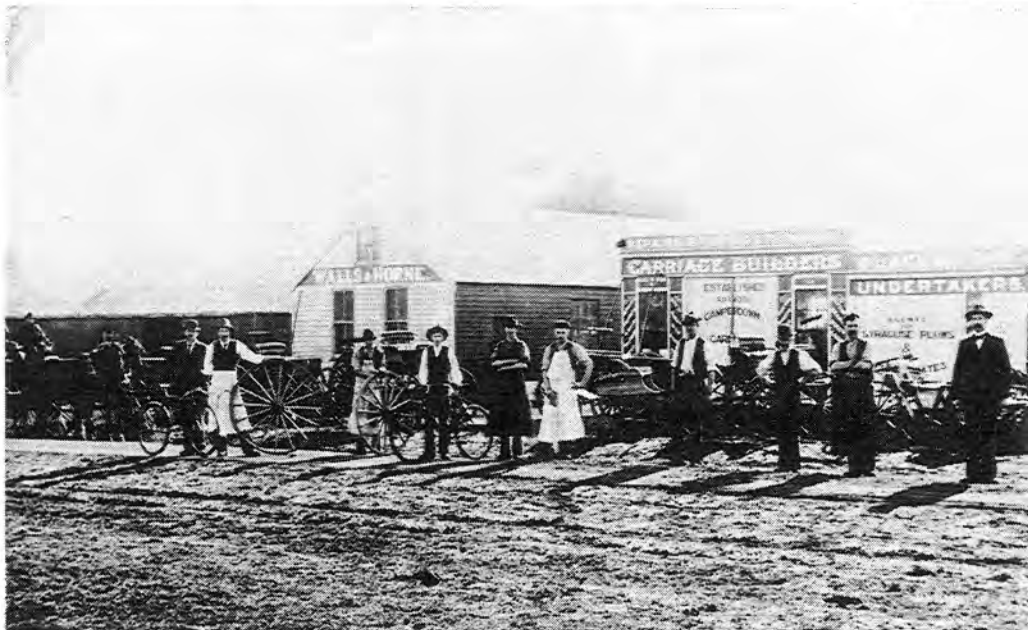
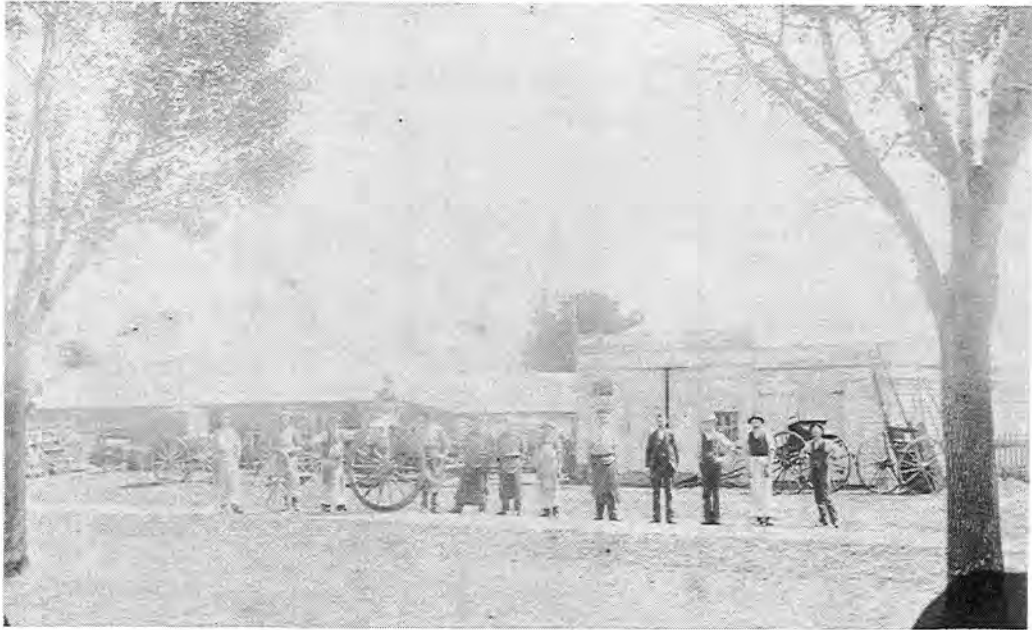
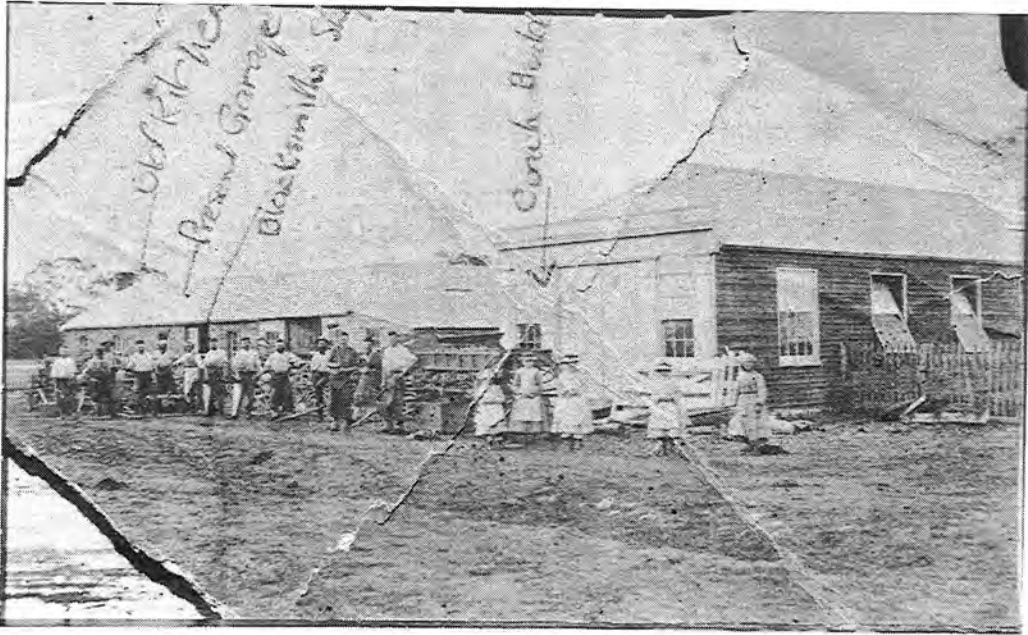
As an example, the first Valuation Book for the East Riding of the Shire of Hampden (1870) includes the following entries for John Walls:

Owner	Description/Situation	Net Annual Value	Persons on Premises
John Walls Blacksmith	1/2 acre land House & Smithy, Camperdown	£44/10/0	9
	44 acres land Colongulac	£18/10/0	0
	46 acres land Tandarook	£4/10/0	0

DATING OF THE BUILDINGS

From the above information it can be safely deduced that John Walls did not commence building either stone or timber structures on allotment 3 until after he purchased the subject allotment on 13 September 1855.





DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
WP *Western Press*

Allan Willingham Architectural Index : Camperdown
Research file 11 John Walls
Research file Alexander Hamilton

Shire of Hampden Council Minute Books 1863-1898.

John Walls was elected to the first Hampden and Hetsbury District Roads Board on 8 July 1857 and to the Shire of Hampden upon its formation in 1863. John Walls' long municipal career is comprehensively recorded in the Shire Council minutes as well as in the monthly reports of Council meetings variously published in the Western Press, the Hampden Guardian and the Camperdown Chronicle from 1866 until 1898.

- 27.01.1864 John Walls resigns from office of poundkeeper.
Robert Walls (brother) appointed in his place.
- Shire of Hampden, 'Valuation Book for the East Riding 1870'
Shire of Hampden Archives, Camperdown.
- Kaye C. Dowdy, The Making of our Town, Camperdown, n. d., (1983),
pp. 15-16.
- James Smith (ed), Cyclopaedia of Victoria, Vol 2, Melbourne, 1904,
pp. 499-500.
Biographical notes concerning the business of Walls and
Horne, Carriage Builders, Camperdown
- Alex. Sutherland, Victoria and its Metropolis, Melbourne, 1888,
Volume 2, p.90.
Biographical notes concerning John Walls.
- Edgard Pirrotta, 'Alexander Hamilton, Architect', History Research Essay,
Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1969.
- SLV Patents Applied for and Patents Granted,
Melbourne, 1878, p. 67.
- A.D. 1878, October 22nd No. 2588.
WALLS, John, Camperdown, colony of Victoria, carriage
builder, for "*Improvements in clothes washing machines.*"
Consists of a tank or trough, having a curved bottom, in which
a series of floats or beater are made to vibrate to and fro by
means of cranks and connecting rods.
Claim.—The invention of the floats or beaters fixed and
worked as described. (*No drawings.*)
(*Granted, for combination of parts only.*)

Jack S. Fletcher, The Infiltrators : A History of the Heytesbury 1840-1920, Shire of Heytesbury, Cobden, 1985.

Includes many references to John Walls in his roles as a member of the Hampden and Heytesbury District Roads Board and the Shire of Hampden, as well as his role in developing equipment specifically to aid the clearing and development of the Heytesbury Forest.

A full-page photograph of 'Councillor John Walls, 1864-1871 and 1877 to 1898' is on page 24.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- WP 06.10.1866 Chapter I
'Our Exploring Party'
Notes of a Journey from Camperdown to the mouth of the Gellibrand on the Sea Coast. (From the diary of Mr John Walls, leader of the party)
- WP 13.10.1866 Chapter II

Our Shire Council having deemed it advisable, to obtain samples of the timber, soil, stone, &c., from the Otway District, with a view to obtaining authentic information, and forwarding the same with the specimens to the Exhibition, in the hope of bringing this important district into public favor, and [sic] to facilitate the settlement thereof; voted the sum of £30, toward the expense of fitting out a party, and Dr Curdie and myself were appointed to carry the same into effect. I willingly undertook to go in charge of the party,....
- WP 20.10.1866 Chapter III

Besides samples of timber, I brought home a collection of curious pebbles, stones and fossils, also various soils all of which have been submitted for inspection to our Shire council. I also obtained from Mr Robbie a selection of stones, some fossil remains of birds and animals and a sample of slaty shale, lacquered over apparently with some mineral substance, which if not gold, bears a very close resemblance to it, both in colour and general appearance.
- GA 20.10.1866 Extract from John Walls' diary concerning his journey through the Otway Ranges to the southern coastline.
- WP 30.06.1866 Advertisement-'John Walls, wheelwright, farrier and general blacksmith. Contracts taken to any extent for making or repairing agricultural implements and machinery. Horses shod on scientific principles. Smiths' work executed in every branch of the trade by competent workmen.'
- WP 07.07.1866 Councillor John Walls claims patents for stone elevators to service Chambers' Stone Crusher.
- WP 14.07.1866 John Walls listed as member of the Common School Committee.

- WP 21.07.1866 Walls assigned the royalty rights for the stone crushing machine elevator to the Shire of Hampden.
- WP 04.08.1866 Election advertisement.
- WP 15.01.1870 Walls reported as the possessor of a traction engine used for road making.
- WP 30.04.1870 Robert Walls is given as the successful tenderer for the construction of Cobden Road using the stone cutting machine.
- HG 06.01.1870 Advertisement for John Walls-Blacksmith and Wheelwright, Manifold Street Camperdown.
- WP 12.10.1870 Letter from Herbert Woodward to the Editor regarding the performance of John Walls on the Bench of the Camperdown Police Court in the case of Wilson and Woodward v [Donald] McNicol (claim for failure of McNicol to pay for the excavation of a dam on the grounds it did not hold water).
- I should wish him to take a friendly hint, and continue to confine his operations to his shop, for I am fully convinced that he will shine better at the anvil than on the Bench, and it is plain as a pikestaff to be seen that the dispersing of the law is not his *forte*.
- CC 27.07.1877 East Riding ratepayers request the nomination of John Walls as a candidate in the forthcoming Shire Council elections.
- CC 18.03.1879 John Walls applies for a patent for an improved clothes washing machine.
- GA 12.02.1880 John Walls awarded second place in the Geelong Exhibition for the design of his washing machine.
- CC 16.04.1880 Robert Walls, brother of John Walls, died on 15 April 1880 aged 45 years at Gunderumba, NSW.
- CC 11.02.1881 Description of Walls' patent washing machine.
- CC 05.07.1881 Report and description of John Walls' novel machine to pull down and uproot trees.
- CC 10.08.1881 Public trial of John Walls' patent tree grubber. This grubbing machine, known as the 'Forest Devil' was described in great detail, including a report of the trial on a property at Gnotuk. For more details of Walls' grubbing machine, see Jack S. Fletcher, The Infiltrators, pp. 140-141.
- CC 22.09.1883 John Walls elected president of the Hampden Shire Council.
- CC 10.03.1886 Large wool wagon for Walsh and Sons , graziers of Western Australia completed at Walls' establishment. About a dozen men are employed on the premises.
- CC 22.10.1889 Walls appointed director of the Cobden Cheese and Butter Factory Co in the place of D. S. Walker.

- CH 11.03.1890 Tenders called by Alexander Hamilton architect for additions to John Walls' residence in Manifold Street.
- CC 09.07.1895 Request for John Walls to stand for re-election to Council.
- CC 01.02.1898 Walls takes John Horne (late of Mildura) as a partner in his business, which is to be known as 'Walls & Horne'.
- CC 30.06.1898 Walls & Horne- coachbuilders, make drays, milk wagon jinkers, wheels and ironbark spokes, redgum felloes and boxwood naves.
- CC 19.07.1898 'The Roll of the Pioneers.
Becomes Smaller and Smaller.
Death of Mr John Walls.'
- Extensive obituary which includes essential biographical detail. John Walls was born in Blairlogie, Scotland in August 1824. In 1852 he and his wife Mary came to Australia and remained in Melbourne before commencing business in Timboon in 1853 as a blacksmith. He moved to Camperdown when the town was laid out. Walls was a member of the Shire Council for 33 years, a Justice of the Peace, a strong temperance advocate and acting postmaster for 8 years until the first official Post Office was constructed.
- CC 21.07.1898 'In Memoriam : John Walls' by "Amicus"
- Further extensive obituary with additional biographical information including:
- Like many of our worthy pioneers the subject of our sketch was of Scottish descent, hailing from the little village of Blairlogie in Perthshire. From thence to Clackmannan, where he learnt his trade, and then to Aberdoar, by the Firth of Forth, where he started business as a sawmiller. It was in 1852 that the great possibilities for enterprise drew the sanguine and energetic young Scotsman to Australia, where he arrived with his wife and children towards the end of that year. After a year's labour as a saw miller in Melbourne, with a wage of £1 10s a day, he decided to seek his fortune in the Camperdown district, in the days when Timboon was the township with its hotel (Cozen's) and its store (M'Pherson's). Mr Duncan M'Nicol lived close handy, and near Werna homestead was the home of Mr. Adolphus Clarke, and on the present site of Camperdown was one house, the residence of Mr. David Fenton. The subsequent cutting up of Camperdown into allotments gave Mr. Walls the chance of establishing a home and smithy in Camperdown, where for 8 years the post office became the rendezvous of the district.
- CC 24.05.1900 Report that Walls and Horne build excellent carriages and buggies.
- CC 11.04.1901 Report of death of Mrs John Walls, aged 79 years. Children listed as Robert and Andrew Walls, Mrs J. Stevenson, Mrs W. Henderson, Mrs Fussell, Margaret and Charlotte Walls.

- CC 30.01.1902 Walls and Horne erected labour saving device for fitting tyres.
- CC 14.10.1905 Movement to perpetuate John Walls' memory.
- CC 08.03.1906 Presentation of memorial portrait of John Walls to Hampden Shire Council on 6 March 1906.
- CC 27.01.1934 'Back to Camperdown Supplement'

Illustration of J. Walls Furniture Emporium
(Formerly Stephenson's Store at 135 Manifold Street)

John Walls sells furniture, pianos, baby prams, etc., ploughs and farming implements, copper carbonate and cattle medicine and lots of other things. He is one of the worthy sons of a deceased and respected Camperdown pioneer.

**FORMER JOHN WALLS' ESTABLISHMENT
INCLUDING THE TIMBER RESIDENCE OF 1890
296 MANIFOLD STREET
CAMPERDOWN 3260**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Many of Camperdown's pioneer settlers came from Scotland and many spent their first years in agricultural pursuits at the Lake Timboon settlement near Mount Leura. John Walls and his wife Mary came from Clackmannanshire to Lake Timboon via Melbourne in 1853 and set up as a blacksmith. Following the establishment of a new township closer to the mount, John Walls purchased several allotments at the 1854 land sales and thereafter constructed one of the first permanent buildings in the Camperdown township. The Walls' first squared rubble bluestone building evoked images of the Scottish vernacular, with the simple fenestration, low walls, massive chimney, decorated gables and simple internal finishes. Unusually, it appears that imported corrugated iron was used as the roofing material from the outset, as there is no evidence of shingles ever having been used in the surviving fabric.

John Walls, variously described as blacksmith, farrier, wheelwright, coachbuilder, undertaker, explorer, Shire councillor, Justice of the Peace, public official, temperance advocate and amateur inventor, conducted a successful business from these primitive bluestone premises at 296 Manifold Street from after 1855 until his death in 1898. For a number of years the original bluestone building served as the post office with Walls acting as the official postmaster.

Walls was elected to the first Hampden and Hetesbury District Roads Board in July 1857 and to the Shire of Hampden upon its formation in 1863. He played a formidable role in local government, although sometimes ostracised for his overly paternalistic attitude to municipal affairs. Walls found time for extra-curricular activity, and his journey of exploration to the coast in 1866 was a stimulus to settlement of the Heytesbury Forest. And when the lands south of Cobden were finally cleared, it was Walls' tree grubbing inventions and other mechanical aids made on his premises which came to the fore.

Walls' establishment grew with his business and the early stone buildings were periodically extended in timber to house his diverse activities. Surviving contemporary photographs record John Walls establishment as a hive of industry.

In the twilight of his career, in 1890, John Walls commissioned Colac architect Alexander Hamilton to design a substantial new timber villa adjacent to, and west of his extensive works. The weatherboard structure is atypical of villa architecture of the 1890s, and save for window pediments and cast iron frieze decoration on an unusual convex profile verandah, the exterior is unadorned. Internally, the dark atmosphere of late Victorian interiors prevails, with typical rather than exotic plaster ornament, panelling and joinery.

John Walls' building group is of great cultural significance to Camperdown, being a tangible relic of the life of perhaps the town's most influential citizen. The primitive bluestone building is one of the very earliest structures built in the town, it predates all other stone buildings in the town and is eclipsed only by those stone survivors at Lake Timboon. The property is well maintained and essentially intact.

John Walls' establishment, which includes all of the original stone structures, stables, workshops and the villa of 1890 is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type
- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the date of first settlement at Camperdown.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The former John Walls' establishment at 296 Manifold Street Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The former John Walls' establishment at 296 Manifold Street Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The former John Walls' establishment at 296 Manifold Street at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, as is clearly evident, the historic place should continue to be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.

- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.
- Conservation and restoration works to the facades and building envelope of all places with a frontage to Manifold Street must be in accordance either with details illustrated in available photographic evidence or insitu physical investigation of the fabric. When such evidence is not available, facade and building envelope works must be undertaken in accordance with established building and streetscape conservation principles and practice.

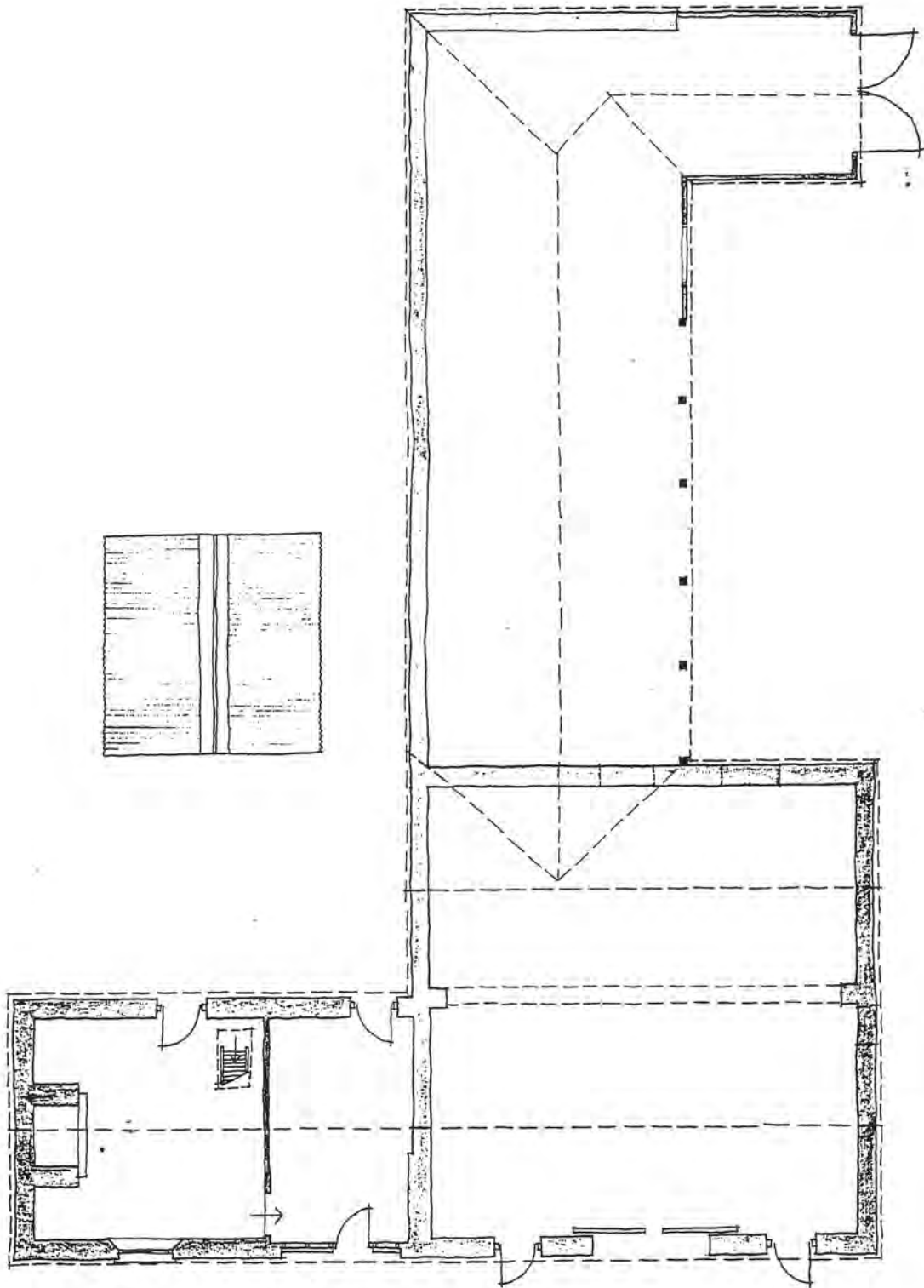
In particular:

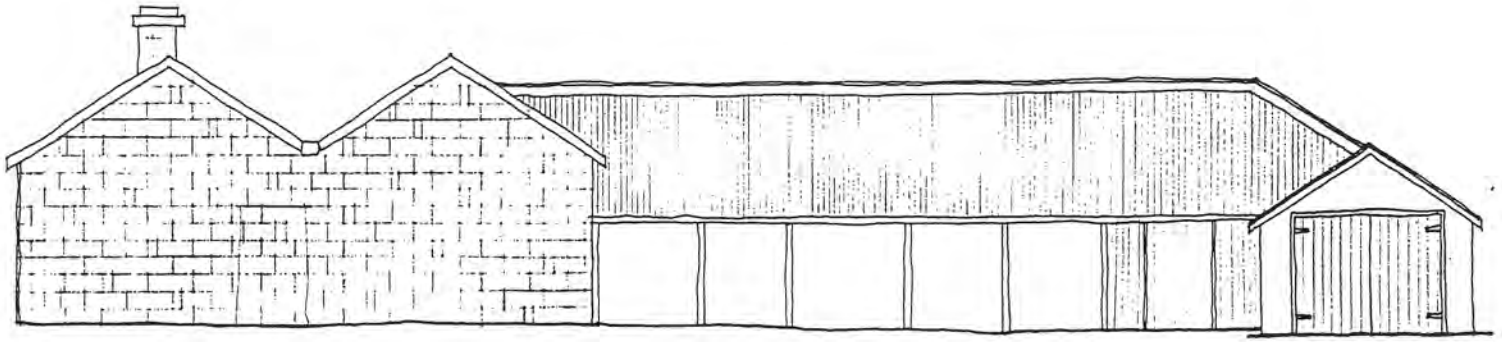
Free-standing new buildings, infill buildings and additions to existing buildings in Manifold Street, whilst preferably of a contemporary architectural character, should be designed so as to be consistent with the established bulk, scale, form, proportion, height and essentially diverse architectural character of the precinct.

Both new and traditional building materials and finishes should be used in a manner which is compatible with the pattern of development of the streetscape over all periods.

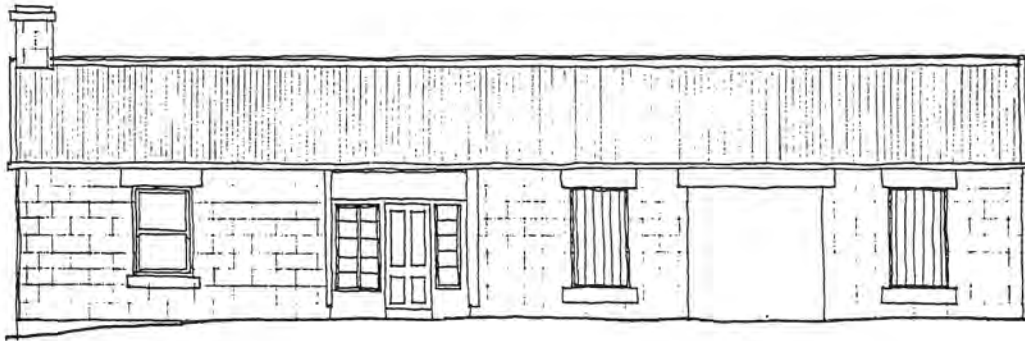
New advertising signs on commercial buildings in the Manifold Street precinct should be of a size, form, colour and lettering style which is consistent with the architectural character of the particular building on which it is to be placed. Signs should be placed in restricted locations and incorporated on specific building elements such as verandah friezes, verandah soffits, facades below the entablature line, parapet recesses, side walls and shop front stall boards and glazing.

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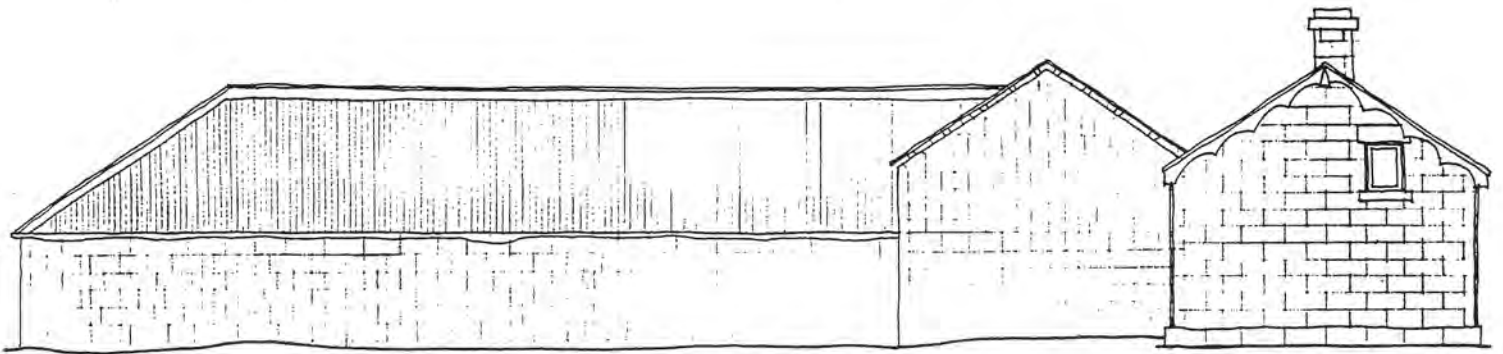




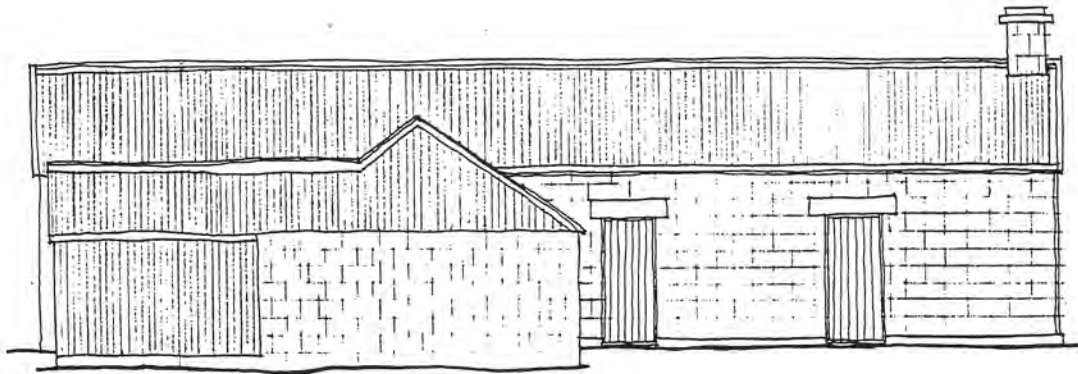
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

**THE FORMER LAKE INN
(TIMBOON INN AND TIMBOON HOUSE)
OLD GEELONG ROAD, CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 12/18, 12/19, 12/20)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Hotel
NAME	Former Lake Inn at Timboon Later the Timboon Inn and Timboon House
ADDRESS	Old Geelong Road, Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Private Residence
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE	
ADDRESS	
TELEPHONE NUMBER	
HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA	(File 1401) Not Listed
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	Entry No. 003721

ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY DATA
FORMER LAKE INN (TIMBOON INN)

STYLE OR PERIOD Colonial Georgian

DESIGN ORIGIN Not recorded

Although no tender notice by an architect has been located, the building has distinctive architectural qualities and an architect may have provided the requisite documents. There are several possibilities, including the Geelong firms of Backhouse and Reynolds and Walter H. Ferrier. Backhouse and Reynolds were engaged as architects for the National School at Timboon in 1856 (tenders advertised in the Geelong Advertiser 20 March 1856) and substantial homestead building works at J. G. Ware's pastoral run Koort Koort Nong near Timboon (tenders advertised in the Geelong Advertiser, 4 January and 29 August 1857). Samuel Cozens was a member of the local National School committee and he may have taken advantage of the connection.

Walter H. Ferrier of Ryrie Street Geelong designed a number of country hotels and inns in Western Victoria in the mid-1850s including John Farrel's inn on the Hopkins River and the Frenchman's Inn at Cressy in November 1854 as well as Newman's Hotel at Inverleigh in December 1854.

BUILDER Henry Chandley Building Contractor

Henry Chandley was an early settler at Lake Timboon, and he is recorded as having purchased land at Camperdown in June 1853 including allotments 4 and 5 of Section 1 in the township and allotment 11 of Section 15 near the Lake Timboon settlement. He is recorded as building a number of substantial stone buildings in the Camperdown district in the period 1855-1870.

PRINCIPAL ARTISANS /TRADES	<p>John McCabe (1834-1912), Stonemason</p> <p>John McCabe was born in Dublin in 1834 and came to Tasmania aboard the <u>Commodore Perry</u>, sailing from Liverpool on 11 January 1855 and arriving at Launceston on 7 April. (State Library of Tasmania CB7/12/12). John McCabe was a late starter in the Victorian gold rushes, being attracted to the Victorian goldfields sometime after his journey across Bass Strait in 1855.</p> <p>McCabe came to Camperdown in 1857 and, according to his son Michael O'Connor McCabe, soon after obtained work as a labourer with Henry Chandley, at that time engaged on the construction of new stone buildings at Lake Timboon for Samuel Cozens. On 6 March 1861, John McCabe married Ellen O'Connor, sometime domestic nurse at Samuel Cozens' Lake Inn at Timboon.</p>
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	<p>Between July 1855 and March 1856</p> <p>Dating of construction of the Timboon Inn has been deduced from records of the financial affairs of Samuel Cozens and the defunct merchant banker William Bateman Jnr. and Company of Warrnambool. The property is not described in any land title particulars or memorials, and the building was erected prior to the proclamation of the Shire of Hampden and the establishment of reliable rate records.</p>
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	<p>The original verandah has been removed and replaced in the early twentieth century.</p>
MAPS AND SURVEY PLANS	
Undated	<p>Plan of Dunoon Run, H.B. Foot, surveyor, Run 583, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.</p>
1845	<p>'Map of the District of Geelong', Alexander Skene, surveyor, published by James Harrison, Advertiser Office, Geelong, 1845 Feature Plan 326, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.</p>
1851	<p>'Plan of County of Heytesbury,' Alexander Skene, surveyor, January 1851, Glenelg 37, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.</p>
1851	<p>'Geelong-Port Fairy Road', Alexander Skene, surveyor, 1851, Old Road G17, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.</p>
1854	<p>'Plan of Colongulac', dated 1854, extended 1855, C 284, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.</p>
1852	<p>'Plan of the Town of Camperdown at Mount Leura' R.D. Scott, surveyor, 1852, C 160, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.</p>

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1901 Illustration in Weekly Times 12 October 1901.
- 1963 Photograph in R. A. McAlpine, Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, p. 83.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

- 1967 Floor plans of the ground, first floor and stables in Allan Willingham, 'The Old Timboon District and Camperdown to 1860', p. 35.

ORIGINAL OWNER(S)

1. Lake Inn 1843-1855
Arthur Lloyd
Thomas Storey
Martin Priest
2. Lake Inn or Timboon Inn 1855-1866
Samuel Cozens 1855-1859
Elizabeth Cozens 1860-1866
William Fergusson 1866

SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNERS

William Fergusson

William Fergusson was appointed as the first secretary of the Hampden and Heytesbury District Roads Board on 8 July 1857 at a salary of £250 per annum. He was later appointed as the foundation secretary of the Shire of Hampden in January 1864. He acquired the Timboon Inn after 1866, when the financial affairs of Samuel Cozens were finally resolved.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS /ASSOCIATIONS

The second meeting of district residents to consider the formation of the Hampden and Heytesbury District Roads Board was held at the Lake Inn, Camperdown on 16 December 1856.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Martin Priest (1820?-1857)

Martin Priest was born in 1820 and arrived at Port Phillip in the first years of settlement of the colony. He is first recorded in September 1844 as a boarding house keeper in Corio Street, Geelong. Priest was listed as being a member of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society in 1845, a position which apparently did not conflict with his desire to operate licensed premises in the Geelong area for on 21 April 1846 Priest was granted a licence for the Victoria Farm in the Barrabool Hills, later to be known as the Victoria Inn.

On 12 August 1847 Martin Priest announced the opening of the Shamrock Inn in new premises erected on the corner of Yarra Street and Malop Street Geelong. The following May, Priest sold the Shamrock Inn and purchased the Batesford Inn from P. O' Hara, the licence transfer being registered on 29 June 1848. Priest apparently renamed the Batesford premises the 'Marrabool Inn' and in April 1849 he renewed the license for his public house on the Moorabool River.

Martin Priest acquired the Lake Timboon Inn from Thomas Storey apparently after the beginning of 1850 as he was still in occupation of the Marrabool Inn in February of that year. At the Geelong Land Sales on 26 August 1852, Martin Priest bought 146 acres of land in the Parish of Whoorel for a sum of £439/8/-.

On 13 January 1852 Martin Priest advertised to sell his rights and interest in the Timboon Inn. At this time he lived on the Lake Inn premises, but he was not able to sell the old inn and outbuildings as he did not have tenure of the land and R. D. Scott was already well advanced on his survey of the immediate locality. On 20 November 1852, Martin Priest wrote to the Surveyor-General Robert Hoddle to register a claim for the lands on which the Timboon Inn was located to be granted to him under pre-emptive right.

On the 17 January 1853, Martin Priest again wrote to the Surveyor-General regarding his earlier application for a pre-emptive right to lands held by Priest under licence at Timboon. The claim was not approved and Priest was forced to purchase a reduced area of land around the Timboon Inn at the Camperdown land sales held at Geelong on 20 August 1853. He paid £15/10/- (£2/10/- per acre) for the Timboon Inn allotment and at this time there was no mention in the Land Sale Book of any valuable improvements existing on the land (as was the case with Craighburn).

It can be assumed from this that the buildings of the Lake Inn at this time were not of any great value. Martin Priest evidently left the Timboon district after acquiring the freehold of the property and installed Samuel Cozens as the inn-keeper at the Lake Inn. Cozens was certainly in control of the premises by early 1854.

Priest obtained the licence to the Farmers Hotel in Moorabool Street Geelong in July 1855 and in March 1856 he was listed as the applicant for the licence of the Moolap Hotel on the Queenscliff Road. Martin Priest died 'from apoplexy' at the Moolap Hotel on 20 February 1857 at the age of 37 years.

Samuel Cozens (1809-1859)

The life and career of Samuel Cozens requires further investigation and little is known of Cozens and his family before their arrival at Camperdown around the end of 1853 or early 1854.

The land dealings of Samuel Cozens are set out in Application papers held in the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. Samuel Cozens was the Crown grantee of several parcels of land at Camperdown prior to acquiring the Timboon Inn from Martin Priest, he is recorded as having purchased allotments 34 and 36 of Section 15, Parish of Colongulac at the land sale of 20 August 1853 and allotment 7 of Section 16 at the sale held on 7 August 1854. Cozens also acquired allotment 35 of Section 15 from John McKinnon on 18 October 1856.

Samuel Cozens was either engaged by Martin Priest as the inn-keeper at the Timboon settlement after August 1853, or alternatively, he had already agreed to purchase the Timboon Inn and land on terms after that date and had taken possession. On 13 July 1855 Cozens acquired the freehold of the Lake Inn at Timboon from Martin Priest for a consideration of £900.

Cozens borrowed heavily from the private financiers and merchants William Bateman Jnr and Company of Warrnambool to firstly fund the purchase of the inn as well as other land at Camperdown. A loan of £500 was arranged on 9 July 1855, four days before the transaction was registered, and formally established on 6 September 1855. Cozens could not meet the annual interest payments on his borrowings with William Bateman Jnr. and Company due on 9 July 1856, and he was forced to arrange an equitable mortgage from the Bank of Australasia of allotment 27 to meet his acceptance to William Bateman Jnr. of £500 plus interest of £35/15/-. The mortgage loan from the bank was registered on the 18 October 1856.

When the firm of William Bateman Jnr. and Company collapsed in 1856 and the Bank of Victoria at Warrnambool moved in the Supreme Court for sequestration of the Bateman family estates, the ailing business was placed in the hands of trustees and company debts were assigned to the banks. It was then revealed that Cozens also had several other commercial acceptances with Bateman and Company due at various dates in 1856, and which remained unsatisfied. These borrowings were apparently arranged to finance the construction of the new Timboon Inn, as Bateman and Company were at the time the largest supplier of building materials and equipment in Western Victoria and had built an extensive business as general importers, export agents, shipping agents financiers. William Bateman Jnr. and Company was one of the largest merchant bankers in the Western District and financed many building projects throughout the region.

Cozens had to arrange the satisfaction of these debts by further borrowings from the Bank of Victoria, but trade at the Timboon Inn was slow and with the rapid development of the new township at Camperdown and the building of the Leura Hotel in 1857, the shift of population and increased competition militated against his business and he amassed large debts. Cozens made a will on 26 December 1858 leaving all his real estate to his wife Elizabeth Cozens. On 11 December 1859 Samuel Cozens died at the Lake Timboon Inn, virtually insolvent and with debts of at least £1,650 registered with the Bank of Victoria. On 7 May 1860 the Bank of Victoria demanded interest on the deeds lodged by Samuel Cozens, his wife was unable to meet the payments and on 9 July 1866 the Bank of Victoria was the registered proprietor of the Timboon Inn. The property was later sold to William Fergusson, then secretary to the Shire of Hampden.

Samuel Cozens's son, Robert Cozens apparently took over the operations of the Lake Inn for some considerable time after 1859 but the movements of the Cozens family

after 1860 is not known with any accuracy. Some descendants of Samuel and Elizabeth Cozens are buried in the Methodist section of the Camperdown Cemetery, (grave numbers 40, 41 and 42) although the location of the parents' grave has not been established. There are several descendants living in Melbourne who may be able to provide essential further information.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS	Camperdown and District Historical Society		
PRO	Public Records Office, Laverton, Melbourne		
GHRC	Geelong Historical Records Centre		
CC	<i>Camperdown Chronicle</i>	HG	<i>Hampden Guardian</i>
GA	<i>Geelong Advertiser</i>	WP	<i>Western Press</i>
WT	<i>Weekly Times</i>		

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham	Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown Architectural Index : Geelong Timboon Inn Research File 171.
GHRC	'W. J. Morrow Index to the Geelong Advertiser' (1840-1866)
CDHS	'Notice of Application for a Publican's General License for an Inn or Publick House'

To the Worshipful the Justices of the Peace Acting in and for the
District of Hampden in the Colony of Victoria

I, Samuel Cozens, now residing at Camperdown in the Parish of
Colongulac, do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at
the next Annual Licensing Meeting to be Holden for this District for
a Publican's General License for the Sale of Fermented & Spiritous
Liquors in the house and Appertances [sic] there unto Belonging
situated at Camperdown in the County of Hampden containing Three
Sitting Rooms 5 Bed Rooms exclusive of those for the use of the
Family occupied by me and known by the name of the Lake Inn and
which I intend to keep as an Inn or Publick house.

I am Free and Married having a wife and six children and have held
a license before. I further give notice that I propose of John
Tomlison and John Rose as my proper suretys to enter with me in
the required Recognisance. Given under my hand this Twenty Fifth
day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Six.

Samuel Cozens

We the undersigned Householders residing at Camperdown do hereby
certify that the above named Samuel Cozens is a person of good
fame and reputation and Fit and proper to be Licensed to keep an Inn
or Publick house for the Sale of Fermented and Spiritous Liquors.
Witness our hands this Twenty Fifth day of March One Thousand
Eight hundred and Fifty Six.

(Signed)

1. D C MacPherson
2. William Spall
3. John Clark
4. John McKinnon
5. Samuel Wood
6. Charles Grayland

This document is of great assistance in dating the second Lake Inn, as the
accommodation described in the application is generally in accordance with that
described in my outline floor plans as measured in 1968.

PRO VPRS 44 Surveyor's Inward Correspondence
06.01.1849 Letter to Robert Hoddle from A. J. Skene, surveyor at Geelong, transmitting report on the proposed reserve at Lake Pormbeet and that on Lake Timboon or Lake Colongulac. Reference is made in this letter to the 'Lake Public House'.

Hampden & Heytesbury Roads Board Letter Book, 1857-1858.

Records that meetings of the Roads Board were held at the Timboon Inn in September 1857 and April 1858.

Registrar-Generals Office, Melbourne, Transfer of Land Application 1064,

Martin Priest of Geelong is recorded as the Crown grantee of the 6 acre allotment 27 of Section 15, Parish of Colongulac, purchased at the land sale of 20 August 1853 for a consideration of £15/10/- and registered on 9 January 1854. The grant is recorded on 'Land Purchase' 28627, Priest having purchased the property at the upset price of £2/10/- per acre. Although there are no improvements listed in the Sale Book and on the Crown grant papers, it is clear that Priest was already in possession of all of the buildings which made up the Timboon Inn and effectively purchased the land upon which these buildings were erected without competition..

On 13 July 1855 Martin Priest sold the property to Samuel Cozens for a consideration of £900. On the 18 October 1856, a mortgage of the property in the sum of £535/15/- was registered between Samuel Cozens and the Bank of Australasia, this amount being used to repay a private loan of £500 (plus interest) arranged between Cozens and William Bateman of Warrnambool on 9 July 1855.

Clare Cummins, 'Origins and Early Years of Camperdown State School to 1875', a paper read to the October 19 meeting of the Camperdown and District Historical Society, CDHS collection.

Research undertaken for this paper confirms that Samuel Cozens (although his name is mis-spelt) was the innkeeper at the Lake Inn at least as early as March 1854.

In a letter to the National Schools Board, dated March 29, 1954 [sic] it was stated that a public meeting was held at Old Timboon with Duncan McNicol in the chair. It was agreed at this meeting that a public school was urgently needed at Old Timboon or at Camperdown. This meeting was attended by John Clark (landowner), Rev. Mr. W. Hamilton, John Cuzens (innkeeper), John Walls (blacksmith), Daniel Curdie (settler), and Donald and Duncan McNicol.

William Adeney's Diary 1842-1843, Manuscripts Collection, SLV.

Charles La Trobe, 'Australian Notes: Memos of Journeys 1839-1854', Manuscript Collection, SLV.

- Blake, L. J. (ed), Letters of Charles Joseph La Trobe, Melbourne, 1975, p. 38.
- James Bonwick, Western Victoria, Its Geography, Geology, and Social Condition, Geelong 1858, [Melbourne 1970], pp. 29-33.
- W. R. Brownhill, The History of Geelong and Corio Bay, Geelong, 1955, p. 375.
- R. A. McAlpine, Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, Terang, 1963, pp. 82-83.
- By 1859 Camperdown was well on the way to becoming a town. New buildings were being erected, chiefly in Manifold Street, though the children still went to the school in Timboon, where Mr Henderson was school-master. Those who had established themselves at Timboon looked with a jaundiced eye at the fast-growing and more prosperous neighborhood of Camperdown, and inn-keeper Cozens, to demonstrate his faith in the old site built, in 1859, a new bluestone hotel with the hope of attracting custom from the little up-start town two miles away. But it was no use, he had to give up.
- Michael McCabe, 'Personal Reminiscences'
The Notebook of Michael O'Connor McCabe Architect of Camperdown, first entry dated 1 February 1939.
- McCabe recalls that his mother Ellen McCabe (née O'Connor) arrived at Portarlington and entered service with John Paton of Camperdown and drove with Patons from Geelong. The township then was at Old Timboon about 1 mile north of the present town and near Lake Colongulac. John Paton had a general store and was also the first manager of the Colonial Bank in Camperdown.....Mrs Paton and mother had a few words because Mrs Paton objected to mother giving Geo. Cain a labourer a cup of tea, Mrs Paton stating that he should have been given a tin mug. Mother then went as nurse girl to Cozens—Cozens at that time kept the hotel and Father was building a new stone hotel on the Creek for Cozens. Henry Chandley had the contract. During this time the township of Camperdown was surveyed and sold.....Father carried his swag to Camperdown and got work with Chandley as labourer, he was a plasterer in the Old Country but Chandley got on a periodical burst and father got on the wall and started building, when Chandley got back to work and saw what father had done he said you stop on the wall and I will get another labourer so father for the rest of his life continued as a mason and never did any plastering.
- Ellen O'Connor, a native of Clare in Ireland arrived at Melbourne aboard the Boomerang on 22 January 1854. On embarkation, she was listed as a Roman Catholic, 21 years of age, able to read only and on an assisted passage. She was recorded as having 'gone with her aunt'.
Shipping Lists, Book 9, Entry 431.
Ellen O'Connor married John McCabe at Camperdown on 6 March 1861. Register of Marriages Victoria 532/1861 M
- Ian F. McLaren, Visit to Geelong and the Western District of Victoria in 1846 by John Dunmore Lang, D.D., Parkville, 1987, p. 35.

- C. E. Sayers and P. L. Yule, By These We Flourish : A History of Warrnambool, Second edition, Warrnambool, 1987, pp. 93-101, for extensive details of the financial affairs of the merchants William Bateman and Company between 1853 and 1857.
- Allan Willingham, 'The Old Timboon District and Camperdown to 1860', History of Australian Architecture Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1967.
- , Documentation of the Register of the National Estate, 1980, 'Former Timboon Inn' citation H/02/11.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- GA 10.04.1843 'Lake Inn Timboon for Sale'.
That well known house known as the Lake Inn or Timboon being in a first rate locality eighty miles from Geelong, on one of the most frequented roads in the District and has hither to kept up a constant increasing and profitable business. For particulars apply to S.P. Wells at the Lake Inn or to G.T. Lloyd at Geelong.
- GA 11.03.1844 'Public House for Sale'
The Lake Inn near Mount Leura, Colac [sic] about 80 miles from Geelong with furniture etc. as occupied by the late S.P. Wells. Description of licence, business, etc. Duncan Hoyle (agent) Geelong 9 March 1844.
- GA 26.09.1844 Martin Priest listed as boarding house keeper, Corio Street.
- GA 15.02.1845 Martin Priest on committee of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society.
- GA 22.04.1846 Priest granted licence for Victoria Farm at Barrabool Hills.
- GA 12.11.1845 Sheep station for sale by Thomas Storey.
- GA 04.04.1846 Application for Publican's General Licence at Lake Timboon, by Thomas Storey.
- GA 06.08.1847 Opening of Priest's Shamrock Inn in Yarra Street Geelong.
- GA 15.02.1848 Sale Notice for the Shamrock Inn.
- GA 06.05.1848 Priest to take over 'Moorabool Inn' at Batesford in July 1848.
- GA 01.07.1848 Transfer of licence from P. O'Hara to Martin Priest.
- GA 02.09.1848 Report of murder at Lake Timboon Inn.
- GA 12.09.1848 Court Case, report of murder at Lake Inn, Fitzgerald committal hearing.
- GA 07.02.1850 Martin Priest listed as licensee of Marrabool Inn, Batesford.

- GA 10.06.1852 'Timboon Inn For Sale'
- The right and interest of Martin Priest in the Timboon Inn situated on the main road to Warrnambool and Port Fairy. For particulars apply to Gibson and Curle at Geelong or Martin Priest on the premises.
- Geelong January 13 1852.
- GA 12.07.1855 Martin Priest obtains licence to the Farmers Hotel in Moorabool Street Geelong.
- GA 24.02.1857 Report of inquest into the death of Martin Priest at Moolap.
- An inquest was held before Dr Shaw at the Moolap Hotel, Queenscliff Road in view of the body of Martin Priest, landlord of the above named hotel, and who had been found dead on a sofa to which he had retired for a rest on Friday afternoon. A verdict of 'died from apoplexy' was returned.
- GA 03.03.1857 Report of death of Martin Priest on 20 February 1857 at the Moolap Hotel, aged 37 years.
- GA 23.12.1859 Samuel Cozens died on 11 December 1859 at the 'Lake Inn' Timboon, aged 49 years.
- WT 12.10.1901 Photographic views of Camperdown including Timboon House.
- Interest will be taken in a view given of Timboon House as a relic of the past. This house, which was absolutely the first one built in the district, was put up in the early forties and occupies the original site of Camperdown (or Timboon as it was then called). Originally intended for an hotel, it was used for that purpose and was known for some time as the Timboon Hotel, but now as Timboon House is the private residence of Misses Picken.
- CC 18.07.1912 Obituary notice for John McCabe (1834-1912).
- One of the few remaining of the very early residents of Camperdown passed away yesterday morning, when Mr John McCabe died. He had lived in Camperdown for 55 years and was identified with the progress of the place from the very primitive township it was when he arrived, up to the present.
- The late Mr McCabe was born in Dublin 78 years ago and upon leaving his native country came first to Tasmania. He was lured across to Victoria by the gold diggings and after spending some time on the fields, came to Camperdown where he engaged in his trade as a stonemason. He worked at that for 30 years and 25 years ago retired from active work, and has since lived quietly in the town, except for a brief visit to Ireland about five years ago. He worked upon many of the large residences built in the district in the earlier days, and was always noted for the excellence of his work and the painstaking manner in which it was carried out. He married in Camperdown and his wife predeceased him by about nine years.

- CC 02.06.1932 'Early Camperdown History : Mr. Richard Boyce Tells His Story' includes reference to Richard Boyce's father, Joseph, a quarryman and pioneer settler, working at Old Timboon.
- After spending some time in Warrnambool, Mr. Joseph Boyce found his way to Old Timboon and took part in the quarrying of stone for a two storey building for an hotel with Mr. Cousens [sic] as its proprietor.
- CC 11.08.1932 'Early Camperdown History : Conversation with Mr. Alexander Webb', includes reference to Cousens's hotel:
- Mr. George Webb was at Old Timboon when the two-storied hotel was built for Mr. Cousens [sic] and with a store on the opposite side of the creek kept by John Paton were the two principal buildings in Timboon.
- CC 29.09.1932 'Early Camperdown History : Chat with Mr. Jos. Johnstone' includes references to Henry Chandley and John McCabe:
- The only house Johnstone can remember was a farm close to Wiridgil worked by Mr. Chanley [sic]. He was a stonemason and with Mr. McCabe, father of Mr. Chas. McCabe, as mate, built a number of stone buildings in Camperdown.

THE LAKE INN AT TIMBOON : A BRIEF HISTORY

The following summary history of first settlement and the building of the Lake Inn on the creek at Timboon is an extract from my separately prepared cultural history of Camperdown 'At Mount Leura : A Cultural History of Camperdown', draft typescript, 1995.

The faint trails across the western plains to Mount Leura, first blazed by the Learmonths and the Manifolds in the late 1830s turned to boggy dray tracks with the sudden influx of eager squatters in the early 1840s. A strange assortment of itinerants picked up these crudely marked tracks linking pastoral station to prominent peak and permanent waterhole on their meander westward. Inevitably, their overnight stops were planned at remote homesteads, there being

no Inns to be found in the bush, but you ask for meat and lodgings at any station you pass, and your wants are cheerfully complied with, even although you may be an entire stranger to the parties. This hospitality comes to be a pretty heavy tax on some of those who have their stations bordering on the principal tracks from the interior to the townships, as they have frequently to lodge and feed 6 and 8 of a night. ¹

The demand for overnight accommodation soon eclipsed the supply and when both the generosity and patience of the hard pressed squatters evaporated in the first rural depression in 1841, roughly built public inns sprang up at freshwater lakes, river crossings, waterholes and permanent springs along the way. Anyone could open a public house on a squatter's run on application to the Courts for a lease and payment of an annual fee of 10 pounds. On the track from Geelong to Lake Timboon via the north shores of Lake Corangamite Francis Ormond had established the Settler's Arms at the Leigh River crossing by 1841 and Jean Duverney built the Frenchman's Inn further to the west on the Wardy Yallock crossing soon afterwards. On the longer southern route to Timboon via the Stoney Rises, Beal and Trebeck had built the Barwon Inn at Austin's Ford and Murray and Webster had established the Crook and Plaid Inn at Lake Colac by 1844.

The first inn or public house at Lake Timboon was built on the east bank of the Mederanook Creek for Arthur Lloyd before 1843 and evidently operated by Andrew Murray, a partner in several pastoral ventures with the Lloyd brothers and William Carter at Lake Colac. Murray at the same time held the licence for the Crook and Plaid Inn at Colac. William Adeney recorded having passed by the Timboon Inn on his journey to visit both J. G. Ware at Koort Koort Nong and John Thomson of Keilambete in January 1843. Some months later he observed that the Chocelyn run, which he had acquired at a discount from the Manifold Brothers

lay some 6 or 7 miles from the home station and was in the neighborhood of an Inn, a great temptation to ticket-of-leave men and expirée shepherds. ²

¹ P. L. Brown, Clyde Company Papers, Volume 2, p. 247.

² Willam Adeney's Diary 1842-1843.

Late in 1845 Thomas Storey acquired Murray's Inn and at the same time advertised 'a sheep station with 500-700 ewes for sale at Lake Timboon'.³ Storey, the son of a Somersetshire farmer who had emigrated with his family to Van Diemen's Land in 1836, came to Port Phillip in 1840 and was engaged as the overseer at Benjamin Boyd's pastoral run Ondit north of Colac.

The Lake Inn, which was built on the eastern bank of the Madooranook Creek and fronting the Portland Bay road, was specifically aimed at the passing trade. The Rev. Dr. John Dunmore Lang, the founder of the Presbyterian Church in Australia, stopped for a short rest at Thomas Storey's 'respectable Bush Inn, recently established for the accommodation of travellers to and from the westward' on 30 January 1846.⁴ On other occasions Thomas Storey was forced to accommodate men of less salubrious character, sometimes with sensational results. On 2 September 1848, the Geelong Advertiser reported on a 'shocking murder' at Timboon:

Two bushmen named Fitzgerald and Lantram were drinking in the company of each other at Mr Storey's Inn when a quarrel from some, as yet, unexplained cause ensued. By the interference of those persons who were present, the two men were brought on friendly terms again, and after some time they retired to their bed-room, both sleeping in the same bed. In the middle of the night (so it is reported) Fitzgerald labouring under the horrors or *delirium tremens*, and being impressed with the idea that Lantram was attempting to rob him, rose up, and with a knife stabbed him in the body, from which he has since died.

Fitzgerald was taken firstly to Geelong in the custody of the mounted police and following a hearing of the depositions taken from the witnesses, the house guests Thomas Ainsworth and William Campbell, the permanent lodger William Williams, the house servant John Jones and the licensee Thomas Storey, he was sent to Melbourne to stand trial for the murder of Thomas Lantram. The Advertiser found that it was 'really melancholy and deplorable in the extreme, to reflect that the whole of the horrible outrage originated from intoxication.'⁵

Other guests proved to be less troublesome. The celebrated traveller Charles Joseph La Trobe, then Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, stopped overnight at Storey's Inn on 9 February 1850 and next day recorded that he and his small party had 'managed to be really comfortable & slept like tops'.⁶ La Trobe had earlier stayed at 'Murray's Inn (Lloyd's)' in May and October 1845 during an expedition to Portland and the Grampians.⁷

3 Geelong Advertiser, 12 November 1845.

4 Ian F. McLaren, Op. cit., p. 35. The date of 30 January 1846 has been deduced by me from evidence set out in the record of Lang's journey across the western plains.

5 Geelong Advertiser, 12 September 1848.

6 C. J. La Trobe to his wife, 11 February 1850 in L. J. Blake (ed) Letters of Charles Joseph La Trobe, Melbourne, 1975, p. 38.

7 Charles La Trobe, 'Australian Notes: Memos of Journeys 1839-1854', entries for 15 May and 9 October 1845.

Lloyd's station and Murray's Road Side Inn are both marked near Lake Timboon on Alexander Skene's 'Map of the District of Geelong' published in 1845.⁸ Whilst James Bonwick noted that the 'Timboon hotel was a rude-edifice erected in 1846',⁹ there is no reliable description of either the building or the accommodation at the first inn at Timboon. Evidence given at the Fitzgerald committal hearing however reveals that there were a number of bedrooms and a separate kitchen at the inn and that the tap bedroom apparently slept four men and was reserved for those troublesome house guests 'in liquor'.

Information contained in the District surveyor Robert Scott's field books and subsequently on his 'Plan of the Township of Camperdown at Mount Leura' of 1852 also record the arrangement of buildings and fences at the Lake Inn on the Mederanook Creek. The field notes show four separate buildings on the creek, a dwelling house, a large Public House with tap room, a hut and a Stable arranged in an L plan and set back off the 'old track from Port Fairy by Timboon'.

Martin Priest, the Irish born publican from Geelong acquired the Lake Inn at Timboon after February 1850 and held the property until July 1855, when the inn buildings and the land described as allotment 27 of Section 15 Parish of Colongulac was sold to Samuel Cozens. The old buildings were demolished soon after, and Cozens had erected a two storey bluestone hotel, with three sitting rooms and five bedrooms, exclusive of those required for his family, before March 1856, when he evidently applied for the first licence for his new premises.

8 Central Plans Office Melbourne, Feature Plan 326 'Map of the District of Geelong' by Alexander Skene Surveyor to the District Council of Grant, published by James Harrison, Advertiser Office, Geelong, 1845.

9 James Bonwick, Western Victoria, Its Geography, Geology, and Social Condition, Geelong 1858, [Melbourne 1970], p. 29.

THE FORMER LAKE INN
(TIMBOON INN AND TIMBOON HOUSE)
OLD GEELONG ROAD, CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first inn or public house at Lake Timboon (now Lake Colongulac) was built on the east bank of the Mederanook Creek for Arthur Lloyd before 1843 and perhaps as early as 1841. The wayside inn, which was strategically located on the Geelong to Belfast track, was evidently operated by Andrew Murray, a partner in several pastoral ventures with the Lloyd brothers and William Carter at Lake Colac. Murray at the same time held the licence for the Crook and Plaid Inn at Colac. Late in 1845 Thomas Storey acquired 'Murray's Inn' and at the same time advertised 'a sheep station with 500-700 ewes for sale at Lake Timboon'. Storey, the son of a Somersetshire farmer, emigrated with his family to Van Diemen's Land in 1836, and came to Port Phillip in 1840.

Storey sold the Lake Inn to the Geelong publican Martin Priest after February 1850, and Priest occupied the premises for a short time before applying to have the property granted to him under pre-emptive right. This application was refused and he subsequently purchased the land at the Geelong land sales in June 1853. Some time afterwards Priest sold the property to Samuel Cozens.

The second Lake Inn at Timboon, a two storey bluestone structure with flanking single storey wings, was erected in 1855-56 for the resident innkeeper Samuel Cozens. The Colonial Georgian style inn apparently continued operations following the death of the publican Samuel Cozens in 1859, but the Lake Inn had by that time been eclipsed by the Leura Hotel in the nearby township of Camperdown and Cozens had died leaving his widow with the responsibility for massive accumulated debts.

The former Lake Inn or Timboon Inn stands on a site used as a wayside inn since at least 1843, a site which marks the first permanent road between Geelong and Port Fairy via Cressy. The bluestone structure, with the unusual H plan layout, regular six-pane Georgian fenestration, loopy bargeboards and slate roof, is one of the oldest and certainly the most intact of the small number of bluestone inns erected throughout the Western District in the first years of settlement. The notable Colonial Georgian style building remains, together with the adjacent McNicol homestead 'Craigburn' and the Sievwright grave as the only tangible links with the historic early settlement known as Lake Timboon. It is one of the oldest and certainly the most substantial of stone buildings erected at Camperdown in the nineteenth century, and stands to the present day in near original condition. Sections of the decorated bargeboards on the two storey section of the former inn are now missing and the original balcony verandah has been removed. Minor alterations have been effected internally. The original timber stables to the south of the former hotel have been demolished

The former Lake Inn at the Old Timboon settlement near Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance because of aesthetic, architectural, historic and social qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type.
- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age relative to settlement in Victoria and at Camperdown.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The former Lake Timboon Inn at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The former Lake Timboon Inn at Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The former Lake Timboon Inn at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown and as an essential element in the defined Old Timboon precinct, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992. The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.

- Identify cultural history material including original architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place (the former hotel has functioned as a private residence since 1866).
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of the Old Timboon precinct.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
- The removal or defacement of signs, insurance plaques or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria, Camperdown and the Old Timboon precinct.
- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the former Lake Inn property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in the Old Timboon precinct must be maintained without obstruction.

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**PENZANCE
43 SCOTT STREET
CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPH)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE

Residence

NAME

Penzance

ADDRESS

43 Scott Street Camperdown 3260

PRESENT USE

Residence (vacant)

PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE**

**Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed**

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
PENZANCE 43 SCOTT STREET

STYLE OR PERIOD Colonial Vernacular

DESIGN ORIGIN Not recorded

BUILDER Not recorded

DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION 1858 +

James Tait arranged a mortgage of £200 over the property with Dr Daniel Curdie of Tandarook on 25 August 1858. Four months earlier Tait acquired the property upon which Penzance now stands for a consideration of £20. It is presumed that the mortgage was to finance development of Tait's stone store and residence.

SUBSEQUENT WORKS 1964 Plumbing alterations
1994 Interior of stone buildings stripped out.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Allan Willingham, Measured drawing of Penzance, September 1993,
1 sheet, Ann Gove (del).

Drainage Plan No. 765, 43 Scott Street,
Camperdown Sewerage Authority, 1964.

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

undated Early photograph of Ower's Mill and Mt. Leura,
CDHS Collection.
This photograph shows very early houses in Scott
Street.

ORIGINAL OWNER James Tait (1809-1880) Storekeeper

Tait was born at Bauer Tower, Scotland in 1809 and resided in Glasgow for 20 years before arriving in Australia with his wife Jane in 1853 or 1854. In 1857 Tait settled in Camperdown and established the first general store in the township. James Tait was actively involved in the Presbyterian Church and the Temperance Society at Camperdown and was a member of the Hampden and Heytesbury Roads Board. Jane N Tait died at Camperdown on 3 July 1898, thirteen years after suffering a severe paralytic stroke. Their sons James Budge Tait and Peter Ware Tait conducted the affairs of the estate following James Tait's death in 1880. James Budge Tait died on 17 December 1894.

OTHER NOTES

James Tait built his stone house and general store on a one acre site in Scott Street formed by allotments 7 and 8 of Section 6 of the Town of Camperdown in 1858.

He also acquired allotments 7 and 8 of Section 1 of the Town of Camperdown with a frontage to Manifold Street on 11 March 1869 for a consideration of £200. Tait created a 20 feet wide easement or laneway on the boundary line between allotments 7 and 8 and built a stone store on part of allotment 7 to the west of the laneway in 1877. Remnants of this stone building remain as part of the fabric of Lee's Supermarket

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Registrar-General's Office Melbourne

Application 41055 Registrar-General's Office Melbourne.
Summary dealings for Allotments 7 & 8, Section 6,
Town of Camperdown, Parish of Colongulac.

Allotment 7 of Section 6 was purchased at auction by Alexander McKenzie on 9 February 1855 for a consideration of £4/10/- and allotment 8 for £4/15/-.

09.02.1855	Crown Grantee Alexander McKenzie.
20.04.1858	Property purchased by James Tait for £20.
29.04.1858	Purchase registered.
25.08.1858	Property mortgaged by James Tait to Daniel Curdie for £200.
28.08.1858	Registered mortgage.
13.06.1866	Reconveyance by Daniel Curdie to James Tait.
16.06.1866	Registered reconveyance.
15.12.1895	Property mortgaged by Jane Tait (executor of James Tait's estate) to Henrietta Lang for £400.
19.12.1895	Registered mortgage.
06.11.1899	Lodged reconveyance by Henrietta Lang to Peter Wares Tait (Executor of Jane Tait's estate).
08.11.1899	Registered reconveyance.
09.12.1909	Application of new trustee-James Budge Tait.
09.12.1909	Lodged conveyance by James B. Tait to Harry McLeod Duigan.
	Lands to belong in Equity to James B. Tait and H. Duigan
15.12.1909	Registered conveyance.
12.01.1910	Registered new trustee.
01.06.1913	James B. Tait and Harry. M. Duigan form contract with George Tonkin.

See also Applications 41054 for details of ownership of allotments 7 and 8 of Section 1, Town of Camperdown.

Shire of Hampden 'East Riding Valuation Book 1870' p. 51

The first extant rate book records that James Tait storekeeper owned and occupied three properties in Camperdown, viz:

1 Acre Land Stone House & Store Stable &c Camperdown NAV £55/10/0 8 occupants
1/4 Acre Land Stone Store Camperdown NAV £34
1/2 Acre Land & Weatherboard house Camperdown NAV £31

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- WP 30.6.1866 Advertisement- James Tait, General Storekeeper, Scott Street, Camperdown.
- WP 21.07.1866 Tenders for erection of Bell Tower at the Presbyterian Church Camperdown. Plans and Specification at James Tait's Store.
- CC 22.02.1877 Tenders invited for erecting the woodwork of a stone store in Manifold Street. Apply to James Tait, Scott Street.
- CC 28.10.1879 James Tait thanks all the people who helped to extinguish the fire at his premises in Manifold Street.
- CC 24.12.1880 Ironmongery, crockery and brushware to be auctioned at James Tait's store on the 29 December 1880.
- A large and extensive sale of Ironmongery, Crockery, and Brushware will be held in Camperdown on Wednesday next, the 29th inst. A list of the goods appears elsewhere, and as the owner, Mr James Tait, is relinquishing business shortly, the whole will be for absolute and unreserved sale. An opportunity such as this seldom occurs in Camperdown, and the residents will no doubt readily take advantage of it. For the convenience of buyers the stock, which is in excellent order, will be offered in the store adjoining Messrs Henry Bros., and the sale will commence punctually at one o'clock. Mr John Thornton will act as auctioneer.
- CC 24.12.1880 Report of the sudden death of James Tait on Tuesday 21 December 1880 at his residence in Scott Street, aged 71 years. Biographical details of Tait. Proposed auction sale of his ironmongery etc. was consequently postponed.
- CC 05.07.1898 Report of the death of Jane Tait
Came to Australia with her husband in 1853 or 1854, took up residence in Camperdown in 1857.

PENZANCE
43 SCOTT STREET
CAMPERDOWN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Scottish settlers James and Jane Tait arrived at Camperdown in 1857 and at a time when the recently established township was in the first throes of development. In April 1858, Tait acquired a one acre double allotment in Scott Street from the Crown grantee Alexander McKenzie for a consideration of £20. Four months later Tait arranged a mortgage of £200 with district pastoralist Daniel Curdie and soon afterwards he built a substantial rubble stone house, store and stables on the north facing allotment. Late in 1858 or early 1859, James Tait opened the first general store at the infant settlement of Camperdown. He continued to operate from these premises until 1877, when he constructed a new and more commodious stone store in Manifold Street and immediately to the north of his Scott Street site. James Tait decided to quit his business in December 1880 and had arranged a massive clearance sale, but died suddenly before the date of the auction.

The origins of the design of Tait's Store and Residence are not established, nor is there any builder associated with the construction of these substantial square coursed rubble basalt buildings. The sequence of construction of the stone buildings or the shingle clad timber framed buildings to the rear of the site has not been established nor has the origin of the name Penzance been researched. The stone building is constructed with a steep pitch shingle clad roof and the internal partition walls are formed with hardwood scantlings lined with lath and plaster. The principal section of the building is closely aligned with the Scott Street frontage and the entrance is marked by an unusual eclectically designed timber porch adorned with a spiked finial, decorated Tudor ogee fascia and valence supported with flat Tuscan Doric pilasters. The north facade has been rendered.

The former residence and general store of James Tait is one of the earliest buildings in Camperdown having been erected within six years of the first land sales in the town. The bluestone structure, which survives to the present day in a substantially intact condition, is indicative of the architectural style and construction techniques adopted for public and commercial buildings erected in Camperdown during the first period of development in the 1850s and 1860s. There are few buildings of comparable age remaining in Camperdown or at the original settlement at Lake Timboon.

Penzance at 43 Scott Street is a tangible link with the earliest years of settlement at Camperdown, it is of cultural significance to Victoria as a rare surviving example of a colonial store and residence and an exemplar of vernacular building in the State. James Tait, a pioneer settler, temperance advocate, Roads Board member and prominent churchman, played an important role in the early development of the town and the immediate district.

Penzance, the former residence and general store James Tait at 43 Scott Street Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type, being a colonial store and residence erected within six years of first settlement in the township of Camperdown.
- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials in the 1850s in Victoria.
- J It is of considerable age.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Penzance at 43 Scott Street Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) Penzance at Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) Penzance at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- Penzance at 43 Scott Street Camperdown should be the subject of a detailed conservation analysis and further works to the building should be the subject of a properly prepared conservation management plan.

The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.

The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.

- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

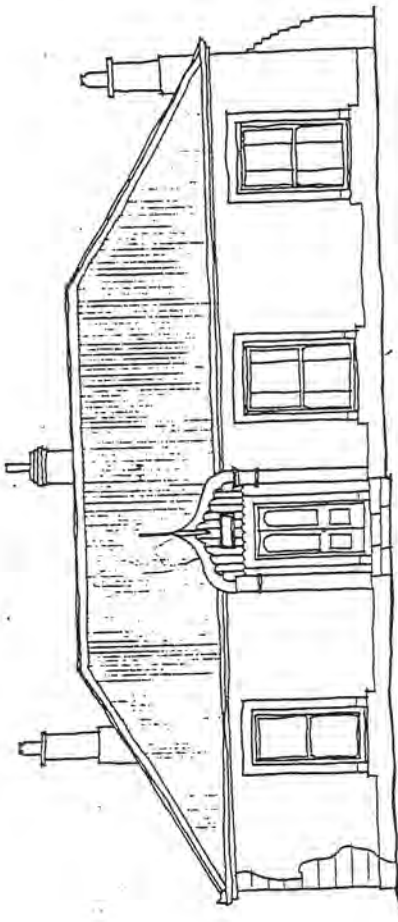
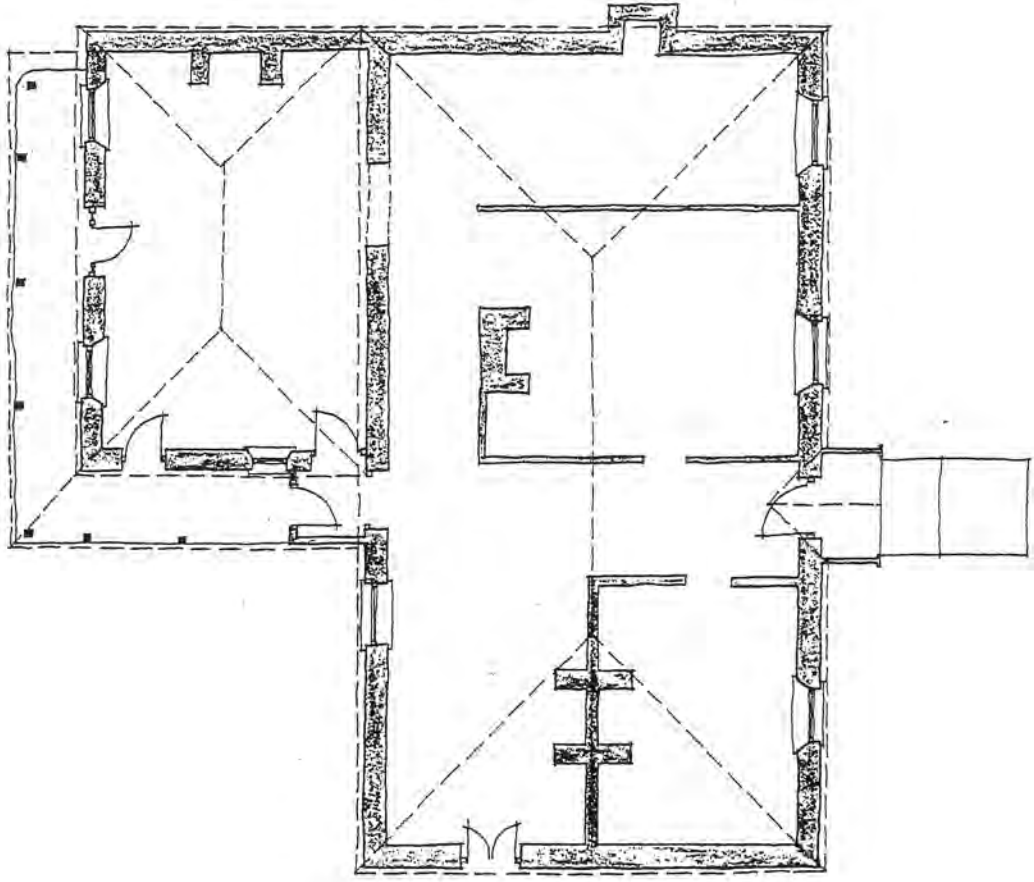
- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.

- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, and should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
- The removal or defacement of signs on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. The beaten copper name plate 'Penzance', whilst of much later date than the house, is an important relic of former occupants.

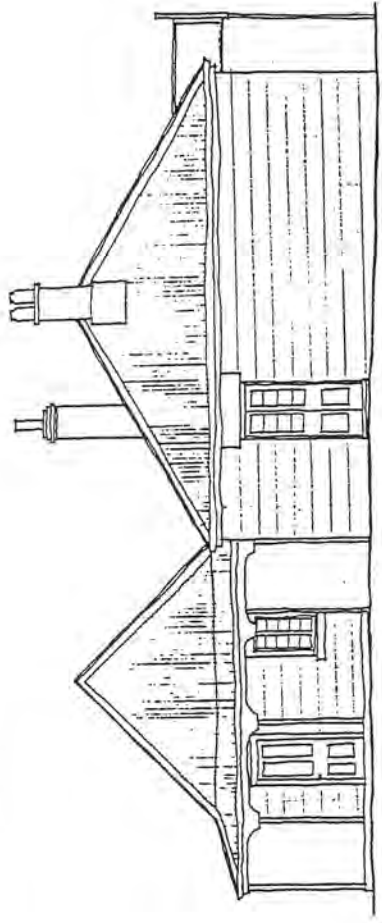
C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown. In particular, the stone path and steps leading to the entry porch must be maintained.
- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

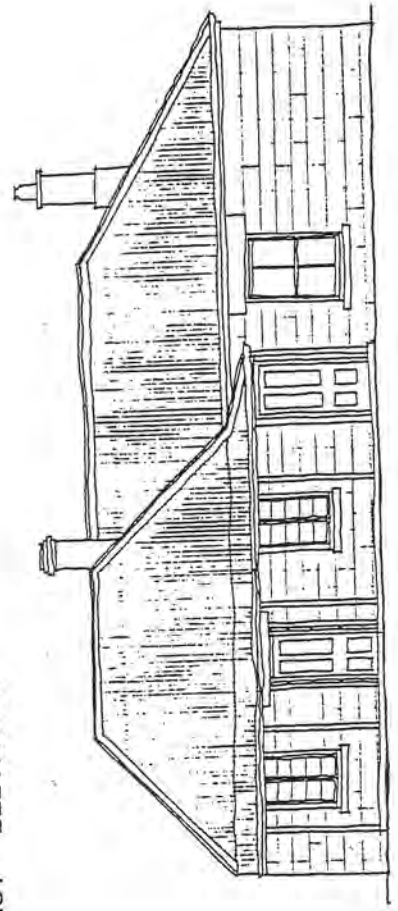
AW
100



NORTH ELEVATION



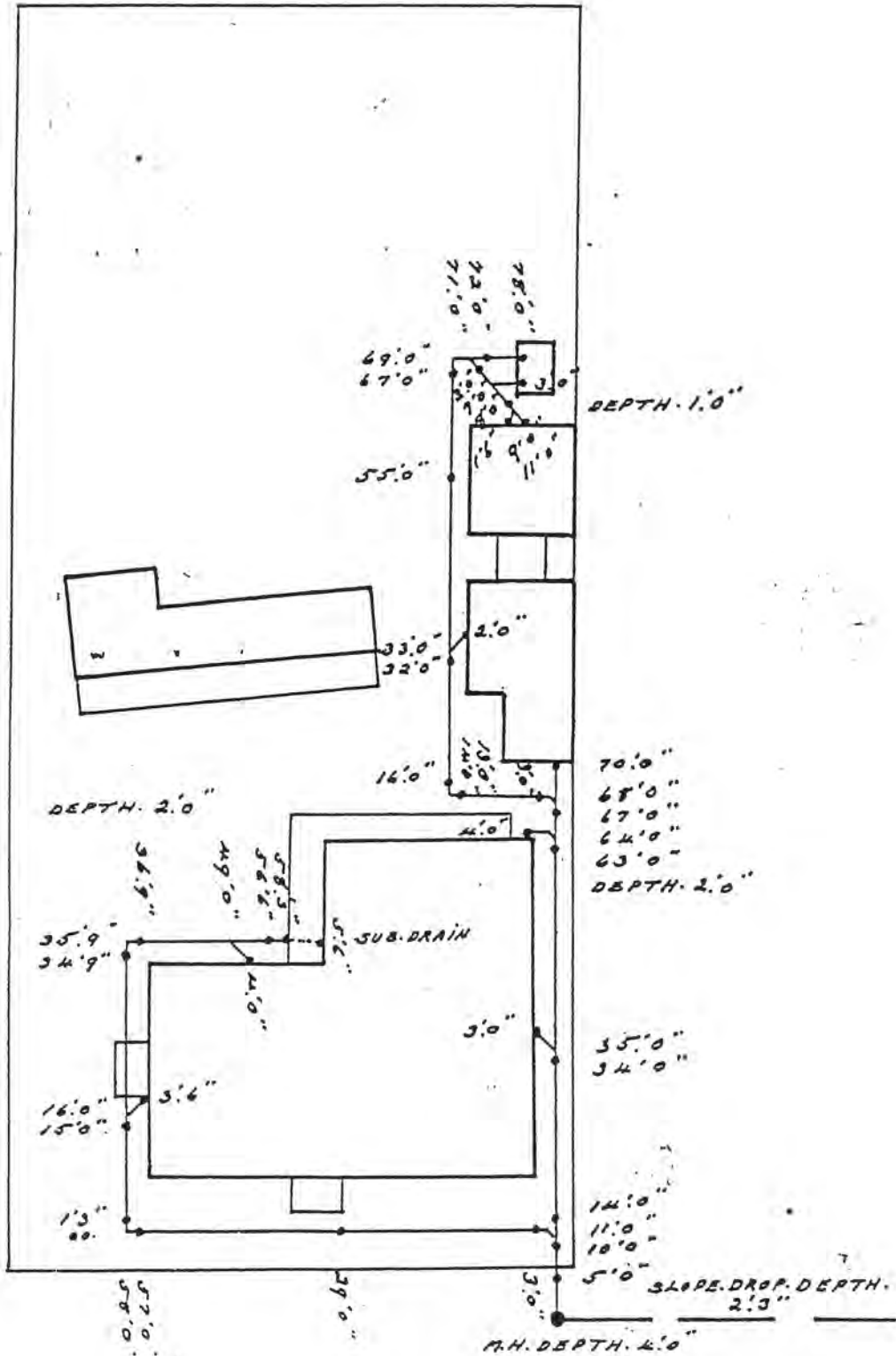
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

Camperdown Sewerage Authority

FIELD NOTES of No. 43 SCOTT STREET



Owner MISS A. H. O. K. M.
 Contractor PREMIER PLUMBING
 Length of Drain 301.6"

Tested 1-7-64
 Draining Inspector J. H. Wilkin
 Engineer

CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC CEMETERY RESERVE
MONUMENTS AND SITES
CEMETERY LANE
CAMPERDOWN 3260



(PHOTOGRAPHS 12/30, 12/06, 12/05, 12/17)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

NAME Camperdown Public Cemetery
 ADDRESS Cemetery Lane Camperdown 3260
 PRESENT USE Cemetery
 PRESENT OWNER The Trustees of the Camperdown Public Cemetery, Inc.,
 ADDRESS R. M. B. 1590, CAMPERDOWN 3260

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER (HERITAGE REGISTER) Not Listed
 NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA) Not Listed
 REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE Not Listed

CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC CEMETERY RESERVE
MONUMENTS AND SITES
CEMETERY LANE
CAMPERDOWN 3260



(PHOTOGRAPHS

12/07, 12/11, 12/08, 12/04, 12/27, 12/26, 12/13))

CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC CEMETERY CULTURAL HISTORY DATA

STYLE OR PERIOD	Victorian Picturesque Landscape
DESIGN ORIGIN	Robert Scott prepared a 'Plan of the Cemetery at Camperdown' dated 18 March 1858, with the layout being approved by the Governor-in-Council on 6 April 1858.
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1874 Construction of Cottage 1890 New fencing erected 1894 Re-erection of 8 chains of fencing 1899 Construction of Caretaker's Residence 1908 Outbuildings erected 1950 Moves to utilise paths for grave sites resulting in the obliteration of Scott's original landscaped plan. 1988 Additional land to the north of the reserve acquired as an extension to the original burial ground (lawn cemetery). Sale of 2.50 acres of land including the caretaker's residence.

MAPS AND PLANS

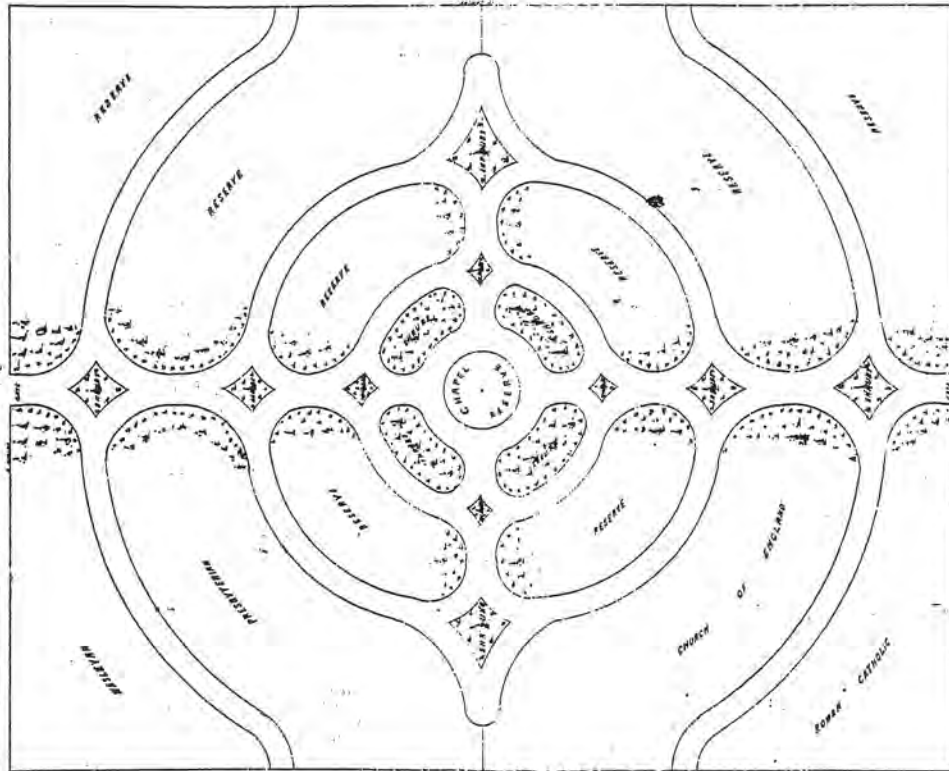
1857	'Plan of Lake Gnotuk showing Public Park and Cemetery Reserves', 30 December 1857, C 288, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.
1858	'Plan of the Cemetery at Camperdown', CEM 77, Robert D. Scott, District Surveyor, 18 March 1858, Central Plans Office, Melbourne, scale 1 chain to 1 inch, includes annotation

NOTE Census taken in 1857
in the Vacinity [sic] of Camperdown
are as follows

Church of England	200
Presbyterians	180
Roman Catholics	44
Independants [sic]	18
Wesleyans	10
Baptists	9

This plan is marked

Approved by His Excellency Governor in Council 6/4/58



PLAN
 OF THE
 CEMETERY
 AT
 CAMPERDOWN
 CONTAINING 3 ACRES
 SCALE 1/8" TO 1"

NOTE CENSUS TAKEN IN 1851
 IN THE VICINITY OF CAMPERDOWN
 ON 21 JULY
 Church of England 208
 Presbyterians 185
 Roman Catholics 11
 Independents 14
 Wesleyans 10
 Baptists 9

Edmund
 Director General
 C. P. Langhorne
 14th March 1858

Approved by Mr Swelling
 Governor in Council 6/11/58

- 1858 'Sketch of the Layout of the Camperdown Cemetery',
L. W. D. Elboux, temporary assistant surveyor,
23 August 1858, CEM 417, Central Plans Office, Melbourne,
with a 10 chain by 8 chain reserve shown and R. D. Scott's
annotation
- Laid off and trenched on the application of Cemetery Trustees-
a sum having been authorized for its imp^t
- Scott's radial plan is centred on a circular chapel reserve.
- 1893 'The Camperdown Cemetery',
James Short, Licensed Surveyor, delineator, 10 feet to 1 inch,
variously dated 01 September 1893 and countersigned
by Jas. F. Short 01 November 1893.
A cameo sketch of the 'Curator's Residence' is included on this
plan as well as annotation to indicate the location of the burial
lots of some prominent Camperdown and district families.
- (1894) 'The Camperdown Cemetery',
drawn by H.L. Bacot, n.d, Public Records Office, Melbourne.
- This plan was prepared and lithographed following receipt of
the 05 April 1894 letter from John Walls, secretary of the
Camperdown Public Cemetery Trustees, to Thomas Dowling,
MLC and is based on the plan earlier prepared by James Short.
Family plot annotations are deleted and the 'line of the old
fence' is marked to indicate the extent of the error in the
original survey.
- ORIGINAL OWNERS The Trustees of the Camperdown Public Cemetery (1858)
[now incorporated]
- OTHER NOTES In 1854, the Victorian Government passed an Act for the
Establishment and Management of Cemeteries in the Colony of
Victoria (Assented to on 23 March 1854) The Government had
the power to appoint and remove trustees and to provide funds
for the establishment and maintenance of cemeteries in
Victoria. The trustees were required to oversee the design and
development of the cemetery landscape and to impose rules and
regulations governing the administration of cemeteries.

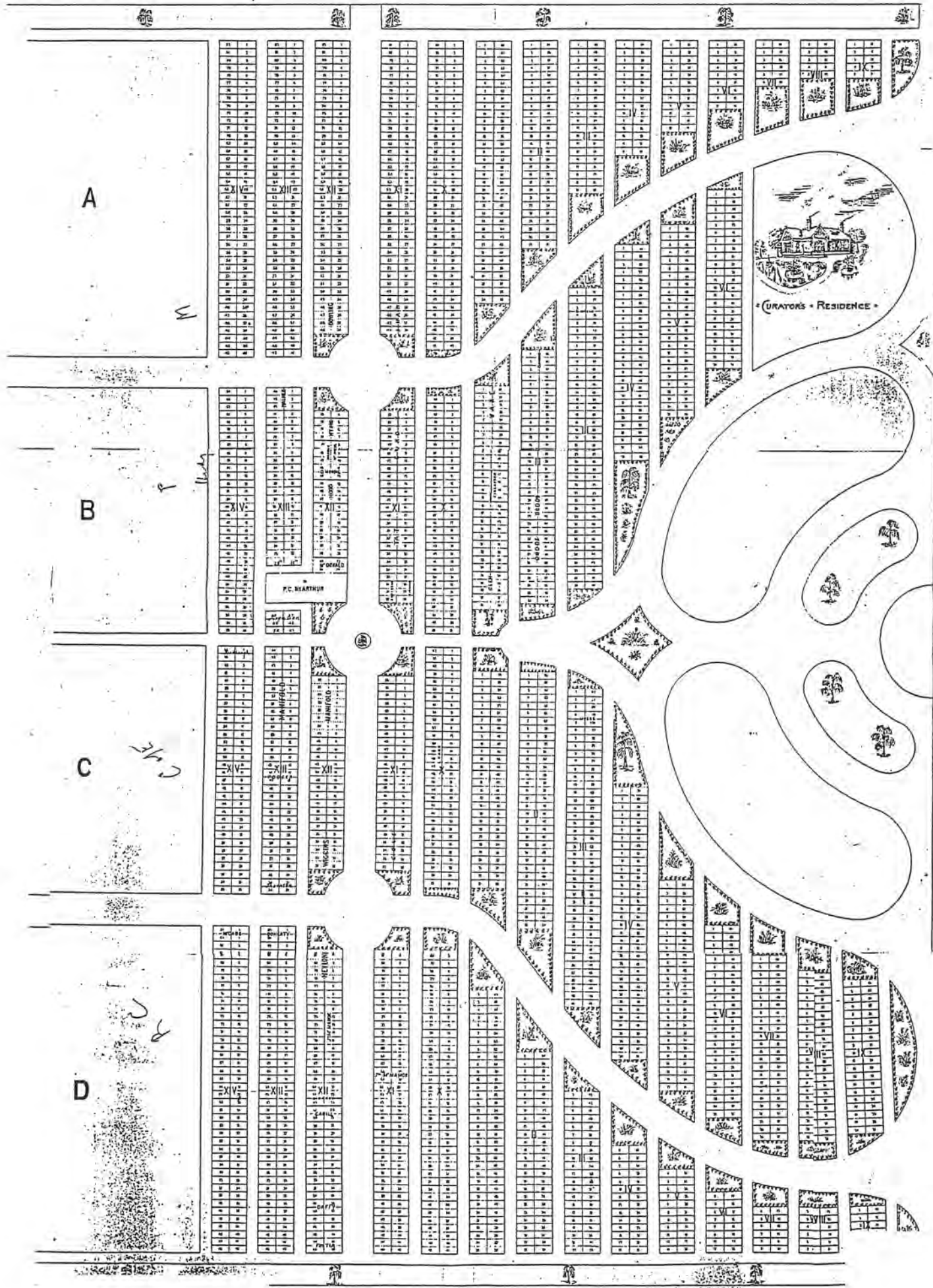
THE OLD TIMBOON BURIAL PLACE

For details of the earlier established burial place at the Lake Timboon settlement, see
the documentation sheet 'The Old Timboon Burial Place Including Charles
Sievwright's Grave' (pp. 372-382)

General Notes.
 Each grave is 5 ft. wide and the distance between is 1 ft. and
 between 2 ft. in all other respects. (See page 127)

The Camperdown Cemetery

Decorational Substances
 ———— Marble
 ———— Granite
 ———— Slate
 ———— Wood
 ———— Iron
 ———— Brass
 ———— Lead
 ———— Zinc
 ———— Copper
 ———— Tin
 ———— Steel
 ———— Glass
 ———— Paper
 ———— Cloth
 ———— Leather
 ———— Rubber
 ———— Wax
 ———— Oil
 ———— Paint
 ———— Ink
 ———— Dye
 ———— Stain
 ———— Glue
 ———— Cement
 ———— Mortar
 ———— Plaster
 ———— Gypsum
 ———— Lime
 ———— Sand
 ———— Gravel
 ———— Brick
 ———— Tile
 ———— Stone
 ———— Wood
 ———— Iron
 ———— Brass
 ———— Lead
 ———— Zinc
 ———— Copper
 ———— Tin
 ———— Steel
 ———— Glass
 ———— Paper
 ———— Cloth
 ———— Leather
 ———— Rubber
 ———— Wax
 ———— Oil
 ———— Paint
 ———— Ink
 ———— Dye
 ———— Stain
 ———— Glue
 ———— Cement
 ———— Mortar
 ———— Plaster
 ———— Gypsum
 ———— Lime
 ———— Sand
 ———— Gravel
 ———— Brick
 ———— Tile
 ———— Stone



DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Records Office, Laverton, Melbourne
SLV State Library of Victoria, La Trobe Collection

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown

Research File : 'R. D. Scott Surveyor'
Research File : '142 Gnotuk Park'
Research File : '189 Camperdown Cemetery'

An Act for the Establishment and Management of Cemeteries in the Colony of Victoria, (Assented to 23 March 1854) in Victorian Government Gazette, 31 March 1854, No. 26.

PRO Letter Robert Hoddle of the Melbourne Survey Office to R. D. Scott dated 10 June 1853 and requesting that Scott
Surveyor-General's Letter Book
at earliest opportunity to mark out cemetery of 10 acres in extent at Timboon and subdivide it for use of various denominations.

PRO LAND FILES 'Index to Register of Inward Correspondence to Lands
SERIES 226 Department 1856-1874', includes extensive collection of letters from Robert D. Scott at Camperdown.

PRO VPRS 242

5 April 1894

Correspondence to the Lands Department from the Trustees of the Camperdown Public Cemetery regarding errors in the original survey and the necessity of having the cemetery re-surveyed, includes new plan of the cemetery reserve.

Camperdown April 5th 1894

Thomas Dowling Esqr M.L.C.,

Dear Sir,

I am requested by the Trustees of the Camperdown Public Cemetery to acquaint you with the fact that owing to errors in the original survey they have been under the necessity of having it resurveyed at a cost of over twenty pounds. The lithographs they have of the original plan are now valueless and as it is considered necessary to protect the new plans from the risk of fire and from being soiled by making continual reference to them they desire to have them lithographed. And I am to ask you to ascertain whether the Lands Department would undertake the work for them and I am to submit the following reasons for asking them to do so, first that the necessity has arisen as stated from errors in the original survey and secondly from the Bank having hold of all their funds they being under the necessity of having an overdraft to pay current expenses. Will you kindly make enquiries at your convenience and further could you ascertain from the Law Department whether the Bank can legally hold their funds seeing that they are virtually Government money.

I have the honor
to be

Your Obedient Servant
John Walls
Secretary

CDHS

File 'Robert Dunbar Scott' includes photographs of the Scott family, details of the unveiling of the Scott commemorative plaque in 1989, typescript of an undated interview with David Scott (son) in c. 1934 , originally published in the Camperdown Chronicle as

'Robert D. Scott 1822-1898 : The Surveyor Who Stayed', together with other biographical details and an early photograph of Gnotuk Park, Scott's residence which stands to the present day south of the Camperdown Cemetery Reserve.

SLV,

Burial Records of the Camperdown Public Cemetery, Camperdown Cemetery Trust, (LTGM 19), includes an index to all of the registered burials at the Camperdown Cemetery. Biographical details in the Cemetery Trust records includes

Date of Burial
Name
Age
Late Residence (usually 'Camperdown')
Rank or Occupation
Cause of Death
Number of Grave and Section on Plan
Denomination or Compartment
Additional Remarks.

The Trustees of the
Camperdown Public
Cemetery, Inc.,

Minute Books, Cemetery Plans, Burial Records dating to 1857.

James Bonwick,

Western Victoria, Its Geography, Geology and Social Condition, Geelong, 1858, reprinted 1970, p. 29.
The Cemetery Reserve at Camperdown was in regular use by 1857 when James Bonwick visited the district and observed that

The Cemetery beside the Basin Banks had thirteen tombs.

It is clear from this reference that the area on the east bank of Lake Gnotuk was used as a burial ground well before the cemetery was planned and gazetted as a public place.

R. A. McAlpine,

The Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, Terang, 1963, pp. 55-59

The last of the tribes of the Camperdown district died in 1883. He was commonly known as Camperdown George. James Dawson, who the Government appointed as local protector of the aborigines, was horrified to learn that they were being buried outside the ground assigned for the interment of white people at the Camperdown cemetery in a boggy, scrubby spot. He immediately appealed to the public for funds, and on an imposing site in the centre of the cemetery, erected an obelisk in grey granite, standing twenty-five feet high, and costing £185.

Faithful to the last, after obtaining permission, with his own hands Dawson removed the body of Camperdown George from the bog, and placed it in a space at the base of the obelisk. Thus he paid his last tribute to his old friend, whose tribal name was Wombeetch Puyuun, and who was chief of the vanished tribe.

W. G. Manifold,

The Wished-For-Land, Newtown, 1984, p. 138.

The following year [1865] Marion May [Manifold] was born, but sadly little Mary Agnes died. Two more years and James Chester was born. Agnes Thomson had now joined her daughter at Purumbete, and on 20th February '68 she died. At that time the Camperdown cemetery was down on the flat ground near the Skibo road and here Agnes was first laid to rest. Not long afterwards it was decided to move the cemetery to its present site overlooking Lake Gnotuk. Agnes's body, and little Agnes Mary's [sic] were duly removed there, and for reasons unknown the original headstone was taken to Purumbete, one of a very different style being substituted at the new grave.

The dates given for the foundation of the Camperdown Cemetery in this account appear to be inaccurate as the Camperdown Cemetery was first used in 1854 and by 1858 was proclaimed as the Camperdown Public Cemetery.

James Stevens Curl,

A Celebration of Death, London, 1980,

for a discussion on the development of cemeteries in Great Britain in the nineteenth century.

Chapter 8 deals with John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843) and the garden cemetery movement in England and Scotland in the 1840s. Curl summarises Loudon's views as follows:

Cemeteries, according to Loudon, should be at a distance from human dwellings, and should be situated 'in an elevated and airy' place, with a southern aspect [northern hemisphere], so that the surface should be dried by the sun. He considered subsoils to be of great importance, for cemeteries draining into public wells were a menace to health. He favoured a chalky or gravelly soil, where decomposition would be rapid.

In the laying out of the grounds the position of chapels, the road plan, and the accessibility to the whole of the cemetery were important. No part of the cemetery should be remote, either from the point of view of upkeep or of the desirability of graves.

All cemeteries should be divided into sectors that could be easily identified, and these should in turn be subdivided into plots. Loudon emphasized the necessity of a coherent system of marking plots not only for ease of management but for the keeping of records. He advocated a layout of 'double beds with green paths between' to facilitate ease of access to each grave, and to help the problem of surface drainage. Chapels should be in inconspicuous positions, as focal points.

Trees and shrubs were important, but they should not 'impede the free circulation of the air and the drying effect of the sun'. Loudon advocated the planting of trees with 'conical shapes, like the cypress...associated with places of burial from time immemorial'. He favoured evergreens because the 'variety produced by deciduous and flowering trees is not favourable either to the expression of solemnity or grandeur'.

- John Claudius Loudon, On the laying out, planting, and managing Cemeteries and on the improvement of Churchyards, London, 1843.
- L. P. Planning Consultants, Cemeteries of Victoria : Guidelines for Management, Maintenance and Conservation, n.d., (1980).
- Celestina Sagazio, Cemeteries : Our Heritage, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1992.
- Includes an extensive bibliography regarding the history and management of public and private cemeteries in Victoria as well as informative guidelines for the maintenance of historic cemeteries and cemetery monuments.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- WP 23.11.1870 Tenders called for mowing grass in the Camperdown Cemetery.
- HG 09.05.1871 Five or six years ago the grounds and paths were laid out to an elaborate plan drawn up to show the respective divisions and allotments. For a long period the cemetery was neglected but there is now more interest [1871] in making improvements.
- HG 25.07.1871 Report that on 13 April 1858 the cemetery was established by notice in the Government Gazette and five trustees were appointed: John Manifold, John Walls, Daniel Curdie, Adolphus Clark and T. W. Cooper.
- On 10 August 1860 the rules and regulations for management of cemeteries were published in the Government Gazette. In 1864 the cemeteries statute came into being, however these provisions had not been complied with at Camperdown.
- HG 05.09.1871 Applications for the position of sexton at the Camperdown Cemetery.
- HG 28.04.1874 Report that the cemetery was in the charge of J. L. McDonald and that the finances were in a very satisfactory condition. Trees and shrubs are in a very forward and thriving state with the exception of some of the former which do not seem to take kindly to the moist soil in the flat on the bank. The sexton has a large number of ornamental plants and shrubs judiciously arranged and many of the private enclosures are tastefully laid out and carefully attended to. The growth in that rich soil is so strong that it is almost impossible to keep down the weeds and grass. Rabbits and dogs are also a problem. It is the intention of the trustees to erect a mortuary chapel near the gate.
- HG 05.05.1874 Cemetery trustees Daniel Curdie, John Walls and Adolphus Clark appointed.
- HG 10.07.1874 Tenders invited for the erection of a wooden cottage in the Camperdown Public Cemetery.
- HG 27.11.1874 Report that the cemetery has a wild and disordered appearance.
- CC 27.11.1877 Public meeting to be held to elect new trustees.

- CC 07.12.1877 New trustees elected on 6 December 1877, P. Manifold, D. Curdie, J. Walls, A. Clark and T. P. Errey.
- CC 17.06.1879 Statement of receipts and expenditure of the cemetery.
- CC 11.06.1880 Statement of accounts for the Camperdown cemetery.
- CC 20.07.1881 Balance Sheet and expenditure for 1880.
- CC 21.06.1884 A very handsome addition to the Camperdown Cemetery is being made for the grave of Peter McArthur's late wife. Monument is of granite from Aberdeen. The ground will be enclosed by an iron fence.
- CC 22.10.1889 Charles McCabe, W. T. Manifold and E. G. Morrison elected new trustees of the cemetery.
- CC 22.04.1890 Tenders for erection of fencing.
- CC 17.02.1894 Tenders called for the removal and re-erection of 8 chains of fencing.
- CC 13.07.1899 Tenders invited for the erection of a new caretaker's residence for the Trustees of the Camperdown Cemetery. Michael McCabe, architect.
- CC 14.10.1899 Report that two gardeners have been employed to put the cemetery in order. A four roomed caretaker's residence is approaching completion. Applicants invited for the position of caretaker.
- CC 04.11.1899 Peter Errey appointed caretaker.
- CC 12.12.1899 Rules and regulations of the Camperdown cemetery have been rescinded and a fresh code introduced.

- CC 24.02.1900 Article on the first burial in the Camperdown cemetery in 1854 when the cemetery was still only marked out by pegs. First person interred was apparently 'Mr Baker'.

The interment of the late Mrs. Thomas Baker in the Camperdown cemetery yesterday recalled an incident in the early history of Camperdown. When Mr. [Edmund?] Baker, father of Messrs. Thomas Baker, of Corunnun, and John Baker, of Pomborneit, died in 1854, his family were reluctant to follow the customs then prevailing of burying the dead on the station. They had heard that the late Mr. R. D. Scott, in laying out the present township, had provided for a site for a cemetery, and the Messrs. O'Neil brothers (uncle of Mr. O'Neil now representing Mandurang in the Legislative Assembly) undertook to select a spot in the cemetery for the grave. They had first to get Mr. Scott to point out the location of the cemetery, which was then only marked by pegs. In choosing the position, they thought that it would be preferable to have it in the most sheltered part, and therefore decided upon a spot as far as possible down the slope.

The late Mr. Baker was thus the first to find a resting place in the local God's acre. When his widow died some thirty years later, she, in accordance with a previously expressed wish, was laid beside her husband. Mr. Thomas Baker having expressed his desire to be buried there also, his wife requested that she too might be placed in the same grave. It was in conformity with this wish that her remains were brought to Camperdown yesterday.

CC 22.10.1903 History of the Camperdown cemetery and report on progress:

THE CAMPERDOWN GOD'S ACRE
BEAUTIFYING THE ENCLOSURE

It is questionable if there is a town in Victoria which possesses a more picturesque spot for a cemetery than that of Camperdown. Situated on gently sloping ground on the banks of Lake Gnotuk, an excellent view of the surrounding country is afforded, and the undulating character of the land obviates any provisions for drainage. When surveyed over a quarter of a century ago, the necropolis was laid out with the view of enabling the committee of management, as time went on, to permanently form the drives and walks that had been defined and to beautify the enclosure by the planting of flowers and shrubs in the places set apart for that purpose. This the trustees are losing no time is carrying into effect. The once overgrown area has undergone a complete transformation, and through the medium of the scythe and lawnmower there is now a carpet of green where once the grass was long and rank; walks, formerly hidden from view, are lined with flowers and shrubs, pines and other ornamental trees are neatly trimmed; and there is hardly a grave that has not been weeded and tendered. The change has taken place within the past four years, when the trustees decided upon the very wise step of appointing a caretaker, Mr. Peter Errey, who was selected as the officer to fill the position, is a competent gardener as is evidenced by the judicious setting out of the flowers and shrubs, and he has evinced a keen interest in his work. The trustees - Messrs. W. H. Errey, W. T. Manifold, C. McCabe and J. H. Matthews, with Mr. John Horne as secretary - have also proved that they have the work of beautifying the cemetery at heart, frequently visiting it and ascertaining the requirements of the place. One important innovation which the management have adopted, and one which should commend itself to those whose relatives have found a last resting place in the local God's acre, is that of undertaking the cleaning and care of the graves, at a small cost- 5s for a single grave and 7s 6d for a double one. The charge is small in comparison with the work involved, as on an average a grave has to be attended to at least four times in the year, in order that the inevitable weeds may be combated and flowers tended. Already a large proportion have availed themselves of the system, very few refusals to pay being met with. In some instances people who have left the district for many years and who consequently were not able to bestow that personal attention to the graves of their relations that they would have liked, have readily seized the opportunity offered by the trustees. Time has played havoc with many of the tombstones. Some of them are cracked and portions broken off, and others are all awry. Remedying these defects is of course outside the bounds of the trustees, who are nevertheless anxious that the stones should be repaired. The railings too, in numerous instances, would be materially improved in appearance by a coat of paint, not necessarily black. Were these suggestions carried out by those interested it would be more in harmony with the well kept grounds, which are a credit to the trustees and officers alike.

CC 07.03.1908 Tenders invited for the erection of outbuildings at the cemetery.

CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC CEMETERY RESERVE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first burial place near Camperdown was established at the Lake Timboon settlement on the Mederanooke Creek in ground that formed part of Donald and Duncan McNicol's pastoral run Dunoon. This burial place, which may date from the time of earliest settlement at Lake Timboon, was certainly in use by 1851. The first move to establish a permanent and official burial place at Camperdown occurred in 1853 when the district surveyor Robert D. Scott was instructed by Robert Hoddle, the surveyor-general, to select a 10 acre site and mark the reserve into denominational compartments. Although a remote, elevated site close to the rim of Lake Gnotuk and west of the new township was chosen and pegged out in 1854, Scott did not submit formal plans for the layout of Camperdown Public Cemetery until March 1858. The cemetery was gazetted in the following month and John Manifold, John Walls, Daniel Curdie, Adolphus Clark and T.W. Cooper were appointed as the first trustees. At the time, the population in the vicinity of the infant township of Camperdown was recorded at 461 permanent residents, with the majority being of the Anglican or Presbyterian faith.

The first recorded interment in the Camperdown Public Cemetery was in 1854 when a 'Mr. Baker', (presumably Edmund Baker who died at Koort Koort Nong in 1854), is recorded as having been buried on the flat section of the new reserve. By mid-1857, and well before the cemetery was gazetted by the Victorian Government as a Public Cemetery, James Bonwick, the inveterate traveller, noted that there were thirteen tombs on the Basin Banks at Camperdown.

Robert Scott's lucid design for the Camperdown Cemetery was based on the mid-nineteenth century English Picturesque landscape tradition with a formal radial plan of serpentine paths arranged around a central chapel reserve. In this regard the design and layout closely followed the guidelines as earlier espoused in 1843 by the prolific and influential English architecture and landscape writer J. C. Loudon. It was not until 1871 that a sexton was appointed, three years later a first wooden cottage was built in the cemetery reserve. A more substantial timber residence was erected in 1899 for the permanent caretaker to designs by the local architect Michael O'Connor McCabe. This villa has now passed into private ownership and is no longer within the reserve.

There are many monuments and tombstones in the Camperdown Cemetery which are of note as fine monumental works. A number are witness to the longevity of Barrabool sandstone in a clean environment. The work of several British monumental masons and iron founders are well represented, as are the endeavours of local firms including Nathaniel Brown of Geelong, Davies and Falconer of Warrnambool, Charles Wilcox of Colac and Wooles and Carpenter of Warrnambool. One imported monument, the distinctive and dominant red Aberdeen granite shaft over the McArthur family vault, is testament to the enduring nature of cultural links with Scotland in the late nineteenth century.

Many of the influential district pioneer pastoralists are interred in the Camperdown Cemetery, including members of the Manifold family of Purrumbete, the Curdie family of Tandarook, the McArthur family of Meningoort, the Shaw family of Wooriwyrite and the Ware family of Koort Koort Nong. Likewise there are many pioneer settlers from the Lake Timboon settlement as well as the Camperdown township and district buried in the cemetery, and their tombstone inscriptions provide essential genealogical information. Of particular historical note is the fine grey granite obelisk carved by Clement Nash of Geelong and erected in 1885 by pioneer settler and noted amateur ethnographer James Dawson as a memorial to his aboriginal friends including Wombeetch Puyuun ('Camperdown George').

CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC CEMETERY
CEMETERY LANE
CAMPERDOWN 3260

MONUMENT TO WOMBEETCH PUYUUN
('CAMPERDOWN GEORGE')
AND THE ABORIGINES
OF THE CAMPERDOWN DISTRICT



(PHOTOGRAPH 12/29)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

NAME	Monument to Wombeetch-Puyun
ADDRESS	Camperdown Public Cemetery Cemetery Lane Camperdown 3260
PRESENT OWNER	The Trustees of the Camperdown Public Cemetery, Inc.,
ADDRESS	R. M. B. 1590, CAMPERDOWN 3260

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER (HERITAGE REGISTER)	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)	Not Listed
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed

CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC CEMETERY

MONUMENT TO WOMBEETCH PUYUUN AND THE ABORIGINES OF THE CAMPERDOWN DISTRICT

CULTURAL HISTORY DATA

STYLE OR PERIOD	Obelisk
DESIGN ORIGIN	Clement Nash Monumental Mason, Geelong (from sketches prepared by James Dawson)
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	1885
INSCRIPTION	The inscription engraved in the granite stone reads.

IN MEMORY OF
THE
ABORIGINES
OF THIS DISTRICT
HERE LIES THE BODY OF THE CHIEF
WOMBEETCH PUYUUN
AND LAST OF THE LOCAL TRIBES

PHOTOGRAPHS/ILLUSTRATIONS

Undated	Photograph of Wombeetch Puyuun, CDHS Collection.
Undated	Photograph of 'Camperdown George' fully dressed in Western clothing, CDHS Collection.
Undated	Photograph of 'Camperdown George' dressed in tribal clothing, CDHS Collection.
1874	Photograph of 'Camperdown George' in CDHS Collection.
1886	Illustration of the Aboriginal Memorial Obelisk in <u>Australasian Sketcher</u> , 7 April 1886.
1886	Illustration of the Aboriginal Memorial Obelisk in <u>Town and Country Journal</u> , (Sydney), 7 August 1886, p. 279.
Undated	Photograph of the Monument in Michael Cannon, <u>Historical Records of Victoria Volume 2B : Aborigines and Protectors 1838-1839</u> , Melbourne, 1983, p. 667.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Records Office, Laverton, Melbourne
SLV State Library of Victoria, La Trobe Collection

ARG *Argus*
AS *Australasian Sketcher*
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
GRA *Graphic*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
SM *Sydney Mail*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown Research File 189 'Camperdown Cemetery'
Research File 'Wombeetch Puyun (Camperdown George)'
Research File 'Camperdown Aboriginal Reserve'
- James Dawson, Australian Aborigines, The Languages and Customs of Several Tribes of Aborigines in the Western District of Victoria, Australia, Melbourne, 1881, [facsimile edition, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra City, ACT, 1981].
- Includes an enlightening introduction by Jan Critchett and a detailed account of James Dawson's involvement with the Aborigines and their plight in Victoria. Of particular interest is this contemporary account of the case of Camperdown George following his sentence by a Camperdown magistrate to six months imprisonment with hard labour at the Geelong gaol.
- Peter Corris, 'James Dawson (1806-1900)' in Australian Dictionary of Biography, MUP, Melbourne, 1979, Volume 4, pp. 35-36.
- R. A. McAlpine, The Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, Terang, 1963, pp. 55-59
- The last of the tribes of the Camperdown district died in 1883. He was commonly known as Camperdown George. James Dawson, who the Government appointed as local protector of the aborigines, was horrified to learn that they were being buried outside the ground assigned for the interment of white people at the Camperdown cemetery in a boggy, scrubby spot. He immediately appealed to the public for funds, and on an imposing site in the centre of the cemetery, erected an obelisk in grey granite, standing twenty-five feet high, and costing £185.
- Faithful to the last, after obtaining permission, with his own hands Dawson removed the body of Camperdown George from the bog, and placed it in a space at the base of the obelisk. Thus he paid his last tribute to his old friend, whose tribal name was Wombeetch Puyun, and who was chief of the vanished tribe.

Alex. Sutherland, Victoria and Its Metropolis, McCarron Bird, Melbourne, 1888, Volume 2, p. 155. Entry for Clement Nash.

Clement Nash, Geelong, landed in Victoria from England in 1854, entered the building trade on his own account, afterwards taking to contracting, building the first woollen mills, various churches, schools, bridges, &c., and doing carving and other ornamental work in the churches in and about Geelong. About fourteen years since he purchased the stone quarry at Lethbridge, one of the finest in the colony, out of which stones of any size can be obtained, and erected machinery with five saw-frames (running about 100 saws) and crushing plant. Mr Nash was married in England and has two sons assisting in the business.

James Smith (ed), Cyclopedia of Victoria, Niven and Co., Melbourne 1905, Volume 3, pp. 461-462.

CLEMENT NASH, Monumental Sculptor, Marble and Granite Merchant, Gheringhap Street, Geelong. Bluestone quarries and steam stone cutting works, Lethbridge. This well known business has been carried on for many years by Mr. Clement Nash, who is a native of Gloucester, England, and was born in the year 1820. In 1854 he was engaged upon carving in the Norwich Cathedral, when the attractions of Victoria induced him to leave England, and he came to Victoria per ship "Joshua". Landing in Geelong, where he settled, he commenced business as a general contractor, some time later establishing therewith the present monumental business. Among the many contracts carried out by Mr. Nash in the Geelong and surrounding districts may be mentioned St Patrick's, Mount Moriac, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Churches, Geelong, also St Mary's Geelong (as far as it is built). When building St Mary's he bought the bluestone quarries at Lethbridge, and had a complete steam stone-cutting plant, also stone-crushers, etc., erected there. The largest blocks of bluestone and the largest landings used in Victoria have been obtained from these quarries, and the quality of the stone is such that it is largely in request for flagging, landings, steps, etc., for Government buildings and important works. It also gained the highest order of merit at the Melbourne International Centennial Exhibition. Numerous specimens of all descriptions of memorials erected by this firm are to be seen in various parts of Victoria, and even in the adjacent States, and they always maintain a high reputation for the excellence of the work. Mr Nash has gained many distinctions in connection with public memorials, and his design for the late Queen's Memorial Statue was accepted in preference to others, also those for the Geelong, Castlemaine and other war memorials. ALL kinds of ecclesiastical work, such as pulpits, mural tablets, fonts, altars, etc., may be obtained from the firm, and upon application to the works (which are always open for public inspection) one can rely upon obtaining all information and particulars in connection with any matter relating to the trade. The Lethbridge quarries and the Geelong yards have railway sidings, and the yards are adjacent to the wharves, which greatly facilitate railing or shipping orders to any part of Australasia. Mr. Ernest Nash (the manager) is the eldest son of Mr. Clement Nash.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- WP 28.09.1870 'Dick Manifold' a well known Camperdown aborigine died last Saturday. Had suffered for some time from severe attack of lung disease. A short service as requested by a tribe member (ex tempore) was pronounced over his remains at the Camperdown Cemetery by the Rev. John Hutchinson of St. Paul's Church.
- It is to be hoped that the few blacks who remain here and elsewhere, wandering about from place to place and living upon the charity of the benevolent will be summoned to the station on the Hopkins where they may spend their few remaining years of existence in a comfortable if not useful manner. The Government are most certainly responsible in this matter and should not permit the few poor blacks that remain to suffer cold and hunger, and die off like sheep in the field.
- HG 06.01.1871 'Camperdown George' charged with being drunk and disorderly but was discharged with a caution.
- HG 28.02.1871 Local guardians of aborigines in the Western District include Alexander Dennis, Birregurra, Charles Grey, Wickliffe, H. B. Lane, Belfast, Peter Learmonth, Hamilton, R. D. Scott, Camperdown.
- HG 02.01.1872 'Camperdown George' recently sentenced to two months imprisonment in the Portland Gaol. Prisoner reportedly tried to make a bolt for freedom but was caught again in Ower's paddock.
- Poor George was once more put under lock and key to be sent by and bye to Portland for no other offence than taking 'too much lappit' from white fellows who ought to be punished instead of the poor old ignorant savage.
- CC n.d., Letter to the Editor from James Dawson dated 15 May 1876, regarding the unjust and hypocritical 6 month imprisonment of 'Camperdown George' in the Geelong gaol, with hard labour.
- HG 23.05.1876 Report concerning the objectionable behaviour during the last few weeks from the 'blacks who hang about Camperdown' [the Crow family]. 'Camperdown George' reported to be in the Geelong gaol for 6 months. Other aborigines reported to be living in an un-tenanted house in Manifold Street.
- HG 16.06.1876 Correspondence between James Dawson and the Hampden Shire Council regarding application to the Government for a sum of money to build a house for the natives Camperdown
- HG 20.06.1876 Report that 'Mr. Crow' has been sent to the Geelong gaol for six weeks. The Crow family and old Tom Brown are reputed to have gone to Colac. 'Charlie' is the only aborigine left in Camperdown but he is soon to be joined by 'Camperdown George'.

- ARG 09.09.1876 Letter to the Editor by James Dawson regarding the poor treatment of aborigines in the Camperdown district.
- HG 12.09.1876 Article re Coranderrk enquiry into the demise of Camperdown Aborigines. Parliament is requisitioned to take up the aboriginal question.
- CC 13.03.1877 'Camperdown George' arrested for creating a disturbance while drunk. Discharged with a caution. Calls for action to be taken regarding Aboriginal drunkenness in Camperdown.
- CC 15.01.1878 Photograph of 'Camperdown George' received by the Camperdown Chronicle from Ballard and Norman, Photographers.
- CC 02.07.1878 Death of 'Gellibrand' of the Colac tribe but also well known amongst the Camperdown aborigines. Report that 'Gellibrand' was buried in part of the Camperdown cemetery set aside for aborigines.
- CC 17.01.1879 Article calls attention, as requested by James Dawson, to the police court case, concerning two local lads charged with ill-treating aborigines by throwing stones at them. Both juveniles were discharged.
- CC 10.12.1880 The body of local aborigine named 'Robin Hood', who had been missing for three or four months, is found washed up on the bank of the Emu Creek.
- CC 05.10.1881 Several photographs of 'George' and 'Charlie' received by the Camperdown Chronicle from Mr. Stevenson, photographer.
- CC 05.10.1881 Death of 'King Tom', oldest aborigine ever known in Western District. Buried in the Camperdown Cemetery, aged approximately 50 years. 'King Tom' had apparently lived at Meningoort station for the last two or three years.
- CC 27.05.1882 Report that only two aborigines remain in the Camperdown district as representatives of local tribes. Article provides account of their living conditions and suggests the survivors be taken into custody as vagrants to provide at least some 'care'.
- CC 05.06.1882 Accommodation for the local aborigines provided by an anonymous local benefactor. The simple structure was built on a model of a mia mia and erected next to Robertson's bakery by the builders McCrae & Fullarton. James Dawson had previously built a hut, but the aborigines later erected their own next to Dawson's chimney.
- CC 05.07.1882 Letter from Mr. Goodall, manager of the Framlingham Aboriginal Station regarding the living conditions of the surviving Camperdown aborigines.
- CC 05.08.1882 'Charlie' conveyed to the Framlingham Station suffering from a severe bronchitis attack.

- CC 28.02.1883 Report of the death of 'Camperdown George', from bronchitis at the age of 65 to 70 years. Held to be the last of his race, the Jancourt Tribe. Camperdown George was interred at Camperdown Cemetery in the portion set aside for aborigines. 'Camperdown George' apparently objected on several occasions to proposals to move him to the Framlingham Station. In 1882 he had a shelter built for him by R. D. Scott. Suggestion made that a memorial tablet be raised in the cemetery for 'Camperdown George'.
- CC 10.03.1883 Photographs of 'Charlie' and 'George' taken under the supervision of James Dawson, were presented to the Hampden Shire Council.
- CC 10.05.1884 Corroboree held at Renny Hill in honour of James Dawson's return to the colony. Attracted large number of sightseers. Article provides description of the corroboree.
- CC 20.12.1884 Old Western District identities move to erect an obelisk in Camperdown cemetery in memory of aborigines of the district.
- CC 20.12.1884 Letter by James Dawson.
- CC 17.01.1885 Editorial regarding the erection of an Aboriginal memorial obelisk and a suggested inscription.
- CC 03.06.1885 Letter to the Editor in favour of the erection of a monument to the aborigines of the Camperdown district.
- HG 16.06.1885 Report that an aboriginal memorial is to be erected in the Camperdown cemetery by James Dawson. Design of the monument prepared by Clement Nash of Geelong.
- CC 13.06.1885 Progress report of the aboriginal memorial being supervised by James Dawson. Site selected and fabrication of the obelisk in hands of Clement Nash, sculptor. Memorial to be of granite on bluestone foundation. '1840' to appear at top of the obelisk with an inscription, then the date '1883'.
- CC 01.08.1885 Obelisk finished and now in the cemetery awaiting erection which is being supervised by James Dawson, the sponsor who initiated the movement for its construction.
- CC 01.08.1885 Report that a number of aborigines visited Camperdown during the last few weeks out of interest in the memorial being erected by Dawson.
- CC 12.09.1885 Admirable photographs of the memorial obelisk taken by Davis Bros. Lettering is of gold on a dark grey granite. An aboriginal figure stands outside the railing holding a spear, wearing western clothing and with his face towards the east and the rising sun..

- SM 12.12.1885 'Memorial Obelisk to the Aborigines'. Article provides a history of the moves to erect the memorial.

The memorial obelisk to the extinct tribes of Aborigines of the Camperdown ((Victoria) district was erected through the instrumentality of Mr. James Dawson, of Renny Hill. He took a deep interest in the welfare of the aborigines and at the request of the Government consented to act as their local guardian for several years. Up to a period of his leaving for Scotland, some time ago, he saw to their comfort and protection. On his return last year, he found the last of them dead and buried in the public cemetery of Camperdown. On visiting the cemetery, and outside the block of ground assigned to the interment of white people, a boggy, scrubby spot was pointed out to him as the burying ground of the aborigines, and a hole wherein the hind leg of a horse got bogged, as the grave of Wombeetch Puyuun alias 'Camperdown George', a harmless old man always thankful for a six-pence or a dram. He was so shocked on seeing the spot on which the last of the original owners of that fine country had been buried by a so-called Christian community that he determined to take steps to remove, if possible, a blot from the occupiers of the country of which the aboriginals had been dispossessed, by raising an obelisk to their memory. In furtherance of this, he laid before the public an article in the local journal; and he also distributed circulars to all the leading land occupiers of the Camperdown district who held estates, at one time the hunting grounds of the local tribe. The response, however, was disappointing. Mr. Dawson, however, nothing daunted, prepared a sketch of an obelisk, and at once submitted it to Mr. Nash, sculptor of Geelong, who undertook the work and erected it, greatly to his credit and the satisfaction of the subscribers and general public. It cost nearly £185, and stands on the central plot of the cemetery. It is upwards of 20' in height, and formed of grey granite. It is a very conspicuous object, and greatly admired. In order that facts might be consistent with the inscription, Mr. Dawson made a formal application to the Attorney-General and received his permission to have the body of 'Old George' removed from the 'bog-hole' and placed in a space at the base of the obelisk, and he performed that duty with his own hands.

- CC 03.04.1886 Australasian Sketcher contains illustration and description of steps taken by Dawson regarding the erection of an aboriginal memorial.
- AS 07.04.1886 Article provides a description and history of the Aboriginal Memorial at Camperdown including an account of James Dawson's involvement.
- GRA 24.04.1886 'Memorial to the Aborigines of Camperdown'. Article is a condensed version of the Sydney Mail account of 12 December 1885.
- CC 14.01.1983 Article on 'Camperdown George'.

CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC CEMETERY RESERVE
MONUMENTS AND SITES
CEMETERY LANE
CAMPERDOWN 3260

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Monument to the Aborigines and Wombeetch Puyuun in the Camperdown Cemetery Reserve should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register or following the proclamation of the Heritage Act (1995) under subsequent provisions for inclusion in the Heritage Register.
- (2) The Monument to the Aborigines and Wombeetch Puyuun in the Camperdown Cemetery Reserve should be nominated for entry in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Camperdown Public Cemetery Reserve, to the extent of all of the funerary monuments and tombstones, the former caretaker's cottage, all of the land and the mature plantings which formed part of the cemetery reserve as defined in the 1894 plan should be listed in the Camperdown Planning Scheme.
- (4) The Camperdown Public Cemetery Reserve should be the subject of a separate conservation study to identify and schedule all of those historical monuments and landscape elements which should be recorded and preserved intact. The study should include the preparation of a biographical index to facilitate future genealogical studies.
- (5) The conservation and stabilisation of funerary monuments, railings, tombstones and other landscape elements identified as being of individual cultural significance in the Camperdown Cemetery Reserve should be systematically conserved by means of a cyclical maintenance program.
- (6) The new lawn cemetery annexe should be integrated with the original cemetery reserve and landscaped in such a manner as to reflect traditional nineteenth century Picturesque landscape practice.

CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC CEMETERY RESERVE

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of the Camperdown Cemetery Reserve, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.

The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.

- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any appurtenant monumental structures, perimeter railings, fences and walls and landscape features.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.

AW
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CAMPERDOWN POST OFFICE



(PHOTOGRAPH 3/23, 2/24)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Post and Telegraph Office
NAME	Camperdown Post Office
ADDRESS	190 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Post Office
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE	Australia Post
ADDRESS	190 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(055) 9 93 1178

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)	File 2676 (Not Classified or Recorded)
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
CAMPERDOWN POST OFFICE

STYLE OR PERIOD	1863 Victorian Italianate 1909 Arts and Crafts Movement
ARCHITECT	1863 Public Works Department 1887 J. H. Marsden (Public Works Dept) 1909 Public Works Department
BUILDER(S)	1863 Richard Pimblett 1880 McCrae & Fullarton (additions) 1882 McCrae & Fullarton (additions) 1888 McCrae & Fullarton (stone additions) 1900 F. Hentsch (alterations and additions) 1906 W.M. Aspland (repairs) 1909 Alex J. Laurie (two storey additions)
TENDER NOTICE(S)	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 4 June 1878 additions <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 30 September 1882 additions <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 11 February 1888 stone additions <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 2 September 1900 additions <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 19 December 1901 new archway
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1862 to 1909 + (later works not researched)
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	1880 £52/18/0 1882 £529/10/0 (additions) 1888 £261/13/2 (stone additions) 1900 £143/0/0 (minor alterations) 1909 £1525/0/0 (major additions)
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1880 Writing and despatching telegraph room 1882 New entrance from Church Street and a new room in verandah recess 1887 Repairs and painting 1888 Stone additions 1894 Repairs and painting 1900 Minor alterations 1901 A new counter 1902 Stone wall at the delivery window removed and a new open counter formed 1906 Repairs 1909 Extensive additions
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	
Australian Archives	PWD Architectural Drawings (Post Offices were brought under Commonwealth jurisdiction upon Federation in 1901) 'Post Office and Telegraph Station Rutherglen' January 1863 'Post Office Camperdown' (2 sheets) 1909.
Australia Post	Properties Branch Melbourne hold information relating to works constructed after 1910.

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1863 Illustration in Marc Fiddian, Six Stamps, Please, Pakenham, 1989.
- 1913 Photograph in The Progress of Camperdown and District, 1913, p. 2.
- 1934 Photograph of Camperdown Post Office, Camperdown Chronicle 27 January 1934
- 1968 Photograph of Camperdown Post Office, Camperdown Chronicle 12 July 1968
- Undated Photographs of Camperdown Post Office, CDHS Collection.
- c. 1912 'Post Office Camperdown', post card published by W. Boyle of Camperdown and printed in Germany.
Collection : Allan Willingham

SURVEY PLANS AND CORRESPONDENCE

- PRO
VPRS series 242 'Township of Camperdown and Suburban Allotments in the Parish of Colongulac, County of Hampden.' Lithographed at the Public lands Office, Melbourne by J. B. Philp, 11 February 1858.

Plan of site formed by Manifold, Church, Fergusson and Bath Streets, showing position of Post Office. Letter from the Department of Electric Telegraph to the Honourable Commissioner of Land Survey, 24 March 1862.

ORIGINAL OWNERS Victorian Colonial Government

SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNERS Commonwealth of Australia

OTHER NOTES

During the mid-19th century it was common practice for the Public Works Department to standardise construction of postal and telegraph buildings. The Camperdown Post Office and Telegraph Station was built of basalt from drawings originally prepared for the building at Rutherglen, with a pencil annotation 'Camperdown' written over the original title block for the Rutherglen building. The Rutherglen Post Office was erected in brick in 1863 by Forsyth and Co. for a contract sum of £1500 (See P.W.D. Summary of Contracts Books 'Post & Telegraph Offices' 63/33 and architectural drawing dated January 1863)

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Records Office, Laverton, Victoria
AAM Australian Archives, Casselden Place, 2 Lonsdale Street Melbourne.

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
CH *Colac Herald*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Bruce Trethowan, 'The Public Works Department of Victoria 1851-1900',
Research Report, Faculty of Architecture, University of
Melbourne, 1975.

Allan Willingham, Architectural Index : Camperdown

PRO Laverton, 'PWD. Summary of Contract Books'
Post and Telegraph Offices 'Camperdown'
includes the following information:

Contract	Amount	Description	Contractor
63/57	£1594	Post and Telegraph Office	Pimblett
66/131	£56/15/0	Repairs &c.	Halpin
77/259	£147/10/0	Repairs & Additions	McCrae & Fullarton
82.3/74	£580/13/4	Alterations/Additions	McCrae & Fullarton
87/347	£147/16/3	Repairs & Painting	E. Waghorn
88/269	£311/18/0	Additions	McCrae & Fullarton
90/523	£59/11/0	Repairs/Painting	Fielder & Morris
09/637	£1525	Additions &c.	Alex J Laurie

AAM Original Contract Drawings for 1863, 1909 and later.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File 2676.

R. A. McAlpine,

The Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, Terang, 1963

The first official post office in the district was appointed at Old Timboon on January 9, 1849, and the first postmaster was Joseph Scott. In that year the successful tenderer for "the conveyance of mails from Geelong to Timboon twice a week by way of Barwon and Lake Colac, the distance between Geelong and Lake Colac to be performed by two-horse mail carts, and between Colac and Timboon on horseback," was Thomas Hill at £265 per year. John Walls was the first post-master at Camperdown. He had moved from Timboon and established a blacksmith and wheelwright business on the site between the present residences of Mr William R. Henderson and Mrs John Walls in Manifold Street.

The electric telegraph line was on the way in 1862. On August 5 of that year the tender of E. L. Crowell was accepted for clearing the way for the line for the sum of £373, but the site where the present post office stands had been reserved for the telegraph station on May 27, 1862. Richard Pimblett's tender of £1,594/4/- was accepted on March 20, 1863, for the erection of the station, and on October 1, 1863, John Duigan was appointed "manager of electric telegraph, collector of imposts and also to act as postmaster."

(McAlpine, p.84).

PRO Lands File VPRS 242

Plan, reservation and approval for a proposed site for telegraph station in 1862 (2 roods).

Hampden and Heytesbury Road Board Minutes, 12 December 1860
Shire of Hampden Archives, Camperdown.

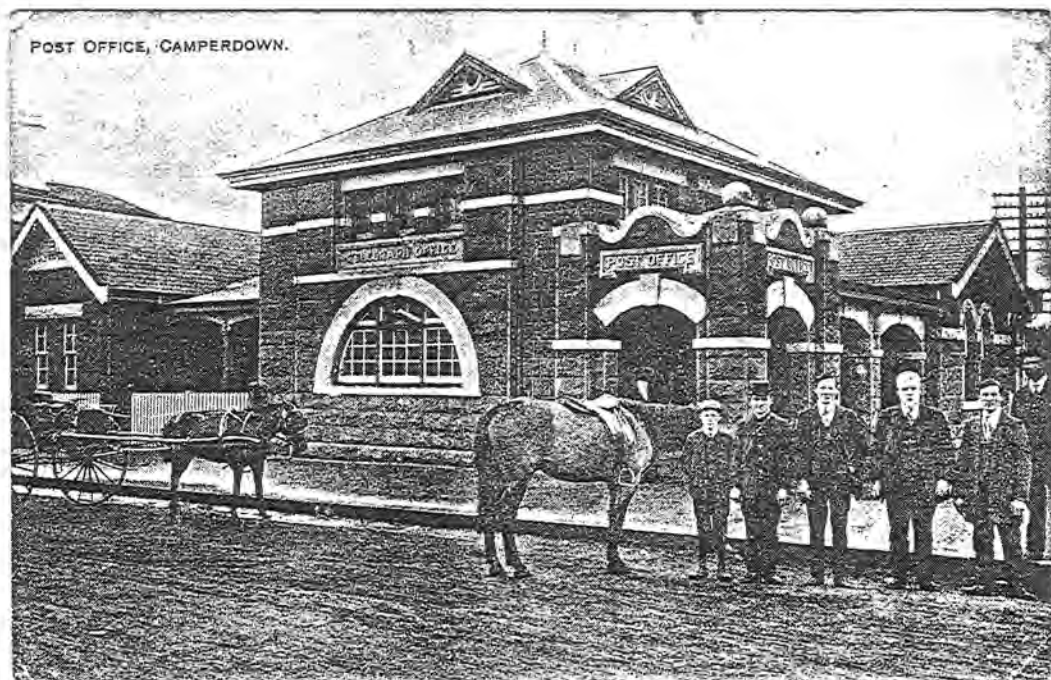
'Post Offices History', La Trobe Library, State Library of Victoria,

J.B. Robertson

The Progress of Camperdown and District, Terang, 1913, p. 2

Marc Fiddian,

Six Stamps, Please, Pakenham, 1989.



Allan Willingham Architectural Historian
151 McKean Street North Fitzroy 3068

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- GA 07.02.1878 Captain Duigan relieved as postmaster at Camperdown.
- CC 04.06.1878 Public Works Department called tenders for repairs, additions and alterations to the Post and Telegraph Office.
- CC 31.08.1880 McCrae and Fullarton completed additions to the Post and Telegraph Office at Camperdown at a cost of £52/18/0. A new room was added for writing and despatching telegraph messages. Letter and newspaper boxes were also moved to each side of the delivery window.
- CC 30.09.1882 Public Works Department called tenders for erecting additions to the Post and Telegraph Office. Additions included new entrance from Church Street and a new room constructed in the existing verandah recess.
- CC 14.10.1882 McCrae & Fullarton's tender accepted for additions at a contract cost of £529/10/0.
- CC 16.12.1882 Additions at the Post and Telegraph Office near completion. Walls has been built and roof timbers fixed.
- CC 30.03.1887 Tenders invited for repairs, painting, fencing etc.,
- CC 20.08.1887 J. H. Marsden, architect of the Public Works Department was in Camperdown. Tenders to be invited shortly for extensive additions to the Post Office and the Police Quarters at Camperdown.
- CC 11.02.1888 Tenders invited to erect stone additions to Post and Telegraph Office at Camperdown.
- CC 03.03.1888 McCrae & Fullarton's tender of £261/13/2 accepted for the stone additions.
- CC 25.08.1888 New additions for Post and Telegraph Office near completion. Receivers and paymaster room has been fitted out and telegraph office will be move next week.
- CC 22.02.1890 The thirty year old Post and Telegraph Office was pulled down in part to make room for improvements.
- CC 06.05.1890 Tenders invited for repairs and painting.
- CC 03.03.1891 Letter from the Deputy Postmaster to Ratepayers League stating that the present Post and Telegraph Office has ample accommodation.
- CC 08.12.1894 Tenders invited for repairs and painting.
- CC 04.11.1897 Tenders invited for general repairs and painting at the Post and Telegraph Office.
- CC 13.01.1900 Thomas Dowling tries to obtain better accommodation at the Post and Telegraph Office.

- CC 03.05.1900 Proposed additions at the Post and Telegraph Office were postponed due to the lack of funding despite efforts by residents and Parliamentary reports supporting the works.
- CC 16.06.1900 Public Works Department to undertake additions to the Post and Telegraph Office as soon as practicable.
- CC 19.07.1900 The Deputy Postmaster General gave his promise that the alterations to the Post Office would be undertaken without further delay.
- CC 02.09.1900 Public Works Department called tenders for alterations and additions to the Post and Telegraph Office at Camperdown.
- CC 06.10.1900 F. Hentsch & Son's tender of £143 accepted for alterations and additions to the Post and Telegraph Office.
- CC 02.07.1901 The existing facilities at the Post and Telegraph Office are inadequate.
- CC 09.07.1901 The Camperdown Traders Association meet to discuss the alterations needed at the Post and Telegraph Office.
- CC 30.07.1901 A new counter provided at the Post and Telegraph Office.
- CC 19.12.1901 Tenders invited for forming the a new archway and counter.
- CC 03.05.1902 Report on public grievances regarding the existing Post Office services.
- CC 10.05.1902 Delay to the proposed alterations as the received tenders were higher than Public Works Department had estimated.
- CC 10.05.1902 McCrae & Fullarton's tender was accepted to remove the stone wall at the delivery window and to erect a new open counter.
- CC 15.05.1902 Alterations at the Post and Telegraph Office had commenced.
- CC 28.05.1902 Removal of the wall and building of the archway were completed on the 27 May 1902.
- CC 16.04.1904 The inadequacy of the existing Post and Telegraph Office was pointed out to Senator Styles during an election campaign visit to Camperdown, which resulted in a report being undertaken on the matter. It suggested that the present building should be sold and the Post Office be moved to vacant land near the Court House.
- CC 19.04.1904 Editorial on the new Post Office site and the possibility of a erecting a double storey building on the vacant land immediately to the east of the Court House.
- CC 23.04.1904 A public meeting was held to affirm the desirability of erecting a new Post Office. Michael McCabe was against the motion.
- CC 10.08.1905 The residents of Camperdown agreed that a new building was necessary.

- CC 17.08.1905 Public meeting held to discuss the new building.
- CC 06.01.1906 The Public Works Department accepted W.M. Aspland's tender for repairs to the Camperdown Post Office.
- CC 30.07.1907 Editorial regarding the bad state of the existing Post Office and the need for a new building.

The (existing) structure in itself proclaims that it has outlived its period of usefulness. Its architectural pretensions are primitive in the extreme, and, apart from any question of accommodation, it is a depressing spectacle and a sorry sort of housing for what may be termed the nerve centre of the commercial life of the district. Like other buildings of the kind, which apparently were products of one particular era- the bluestone era-in the history of the township it was erected without regard to the health of the occupants. Low, ill ventilated rooms, none of which afford sufficient space in which to swing the proverbial cat, conduct neither to facilities for handling the business nor the comfort and well being of the officials.. The whole thing is unsightly, unhealthy and inadequate .

- CC 29.10.1907 Dr J. G. Wilson asked the Post Master General to hurry the inquiry and report by the Deputy Post Master General Wells concerning the proposed new Post Office at Camperdown.
- CC 14.01.1908 Matter of the erection of a new Post Office in the hands of the State Public Works Department.
- CC 25.02.1908 The Progress Association received a letter from the Post Master General Wells regarding the Inspector General of Works progress report. It recommended alterations to existing building and establishment of pillar boxes at strategic places around the township instead of constructing a new building.
- CC 25.04.1908 Editorial regarding the need for a new Post Office at Camperdown.
- CC 09.06.1908 Federal Public Works Department set aside £1600 for alterations and additions to the Camperdown Post Office in 1908-1909.
- CC 02.07.1908 The unsightly Post Office to be transformed. Extensive additions and alterations have been proposed.
- CC 12.07.1968 History of Camperdown Post Office and the new telephone exchange. Official opening of the new telephone exchange on 15 July 1968.

Information contained in this article contradicts some of the data included in R. A. McAlpine's account of 1963.

BUILDING CITATION STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first post office was established at the Lake Timboon settlement north of the present site of Camperdown in 1849. Following establishment of the new township at Mount Leura in 1853, pioneer settler John Walls conducted postal business from his bluestone premises in Camperdown until the arrival of the telegraph line to Camperdown late in 1862 and construction of the new Post Office and Telegraph Station in 1863. Prominent district builder Richard Pimblett erected the single storey Italianate style building using locally quarried basalt for a contract sum of £1594. The plans, which were prepared by architects in the Public Works Department, were identical to those used for construction of the brick Post office and Telegraph Station at Rutherglen some months earlier in 1863 (now demolished).

Various alterations and additions were made in the late nineteenth century, with a long standing public clamour for a new post office at Camperdown resulting in the construction of major alterations and two storey additions to the original building in 1909. These works, which were also built using rock faced and fine axed basalt, were styled in the then popular Arts and Crafts mode, with the slate roof being accented by half gables and wide bellcast eaves.

The Camperdown Post Office is one of the oldest established postal and telecommunications buildings still standing in Victoria. It is one of the earliest public buildings in Camperdown, being erected within ten years of settlement of the new township at Mount Leura. Both the 1863 building and the 1909 additions are exemplars of the masons' craft in Western Victoria and later additions have been erected in stone to complement the original building fabric. The Camperdown Post Office is an important contributory element in the Clock Tower precinct and the streetscape of Finlay Avenue and Manifold Street.

The Camperdown Post Office is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function, being an early Post Office in Victoria which is essentially intact.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement at Camperdown and in the history of the endeavour of the Public Works Department in Victoria.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type
- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event, being integrally associated with the establishment and development of Camperdown and the provision of essential public services since 1863.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.

- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the date of foundation of the Public Works Department in Victoria (1851) and the establishment of the township at Camperdown (1853).

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Post Office at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The Camperdown Post Office should be nominated for inclusion in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Camperdown Post Office should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

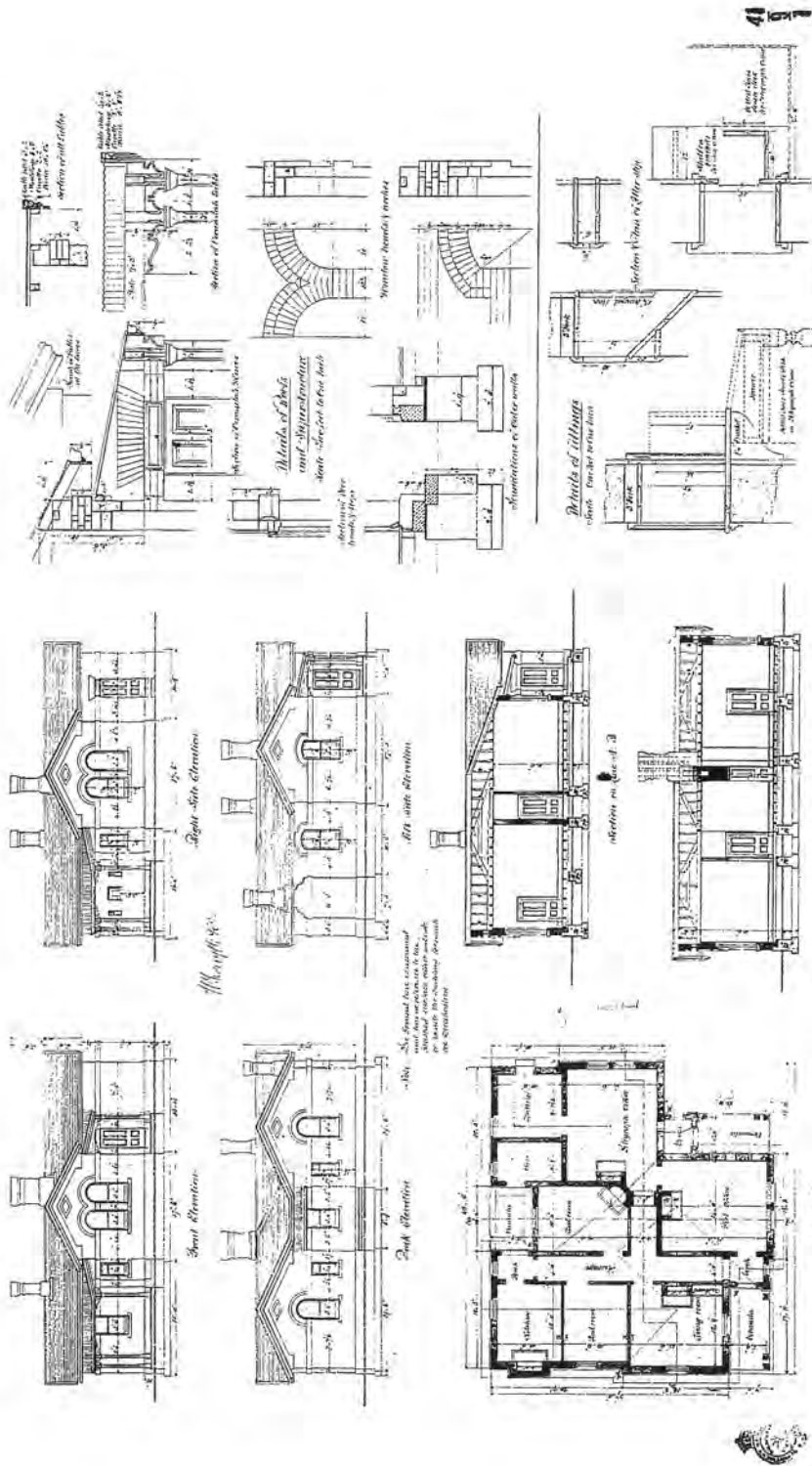
To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of the Post Office at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

- A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE
 - The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
 - Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
 - Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
 - Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.

- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.
- B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC
- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, and should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.
- Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue and all associated avenues in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

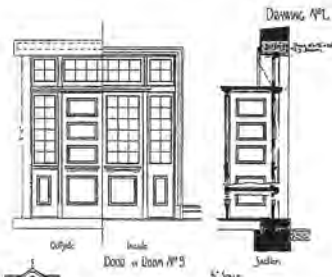
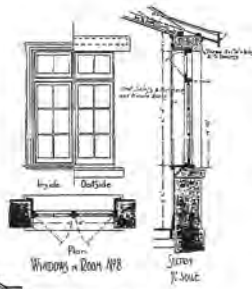
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Post Office and Telegraph Station (Railway)

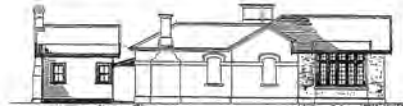


D. 380

POST OFFICE
CAMPERDOWN
SCALE: OBJECT TO 1 INCH

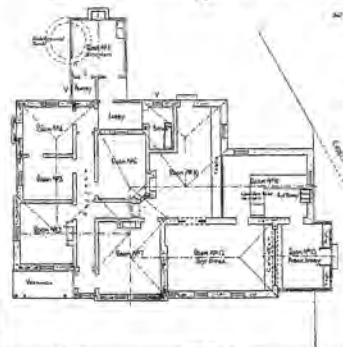
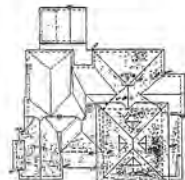
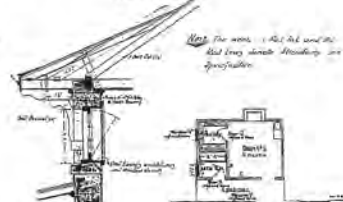
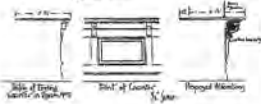
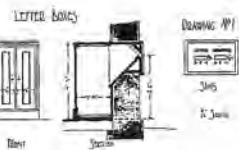
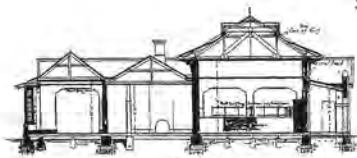


Note: The work in this job and the rest of it is not, although the specifications



21st June 1909
A. H. H. H. H.
A. H. H. H. H.

POST OFFICE CAMPERDOWN
SCALE: OBJECT TO 1 INCH



21st June 1909
A. H. H. H. H.
A. H. H. H. H.

"Camperdown Chronicle,"

PUBLISHED

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904.

NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING FOR CAMPERDOWN.

It is gratifying to note that the movement to secure the erection of a building for the Post Office more in keeping with the requirements of the town is being taken up in earnest. As was mentioned last issue, the question has been vitalised by the action of Senator Styles, who, when on his election campaign last year, had the urgency of the need for better housing for local postal business impressed upon him, and who promised to make representations in the proper quarter. Unlike many pre-election promises, that made by the worthy Senator has not been lost sight of. He has written to some Camperdown gentlemen, who were instrumental in bringing the matter under his notice, intimating that a report would be obtained by the Department as to the merits of the case. It remains for the people of the town and district to see that the full strength of the case is put in the most favourable light. This can be done only by concerted and energetic work that will leave nothing undone to galvanise a ponderous slow-moving department into action. That the new building is wanted and wanted badly is a self-evident fact, but that will not suffice to secure its erection. Nothing but persistent and properly directed effort will achieve the desired result. The meeting on Friday should therefore organise a strong working body that will spare no pains to replace the present dingy, insignificant edifice by a building adequate for the proper transaction of the business and more nearly approaching in appearance what one of the principal public buildings in a town like this should be. The present location is not the best in the town for the Post Office. The vacant corner adjoining the Court House would be more central and a better site from an architectural point of view. As a vacant lot it forms a gap that detracts considerably from the general effect of the chief thoroughfare of the town. This defect would not only be remedied by a neat two-storied post office building, but the appearance of the street when approached from the railway station and other principal entrances to the town, would be rendered much more imposing. It would complete the line of public buildings, including the Court House and Shire Hall, and as the new tower is the natural pivot of the town, it would occupy what must always be a central position. The adjustment of the exchange of sites between the State and Commonwealth departments may involve some little difficulty, but there is no real reason why it should not be accomplished under circumstances that render it so extremely desirable. That, however, is one of the details which must be worked out by the executive committee appointed at the public meeting on Friday, who, it may be taken for granted, will have the assistance of Dr. Wilson, M.H.R., in addition to that so generously volunteered by Senator Styles. The main thing to be kept in view by the meeting is the necessity for persistent and determined effort is the much-needed improvement is to be obtained. Any half-hearted measures would be worse than useless. The maxim of a seventeenth-century dramatist, "The wise and active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them," though three hundred years old, holds good, and should be the watchword of those who undertake to carry the proposal to a successful issue.

Camperdown Chronicle.
PUBLISHED
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1907.

A NEW POST OFFICE.

If the Progress Association can secure something tangible as a result of the effort to obtain a new Post Office for Camperdown it will have justified its existence. There is a very real need for an improvement in the building which at present is made to serve for the transaction of a very important section of public business. It was probably sufficient for the requirements of the township away back in the years when it was a sleepy bush hamlet, but it is certainly a disgrace and a drawback to a town with ambitions towards progressiveness such as have, it is pleasing to note, been manifested here of late. The structure in itself proclaims that it has outlived its period of usefulness. Its architectural pretensions are primitive in the extreme, and, apart from any question of accommodation, it is a depressing spectacle and a sorry sort of housing for what may be termed the nerve centre of the commercial life of the district. Like other buildings of the kind, which apparently were products of one particular era—the blue-stone era—in the history of the township, it was erected without regard to the health of the occupants. Low, ill-ventilated rooms, none of which afford sufficient space in which to swing the proverbial cat, conduce neither to facilities for handling the business nor to the comfort and well-being of the officials. The whole thing is unsightly, unhealthy and inadequate, and its appearance alone makes a strong case for a new building. The additions which, after much travail, were secured a few years ago, have proved of little practical service, and certainly have not enhanced its beauty. They convey the impression of a Japanese order of architecture and seem to have been designed for a race of Lilliputians. The dismal insignificance of the structure is accentuated by the excellent new buildings which are on all sides giving the town an aspect of solid stability and at the same time increasing its attractiveness.

It will be remembered that something over two years ago an opportunity offered for bringing the right kind of pressure to bear to secure a new Post Office. A Senator, who at that time was a power in the land, evinced a keen interest in the matter and made a special trip to Camperdown to help it along. Unfortunately an

innocent suggestion regarding the alteration of the site was made the vital part of the question by some of those who attended the meeting to discuss it with the Senator. With the aid of a professional agitator they magnified it into a Machiavelian scheme which must be scotched even at the expense of remaining encumbered with the present post office. The result was that the meeting degenerated into a bear garden and the Senator went away disgusted and determined to give his assistance in matters of the kind where it would be appreciated. Had a reasonable spirit been exhibited and the question of site disposed of amicably, as it could easily have been, there is little doubt that the town would by this be in possession of a new post office building in keeping with requirements. This unhappy incident not only defeated the movement then, but left a lot of leeway for the Progress Association to make up in again taking the affair in hand. The first essential to success is unanimity on the part of the townspeople, and as a preliminary to any further action it will be necessary to secure that. Under present circumstances, and without influential political assistance, the undertaking must prove formidable. It will require all the force that strong, combined and persistent effort can put into it.

There will be no difficulty in making out a strong claim. The growth of the town, the increase in population and corresponding advance in importance of the district are facts which can be readily proved. The figures in connection with the postal and telegraphic business will in themselves form a convincing argument. The establishment of the telephone exchange and the remarkable increase in the popularity of that means of expeditious communication throughout the district, are likewise strong grounds for the provision of accommodation that will allow full scope for its operations. Since the Commonwealth took over the administration of the Post and Telegraph Department many towns of less importance than Camperdown have been equipped with new post office buildings. The reason for this is hard to understand, unless it be that the people in those centres have exercised superior generalship in putting forward claims invested with the potency that comes from cordial unanimity, and have enlisted the influence without which local representations are in a great measure merely so much beating the air. The movement is one that should appeal to everybody in the community, and the Progress Association is deserving of the warmest support in essaying the task of carrying it to a successful issue.

CAMPERDOWN POST OFFICE

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS PROPOSED

UNSIGHTLY STRUCTURE TO BE TRANSFORMED

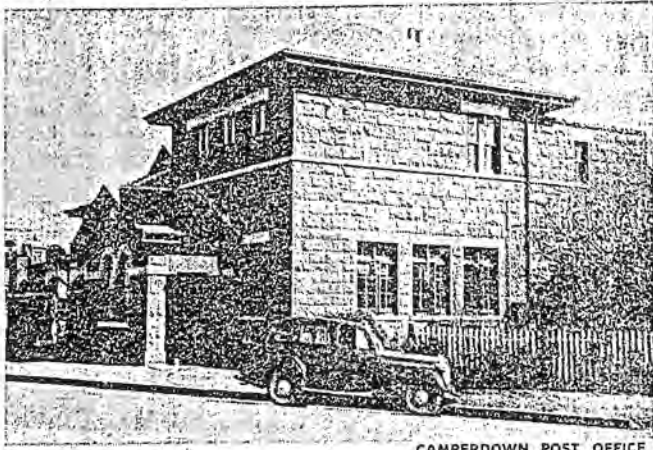
Exceptional energy has been put into the movement of late towards having a new post office erected in Camperdown, to take the place of the building which has quite outlived its time, and there is now tangible evidence of the efficacy of properly directed effort in matters of this kind. Gratification was expressed when it was recently announced that £1600 had been placed on the estimates for renewing the building. On Tuesday the Secretary of the Progress Association received the following communications from Dr. J. G. Wilson, M.H.R.:-

The former is from the Postmaster-General, and reads—

"Sir,—With reference to the letter presented by you some time since from Mr. H. A. Meagher, honorary secretary to the Camperdown Progress Association, and previous correspondence relative to the desired erection of a new post office building at that place, I have the honor to inform you inquiry has again been made in the matter, and to forward herewith, for your information, copy of an additional report by the Inspector-General of Works, received from the Department of Home Affairs, in regard thereto."

The report of the Inspector General is as follows:—

"There has been no special report by Mr. Murdoch, but on his advice after visiting Camperdown with Colonel Miller and officers of the State Works Department, in connection with valued transferred properties, I recommended that extensive additions and alterations to the post office building be carried out. The recommendation referred to has since been under consideration by the responsible officers of the Postmaster-General's Department, who have reported that the office accommodation proposed will be ample to meet all requirements for many years to come, and that the additions to the quarters will be a great advantage, and an improvement in the appearance of the building generally, which should meet with the approval of the townspeople. Accordingly the work has been provisionally approved for next year's estimates, and the necessary drawings, etc., on which to invite public tenders, are about to be prepared to admit of action being taken immediately upon estimates being passed by Parliament."



CAMPERDOWN POST OFFICE

118 YEARS OF P.M.G. SERVICE

1850

1968

MR. STREET TO OPEN C'DOWN'S NEW EXCHANGE

LAND in the Camperdown district was first settled in 1838, when the Manifold brothers took up a cattle run in the area around Lake Purrumbete.

Later, a small settlement, named Timboon, began to develop some sixteen miles south-west of Lake Purrumbete. This was not the Timboon of today, but a settlement located on low-lying ground, about two miles north of the present township.

A post office opened at the original Timboon settlement on January 1, 1850. It was located in a shoemaker's shop, and was managed by Robert Stewart, who received an allowance of £20 per annum for his postal duties.

The general store, the shoemaker's shop and post office, the small hall that served as a schoolhouse during the week, and as a church on Sunday, were all primitive slab huts, as were the dwelling houses. The only building of solid construction was a small bluestone hotel.

The low-lying location soon proved unsatisfactory, and when land was offered for sale in 1851 on the present site of Camperdown, the fate of the original Timboon was sealed. The settlement only survived until 1854. On January 1, 1853, management of the original Timboon Post Office passed to Samuel Cozens. Exactly 12 months later, on January 1, 1854, the office was closed, and a post office was opened at Camperdown under the management of D. C. McPherson, who received an annual allowance of £20.

Camperdown is said to have received its name from the famous naval battle which took place off the Dutch coast on October 11, 1797. Admiral Duncan, in command of the North Sea Squadron, defeated 15 Dutch warships, commanded by Admiral de Winter, that were sailing to join the French Fleet at Brest.

The combined French and Dutch forces were to have invaded Ireland. Admiral Duncan received the title of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown as a result of his victory, and was granted a pension of £2,000.

In December, 1856, William Ferguson took over the management of the Camperdown Post Office. He was succeeded in May, 1859, by J. Wallis. Two months later, money order facilities became available when the money order system was introduced in Victoria on July 1, 1858. By 1858 the Postmaster's allowance had increased to £40 per annum, indicating that the settlement was steadily developing.

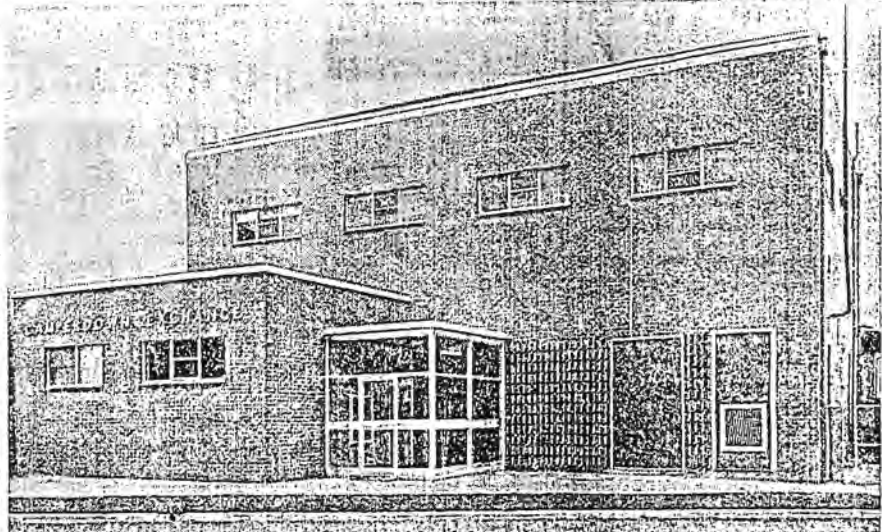
During 1860, a total of 14,402 letters and 14,331 newspapers were handled at the Camperdown Post Office. At that time, newspapers were allowed to pass free of postage between places in Victoria, and also, under certain conditions, to overseas countries. In places where a delivery service existed, however, a delivery fee of one penny was charged.

By 1862, the mail service between Geelong and Camperdown had increased from once to three times weekly. It travelled by way of Duneed, Winchelsea, Birregurra, Colac and Larpent. Another service also operated between Camperdown and Warrambool, by way of Terang and Allansford, twice a week.

Mail for Camperdown closed at Melbourne on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.15 p.m., and arrived at Camperdown at 7 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Mail for Melbourne closed at the Camperdown Office at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and arrived in Melbourne at 11.15 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The steady growth of the township eventually created the need for a larger post office. A new official post office was erected during 1863, and opened in October of that year. It was granted official status from that date. This post office remains in use today, with its extensive additions, repairs, and alterations, which were made in 1870, and again in 1888. John Duigan, a permanent officer of the Victorian Post Office, was appointed Postmaster.

Telegraph facilities were provided at Camperdown from the date that the new post office opened, and offered a speedy alternative to the mail coach. The new system of communication was not without its "teething troubles," however, and a report by the Superintendent of Telegraphs in 1863, refers



CAMPERDOWN'S NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

to telegraph lines that were affected at times of heavy dew, or fog, owing to the presence of spider webs. The remedy, at that time, was a brush fixed to the end of a 20' bamboo pole, and a lineman with a steady hand and a good pair of walking shoes!

A Post Office Savings Bank was opened at the post office on December 1, 1865.

By 1876, Mr Duigan had a staff of two to assist him. He was succeeded by Mr J. Hannah in 1878.

Some idea as to what Camperdown was like at that time is provided by the "Victorian Gazetteer" for 1879. It states that—"There is a steam flourmill and a brewery in the township," and it goes on to say that—"There is a mail coach from Geelong via Winchelsea, Colac, Camperdown, Terang and Warrambool, to Belfast (Port Fairy), thrice a week, communication being had from Colac by rail; the entire distance is 125 miles. There is a State school, a public library, temperance hall, county court, court of petty sessions, a land and survey office, meteorological station, commissioner of Crown lands office, telegraph and post office, and public park—one of the prettiest in the Colony; also a racecourse, cricket ground, and agricultural showground. The population numbers about 1,500 persons."

By 1882 there was a daily coach service between Camperdown and Colac, to connect with trains at the latter town.

The "Australian Handbook" for that year records that the population was about 2,000 persons, and that the principal hotels were the "Leura," "Hampton," "Commercial," and "Camperdown." The average attendance at the State school was 306, and a private school had been opened. There were six places of worship, each of different denominations, and Masonics, Oddfellow's and Good Templar's halls.

On July 2, 1883, the railway line between Colac and Camperdown was opened, and this no doubt helped to accelerate the development of Camperdown, although it also heralded the end of the district's mail coach service.

During 1891, Mr Hannah was succeeded as Postmaster at Camperdown by A. Wootton. Then followed—E. B. Goode, in 1891; W. J. Constable, 1904; W. B. Entwistle, 1906; H. A. Halliday, 1911; F. Duncan, 1913; L. H. Slade, 1917; W. H. Stark, 1921; A. B. Buttlock, 1923; G. C. Day, 1926; J. Hardiman, 1931; L. S. Rice, 1935; H. J. Mitchell, 1940; C. F. Miller, 1944; J. E. Doolan, 1948; W. A. Smith, 1953; D. E. Ruffin, 1957; P. E. Taylor, 1959; and E. W. Brewer, the present Postmaster, in 1963.



MR. E. W. BREWER

Telephone facilities were first provided at Camperdown in 1892. This was simply effected by connecting a telephone across the existing telegraph line. It was not available to the general public. The Camperdown Exchange was established in 1905, and at the end of that year there were 26 subscribers.

By 1908, the number of subscribers had increased to 88. This number had grown to 439 by 1943, and to 890 when the "cutover" to automatic working was made on June 23, 1968.

Dalgety and Co. Ltd. was the first subscriber to the Camperdown Exchange, being allotted Number 1 in 1905, and holding that number until the change to automatic working required the employment of five digits. Even today, their new number—3111—retains an association with the old number.

Another well-known name that has appeared in every telephone directory list at Camperdown, since 1905, is that of the Manifold family, J. C. Manifold, of "Talindert," was issued with Number 4, and today, Sir Chester Manifold, of the same address, holds Number 31004.

The present Camperdown Post Office was originally State owned, but was bought by the Commonwealth Government after Federation, when postal services were transferred to Commonwealth control and the Postmaster-General's Department was established.

The steady growth of the town is reflected in the demand for the services provided by the Department. Back in 1860, a total of 28,753 postal items were handled, half of which were newspapers travelling free of postage. During the last financial year, more than three million postal items passed through the Camperdown Post Office. In 1850, the Postmaster handled all Post Office business, as well as managing the associated shoe shop. Today, the postal staff numbers fourteen.

In the field of telegraph communication, traffic has increased from 3,253 messages handled in 1863, to 18,067 messages handled during the last financial year.

The increase in telephone subscribers tells a similar story. In 1905 there were 26, today there are 890.

The modern automatic telephone equipment that has been installed in the Camperdown district will help to speed local calls, and will enable the telephone system to develop towards the ultimate objective of nationwide dialling for all subscribers. The present undertaking has included the provision of new automatic exchanges at Corbic and Pomborneit, in addition to the new Camperdown Exchange.

To commemorate this latest development in telecommunications, the new Camperdown Automatic Telephone Exchange is to be officially opened at 2.30 p.m. next Monday (July 15) by Mr A. A. Street, MP, the Federal Member for Corangamite. The Chief PMG Officer in Victoria, Mr G. N. Smith, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, will also speak at the ceremony, and the Mayor of Camperdown, Cr P. J. Sinnott, will respond.

The Postmaster-General's Department has openly invited all citizens of Camperdown to attend the ceremony which will be held in the Theatre Royal.

**ST PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
FERGUSSON STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 9/11, 9/17, 14/17)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Church
NAME	St Paul's Anglican Church
ADDRESS	Fergusson Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Church
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE	Anglican Church of Australia

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER		Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA	File 2257	Classified
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	Entry No. 015356	Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
ST PAUL'S CHURCH

STYLE OR PERIOD	1864	Early English Gothic
	1894	French Gothic
ARCHITECT	1864	Not established
	1894	Michael O'Connor McCabe
BUILDER(S)	1864	Pimblett & Buckley
	1894	McCrae & Fullarton
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS	1894	Stained glass windows manufactured by Ward & Hughes, London. Pulpit designed by Mr. Williams. Pipe Organ -Fincham & Hobday of Richmond Stained glass windows in apse, the work of Hughes and Rogers of London. Stained glass windows in the transepts manufactured by W. Montgomery of Melbourne. Communion rail by Turnville Dixon & Kemp of Melbourne.
TENDER NOTICE		<u>Australasian Builder and Contractor's News</u> , 14 July 1894 <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 30 June 1894
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1864	Nave, porch and vestry
	1894	Chancel and transepts
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	1864	Church and Parsonage £2050
	1894	Stone Additions £1673 Vestry Screen, Reredos and Choir Stalls £298/13/6 Porch £170
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1957	Tower and spire completed
	1962	Organ rebuilt
	1989	Construction of the Lady Chapel
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS		
Allan Willingham,		Measured Drawing of St Paul's Church, September 1993, 3 sheets, Ann Gove (del).
ILLUSTRATIONS/ PHOTOGRAPHS		
1864		Photograph of St Paul's Church, in <u>The Wished for Land</u> , p. 161.
1864		T. Manifold and Rev. A. Pyne at St Paul's Church, <u>The Making of a Town</u> , 1914.
1870s		Photograph of St Paul's Church and Vicarage from Church Street, CDHS Collection.
Undated		Photograph of St Paul's Church in the <u>Prospectus for Church of England Grammar School</u> , n.d.

- 1894 Photograph of Chancel & Transepts, in The Making of a Town, p. 39.
- c.1905 Photograph of St Paul's Church, CDHS Collection.
- c.1920 Photograph of St Paul's Church, Small Pictures File, SLV.
- 1964 Centenary Service, CDHS Collection.

MAPS

- PRO VPRS 242 Reserve applied for Church of England purposes on base plan of 'Township of Camperdown and Suburban Allotments in the Parish of Colongulac, County of Hampden,' (n.d)

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS /ASSOCIATIONS

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

- CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Record Office Laverton Victoria

- ABCN *Australasian Builder and Contractor's News*
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
COH *Colac Herald*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- A.D Davies (Rev), The Making of a Town : Being the Story of the Early Days of Camperdown and the Growth of the Church of England Therein. Camperdown, 1914.
- W.G. Manifold, The Wished -For-Land : The Migration and Settlement of the Manifolds of Western Victoria. Newtown, 1984.
- E.N. Matthews, Colonial Organs and Organ Builders, Melbourne, 1969.
- Miles Lewis (ed), Victorian Churches. Their origins, Their Story and Their Architecture, Melbourne, 1991.
- National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File 2257 'St Paul's (Anglican) Church Camperdown'.
- History of Church of England, CDHS Collection.
- Notes on St Paul's Church, CDHS Collection.

Inscription on Tower

To the Glory of God, in Memory of Edward & Beatrice Manifold, of 'Wiridgil', this Tower & Spire were erected by their sons Peter Andrew & Robert, 1957.

PRO VPRS 242	Lands File
03.09.1863	Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works regarding an application for a Church Reserve at Camperdown.
09.09.1863	Survey Office at Camperdown, Description of the proposed one acre site for the Church of England at Camperdown.
28.10.1863	Request by Ednot Burbank on behalf of the Church of England in Camperdown for a 2 acre site.
01.03.1864	Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works. Requesting the appointment of John Manifold, Henry Bowyer, John Duigan, Ednot Burbank and Adolphus Clark as trustees for the Church of England Reserve at Camperdown.
11.03.1864	The Board of Land and Works recommends that the five trustees be appointed by the Governor-in-Council.
16.03.1864	Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works requesting that the church and parsonage, erected at a cost of about £2050, be conveyed to the care of the trustees.
16.09.1869	Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works requesting that the church land be reserved.
10.01.1870	Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the Land and Survey Office. Permanent one acre reserve at Camperdown.
21.07.1870	Recommendation by the Board of Land and Works to permanently reserve one acre of land for the Church of England at Camperdown.
25.07.1870	Approved by the Governor in Council.
22.09.1870	Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works.
19.01.1871	No traced of 1865 papers.
18.05.1880	Correspondence to the Office of Lands and Survey. Request for Nicholas Cole to be Church Trustee, in place of John Manifold deceased.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- GA 22.02.1865 Opening of the new St Paul's Church at Camperdown.
- WP 08.09.1866 John Manifold gave a flagon, chalice, paton and plate in a cedar case to the church.
- WP 29.12.1866 Meeting held in Temperance Hall to discuss the £500 debt on the construction of St Paul's Church. The church and parsonage had been erected at a cost of £2100
- HG 31.03.1871 Peter Manifold thanked for his contribution towards the ventilation of the church.
- CC 30.04.1880 A meeting of contributors to St Paul's Church and Vicarage building fund held in the vestry on 11 May 1880.
- CC 13.09.1884 A new two light window with a sacred monogram of 'I.H.S' in a circle within the tracery was a gift from Mr. Manifold. Window executed by the Camperdown builders McCrae & Fullarton.
Stained glass manufactured by Ward & Hughes, London.
First light - The expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden by the angel with the flaming sword.
Second light - Nativity.

Inscribed at the bottom

'In Memory of John Manifold of Purrumbete,
Died Jan. 3rd, 1877'.
- CC 25.12.1886 Rev. Henry R. Forster appointed to the church.
- CC 26.10.1893 Congregational meeting held to discuss a suitable memorial for the late Rev. Henry R. Forster.
- CC 21.12.1893 Memorial pulpit to be erected.
- CC 01.02.1894 Mr Williams' design for the pulpit was accepted. Contract price £70.
- CC 22.03.1894 Extensive additions proposed to St Paul's Church as a memorial to the late Mrs John Manifold.
- CC 22.05.1894 Report that the proposed additions and alterations, as designed by architect Michael McCabe are estimated to cost £2,200. The present apse and vestry were to be replaced by a new bluestone chancel with carved freestone dressings and five stained glass cathedral windows. The new chancel with a tessellated floor, marble steps and oak ceiling was designed to accommodate a choir, north and south transepts, a semi-circular apse and new pipe organ.
- CC 30.06.1894 Michael McCabe calls tenders for the erection of stone additions at St Paul's Church.

- CC 30.06.1894 Plans as prepared by Michael McCabe have been submitted to the authorities and approved. Slight alterations were made to the original plans which include provision of another door in the existing building and changing the apse roof to brick vaulting with stone supports.
- ABCN 14.07.1894 Report on contract for stone additions to church at Camperdown.
- CC 19.07.1894 Eight tenders were received by Michael McCabe.
- CC 21.07.1894 McCrae & Fullarton call tenders for the supply of bluestone and carting to the site of the Church additions.
- CC 26.07.1894 Michael McCabe accepted the tender of local firm McCrae & Fullarton although the tender was £200 above that of a Melbourne firm. The work to be completed before March 1895. The total cost of the additions including pipe organ to cost about £3000.
- CC 28.07.1894 Report that there was a difference of more than £800 between the lowest and highest tenders.
- CC 30.08.1894 The original foundation stone of 1864 was uncovered as a result of the removal of the old apse and a bottle containing old coins and newspapers was found within a recess in the stone. (This stone remains located near the tower door to the present day).
- CC 03.11.1894 Under the supervision of Michael McCabe work progressed steadily with 20 men employed on the job. The foundations are massive and the walls erected on these were either 2 feet 6 inches or 2 feet in thickness.
- CC 13.11.1894 Announcement - Laying of the foundation stone by Mrs Murray of Wool Wool, Colac on Sunday 18 November.
- CC 20.11.1894 Laying of the Memorial Stone and description of new additions.
- 'St Paul's Church of England'
Camperdown Chronicle 20 November 1894)
- CC 15.08.1895 St Paul's Church nearing completion. Fincham & Hobday of Richmond installing the new organ.
- CC 22.08.1895 Michael McCabe notifies St Paul's Church that the egress space provided is ample and doorway on the north side should not be required.

- CC 05.10.1895 The consecration and dedication of the additions took place on Wednesday 1 October 1895 in front of a large number of visiting clergy and guests.

The price for the erection of the new building with bluestone base, slate roof, walls of broken rubble and buttresses and dressings of Waurnd Ponds freestone was £1673. In addition it cost £298/13/6 for the vestry screen, reredos, and choir stalls and £170 for the porch. The organ with 20 stops and 776 pipes erected by Mr Collings of Fincham and Hobday cost £450. A decision to install a memorial pulpit to Henry R. Foster was postponed until the additions had been completed.

The additions to the church comprised a chancel 22 feet wide and 18 feet long, two transepts were 17 feet 6 inches by 16 feet, a semi circular apse 16 feet wide and 16 feet deep with five stained glass windows (the work of Hughes and Rodgers of London) and a porch, 12 feet by 10 feet.

The gables of the two transepts were panelled and surrounded by large freestone crosses. The hood mouldings over all the doors and windows were finished on carved bosses.

- CC 16.11.1896 The old nave was renovated by R. Morris, a painter from Camperdown. The walls were painted pale blue to within a few feet of the floor where a darker hue was used.

ST PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
FERGUSSON STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first moves by the Church of England congregation at Camperdown to sponsor the construction of a church building in the infant township were made in September 1863 with the promise that the pioneer settlers John and Peter Manifold would provide £50 per year towards the stipend of a clergyman. An additional £500 was contributed by the same benefactors towards the cost of erecting a stone church and parsonage. The first incumbent, the Reverend A. Pyne arrived from England in time for the laying of the foundation stone on 27 April 1864. The first church services under Pyne's ministry were conducted in the Temperance Hall.

Prominent early builder, publican and Shire Councillor Richard Pimblett was the principal contractor with assistance from George Buckley, a pioneer stonemason in the Camperdown district. The contract for the Church and Parsonage amounted to £2,050 and the church made great efforts to alleviate the debt in the first years at Camperdown.

The first Church of England at Camperdown was a simple, rectangular plan parish building styled in the Early English mode and without ornamentation save for the unusual double belfry over the west gable. A small side porch and vestry were the only appendages to the otherwise chaste structure. The church was opened for worship in February 1865. In March 1871, Peter Manifold contributed money towards ventilating the church and in 1884 a double light imported stained glass window was installed in the nave in memory of the pioneer pastoralist and church benefactor John Manifold of Purrumbete.

Following the death of John Manifold's wife in 1894, the Manifold family made provision for the construction of substantial additions to the original church in their joint memory. Young local architect Michael McCabe was engaged to design a new chancel and transepts and the architect opted to design in a less than compatible French Gothic mode, with the principal feature being the finely detailed semi-circular apse in basalt and Waurm Ponds limestone. At the same time, a fine Fincham and Hobday organ was installed in the Church. In 1957, a squat and clumsily designed tower and spire was erected over the original porch as a further Manifold memorial.

St Paul's Anglican Church at Camperdown is a fine example of a Victorian country parish church. The building dates from the first decade of settlement at Camperdown and has indelible associations with the pioneer Manifold family as well as the spiritual and cultural development of the township. Much of the church fabric is the result of endowments by the Manifolds over the years, and the high quality of the construction and furnishings in the church can be largely attributed to their generosity. The building is a notable example of the work of the local architect Michael O'Connor McCabe, and his 1894 work is considered to be finely detailed and distinctively French Gothic in appearance.

SUMMARY FINDINGS

St Paul's Anglican Church at Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance because of aesthetic, architectural, historic and social qualities and more particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement in Victoria.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type
- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner Michael McCabe's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the settlement at Camperdown.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The St Paul's Anglican Church at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The St Paul's Anglican Church at Camperdown should remain as listed in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The St Paul's Anglican Church at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

**ST PAUL'S ANGLICAN VICARAGE
11 CHURCH STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 14/18, 14/20)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE Vicarage
NAME St Paul's Vicarage
ADDRESS 11 Church Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE Vicarage
PRESENT OWNER Anglican Church of Australia

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER		Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)	File 2258	Classified
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	015356	Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
ST PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH VICARAGE

STYLE OR PERIOD	Picturesque Gothic Revival (Early English)	
ARCHITECT(S)	1879	Alexander Hamilton
	1912	W.P. Knights
BUILDER	1864 Pimblett and Buckley	
TENDER NOTICES	<u>Colac Herald</u>	1 March 1879
	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u>	2 March 1912
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1864 Original Vicarage	
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1879	Addition of front two rooms and entrance porch
	1889	Plastering, painting and paperhanging.
	1907	Painting and paperhanging.
	1912	Additions

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Allan Willingham, Measured drawing of St Paul's Vicarage, September 1993, 2 sheets, Ann Gove (del).

ILLUSTRATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1870s Photograph of St Paul's Church and Vicarage from Church Street. Collection Allan Willingham.
- Undated Photograph of Vicarage in Prospectus for Church of England Grammar School.
- 1970 Photograph of the Vicarage in Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights-Architect', 1970.

MAPS AND PLANS

PRO VPRS 242 Land File

Reserve applied for Church of England purposes marked on base plan of the 'Township of Camperdown and Suburban Allotments in the Parish of Colongulac, County of Hampden,' (n.d).

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Record Office, Laverton, Victoria.

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
COH *Colac Herald*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown Research File 158 'St Paul's Anglican Church Vicarage'
- A. D. Davies (Rev), The Making of a Town : Being the Story of the Early Days of Camperdown and the Growth of the Church of England Therein, Camperdown, 1914.
- Edgard Pirrotta, 'Alexander Hamilton, Architect', History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1969.
- In March 1879 Alexander Hamilton added two front rooms, entrance hall and porch to St Paul's Vicarage.
- Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1970.

Trust Newsletter (Victoria), Volume 6, No. 4 May 1978, p. 5.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File 2258 'St Paul's Vicarage Camperdown'

History of St Paul's Church of England Camperdown, CDHS Collection.

Notes on St Paul's Church, CDHS Collection.

- PRO VPRS 242 Lands File
- 03.09.1863 Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works. Application for a church reserve at Camperdown.
- 09.09.1863 Survey Office at Camperdown, description of the proposed one acre site for the Church of England at Camperdown.
- 28.10.1863 Request by Ednot Burbank on behalf of the Church of England in Camperdown for the grant of a 2 acre site.
- 01.03.1864 Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works, requesting the appointment of John Manifold, Henry Bowyer, John Duigan, Ednot Burbank and Adolphus Clark as trustees of the Church of England Reserve at Camperdown.
- 11.03.1864 The names of the five trustees recommended by the Board of Land and Works sent to the Governor in Council for approval.

- 16.03.1864 Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works requesting that the church and parsonage, erected at a cost of about £2,050, be conveyed to the ownership of the nominated trustees.
- 16.09.1869 Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works requesting that the subject land be reserved.
- 10.01.1870 Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the Land and Survey Office.
- 21.07.1870 Recommendation by the Board of Land and Works to permanently reserve one acre to the Church of England.
- 25.07.1870 Approved by the Governor in Council.
- 22.09.1870 Correspondence from the Church of England Bishop's Registry to the President of the Board of Lands and Works.
- 18.05.1880 Correspondence to the Office of Lands and Survey. Request for Nicholas Cole to be a Church Trustee, in place of John Manifold, deceased.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- GA 22.02.1865 Opening of the new Church and Vicarage at Camperdown.
- WP 29.12.1866 Meeting held in Temperance Hall to discuss the £500 debt on the erection of St Paul's Church. The church and parsonage had been erected at a cost of £ 2100 with the aid of wealthy pastoralists and two other parish benefactors.
- COH 01.03.1879 Alexander Hamilton, architect of Colac calls tenders for additions to St Paul's Vicarage at Camperdown.
- CC 30.04.1880 A meeting of contributors to St Paul's Parish held in the vestry on 11 May 1880.
- CC 12.10.1889 Tenders called for plastering, painting and paperhanging.
- CC 26.03.1907 Crawley and Knights call tenders for painting, paperhanging, etc, at St Paul's Vicarage, Camperdown.
- CC 02.03.1912 Additions to St Paul's Vicarage at Camperdown by W. P. Knights.

ST PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH VICARAGE
11 CHURCH STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first section of the bluestone Vicarage of St Paul's Anglican Church at Camperdown was constructed in 1864 by the local builders Pimblett and Buckley. The gabled attic structure was built in squared coursed bluestone rubble with little external decoration save for the loopy timber Gothic barge boards and six-pane Georgian window sashes. Both the Church and the vicarage were largely funded through the generosity of John and Peter Manifold of Purrumbete, aided by other unnamed settlers in the Camperdown district.

In 1879, the Colac architect Alexander Hamilton designed picturesque additions to the east facade of the original Vicarage in an Early English Gothic mode and in 1912, local architect and parishioner Warburton Perry Knights designed extensive Federation Arts and Crafts style brick additions to the nineteenth century basalt fabric to provide a new spacious drawing room, kitchen, servants quarters, stairwell and staircase.

St Paul's Anglican Church Vicarage at Camperdown dates from near the time of the foundation of the Anglican Church in Camperdown and construction of the first church building in 1864. The subsequent alterations and additions reflect the prosperity of the district during the wool and dairy booms in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as well as the benevolence of the Manifold family as principal benefactors from the time of first settlement at Camperdown until the present day.

The 1879 section of the Camperdown Vicarage is an exemplar of the picturesque Gothic Revival mode in Victoria and a noted work of Alexander Hamilton. The Vicarage has functioned in its traditional role since 1864, excepting for the period from 1968 until c. 1983, when the substantial building was occupied by the Benedictine Order and the incumbent occupied the Cooper Memorial Rectory erected nearby. Following the conservation of the fabric in 1990, the Vicarage has reverted to its traditional role.

The St Paul's Anglican Church Vicarage at 11 Church Street Camperdown, which has important spiritual and aesthetic associations with other ecclesiastical structures on the Church Reserve, is considered to be of State cultural significance because of aesthetic, architectural, historic and social qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type.
- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The St Paul's Anglican Church Vicarage at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The St Paul's Anglican Church Vicarage at Camperdown should remain as listed in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The St Paul's Anglican Church Vicarage at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

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Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

AFW
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MASONIC HALL : LEURA LODGE No. 50 CAMPERDOWN



(PHOTOGRAPHS 3/9, 3/11)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE

Masonic Hall

NAME

Masonic Hall Leura Lodge No. 50

ADDRESS

248 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260

PRESENT USE

Masonic Lodge Hall

ADDRESS

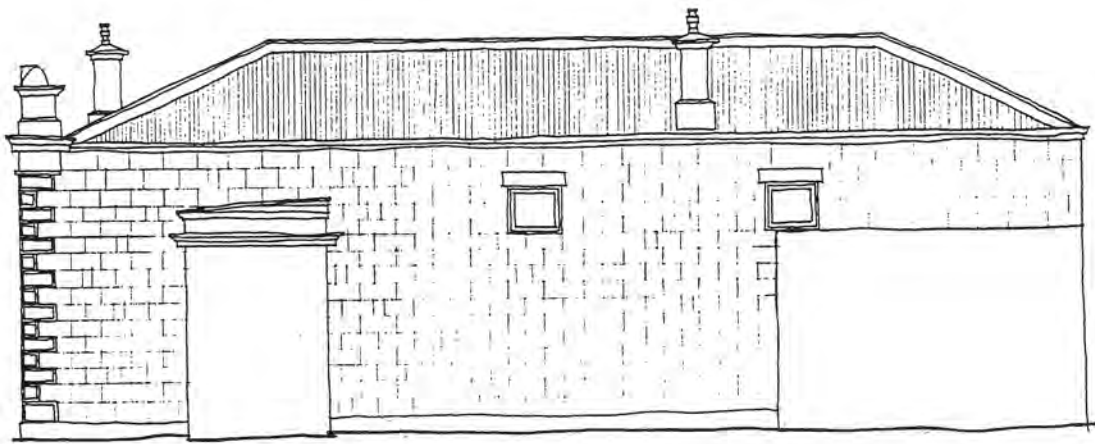
248 Manifold Street Camperdown

TELEPHONE NUMBER

(055) 93 1210

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

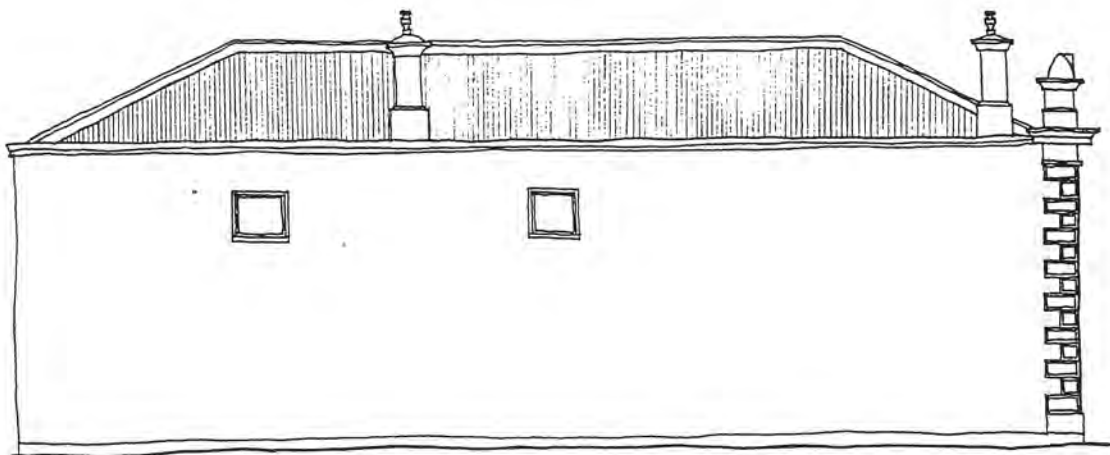
Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
MASONIC HALL : LEURA LODGE CAMPERDOWN

STYLE OR PERIOD	Victorian Eclecticism incorporating elements of the Renaissance Revival and Italianate modes
ARCHITECT(S)	John Young, Architect, Geelong (1868) Turner Fewtrell, designer (1922)
BUILDER(S)	Patterson (1868) Jess Porter and Sons (1922)
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS /TRADES	
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Geelong Advertiser</u> 18 February 1868
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1868, 1922
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	£700 (Estimate for 1868 building) £1,345 (new Temple contract 1922)
SUBSEQUENT WORKS / ADDITIONS	1879 Fences around the leased premises repaired, the west wall was stuccoed and the porch entrance dressed up. The inside walls of the leased offices were distempered and all the woodwork repainted. <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 3.October.1879 1900 Minor alterations to Masonic Hall 1922 Further additions of a new Temple with the commemoration stone being laid by Wor. Bro. H. Parry, P.C., S.B. on 30 July 1922. 1935 Additions of kitchen and toilets
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	Construction of New Temple, plans prepared by Turner Fewtrell of Camperdown. (Masonic Centre archives) Allan Willingham Architect Measured drawing of Masonic Hall, September 1993, 2 sheets, Ann Gove (del).
ORIGINAL OWNERS	Leura Lodge No. 1131 E.C. (Consecrated 7 September 1865) Leura Lodge No. 50 V.C. after 1869.

SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OCCUPANTS

The Shire of Hampden leased part of the Masonic Hall as municipal offices from 1869 until 1885 when the Shire Hall was erected.

Early in 1869 a move to build a new Shire Hall at a cost limit of £1000 was abandoned. The IOOF Trustees offered the Shire Council their hall at a cost of £325. This offer was not accepted and instead the Hampden Shire Council leased a section of the newly completed Masonic Hall for £6 per month. The Council took possession of the leased premises in October 1869.

OTHER NOTES

The building stands on land described as allotment 14, Section 26 of the Town of Camperdown, Parish of Colongulac, a site purchased from Thomas Asche in June 1867 for a consideration of £30.

In June 1867, the Lodge building committee resolved to raise 'a sum not exceeding £800 by the sale of redeemable shares of £5' and further 'that a Lodge be erected capable of being subdivided into a hall 40 feet by 25 feet in the clear, and two ante-rooms each 12 feet by 14 feet, with a detached wooden cottage of two rooms for the keeper, the cost of the whole not to exceed eight hundred pounds'. The committee also resolved to invite competitive designs from architects. (McErvale, p. 11.)

The successful architect was John Young of Geelong, a Lodge member who had earlier acted as secretary at the first meeting of the Leura Lodge at Camperdown on 7 September 1865.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
GR *Geelong Register*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham Architectural Index : Camperdown

United Grand Lodge Archives, Melbourne, Leura Lodge No. 50 Records
Minute Books and Building Plans.

I. I. McErvale, Leura Lodge No. 50 : 120 Years of Freemasonry (sic),
Camperdown, 1985.

Lorraine Huddle, 'Architects of Early Geelong-3, John Young' in
Geelong Historical Society, Investigator, December 1982,
pp. 114-128.

John Young was born in Dumfriesshire Scotland in c. 1827. He set up practice in Geelong early in 1851, having previously worked as a government architect. In 1855 he was elected president of the Geelong Society of Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors and in 1856 he married Ann Rainey Robertson of Tasmania. John Young conducted an extensive practice in Geelong and Western Victoria until 1874, when he left the district. In 1880 he returned to Geelong and practised under the style of John Young & Son. A comprehensive list of Young's work is included in:
W. J. Morrow's 'Index to the Geelong Advertiser' (collection Geelong Historical Records Centre) and Allan Willingham's Architectural Index : Geelong

W. Kirk MacNulty Freemasonry : A Journey Through Ritual and Symbol,
London, 1991.

Peter Thornton, The History of Freemasonry in Victoria, Melbourne, 1978.

—————, A Century of Union, Grand Lodge, Melbourne, 1989.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- GR 18.2.1868 Tenders for a Masonic Hall at Camperdown called by architect John Young.
- 11.9.1868 Report that Masonic Hall is nearing completion.
- 'Another fine building in Camperdown is now nearly approaching completion. I allude to the Masonic Hall, a large bluestone edifice in Manifold Street which has been erected by the brethren of the mystic order for their accommodation in this district. The building when finished will be a credit to the Leura Lodge for whom it is intended and an undoubted acquisition to the township. The cost is about £700 and Mr John young of Geelong is to superintend its erection.'
- HG 3.11.1876 Floor to be covered with matting to improve acoustic properties.
- CC 15.4.1879 James Daskein calls tenders for cementing the western wall of the Masonic Hall.
- CC 22.9.1886 Tenders for painting, colouring, etc, at the Masonic Hall.
- CC 27.11.1900 Tenders are invited for improvements to the Masonic Hall. Alternative tenders will be received for mason's and carpenter's work.
- CC 09.04.1901 Report that the Masonic Hall has recently been partially rebuilt and renovated throughout, including the placing of a damp course in the walls, provision of a new roof, removal of the porch and improvements to the interior.

BUILDING CITATION STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Masonic Hall at Camperdown was erected for the Leura Lodge No. 50 in 1868 from a competition design prepared by architect John Young of Geelong. The original rectangular plan hall and ante-rooms were built of rubble bluestone with the eclectic Renaissance Revival style facade constructed of squared coursed rubble enhanced with rusticated quoins and fine axed basalt architraves, cornice and parapet entablature surmounted by massive acroteria.

The Leura Lodge No. 50 was formed by a group of pioneer freemasons in Camperdown in 1865 under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England. Foundation members included leading citizens Davenport Collyns and Robert Dunbar Scott and influential district pastoralists Peter McArthur and Daniel Mackinnon. The Lodge, which was brought under the provisions of the Victorian Constitution in 1869, is one of the earliest established in Victoria. The Masonic Hall was occupied by the Shire of Hampden in 1869 and effectively functioned as the seat of local government until 1885, when the new Shire Hall was erected. As well, the substantial building was regularly used by the local community for balls, parties and public meetings.

The Masonic Hall (which incorporates the original temple) is one of the oldest surviving Masonic structures in Victoria and the building is a notable work of the eclectic Geelong architect John Young. The finely executed basalt facade, which traditionally incorporates elements of the Renaissance Revival with fenestration patterns typical of the Italianate 'villa rustica' tradition, is an early exemplar of the stonemason's craft in Camperdown. The new temple, which replaced the original temple in 1922, is a discreet addition designed by the local builder Turner Fewtrell.

The Masonic Hall at Camperdown is well maintained and intact.

The Masonic Hall at Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement at Camperdown.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a Masonic Temple in Victoria.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event in Victoria and Camperdown.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the date of settlement at Camperdown.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Masonic Hall at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The Masonic Hall should be nominated for inclusion in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Masonic Hall should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

- A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE
- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
 - Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
 - Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
 - Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
 - If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

AW
031

FORMER OWER'S FLOUR MILL
CURDIE STREET
CAMPERDOWN 3260



(PHOTOGRAPH 6/36A)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Industrial Mill
NAME	Former Ower's Flour Mill
ADDRESS	Curdie Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Nursery, Museum and Craft Centre
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE ADDRESS TELEPHONE NUMBER	

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
FORMER CAMPERDOWN FLOUR MILL

STYLE OR PERIOD	Nineteenth Century Industrial Vernacular	
DESIGN ORIGIN	William J. Ower The design is apparently based on the arrangement of the Colac Flour Mill William J. Ower, 'Family Notes', p. 30.	
BUILDER	David Harrison, wheelwright (carpenter).	
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS /TRADES	Timber from Edward Silk's sawmill. Original engine, boiler and grinding plant from Davey and Company at Ballarat. Cornish boiler from Sloss and Anderson, Melbourne.	
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1868	Timber Mill House
	1868	Timber Flour Mill Building
	1870-71	Bluestone Grain Store
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1870s	Iron building constructed
	1870s	Corrugated iron roofing
	1879	Brick chimney erected
	1890s	Additional structures erected
	1993	Mill buildings restored and adapted to a new use as a craft centre. A buggy and carriage museum to house part of the collection of H. B. Lamb was erected at the rear of the site.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Allan Willingham Measured drawing of 'Ower's Flour Mill', September 1993, 2 sheets, Ann Gove (del).

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

	Early photograph of Ower's Mill miscaptioned 'Camperdown in 1857'. in A.D Davies, <u>The Making of a Town : Being the Story of the Early Days of Camperdown</u> , Camperdown, 1914, p. 12.
1868	Photograph of Camperdown Flour Mill, CDHS Collection.
undated	Early photograph of Mill and Mt. Leura, CDHS Collection.
undated	Photograph of Mill House, CDHS Collection.
undated	Photograph of Frederick Wright and son George in front of the Mill House, CDHS Collection.
1989	Photographic survey of the vacant mill buildings including interiors and miscellaneous mill machinery, Allan Willingham collection.

ORIGINAL OWNER	William Johnston Ower
SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNERS	Frederick Wright George Wright R. Davis and James Paisley

OTHER NOTES

Like many of his counterparts, William Ower put down his memories of life in Australia as 'Family notes'. These notes, although undated, were written in 1918, and during Ower's eightieth year. The following biographical portrait of William Ower is gleaned from these notes.

William Johnston Ower was born at Dundee, Scotland on 26 February 1839, the second son of Hay and Mary Ower. Ower came to Australia with his family in 1852, sailing from Liverpool aboard the Lady Head in early June and arriving at Melbourne of the end of August. The Owers stayed initially with the Langlands family in Melbourne and then moved to a house in Prahran. Through family connections, the young William Ower secured employment with T. T. A'Beckett only to leave when his father got up a party to search for gold at Bendigo. William Ower returned to Melbourne within a few weeks, although his father stayed on the goldfields for at least twelve months.

Between 1853 and 1859 William Ower and his brother Robert built primitive houses and undertook road making contracts whilst their father Hay Ower, a trained fitter and turner, found work with Fulton's Foundry in Flinders Street. Late in 1859 the Ower family took up a 170 acre selection at Ondit near Colac and early in 1860 built a stone house, sunk a well, built fences and planted crops. William Ower was elected to the Colac Roads Board in 1863 and in November 1865 he was elected to the Cloac Shire Council.

In November 1866, William Ower returned to London aboard the Sussex. After visiting Scotland, he then went to Paris and attended the Exhibition, returning to London and then Dundee, where on 26 June 1867, he married his cousin Mary Ower, daughter of J. H. Ower. They returned to Ondit and William Ower retired from the family partnership, moving in early 1868 to Colac and rented premises. It was at this time William Ower took up the idea of building a flour mill at Camperdown, and his account is related in full below. William Ower was a member of the Hampden Shire Council for many years and his many activities and local skirmishes as a Shire councillor are recorded in the Shire of Hampden Minute Books and in the columns of both the Hampden Guardian and the Camperdown Chronicle.

In 1884, Frederick Wright rented the mill premises in Curdie Street and the Ower family moved to Geelong. The sale of the Camperdown establishment was subsequently sold to Wright on 1 November 1889. In 1886, the Owers moved to Brighton and in 1887 William Ower built a new house, (then numbered 56) on the Esplanade, Brighton, moving in at the end of January 1888. Ower named his new house Leura. William Ower died at Brighton on 22 November 1923 at the age of 84 years. His wife Mary pre-deceased him, dying a year earlier in December 1922.

Extensive genealogical details of the Ower family have been published in D. J. (John) Davies' family history Hay Ower and his Descendants in Australia, New Zealand and the USA, Holder, ACT, 1986.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

HG *Hampden Guardian*

WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- Application 26702 Registrar-General's Office Melbourne.
First land owners for Allotment 2 Section 3, Parish of Colongulac.
- George William Lilley the Crown Grantee purchased Allotment 2, Section 3, Town of Camperdown, Parish of Colongulac, situated at the corner of the Curdie Street and Scott Street on 25 April 1853 for £31.
In December 1854 the property was assigned to Andrew Bridges White, Henry Ryan Gosling and John Franklin McMullen of the Union Bank of Australia, for the benefit of creditors.
In June 1868 William Ower purchased the site from the creditors of Lilley's insolvent estate for a consideration of £17/15/-.
- D. J. (John) Davies, Hay Ower and his Descendants in Australia, New Zealand and the USA, Holder, ACT, 1986.
- A.D Davies (Rev), The Making of a Town : Being the Story of the Early Days of Camperdown and the Growth of the Church of England Therein, Camperdown, 1914, pp. 12-14, includes an early photograph of Ower's Mill miscaptioned 'Camperdown in 1857'.
- Lewis & Peggy Jones, The Flour Mills of Victoria 1840-1990, An Historical Record, Flour Millers Council of Victoria, 1990, p. 185.
- Camperdown is listed as having a steam flour mill in 1856.
- This must be the flour mill at Manifold's Dairy Station east of Clarke Street as it was certainly established by the time of R. D. Scott's survey of the Mount Leura area in 1852.
See Robert Hoddle to Robert Scott 17 November 1852
- the land on which Messrs J & P Manifold have erected a large House, Dairy and Flour Mill
- PRO VPRS 6765 Melbourne Survey Office Correspondence.
- William J. Ower, 'Family Notes', n.d., (1918), 33 page typescript, in CDHS Collection.

WILLIAM OWER'S 'FAMILY NOTES'

These notes, which were evidently written by William Ower in November and December 1918 provide biographical information on Ower's family as well as a summary account of his life in Australia, all set out under a number of principal headings including the following:

Family Notes, Arrival in Melbourne, Prahran, Our Journey to Bendigo, Return to Prahran and Mother, New House Built, Beeac and Colac, Journey to Colac, Back to Winchelsea, Application for Land, The First Day, Limited Auction, Our Application, Dummying, The Second Day, Just a Little Late, Building a House, The Search for Water, Getting Lime, Being Initiated, The Belcher-Pepper Block, Cropping New Land, Rust in Wheat, Colac 1863, Marriage and Return to Victoria, Paris 1867, Return to London, Marriage, Leave London for Melbourne, At Beeac Again, Dissolution of Partnership, Went to Colac, House Building, Mill Employees, New Cornish Boiler, Mill house, New Mill Chimney, Removal from Camperdown to Geelong 27 March 1884, Residence Changed to Brighton, Purchase of Building Site.

William Ower described the circumstances in which he came to move to Camperdown and build a flour mill in great detail, his account being transcribed as follows:

In the early part of the year 1868, Mary and I rented a small cottage next to Wm. Darby's cottage at the east end of the "old Colac", with a small paddock. I was quite uncertain as to the future, considering various plans. In fact waiting for something to turn up. One day I had a conversation with Andrew Wilson, who then had the brick flour mill near the lake. He suggested that I might enter the partnership with him, his brother, Patrick Wilson, who was the shire secretary, Colac, in 1865 and part 1866, during part of my term of office, kept his books, which were shown to me, and I took a few notes for mature consideration, eventually deciding not to proceed any further, but the germ had been planted. I heard of a new flour mill being erected by a man who was or had been a publican at Camperdown. About the same time I was told that Edward Silk, who had a sawmill in the forest, proposed to build a mill at Camperdown. This was a peculiar situation. I was fairly intimate with Mr. Silk, and arranged for an interview with him and told him I was on the lookout for a business opening. He told me he had intentions of building at Camperdown, and that he had fixed a site with a view to purchase, but he was not very eager to proceed with it. He said if I wished to take it up he would withdraw in my favour. I thanked him heartily and we agreed upon a time for me to consider and let him know. This I did and at the same time gave him an order for the sawn timber required to erect the dwelling house. In the interval, I had gone down to Camperdown and got all the information I could, most of it from my old Beeac friend and fellow Councillor, Mr. Wm. Mackinnon, who had left and gone to reside in Camperdown with his wife in a house belonging to her son by her first husband, Mr. Henderson, a former schoolteacher at Camperdown. Mr. Mackinnon had selected land in the Rises, near Lake Corangamite, used for grazing. From him I got all the information possible about the wheat grown to the north of Camperdown. I found out that the half acre of land wherethe mill now stands, was claimed bythe Union Bank, the bank holding the Grown grant as security in an insolvent estate of a Geelong trader, and could be purchased for about £20. As far as I remember, I made rough plans of the building that I thought would answer my requirements, based on mental notestaken on my visit to the Colac Mill, and the same of machinery. I then consulted a mechanic resident in Colac, named Edward Lancaster, who repaired threshing machines locally. He had no plant of his own, and what he could not do in a smithy had to be sent to Geelong.

He was a man of general intelligence and resource. He was very deaf, and, I think, this was detrimental to his being employed in a foundry or machine shop. I placed my ideas before him, and we had a good many loud discussions. I got him to go with me to Melbourne, and also to Ballarat, in search of a suitable secondhand engine and boiler. The latter we got from Davey and Co., Ballarat. Also from the same firm, a grinding plant of two pairs of stones fixed with gear in a metal frame. It was of English make, and answered its purpose for fifteen years, by which time, stone grinding had nearly become obsolete. This machinery was all brought by road from Ballarat, and was on the ground ready for the building.

HOUSE BUILDING

I engaged with a man named David Harrison, who had wrought for some years as a wheelwright at McClean's smithy at Ondit. I knew him to be honest and capable at his own trade. A man of very few words, over fifty years of age. I thought he and I could do all the woodwork of the two buildings, and another reason was that I knew no one in Camperdown. I have no cause to regret my choice. After my job was completed, his family removed from Colac to Cobden where he began his trade of wheelwright, and a daughter was a maid in our house for some time. The house was built and occupied at the end of August. On coming to Camperdown, no house could be had to rent, we were much indebted to the Mackinnons for letting us have the use of two rooms in their house. On the 9th September, 1868, Hay was born and the same morning, Harrison and I began on the work of the mill, the stone foundations being ready. The mill building was of hardwood, three storeys, except the floors which were 1 and 3/8 [inch] Scotch flooring boards. The engine and boiler were at the back covered by a sloping roof the whole length of the building. The first roof of shingles was put on by myself as I deemed I was better fitted the work than old David. Some years afterwards, the shingles were covered with galvanised, corrugated iron. It speaks well for both material and workmanship, that it is a sound structure today after fifty years. The grain store is of stone and iron, about 20 feet from the mill, [built] two or three years later. I found it necessary to build an iron shed adjoining of equal size for storage of grain etc.

MILL EMPLOYEES

I was fortunate in getting a practical miller of long experience named Wm. Wright. He came in to me from Hamilton where he ran a small mill for a few years, but he had to compete with an established business with financial resources which he lacked. His son-in-law, a Mr. Jenkins, was Shire Engineer at Penhurst and was said to have a share in the business. Afterwards, Engineer, Richmond. Wright was from Cambridgeshire, England, and had learned his trade in a windmill. He was a good millwright, as a workman, but could not evolve any new method outside that to which he had been trained. He came to me to do the fitting up in time to start operations on the first of the season's wheat. Lancaster had the engine and the mill shafting completed at the same time. My foreman was named Harry Fletcher, and was also a Cambridgeshireman. He and his family lived near the mill, and had been for a few years a fireman of the stone-breaking engines, making the main road through the Rises. He continued in my employment until I closed down the mill in 1884.

William Wright died in the mill house, some years previously. Fletcher was the very opposite of Wright in regard to new methods or suggested improvements in the mill work, and would devote every spare minute to developments. Often I had to attend to the firing, so that steam would be kept up. Between us we managed after many trials to effect improvements, which I had seen in other mills, eventually, but reluctantly receiving the approval of Wright.

NEW CORNISH BOILER

After a few years I got a new Cornish boiler from Sloss and Anderson, Melbourne. The original Shell boiler was not economical besides I desired to add chaff cutting to the business necessitating more steam power. This entailed two extra horses and a special man, and also a heavy spring wagon. William Morcomb filled the bill. He continued in my employment till I closed up in 1884. I had two other men as millers after Wright's death, but I think they were only about a year each. For the last three or four years Harry Fletcher had trained himself to be able to drear the stones, the most important branch of the trade. By this time wheat growing had been steadily decreasing in the Camperdown district, and I was drawing supplies from about Stawell chiefly, and in the wool season was getting flour from Geelong by returning wool teams so that our milling work was much reduced.

MILL HOUSE

We lived for several years in the mill house, and afterwards in the Scott Street house, till we left Camperdown, sold some years later to Jas. Mondie [sic]. After we left the mill house it was occupied by my employees.

NEW MILL CHIMNEY

A cyclonic storm coming from the south through the gap in the Cobden Road, struck the wooden bell tower at the Presbyterian Church and levelled it. The bell, a present from Mr. John Hastie, fell through the slate roof of the church. Curving round towards the mill, the storm uprooted a large gum tree near our back fence, then the mill chimney. Iron was blown across the roof of the grain store. The door of the store was burst open and a fourth of the iron roof blown off. A torrent of rain came with the wind, so strong that it came up the weather boards inside. We patched up the chimney for the season's work. My uncle, Mr. Geo. Sindin, volunteered to build a brick one, which still stands - a good piece of workmanship. In 1884, mill and premises were rented to Fredk. Wright and purchased by him, November 1st, 1889.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- WP 12.10.1870 'Farmers, bakers and others having business to transact at the Camperdown Flour Mill will be glad to learn that in a few days the crossing from Manifold Street and the road thence to the Mill will be rendered passable to traffic.'
- HG 10.01.1871 Advertisement for William Ower's Flour Mill.
- HG 07.05.1872 Flour, bran, pollard and fowls' wheat on sale at the Camperdown Flour Mill.
- HG 13.03.1874 William Ower, Camperdown Flour Mill, cash purchaser of any quantity of wheat, oats or barley.
- HG 21.07.1874 Oats, bran, flour, cornsacks, tarpaulins, twine, bleached linen bags on sale at the Camperdown Mills.
- HG 06.12.1872 William Ower elected President of Shire of Hampden Council.
- CC 25.11.1875 William Wright, long time miller at the Camperdown Flour Mills died at his residence on 23 November 1875.
- CC 11.02.1879 Report of severe storm at Camperdown causing extensive damage to the Presbyterian Church, Ower's Flour Mill and other buildings in the town. The mill chimney was blown down, part of the roof was torn off and the interior damaged.
- CC 06.08.1881 William Ower calls tenders for the supply of 300 tons of mill wood.
- CC 20.08.1881 'Owing to the difficulty that exists in obtaining a sufficient supply of wheat the mill is not kept in full work. Nevertheless the machinery and appliances are all fixed up in the building. There are two sets of stones. Bulk of wheat obtained from the St Arnaud and Horsham districts.'
- CC 17.01.1883 William Ower applies for allotment 15 section 10, Town of Camperdown, Parish of Colongulac.
- CC 28.11.1883 Announcement that William Ower is to leave the district.
- CC 22.03.1884 William Ower was a Camperdown resident for 15 years.
- CC 12.04.1884 Description of William Ower's involvement with the Hampden Shire Council.
- CC 04.06.1884 Farewell ceremony and testimonial to William Ower and family held at the Shire Hall (Masonic Hall).
- CC 31.12.1901 Produce business of Frederick Wright will be taken over by George Wright.
- CC 12.5.1903 Advertisement George Wright, chaff & corn dealer at the mill, Camperdown.
- CC 1.7.1905 R. Davis and James Paisley purchased the Camperdown Mill and the produce business of George Wright.

FORMER CAMPERDOWN FLOUR MILL
CURDIE STREET
CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Camperdown Flour Mill was established on a vacant Curdie Street site by the pioneer Scottish settler William Johnston Ower in 1868, with construction of the mill cottage being finished by the end of August and work on the timber frame of the three storey mill building commencing in early September. William Ower based the design and layout of his mill on the plan and arrangement of the Polwarth Steam Flour Mill at Colac and engaged David Harrison, a wheelwright (carpenter) from Ondit near Colac, to assist him with the construction of both timber buildings.

The framework, which stands on basalt footings, is of local sawn hardwood clad with weatherboards and roofed with shingles. The timber flooring was imported from Scotland and corrugated iron roofing was installed at a later date by William Ower. Standard six pane sash colonial windows were installed in the Curdie Street facade and in the end gables to provide light and ventilation to the interior. The steam engine and boiler were located under a skillion structure at the rear of the three storey mill and in 1870-71 Ower constructed a rectangular plan single storey grain store of locally quarried bluestone. Another timber framed grain shed was then built adjacent to the stone store to house Ower's grain, originally locally produced but later grown primarily in the Wimmera district.

In 1879, the original mill chimney, having been destroyed in a gale, was replaced with a tall brick chimney. The mill was later expanded with the construction of stables and a two storey timber annex on the Scott Street frontage. William Ower, who had taken an active role in local government for many years, retired from business in 1884 and left the Camperdown district. The Wright family leased, then acquired the premises in 1889, and operated the produce business until 1905, when it passed to Richard Davis and James Paisley. The Davis family operated the mill until it was closed in c. 1977.

William Ower, entrepreneur, controversial local councillor and former Shire Council president, played an important role in the development of the town of Camperdown and the Shire of Hampden.

William Ower's purpose built Camperdown Flour Mill was one of a number of mills established in the Western District in the 1850s and 1860s to process locally produced grain. Remarkably, and unlike other more substantial mill premises in Western Victoria, this mill continued to function in the traditional manner and with little change to the original layout until closure of business in 1977.

The former Camperdown Flour Mill is one of relatively few mill buildings still standing in Victoria in a recognisably intact condition. It is of note as a rare surviving example of a three storey timber framed building in Victoria and an exemplar of nineteenth century industrial vernacular. Whilst the majority of the mill equipment has long been removed and the brick chimney demolished, remnant fittings remain to the present day to indicate the internal layout and mill plant arrangements.

The former Camperdown Flour Mill is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a primitive timber framed industrial mill building in Victoria.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the settlement of Camperdown and the development of flour milling in Victoria.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The former Ower's Flour Mill at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The former Ower's Flour Mill at Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The former Ower's Flour Mill at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

The fabric of the former Camperdown Flour Mill has recently (1993) been restored and adapted to a new and passive use as a Nursery, Museum and Craft Centre.

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use (such as currently exists) and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.

- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
 - The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
 - The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
 - The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
 - Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
 - The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place and should be of a size, form, colour and lettering style which is consistent with the architectural character of the particular building on which it is to be placed. Signs should be placed in restricted locations.
- C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES
- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
 - Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Curdie Street Avenue in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.
 - Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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**CAMPERDOWN BOTANIC GARDENS AND ARBORETUM
(THE CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC PARK RESERVE)
PARK LANE CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 16/11A, 16/12A)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

LANDSCAPE FEATURE

Botanic Gardens and Arboretum

NAME

Camperdown Botanic Gardens or
Camperdown Public Park

including the Arboretum
Gardener's Cottage, Robert Burns Statue,
Picnic Shelter, Remains of the Rotunda, Gardener's
Shed, Reservoir and miscellaneous structures,
fences and gates.

ADDRESS

Park Lane, Camperdown 3260

TITLE INFORMATION

Public Park Reserve Parish of
Colongulac, County of Hampden

PRESENT USE

Botanic Gardens and Caravan Park

PRESENT OWNER

Corangamite Shire

ADDRESS

181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260

TELEPHONE

(055) 937 100

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
No Structures Listed
Not Listed

**CAMPERDOWN BOTANIC GARDENS AND ARBORETUM
(THE CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC PARK RESERVE)
PARK LANE CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 16/5A, 16/6A, 16/8A, 16/9A, 16/10A)

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TREES

12 Trees Listed

Citations for these twelve specimens were prepared by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) in April 1987 and read as follows:

Two (2) Himalayan Oaks (*Quercus leucotrichophora*), located east of Burns Statue and near the Picnic Shelter respectively.

Two fine examples of an Oak rare in cultivation in Victoria. The trees are particularly attractive due to their form, silver colouring on the underside of the leaves, and their light coloured wood. Both trees are in good condition and are valuable additions to the Gardens.

One (1) African Holly (*Cassine crocea*), located near the Gardener's Cottage.

A tree unusual in cultivation in Victoria, occurring in provincial botanic gardens and early Victorian gardens. This tree is a fine example of the species which is listed on the World's Rare and Endangered List.

Avenue of nine (9) Linden trees (*Tilia x europaea*)

An outstanding avenue being the only known occurrence of this species used in this way. The avenue is particularly attractive in the autumn and forms a very prominent and important planting in the Gardens, which were designed by William Guilfoyle. The trees are in excellent condition.

CULTURAL HISTORY DATA CAMPERDOWN BOTANIC GARDENS AND ARBORETUM

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, otherwise known as the Camperdown Public Park Reserve, encompasses the Botanic Gardens, the Arboretum, the Gardener's Cottage, the Gardener's Shed, the Robbie Burns Statue, the remains of the Rotunda, the Picnic Shelter, the Reservoir and other miscellaneous structures, boundary fences and entrances gates. The Public Park Reserve was originally reserved as a 292 acre allotment between the shorelines of Lakes Gnotuk and Bullen Merri and is generally as described on plans of the Parish of Colongulac.

In addition to the comprehensive documentation of the establishment of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, individual structures within the reserve have been separately documented.

A. Botanic Gardens and Arboretum

STYLE OR PERIOD	Nineteenth Century English Landscape Revival (Gardenesque tradition)	
PRINCIPAL DESIGNERS	1870	Daniel Bunce
	1874	David Harboard, Shire engineer
	1888-90	William Guilfoyle
TENDER NOTICES	<u>Hampden Guardian</u> 16 January 1872 Enclosure of the Botanic Gardens. <u>Hampden Guardian</u> 19 July 1872 Construction of the Enclosure Gates. <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 26 November 1908 Construction of Picnic Shelters.	
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1888	Provision of a Sun Dial
	1906	New gates at the lower entrance
	1908	Picnic Shelters
	1984	Rejuvenation of Gardens

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

Undated	Photograph of Camperdown Public Park, CDHS Collection.
1901	View of Public Park, <u>Weekly Times</u> , 12 October 1901.
1906	Illustration of a scene in the Camperdown Public Park, <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 22 December 1906.
1910	Photograph of Original Entrance Gates, Town of Camperdown.
1913	Photograph in <u>Progress of Camperdown and District</u> , 1913, p. 4.
1920	Photograph of Public Park, CDHS Collection.
1934	Photograph of the Camperdown Public Park, in <u>Western District Centenary Souvenir 1834-1934</u> , Terang, 1934
1934	Photograph of Public Park in <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 27 January 1934.
Rose Postcards 1910-1920	State Library of Victoria, La Trobe Picture Collection, The Camperdown Public Park and Botanic Gardens are shown in postcards numbered P 949, 1905, 1906, 1909, 1917, 1918, 10779, and 10793.

LANDSCAPE PLANS

The Public Park Reserve is described in a number of survey plans of the Parish of Colongulac, County of Hampden including plan C/294 (3) as a 292 acre and 2 roods allotment otherwise described as allotment 4 of Section 7, Parish of Colongulac.

Undated	'Plan of Public Park Camperdown', unsigned but prepared by William Guilfoyle in 1890, CDHS Collection.
1984	'Plant Survey and Plan of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens', prepared by John Hawker for the Sesquicentenary Project Victoria. Collection Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.

B. Gardener's Cottage

STYLE OR PERIOD	Picturesque Cottage	
DESIGNER	James Daskein, Shire of Hampden engineer	
BUILDERS	1880	Evans & Son
	1887	McCrae & Fullarton
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 12 November 1880	
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1880	
ESTIMATES /CONTRACT VALUES	1880	£243
	1882	£52/7/8
	1887	£17/0/0
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1882	Repairs to cottage, kitchen and shed
	1887	Construction of new verandah
	1955 +	Renovations and Alterations

C. Observation Rotunda

STYLE OR PERIOD	Victorian Picturesque	
ARCHITECT	Alexander Hamilton, architect of Colac	
BUILDER(S)	1878	McCrae and Fullarton
	1903	McCrae & Husband
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS	Cast ironwork by William Hutchison of the City Foundry, 5-7 Little Bourke Street West, Melbourne.	
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1878-79	
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	Supply of ironwork	£85/0/0
	Erection of rotunda	£131/5/4
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1903	Redecking, repairs and painting.
	1960	Rotunda demolished with some components salvaged.

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

Undated	Photograph of Public Park, Arboretum and Rotunda, CDHS Collection.
c. 1878-1900	Early Photograph of Rotunda and Park, CDHS Collection.
c. 1890-1910	Photograph of Rotunda, copy by W.L. Esh, Camperdown.
c. 1905-1915	Photograph of Rotunda, copy by W.L. Esh, Camperdown.
c. 1930-50	Photograph of Rotunda, CDHS Collection.
c. 1948	Photograph of Rotunda, Greg Binns, Ballarat.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

1985	Rotunda reconstruction drawings prepared by Richard Aitken.
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D. Statue of Robbie Burns

STYLE OR PERIOD	Traditional
SCULPTOR	John Greenshields (1792-1838) (spelt 'Greenshiels' on the monument plaque)
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 21 November 1883 Erection of the brick and render base pedestal.
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	1883 Presented to the Public Park by W. A. Taylor of Rennyhill, Camperdown.

E. Picnic Shelter(s)

STYLE OR PERIOD	Picturesque
ARCHITECT	Warburton Pierre (Perry) Knights
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1908-1909
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 26 November 1908

PHOTOGRAPHS

1970	Photograph of one of the shelters shown in near original condition in Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1970.
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NOTES

The Camperdown Public Park Committee first proposed to improve the Park by constructing a new picnic shelter in 1906 (Camperdown Chronicle, 27 October 1906). In October 1908, W.P. Knights selected the locations for additional picnic houses and the call for tenders for the construction of these simple timber pavilions was published in the following month.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Daniel Bunce

Daniel Bunce (1813-1872), gardener, botanist and writer on horticulture, was born near Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, England and came initially to Hobart Town in 1835, then opened a nursery at Launceston. He crossed to Port Phillip in 1839 and established a nursery at St Kilda. In 1846 Bunce joined Ludwig Leichhardt's party in his second attempt to cross the Australian continent from east to west. Within six months they returned, having failed and 'nearly dead from privation'.

Although Bunce had been 'a tower of strength' on this journey, he declined to accompany Leichhardt on the second ill-fated journey in 1848 (Leichhardt and his party disappeared without trace in Central Australia). Bunce spent time on the goldfields at Bendigo managing a mining company as well as writing extensively on aboriginal languages and horticulture. In 1858, Daniel Bunce was appointed director of the Geelong Botanical Gardens and from this time until his death, he planted and developed these public gardens in accordance with early nineteenth century English landscape principles. Bunce unsuccessfully applied for the position of director at both the Melbourne and Adelaide Botanic Gardens in 1849 and 1865 respectively. His life was beset with controversy and personal difficulties, his writing career was marred by claims of plagiarism and fierce criticism. Daniel Bunce died at Geelong in 1872.

Bunce laid out the ground plan for the Botanic Gardens at Camperdown in the same serpentine manner he adopted at Eastern Park in Geelong and at Colac. Little if any of his plans for the gardens at Geelong, Colac or Camperdown survive to the present day. At Camperdown, between 1888-1890, William Guilfoyle, the curator of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, virtually obliterated both Bunce's derivative path layouts and the later plant arrangements initiated by the Shire of Hampden engineer David Harboard on the grounds that they 'were most inartistic and perplexing'.

John Greenshields (c. 1792-c. 1938) : Sculptor of Lanark, Scotland

The entry for Greenshields in the [Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851](#) records inter alia that

John Greenshields was a mason by trade, but when he was about thirty he was employed by Robert Forrest who was working at that time on a statue of Melville. This gave Greenshields an interest in sculpture and he accordingly began to study and to model in clay., though he had no idea that he had any talent in that direction. His first work was a figure of a dog carved in stone, and he also modelled likenesses in clay of his father and brother. He next executed a small stone statue of Lord Byron, while in 1827 he made a figure of Caning and followed this with a colossal stature of the Duke of York in 1828 .

Greenshields apparently specialised in statues and busts of Scottish celebrities including the novelist Sir Walter Scott and the bard Robbie Burns, one commission for which came from Peter Taylor in 1830. On 28 November 1883, William Taylor of 'Rennyhill' at Camperdown, the grandson of Peter Taylor, wrote to William Ower, secretary of the committee of the Camperdown Public Park to explain the origin of the Burns statue:

With reference to having a brass plate fixed on the pedestal of Burns Statue-I think it is a good idea, but before you have the plate engraved I should like to see what you propose to put on it. The name of the artist who designed and executed the statue was John Greenshiels [sic] date 1830, the likeness was taken from an original portrait of Burns, now in my possession and with reference to which I enclose some papers for your own and your Committees reading. The Statue and portrait were exhibited at the Crystal Palace on the occasion of the Burns Centenary-I trust that you will not allow the papers to go out of your possession and return them when read to me. I have a number of old documents in my possession referring to the portrait of Burns, some of which appear in the papers now sent to you, which is the advertisement of Mr Horsburgh the engraver who engraved the portrait.

The Camperdown Public Park Committee Minute Book records that the Robert Burns statue arrived at Camperdown from London on 22 March 1883.

William Robert Guilfoyle (1840-1912)

William Guilfoyle was born on 8 December 1840 at Chelsea, London and came with his family to Sydney in 1853. His father, Michael Guilfoyle, a nurseryman, set up in business firstly at Redfern and then at Double Bay. William Guilfoyle studied botany and then made several tours to northern New South Wales and Queensland collecting specimens. In 1868 he joined the scientific expedition to the South Sea Islands aboard HMS Challenger and later returned to take up farming on his father's land near the Tweed River. In July 1873, Guilfoyle was appointed curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne, replacing Baron Ferdinand von Mueller. Guilfoyle set about transforming the Melbourne botanical gardens landscape so that by the time of his retirement in 1909, the gardens had gained world-wide recognition as superb example of the English landscape style. The tropical landscapes he had seen in travels in the South Pacific were a constant inspiration and many of his major plantings include exotic palms and ferns.

Guilfoyle accepted many private garden design commissions including Coombe Cottage at Coldstream for Dame Nellie Melba and Dalvui near Noorat as well as assisting with the redesign and improvement of a number of provincial botanic gardens, including those at Warrnambool, Colac and Camperdown. Guilfoyle visited Camperdown on a number of occasions, it is held that he designed the garden at Rennyhill for W. A. Taylor after 1876 and it is clearly recorded that he undertook extensive improvements to the Camperdown Public Park between 1888 and 1890. Guilfoyle travelled to England and Europe in 1890-91 and 1896. He died at East Melbourne on 25 June 1912.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown
Research File 141 'Camperdown Botanic Gardens'

Camperdown Public Park Committee Records 1869-1955,
including the Minute Book 1869-1882, Correspondence 1869-1905, Statements of
Receipts and Expenditure, Balance Sheets, Plant List and Plan prepared by William
Guilfoyle (n.d.), other records held in the collection of the former Town of
Camperdown archives.

Alan Gross, 'William Robert Guilfoyle (1840-1912)', in
Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 4, 1979,
pp. 307-308.

Roy H. Holden, 'Daniel Bunce (1813-1872)', in
Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1, 1977,
pp. 176-177.

Richard Aitken, 'Camperdown Rotunda Proposal for Reconstruction', 1985,
for the Town of Camperdown and Provincial Botanic Gardens
Rejuvenation Committee of the Department of Conservation
Forests and Lands, Victoria, includes a succinct history of the
formative years of the Camperdown Public Park.

Artcare, 'The Robert Burns Statue The Botanical Gardens, Camperdown',
Conservation Report, 1991.

A. Sutherland, Victoria and It's Metropolis, Volume 2, Melbourne, 1888,
p. 75, for a description of the Public Park at Camperdown.

Shire of Hampden Correspondence Book 1902, p. 164.
Public Park Committee letter to Shire of Hampden regarding
the purchase of land for making a better approach to Park as
well as the construction of swing gates on the roads leading to
the reserve.

Peter Watts Historic Gardens of Victoria: A Reconnaissance, Melbourne,
1983.

-----, 'Historic Gardens Study', Garden State Committee of Victoria
and National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1980.

-----, 'What Did Guilfoyle Really Design?' in
Journal of the Australian Garden History Society, I, 3,
Summer 1982, pp. 8-12.

- Ray Tonkin 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1970.
- Edgard Pirrotta 'Alexander Hamilton, Architect', History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1969.
- R. Gunnis, Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851, London, 1951, for biographical details of John Greenshields (1792-1838).
- George Jones, Growing Together : A Gardening History of Geelong-Extending to Colac and Camperdown, Belmont, 1984.
- R. T. M. Pescott, W. R. Guilfoyle 1840-1912, Oxford, Melbourne, 1974.
- W. A. Taylor, Correspondence from W. A. Taylor of Rennyhill to William Ower, honorary secretary to the Camperdown Public Park Committee dated 28 November 1883, relating to information to be placed on the proposed Burns Statue brass plate.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- WP 07.12.1870 Report on Daniel Bunce's visit to Camperdown Public Park to lay out the grounds on 5 December 1870.
- After some few hours had been spent in laying out the ground and driving pegs to denote serpentine walks and carriage drives, an *al fresco* lunch was discussed and the party returned to town. The grass in the reserve is, as might be expected at this season of the year, exceedingly long, and visitors will fail to realise the extent or result of Mr Bunce's labours, inasmuch as the pegs will be hidden in the long grass; but should the committee proceed to effect the improvements suggested, and commence the same by mowing the grass around the walks, the public will be made aware that the visit of Mr Bunce and the exertions of the Park Committee have not been in vain. Mr Bunce, calculating upon the concession recently refused by the Messrs Manifold being yet agreed to, has shaped his plans so as to make the principal entrance to the park to traverse that portion of land applied for by and refused to the Shire Council; but whether such will be the case it is difficult at the present time to conjecture, meanwhile the committee will doubtless proceed to effect improvements in a general way with the money they have at their disposal.
- WP 05.11.1870 John and Peter Manifold refuse to transfer land adjoining the Park Reserve to the Hampden Shire Council.
- WP 14.12.1870 Letter to the Editor regarding access to the Park and Lakes.
- WP 08.10.1870 Camperdown Public Park to be let for grazing for 12 months.
- WP 01.01.1870 Camperdown residents invited to the new Park on New Year's Day 'to inaugurate the possession of the fine Reserve granted by the government for recreative and ornamental purposes.'

- WP 05.01.1870 Short report on the Park grounds, means of access, committee deliberations and the New Year's Day gathering at Park.
- on the north-west lies Lake Gnotuk with its richly pastured banks and shaded nooks, in one of which may be seen the lovely retreat of Archibald black, esq., one of our wealthy settlers, and on the eastern bank, the residence of R. D. Scott esq., late district surveyor.
- HG 01.09.1871 Public Park Committee applied to Shire Council to have a new road surveyed to the Park to 'avoid the impassable sidling and declivity on the hill overlooking Lake Bullenmerri.'
- HG 08.12.1871 Plan of road through the Park approved and adopted by the Hampden Shire Council.
- HG 16.01.1872 Tenders invited for enclosing three acres of land with a picket fence.
- HG 23.04.1872 Report that the Public Park Committee has received a £50 grant from the Government.
- HG 19.07.1872 Tenders invited for the erection of gates in the new enclosure.
- HG 26.06.1874 Report that four or five acres of the Park is to be used as a nursery for raising trees, shrubs and flowers. Since the assistance of a practical landscape gardener [Daniel Bunce ?] from Geelong, a portion of the grounds had been carefully laid out with 300 new trees planted.
- HG 19.09.1876 Tenders invited for grazing rights within the Park and for clearing all fallen timber in the reserve.
- CC 12.07.1878 Three new committee members elected.
- CC 18.03.1879 Rabbits have increased to an alarming extent on the banks of Lake Gnotuk.
- CC 19.08.1879 £5 reward for information relating to the vandalism of trees and shrubs in the Park.
- CC 09.09.1879 Rotunda was officially completed, the cost exceeded £200.
- CC 03.10.1879 Shire Engineer proposes to construct a new road leading to Park between the properties of Taylor and Manifold.
- CC 03.09.1880 Robert Scott requested that cattle and sheep be excluded from using the roads in the Park.
- CC 29.10.1880 Tenders invited for forming a new approach to the Public Park.
- CC 12.11.1880 Improvements made by the curator of the Public Park.
- CC 12.11.1880 Tenders accepted for the erection of a cottage at the Public Park. Mr. Matthews to erect new fencing. The cottage and fencing to cost £300.

- CC 04.03.1881 Letter from Peter Manifold agreeing to excision of land without conditions.
- CC 13.07.1881 Description of scenery and report that the Public Park is enclosed in a rabbit proof fence. The paths and flower beds are reported to need attention and the road to the Park is muddy.
- CC 25.01.1882 The Public Park reported to be a popular place for visitors.
- CC 11.11.1882 Description of the Park and its views.
- GA 25.04.1883 Report that the statue of the poet Robert Burns astride his mare Maggie and accompanied by his dog Luath presented to the Public Park by William A. Taylor. Statue executed to the order of Mr Taylor's grandfather and did duty at the Burns Centenary in London before being shipped free of charge to Camperdown.
- CC 14.11.1883 Prince of Wales birthday celebrated by a picnic in the Park.
- CC 21.11.1883 Tenders invited for the erection of a pedestal at the Park.
- CC 28.11.1883 The tender of the Colac builder Mr Bell for £22 for construction of a cement rendered pedestal for Burns' statue accepted. Alexander Hamilton prepared the plans.
- CC 22.12.1883 The proposed inscription for the Robert Burns Statue to read 'Burns-from an original painting by his friend Peter Taylor Edinburgh 1830. Presented to the Public Park by William A. Taylor Esq. J.P. Rennyhill, Camperdown 1883.
- CC 18.02.1888 Feilder and Morris's tender accepted for painting cottage at a cost of £10. Damage to fencing by bush fire.
- CC 02.05.1888 Prior to his departure from Camperdown, Robert Scott, the former District Surveyor and resident of Gnotuk Park presented a large sun dial to the Public Park.
- CC 30.06.1888 William Guilfoyle made recommendations to the Public Park Committee to improve Park. According to the committee he wanted to abolish some inner paths.
- CC 04.07.1888 Public Park Committee to follow William Guilfoyle's recommendations. All superfluous pine trees to be removed and all approaches to the Park to be in road metal.
- CC 11.07.1889 Trustees applied to the local Land Board to have road in the Park Reserve handed over to them. Decision deferred.
- CC 13.08.1889 A public meeting held to move against the survey and proclamation of the road through the Public Park.
- CC 24.08.1889 Editorial regarding the proposed road through the Park.
- CC 21.11.1889 Land Board approved application for road in the Reserve.

- CC 09.01.1890 William Guilfoyle visited Camperdown and prepared a plan showing improvements to be made to the Park. The committee paid £2/12/6 for his advice on laying out the garden.
- CC 06.02.1890 Fire broke out in the Public Park and destroyed ten acres of grassland.
- CC 18.03.1890 Portion of fencing burnt and a few ornamental shrubs destroyed by fire.
- CC 18.03.1890 Description of the Park by 'The Wanderer'.
- CC 15.04.1890 Chimney erected in the Public Park for lighting fires.
- CC 14.10.1890 Tenders invited for forming, making and extending road in Park.
- CC 06.06.1893 Tenders invited for fencing in the Public Park.
- CC 03.03.1894 Tenders invited for excavating a water hole at the Park.
- CC 20.05.1895 Labour cost £10/4/0 for cementing water reservoir and £30/17/4 for the supply of cement, lime and sand.
- CC 06.11.1902 New trustees elected.
- CC 09.12.1902 Public Park Committee purchased four acres of the SW corner of Scott's paddock from William T. Manifold to facilitate a better approach to the Park.
- CC 06.01.1903 Application to Hampden Shire Council to erect a new fence and gates across the old road.
- CC 19.03.1903 Rotunda redecked and painted in Indian red and blue. Contractors were McCrae & Husband for the new decking and Fielder & Grant for the painting work. New entrance gates and picket fencing erected at the entrance of the Park. A portion of Park Road is to be fenced in accordance with the original survey plan.
- CC 19.03.1903 Improvements made to the Caretaker's cottage.
- CC 23.01.1904 New road proposed in the Park.
- CC 19.03.1904 Tenders invited for forming 45 chains of road at the Park.
- CC 29.03.1904 J. Perkins' tender accepted at £425/16/8.
- CC 05.04.1904 Account of improvements including new road to shores of Lake Bullen Merri.
- CC 13.04.1905 Leonard Buckland appointed to Public Park Committee.
- CC 25.05.1905 Empire Day celebrations at the Park.
- CC 20.06.1905 109th anniversary of Robert Burns death celebrated in Camperdown.

- CC 29.07.1905 The proposed costs for constructing a dam and windmill in the Public Park submitted to Committee.
- CC 18.07.1905 Tenders invited for lopping trees.
- CC 24.08.1905 Tenders called for constructing a dam at the Public Park.
- CC 02.09.1905 The tender of H.J. Hassett for the dam accepted at £28/15/0.
- CC 28.10.1905 Tenders invited for cutting thistles.
- CC 07.11.1905 Public Park Committee intend to make improvements in Park.
- CC 07.06.1906 New gate constructed at the lower entrance and three more seats erected around trees outside the gardens.
- CC 27.10.1906 Public Park Committee propose to improve Park by constructing a new picnic shelter, fencing and boatshed for the Swimming Club.
- CC 20.11.1906 Progress Association meets to discuss management of the Park.
- CC 30.05.1908 290 acres of Public Park to be leased.
- CC 29.10.1908 W.P. Knights selected locations for additional picnic houses.
- CC 26.11.1908 W.P. Knights called tenders for picnic houses.
- CC 26.06.1928 Tenders invited for sundry works including construction of an aviary, tanks and stand, W. P. Knights architect.
- CC 13.09.1930 Tenders called for the erection of an aviary, W. P. Knights architect.



(PHOTOGRAPH

16/7A)

THE 1908 PICNIC SHELTER

CAMPERDOWN BOTANIC GARDENS AND ARBORETUM
(THE CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC PARK)
PARK LANE CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The near 300 acre site of the Camperdown Public Park, west of the township and strategically located high on the hill overlooking the twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri, was reserved in July 1869. Early in December 1870, Daniel Bunce, the curator of the Geelong Botanic Gardens visited Camperdown to lay out a serpentine plan for the proposed Botanic Gardens. Three years later the Hampden Shire engineer, David Harboard, modified this initial plan and arranged for the enclosure, formation of paths and planting of a three acre reserve on the hill overlooking the town. By June 1874, over 300 trees had been planted and the Reserve was thereafter in regular use as ornamental and recreational grounds.

In November 1877 the Public Park Committee sought designs for an ornamental building from both the architect Alexander Hamilton of Colac and the Shire of Hampden engineer, James Daskein. William Hutchison of the City Foundry, Melbourne fabricated the iron work and local builders McCrae and Fullarton erected Hamilton's picturesque observation rotunda, with works being completed by September 1879. The following year, a picturesque gate lodge was erected, this time to designs prepared by James Daskein. In 1883, W. A. Taylor of nearby Rennyhill made a gift of a statue of the celebrated Scottish bard Robbie Burns to the Public Park. The sandstone statue, which was carved by John Greenshields in Scotland in 1830 to the order of the donor's grandfather Peter Taylor, was exhibited at the Burns Centenary celebrations in London prior to being shipped to Camperdown and erected on a pedestal in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens.

The amenity and landscape character of the Public Park was substantially improved in the late 1880s when the landscape plan and planting schedule of William Guilfoyle, then the celebrated director of the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne was implemented by the local committee. Further improvements were made in the early twentieth century, including the construction of new entrance gates, picnic shelters, reservoirs and a watering system between 1905 and 1910.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, the gardenesque character of which can be mostly attributed to the creative genius of William Guilfoyle, is a well established and noteworthy provincial botanic garden in Victoria. It is one of the largest public park reserves in Victoria and is much enhanced by its strategic and dramatic siting on a cone rising between two major volcanic crater lakes. The picturesque setting and panoramic views available from within the Camperdown gardens is virtually unmatched in Victoria, and is only eclipsed by that of the botanic gardens at Daylesford. The mature gardens include extremely rare specimens of the Himalayan Oak (*Quercus Leucotrichophora*) as well as a lone specimen of an endangered species, the African Holly (*Cassine Crocea*). An avenue of nine Linden trees (*Tilia x europaea*) forms a prominent and important part of the gardens and is of special significance as the only known occurrence of the species used in this way. Other uncommon species of deciduous trees and conifers survive from the 1870s, although there is no evident connection with the pioneering work of Daniel Bunce.

Whilst a number of the principal structures in the Botanic Gardens enclosure have either been demolished or substantially altered, and the integrity of the original English landscape character of the gardens and arboretum has been impaired since 1955, recent works have redressed these changes and the essential character of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens remains perceptibly intact. The gardens are enhanced by the rare and distinctive sandstone statue of the celebrated bard, Robbie Burns, a pertinent reminder of the strength of the Scottish presence in Western Victoria.

The Camperdown Public Park Reserve, which includes the Botanic Gardens, Arboretum, Gardener's Cottage, Robert Burns Statue, Picnic Shelter, Remains of the Rotunda, Gardener's Shed, Reservoir and miscellaneous structures, fences and gates is considered to be of State cultural significance because of aesthetic, scientific, historic and social qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the date of settlement at Camperdown.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Camperdown Public Park Reserve should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion of relevant buildings, works and objects in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The Camperdown Public Park Reserve should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Camperdown Public Park Reserve should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CAMPERDOWN BOTANIC GARDENS AND ARBORETUM
(THE CAMPERDOWN PUBLIC PARK RESERVE)
PARK LANE CAMPERDOWN 3260

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.

The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.

- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric and landscape features should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The cultural significance of this place must be conserved and maintained.
- Reinstatement of missing building and landscape elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building and landscape elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric or landscape features, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.

- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES
 - Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
 - Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
 - Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
 - Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
 - Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential gardenesque and landscape character of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum must be conserved and maintained.

AFW
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**THE FINLAY AVENUE
MANIFOLD STREET CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 6/5, 6/6)

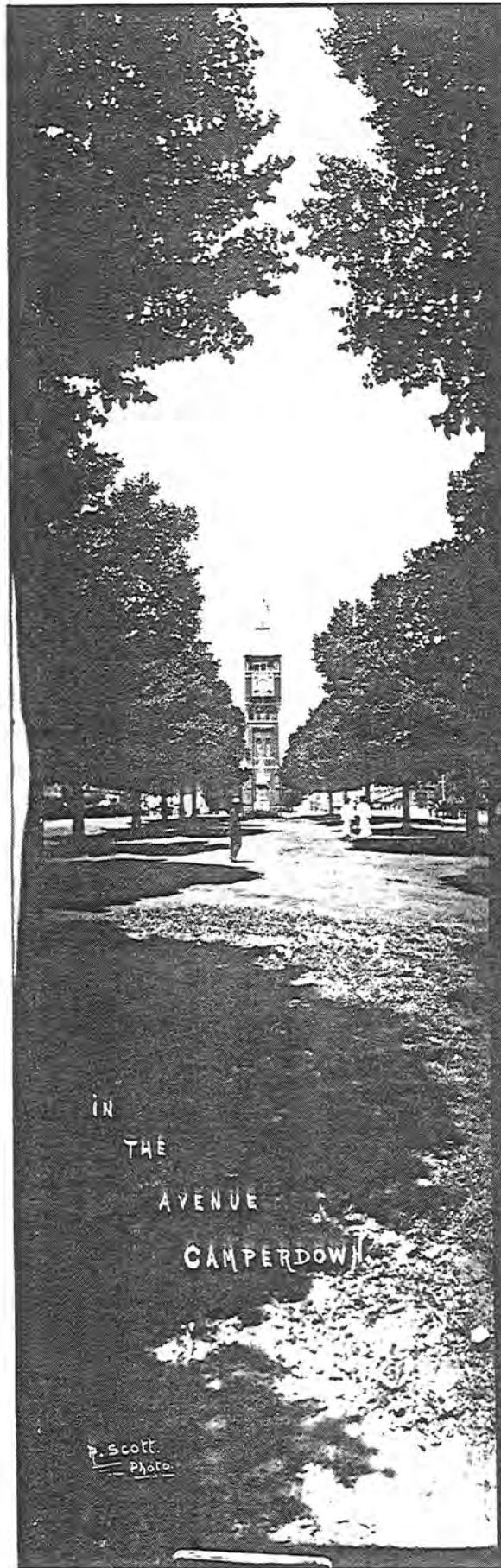
IDENTIFICATION DATA

NAME	The Finlay Avenue
ADDRESS	Manifold Street Camperdown
PRESENT OWNER	Corangamite Shire
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Campedown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(055) 9 937 100

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA	Classified (1985)
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed
REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TREES OF VICTORIA	Listed

The citation reads:

Finlay Avenue, planted in Manifold Street on 12 July 1876, was named in honour of the trees' donors, Mr A S Finlay and his son C Finlay of Glenormiston. A total of 290 trees were planted by school children and residents of Camperdown. Since this initial planting, further plantings of Elms along Manifold Street have occurred, notably in 1952. This is a magnificent avenue but the trees all require urgent attention to ensure their conservation in the long-term.



Allan Willingham Architectural Historian
151 McKean Street North Fitzroy 3068

CULTURAL HISTORY DATA
FINLAY AVENUE
MANIFOLD STREET CAMPERDOWN

DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	First section	1876
	East and West Extensions	post 1876
	Second Extension	1934
	Third Extension	1965
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	The estimated costs for planting and protecting the first trees ranged from £149/12/- to £300.	
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1906	Seating erected.
	1908	Kerbing installed
	1876-1965	Additional trees planted.
	1921/1922	Railing, several additional seats around some trees, and plots levelled, lawns planted.
	1975+	Heavy pruning of the avenue.

PHOTOGRAPHS /ILLUSTRATIONS

The Camperdown District Historical Society has prepared an index of photographs in their collection. Many fine views of the Finlay Avenue are held in this collection.

The Finlay Avenue and Manifold Street have long been the subject for picture postcard photographers and there are numerous Rose and Valentine Post Cards which illustrate the Finlay Avenue to great effect. Local newsagent William Boyle also commissioned post card views of Camperdown which were printed in Germany in the period before the First World War. T. Harrison likewise offered a miniature post card set of Mount Leura and the Finlay Avenue from the clock tower in 1907. (Camperdown Chronicle, 17 December 1907)

There are a number of panoramic views of Camperdown taken variously from the top of the clock tower, the roof of the Mechanics' Institute or the summit of Mount Leura which show the development of the Finlay Avenue in great detail. The 'Panorama of Camperdown' Valentine Series Nos. 837, 838 and 839 show the eastern section of the Finlay Avenue with the white painted railings in place as well as the emergence of immature avenue plantings on other streets in Camperdown.

Many fine views of Camperdown are held in the Camperdown and District Historical society Museum collection that clearly show the Finlay Avenue in various stages of development and also at times of public celebrations. A dramatic, contrasting view of the township without trees is shown in the photograph of Manifold Street taken from Colac Hill around 1871. (CDHS 113-34)

The landscape photographer R. Scott took a number of graphic photographs of the Finlay Avenue in December 1904, including two fine panoramas of Manifold Street 'View of Camperdown' from an elevated vantage point in the Clock Tower and two of the avenue and Manifold Street at ground level. These photographs are held in the Les James collection Camperdown.

Other illustrations include:

before 1896	Early photograph looking West before 1896 (William Bayle in foreground), CDHS Collection.
1897	Photograph of Finlay Avenue taken from the Clock Tower in George Jones, <u>Growing Together. A Gardening History of Geelong-Extending to Colac and Camperdown</u> , Geelong, 1984, p. 278.
c 1906	Photograph of Finlay Avenue, State Library of Victoria La Trobe Picture Collection H 30859
n.d.,	Photograph of Finlay Avenue, State Library of Victoria, La Trobe Small Picture Collection H83.35/9 MFN 687

PLANS AND DRAWINGS

Shire of Hampden	'Plan of Manifold Street' 12 July 1876, James Daskein, Shire Engineer (del). Collection of the Camperdown District Historical Society. (This plan is in urgent need of conservation). 'Plan of Tree Planting Prince's [sic] Highway' 21 July 1934. prepared for the Camperdown Traders' Association and the Camperdown Cheese and Butter Factory Limited, sponsors of the tree planting program as part of the centenary celebrations in Victoria. The plan shows two rows of trees extending immediately west of Bowen Street in three distinct blocks containing a total of 98 elm trees.
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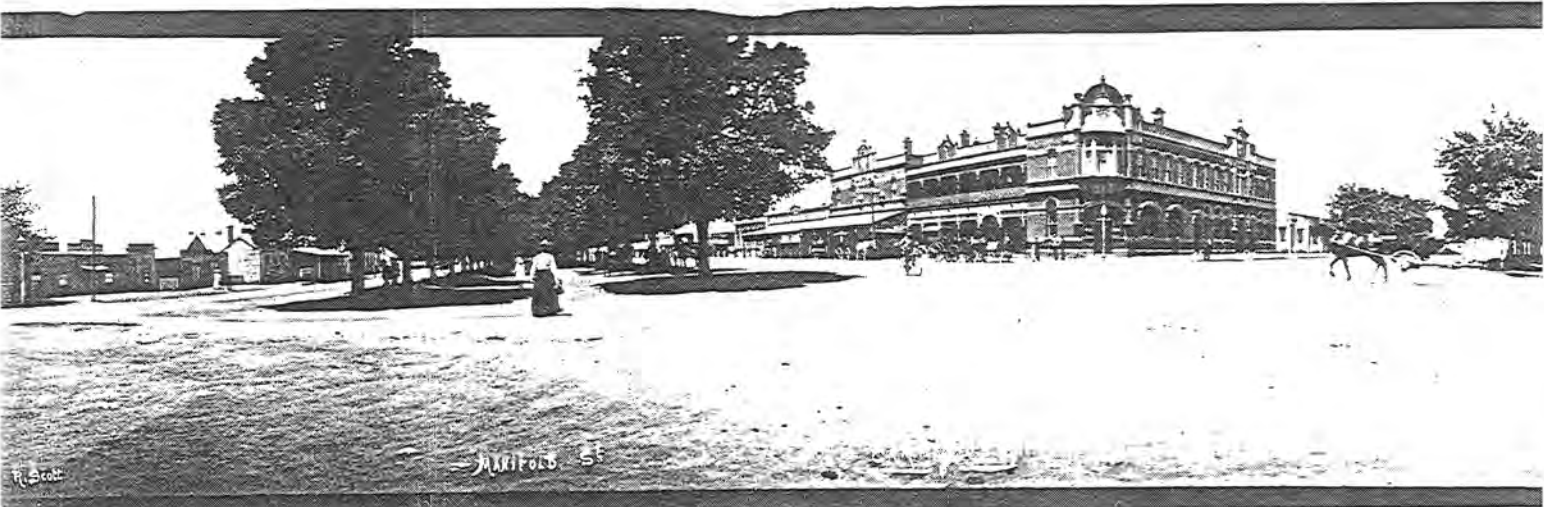
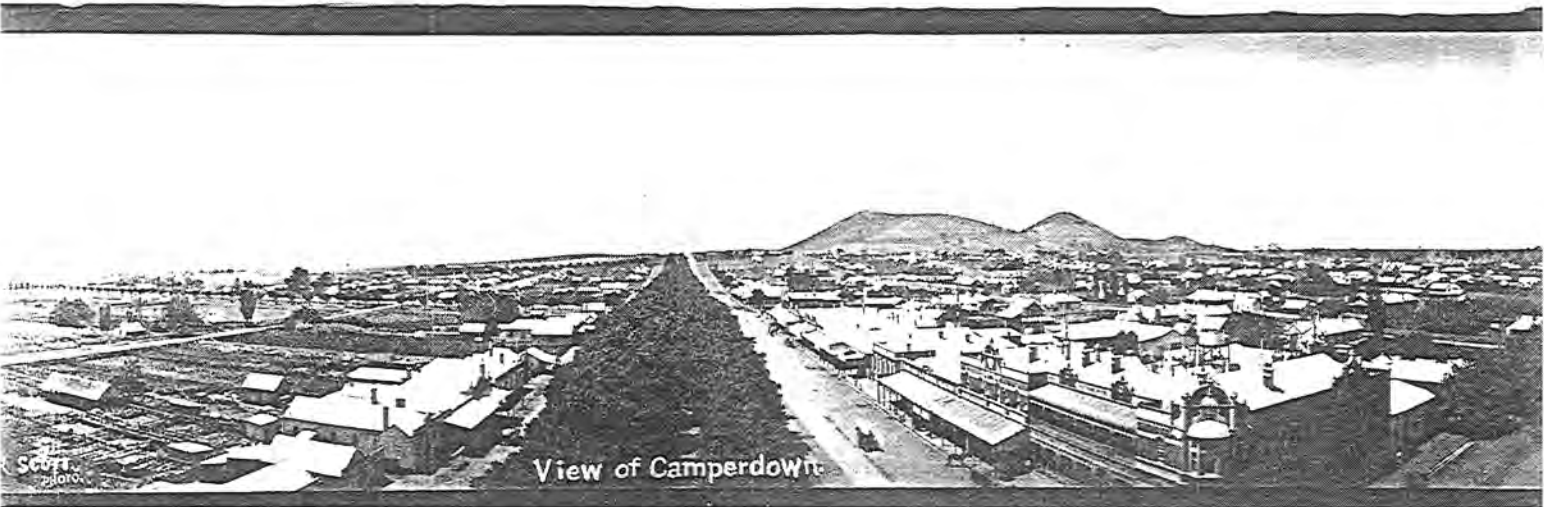
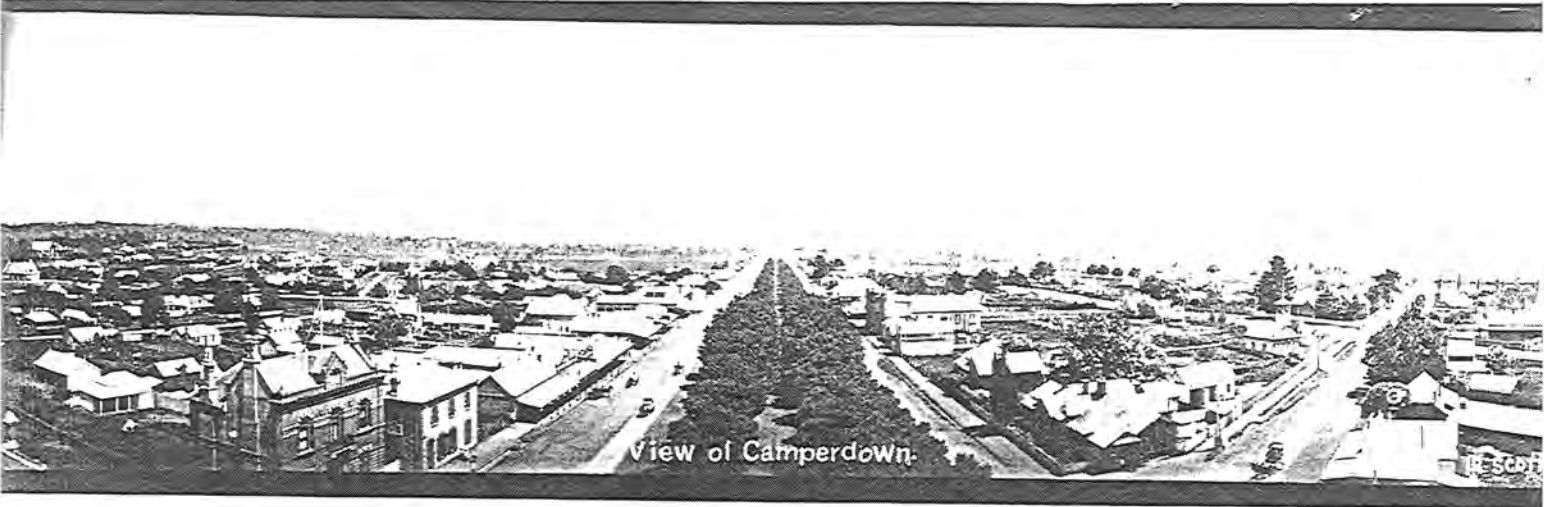
ORIGINAL OWNERS

Shire of Hampden

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS /ASSOCIATIONS

The Finlay Avenue has long provided shelter and shade to the people of Camperdown and district as well as visitors to the town. On many occasions, the Avenue has provided an appropriate setting for public events including processions and recitals as well as a most peaceful site for civic memorials and commemorative statues. Local historian, the late R. A. McAlpine, has graphically observed that

'these memorials, erected by a grateful people, symbolise the men [and women] to whom we owe so much for our magnificent heritage-the pioneer, who discovered and tamed the wilderness; the son of the pioneer who made it a better place for his fellow men; and the soldier, who died that we might live on this land in peace.'



OTHER NOTES

The Conservation and Management of the Finlay Avenue Elms.

Since completion of the research and documentation for the Camperdown Heritage Study, Jill Burness and John Fordham have produced a report on the management of the Finlay Avenue at Camperdown for the Shire of Corangamite. This report 'Town of Camperdown Management of Elm Avenues', (2 volumes) January 1995 is largely reliant on secondary sources for the assessment of cultural significance of the Finlay Avenue as well as associated avenues in the town.

Their report includes a comprehensive assessment of the physical condition of every tree in the Finlay Avenue as well as those English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and Dutch Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*) in Cressy Street, Leura Street, McNicol Street, Henderson Street, the Leura Oval and Russell Mockridge Park. Of critical importance to the continued conservation of the original plantings in the Finlay Avenue are, inter alia, the findings that:

The Shire of Corangamite authorise the removal of the senescent elm trees that are assessed to be a public liability in Manifold Street, Cressy Street, McNicol Street and Russell Mockridge Oval.

The Shire of Corangamite support (in principle) the overall strategy of replacing the English elms in Manifold Street with a new species of tree and retaining/planting English elm trees in Camperdown's "connector" streets and subsidiary central reserves, subject to public consultation. (Burness and Fordham, Final Draft, p. 94).

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Records Office, Laverton, Victoria

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

PRO Surveyor General's Letter Book July 1851 to December 1854
Robert Hoddle to Robert D. Scott (assistant surveyor at Timboon
and Mount Leura) 24 February 1853 includes instruction that

1. The streets to be uniformly 99 feet wide.

PRO Lands File 242-326-14

06.10.1908 Executive Council declaration that certain portions of Manifold
Street are to be tree reserves under the Local Government Act
(1903), (3 Edw. VII. No. 1893).

L.H. Clark, 'The Old Elms - Camperdown' Poem is undated and evidently
was originally published in The Mirror, n.d., n.p., Copy of the
original publication held by the CDHS, the graphics would
indicate a publication date of 1910 to 1920.
Reproduced in the Camperdown Chronicle, 16 July 1976.
(L. H. Clark, an amateur poet, was apparently a male nurse
who was employed at Camperdown for some time and later
lived at Clunes).

R. A. McAlpine, 'Camperdown's Finlay Avenue'. typescript, n.d. (1976)

Finlay Avenue, planted in Manifold Street in 1876, was named in honour of the donors of the trees, Mr. A. S. Finlay and his son, C. C. Finlay, of Glenormiston. Alexander Struthers Finlay was at one time a partner in the firm of Niel Black & Co. which took over Glenormiston in December, 1839. The partnership dissolved in 1868, and the land distributed by lot between the partners, Finlay winning the northern section of the estate which carried on under the name of Glenormiston.

Crs. William Ower and William Scott of the Shire of Hampden devised the planting scheme after the Finlays had offered the trees from their own plantations. None of the trees was under three years old and their heights ranged from seven to eight feet.

The worthy councillors had organised well, with everything ready for the planting operations at 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 12th July. So well organised that the planting of the mile long avenue of 290 trees was completed that day by 1 p.m.

A gift of trees was one fine gesture, but measures for their maintenance and safety required another. Stock roamed the streets at will so tree-guards were a necessity. The cost of these and other items amounted to £300, but this was quickly found - £200 from the Town Common funds and the rest donated almost overnight by public subscription. The vision of a tree-lined Manifold Street proved a very popular one.

150 school children took part in the planting, together with pioneers and subscribers. After a formal opening to proceedings, the first two trees were planted, most fittingly by the Finlays, in a spot right opposite the court house. But, alas, these had to be removed 20 years later to make room for the clock tower.

The Camperdown and District Historical Society has in its possession a plan showing the location of each tree with its identification number, and the name of the person who planted it.

McAlpine also includes details of the history of Glenormiston and the subsequent breaking up of the estate by Colin Campbell Finlay at a public auction held on 31 January 1889. 'Glenormiston', pp. 30-35.

George S. Jones,

'Have You Heard?' in The Australian Garden Lover, May 1975.

Growing Together. A Gardening History of Geelong- Extending to Colac and Camperdown, Geelong, 1984, pp. 277-278.

Includes the research on Finlay Avenue done by R. A. McAlpine of the Camperdown and District Historical Society, (see the above cited McAlpine typescript).

Paul de Serville,

Pounds and Pedigrees : The Upper Class in Victoria 1850-1880, Oxford, South Melbourne, 1991, p. 295.

'FINLAY, Alexander Struthers (1806-86) pastoralist. Son of Kirkman Finlay, MP, and his wife Janet, daughter of Robert Struthers; ed. Harrow and University of Glasgow; m. Marion, dau. of Colin Campbell of Colgrain; partner with Niel Black (q.v.); MP for Argyll (where he lived at Castle Toward); and died with issue: Colin Campbell (q.v.) and Alexander Kirkman (q.v.), e. [elected to the Melbourne Club] 1866, BLG.' [Burke's Landed Gentry]

FINLAY, Colin Campbell (1843-99) pastoralist. Son of above; ed. Trinity College, Cambridge; inherited Castle Toward; d.s.p. e. [elected to the Melbourne Club] 1869.'

Note that de Serville records that A. S. Finlay died in 1886 rather than 1883 as reported in the Camperdown Chronicle of 4 August 1883.

Margaret Kiddle,

Men of Yesterday, MUP, Melbourne, 1961, pp. 43, 280, 347-348, 384, for details of A. S. Finlay's tenure at Glenormiston and his relationship with Niel Black, managing partner of Niel Black and Company, a subsidiary of the pastoral company Gladstone, Serjeantson and Company of Liverpool.

A. S. Finlay of Toward Castle, Argyllshire was a partner in this colonial speculation with William Steuart of Glenormiston in Peebleshire, T. S. Gladstone of Liverpool and Niel Black. Niel Black and Company purchased MacKillop and Smith's Strathdownie run near Mount Noorat in 1839. In 1868 the company was wound up and in the draw between the partners Black, Gladstone and Finlay for pastoral lots, Finlay won the Glenormiston homestead and Black was forced to resettle at Mount Noorat. For Black

this was the greatest disappointment of his life and he never ceased to revile A. S. Finlay who had won the draw, and to fulminate to Gladstone' (Kiddle, p. 280).

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- WP 17.09.1870 Report that an avenue for Camperdown was first suggested by Councillor Peter McArthur in c.1867.
- That so soon as funds would allow, a metal road should be made on the north side and if possible, an avenue of trees planted down the centre a la Ballarat.
- HG 28.04.1876 Committee appointed by the Hampden Shire to superintend the planting of Manifold Street with elm trees presented for that purpose by C. and A. Finlay of Glenormiston. Drainage of the swampy portion of Manifold Street in front of the Land Office to be undewrtaken in preparation for planting. Approximately 280 trees to be planted in two rows from Clark's lane to opposite Walls' property. Planting and protection costs to exceed the amount available to the Committee from the Shire Council and therefore, the public will be invited to co-operate. Idea is to solicit a subscription from the public and to allow individual selection, planting and naming of a tree.
- GA 05.05.1876 Finlay of Glenormiston offers Hampden Shire Council as many elms as required to plant to main streets of Camperdown. The Shire accepts and is preparing the 3 chain road for the reception of the trees.
- HG 05.05.1876 Centre of Manifold Street pegged off for elm trees by James Daskein (Shire Engineer) on 4 May 1876. Trees to be planted during the next week.
- CC 22.05.1876 Report on tree planting.
- HG 06.06.1876 Article in response to Camperdown Chronicle report on tree planting 22 May 1876. Hampden Gaurdian claims no Shire funds were to be used in the tree planting. Money instead is to come from the Camperdown Town and Farmer's Commons Fund. Council holds £100 from the Camperdown Town and Farmers' Commons Fund. The money was set apart by the Board of Lands and Works several years ago for the purpose of planting trees. Estimated cost for planting and erecting protection, approx. £130. Balance required to be raised by the private contribution of the townsfolk.
- HG 16.06.1876 Preparations for planting of the elm trees nearly completed. Trees to be planted in a systematic manner. Each tree bears a number traceable onto a plan prepared by James Daskein and which refers to the name of the sponser or planter. Total est. cost £150, one third raised by private contribution.

- HG 16.06.1876 Report of the Shire Engineer James Daskein re tree planting. Sites marked off for proposed trees from near the drain adjoining Wall's establishment, east to the road forming the township boundary. A portion in front of the Bank of Victoria has been reserved. 298 trees are required. John Ford to make and fix tree guards at 3 shillings each. Timber has been ordered, half from McCrae & Fullarton and half from Dugald Cameron.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Timber and nails for guards | £70/15/6 |
| Labour and fixing guards | £44/14/- |
| Preparation of ground etc | £19/2/6 |
| Completion of work | £15/0/0 |
| Total probable cost | £149/12/-. |
- HG 23.06.1876 Letter to the editor regarding the tree planting and ridiculing objections made by a Hampden Guardian correspondent to the planting of elm trees.
- HG 04.07.1876 Letter to the Editor, 'About Those Trees' by A. Clincher, regarding the issue of whether elms would survive or thrive in the area. Correspondent uses example of Mackinnon's Bridge trees and notes that 7 year old elms are growing well there.
- HG 11.07.1876 Arrangements nearly completed for receiving the trees and planting to be on 12 July 1876. Crs Ower and Scott part of the committee to superintend planting. On 10 July 1876, they raised £40/2/6. Subscribers to have opportunity of planting and naming trees on the selected sites set on plans drawn by Daskein. Remaining trees to be planted by school children. Planting to commence 9 am, the first two trees to be put in opposite the Court House in the names of C. and A. Finlay. Gangs of men to be put on to simultaneously commence planting at 3 or 4 points.
- HG 14.07.1876 Report on tree planting, address and ceremony. Supervised by Councillors Ower and Scott of the Hampden Shire Council. Tree heights ranged from 7 feet to 8 feet. Address by Cr. W. Ower.
- GA 15.03.1879 Report that Mr and Mrs A. S. Finlay are leaving for England aboard the SS Garonne.
- CC 04.08.1883 A. K. [sic] Finlay of Glenormiston died whilst on a visit to Great Britain. Biographical details and a further report that residents are indebted to him for donating the fine avenue of elm trees (Finlay Avenue) in Manifold Street and for his efforts re the establishment and operation of the Pastoral and Agricultural Society Showgrounds. Finlay was for a time a Hampden Shire Councillor.
- CC 16.07.1896 20th anniversary of the planting of the Finlay Avenue, Sunday 12 July 1896. Account of the event as originally reported in the Hampden Guardian, 14 July 1876.
- CC 13.01.1906 Need for seats around the trees.

- 03.02.1906 Erection of a number of seats under the avenue commenced by the Shire of Hampden.
- 02.04.1907 Traders Association Meeting. Informal discussion regarding the need to enclose the Avenue.
- 07.12.1907 Damage to Avenue caused by vehicular traffic etc. Improvement works requested including a suggestion that the Avenue is no longer used to shelter horse drawn carriages and that it be closed to through traffic.
- 17.03.1908 'The Avenue'
Article regarding the need for action to enclose and improve the Avenue and limit through traffic. Hampden Shire Council to adopt the picturesque plan of using rough boulders for borders, as is done around Melbourne.
(Examples of this form of border construction can still be seen in Queens Parade North Fitzroy)
- 04.06.1908 Motion carried at Shire Council meeting to take the necessary steps to have a portion of Manifold Street proclaimed as a tree reserve under Section 507 of the Local Government Act.
- 04.06.1908 Shire Engineer to prepare an estimate for the cost of kerbing with rough stones and filling in the 2 blocks of the Avenue west of Cressy Road.
- 06.08.1908 Engineer's estimates of improvement costs
Kerbing fine axed stonework £400
Kerbing rough quarry faced £260
Rubble rockwork £120
- 07.11.1908 Certain portions of Manifold Street declared as Tree Reserves at the Executive Council meeting of 6 October 1908). Shire Council notified by the Department of Public Works of this decision and further authorised to assume responsibility for the planting and cultivation of the Tree Reserves.
- 03.08.1922 Article provides a brief history of the Avenue and a list of the names of those who planted the original elm avenue.

Trees presented to the shire by Alexander Findlay and Colin Findlay. Trees allotted in alphabetical sections for A to G inclusive. Trees planted and numbered off west to east and names of tree planters listed for each section. Each person who planted a tree paid for the tree guard and any costs connected with the tree. Extensions have been made since 1876. The Trader's Association, assisted by the Council, have erected railings around most of the central sections of the avenue and painted them white. Several additional seats have been installed around some of the trees. Plots have been levelled and lawns planted. The Association hopes to further extend the work.
- 09.07.1935 In Camperdown Chronicle files 'This Week 50 Years Ago'. Article regarding the treatment of the elms in 1935.

- ☪ 09.07.1976 Centenary of the planting of trees in the Avenue. Reference to 290 elm trees planted in a one mile long avenue by 150 school children on Wednesday 12 July 1876. Camperdown High School planted 30 trees on the sports ground to commemorate the occasion. Council toying with idea to erect a fountain in the Avenue. Report of problems in the avenue due to the Elm Tree Beetle. This article includes the R. McAlpine research on Finlay avenue for the Camperdown and District Historical Society.
- ☪ 16.07.1976 Republication of the poem 'the Old Elms - Camperdown' by L.H.Clark. No ceremony to mark elm plantings. Council pursuing idea of establishing a commemorative symbol, possibly a fountain in the Avenue. Shop window display of furniture retailer Ian McErvale includes photographs of old Camperdown.

THE FINLAY AVENUE MANIFOLD STREET CAMPERDOWN STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first permanent settlement in the Camperdown district was at the intersection of early colonial tracks near the southern shores of Lake Timboon (now Lake Colongulac) where by 1847, a primitive inn and coach station, crude general store and post office, church and temporary huts had been built. However, the Lake Timboon settlement was established on wet and marshy terrain which proved to be unsuitable for a permanent township settlement. In 1851 the new Victorian government determined to forsake the original settlement and establish a new township reserve on the gently undulating western slopes of Mount Leura.

The township reserve at Camperdown was laid out in 1852 in accordance with instructions of Victoria's first Surveyor-General Robert Hoddle. The town plan was located on a 'three chain wide' road reserve, a far-sighted innovation by Hoddle which in effect allowed for the later development of a dual carriageway and the establishment of a picturesque avenue (first mooted in 1867) along the centre reserve of the main street of Camperdown.

Early in 1876, the Scottish pastoralist Alexander Struthers Finlay and his son Colin Campbell Finlay of Glenormiston offered to donate already well established elm trees grown on the Glenormiston Estate to form an avenue through the Camperdown township, with the proviso that the Shire of Hampden supervise the project.

On 12 July 1876, 298 elms (*Ulmus procera*) were planted by the residents and school children of Camperdown, with the first two trees being set in the ground near the old Court House (now the site of the Clock tower) in the name of the tree donors, A. and C. Finlay. The elm avenue flourished and soon became an essential element in the Camperdown landscape. The avenue was further extended after 1876 and in 1908 it was enclosed with white timber railings. At the same time, the street pavements and the divided roadway flanking the Finlay Avenue were reconstructed.

An air of prosperity came to the town with the development of the dairy industry in the district in the late 1880s. Several new commercial and public buildings were constructed in the latest architectural styles, with the boom culminating in the construction of the medieval style red brick Clock Tower in 1896, a strategically located monument which now dominates the vista along Manifold Street and which in turn is enhanced by its formal arboreal setting.

The Finlay Avenue has long provided shelter and shade to the people of Camperdown and district as well as visitors to the town. On many occasions, the avenue has provided an appropriate setting for public events including processions and recitals as well as a most peaceful and picturesque site for civic memorials and commemorative statues, including the Empire Memorial of 1902, the J. C. Manifold Monument of 1929, the impressive War Memorial of 1929 and the Curdie Memorial of 1934. The avenue was further extended in 1934 and 1965.

The historic Finlay Avenue of mature English elms, which dominates Manifold Street and the Camperdown townscape from any highway approach or aspect, and which is enhanced by its dramatic topographical setting, is a rare and notable Australian landscape feature. There are few, if any avenues of elms or other deciduous species in Australian cities and towns which can rival the aesthetic and townscape qualities of the Finlay Avenue. The cultural significance of this great plantation is enhanced by its close connection both with the early settlement of Camperdown and the Finlay family, eminent pioneer pastoralists of Glenormiston.

The avenue has been classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and is entered in the Register of Significant Trees in Victoria. Contributory avenues of English elms in Cressy Road and Leura Street as well as avenues of English oak in Curdie Street and Brooke Street and more recent plantings of mixed species reinforce the significance of the Finlay Avenue at Camperdown.

Manifold Street is one of the finest country town boulevards in Australia and the conservation and enhancement of both the architecture and the dramatic landscape setting of this notable Australian townscape is of paramount importance to the cultural heritage of Australia.

The Finlay Avenue in Manifold Street, extending from the existing eastern and western extremities, together with the principal contributory avenues in Cressy Road, Leura Street, Brooke Street and Curdie Street are considered as landscape features of State cultural significance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Finlay Avenue at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The Finlay Avenue should be nominated for inclusion in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Finlay Avenue should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of the Finlay Avenue at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

- A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE
 - The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
 - Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.
 - The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.

- The cultural significance of this place must be conserved and maintained, and any assessment of the current condition of the Finlay Avenue and the preparation of any future management plan for this landscape feature must take into account this current assessment of cultural significance of the place and its importance both to the State of Victoria and the Australian nation.

- C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures in Camperdown.

- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures and monuments where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

- Reinstatement of missing or damaged landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.

- Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue and all associated avenues in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.

- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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The arrangements for receiving the trees presented to the inhabitants of Camperdown by Messrs. C. and A. Finlay, of Glenormiston, having nearly been completed, it is proposed that the planting shall take place to-morrow, and to that end operations will be commenced at an early hour in order that the whole work may be got through in one day. Messrs. Finlay not only make a gift of the trees in question, but have undertaken to have them carefully removed from their present location and laid down in Camperdown ready for planting to-morrow morning. So far as may be made convenient those interested in the ornamentation of the town are expected to be present, and subscribers will have the opportunity of planting and naming trees on the sites they may have selected. With the object of giving all a chance of contributing to what is unquestionably a very praiseworthy public undertaking, Messrs. Ower and Scott, two of the committee appointed by the Council to superintend the planting of the trees, yesterday waited upon the residents, mostly in Manifold-street, and met with a very liberal and cordial response, no less a sum than £40 2s. 6d. being collected in a few hours. There are a number of residents who intend to contribute but who have not yet had an opportunity of doing so. Those who subscribed selected the sites they intended to plant, and these were marked off on a plan drawn by Mr. Daskein for that purpose. The committee propose that all the best of the trees shall be planted by school children who may desire to do so, and care will be taken to select sites in such cases as near the children's residences as possible. The planting is to commence at 9 o'clock, and the first two trees to be put in, opposite the Court House, will be planted in the names of Messrs C. and A. Finlay, the donors. Several gangs of men will be put on, and the planting will be commenced at three or four points simultaneously, all interested being invited to render assistance. The school children, or as many of them as chose, will be present, and the day will be made as much a holiday as is consistent under the circumstances. The very cordial manner in which the townspeople have contributed to the funds is a matter of very great satisfaction, and the collectors state that subscriptions were given with the utmost good will, and with all good wishes for the success of the undertaking.

**FORMER SHIRE OF HAMPDEN MUNICIPAL OFFICES
AND SHIRE HALL**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 2/20, 2/21)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Municipal Offices
NAME	Former Shire of Hampden Offices and Shire Hall
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Municipal Offices
PRESENT OWNER	Shire of Corangamite
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(055) 937 100

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

Not Listed
Not Listed
Entry No. 003772

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
FORMER SHIRE OF HAMPDEN MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND SHIRE HALL

STYLE OR PERIOD	Italian Romanesque Revival
ARCHITECTS	Smith & Johnson, 15 Market Buildings, Melbourne
BUILDERS	McAllister & Stansmore of Camperdown James Darling, Clerk of Works
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS	William Brown, stonemason
TENDER NOTICES	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 18 July 1885 <u>Argus</u> , Melbourne, 14 July 1885
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1885-1886 (Opening Ceremony 10 July 1886)
CONTRACT VALUE	£2130/10/0 £228/1/0 Furniture
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1886 Ceiling repairs 1887 Fence repairs 1891 The west, east and south elevations of the Shire Hall cement rendered 1897 Council Chamber ceiling replastered 1928 Renovation of the Shire Hall

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS /ILLUSTRATIONS

Although the original architectural drawings are not preserved in the Shire of Hampden archives, there are several photographs of the Shire Hall and of individual councillors in this collection. Other photographs are held in the CDHS collection. One photograph which shows the Shire Hall shortly after its erection in 1885 is included in R. A. McAlpine, The Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, p.13.

HISTORY OF THE SHIRE OF HAMPDEN

The history of both the Shire of Hampden, and its forerunner, the Hampden and Heytesbury District Roads Board is recorded in R. A. McAlpine's Shire of Hampden 1863-1963. The Shire of Heytesbury was created on 31 May 1895 with the annexation of substantial portions of the East and West Ridings of the Shire of Hampden. The Shire of Hampden and the Shire of Heytesbury were again amalgamated with the restructuring of municipal boundaries and the proclamation of the new Shire of Corangamite on 23 September 1994.

The history of the Shire of Hampden from 1963 to 1994 is being prepared by Dr W. K. Anderson, historian, of 17 Sunbury Crescent Surrey Hills 3127 for the Shire of Corangamite and is to be completed in October 1995.

ORIGINAL OWNERS

The President, Councillors and Ratepayers of
the Shire of Hampden

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

The Shire Hall has been the centre of local
government in the Shire of Hampden (including
Camperdown until 1952) since 1885.
The building has many times served as a focal
point during Regal and Vice-Regal visits to the
Shire of Hampden including the visit of HRH The
Prince of Wales to Camperdown on 1 June
1920. The regular proceedings of the Shire are
recorded in the Shire Minute Books and in the
columns of the local press.



THE SHIRE HALL SHORTLY AFTER ITS ERECTION

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

HG *Hampden Guardian*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Shire of Hampden, Rate Books and Minute Books 1863-1994
Former Shire of Hampden Archives, Camperdown.

Allan Willingham, *Western Victoria : Architectural Index.*

Miles Lewis (ed), Australian Architectural Index, University of Melbourne,
1987.

Entries for Smith and Johnson
Works in Western Victoria include:

- 1873 Mansion at Minjah for Joseph Ware
- 1874 Bank of Victoria at Merino
- 1874 Additions at Cororooke (Colac) for John Robertson
- 1875 Additions to Minjah for Joseph Ware
Bank of Victoria at Ararat
- 1876 Mansion Golfhill at Shelford for George Russell
- 1877 Bank of Victoria at Hamilton
- 1878 Mansion Edgarley at Willaura for Thomas Milliar
- 1883 Additions to Edgarley
- 1879 Hamilton Club at Gray Street Hamilton
- 1885 Various Works at Golfhill for George Russell
- 1885 New Shire Hall at Camperdown

R. A. McAlpine, The Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, Terang, 1963.

The offices of the Council had, for some time, been located at the old Court House in Camperdown, and by 1869 it was found to be too small for its needs. A move to build new offices at a cost not exceeding £1000 was not proceeded with, and in September of that year the Oddfellows' Hall Trustees invited the Council to buy their hall at £325, which was not accepted. Finally, portion of the Masonic Hall was leased at a rental of six pounds per month. Possession was taken in October, 1869, and it continued to be the Shire Office until the present Shire Hall was built in 1885.

Ray Tonkin 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', History Research Essay,
University of Melbourne, Faculty of Architecture, 1970.

'The Late Arthur E Johnson' in Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Journal,
September 1905, p. 144.

PRINCIPAL DATES

- 25.04.1857 Hampden & Heytesbury District Roads Board founded.
First Office in Camperdown was in a rented room.
- 31.12.1863 Shire of Hampden proclaimed.
First Offices located in Old Court House.
- 1869 Moves to build a new hall at a cost limit of £1000 abandoned.
IOOF Trustees offered the Shire Council their hall at a cost of £325. Offer not accepted and instead the Council leased a section of the newly completed Masonic Hall for £6/0/0 per month. The Council took possession of the leased premises in October 1869. For further information on the history of the Masonic Hall, see the separate documentation sheet.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- HG 06.01.1871 Councillor William McKinnon suggests that the Council take possession of land set apart for the Shire Hall with a view to erecting a hall and other buildings on it.
- HG 17.01.1871 Meeting of Council resolves to permanently reserve land granted by Government.
- HG 28.05.1872 Tender received until 5 June for erection of a weatherboard shed on the Shire Hall Reserve in Manifold Street.
- HG 21.04.1874 Council agreed to try to obtain the quarter acre at the rear of the present site but half an acre of land would allow room to erect a Shire Hall. The council decided to apply to the Lands Department for a quarter acre site fronting Scott Street.
- CC 03.10.1879 Fences around the leased premises repaired, the west wall was stuccoed and the porch entrance dressed up. The inside walls of the leased offices were distempered and all the woodwork repainted. (See Masonic Hall Documentation Sheet)
- CC 07.06.1882 Hampden Shire Council decides to build a new Shire Hall.
- CC 23.08.1884 Editorial comment regarding need to erect a new Shire Hall. The present building has been rented for a number of years at £60 per year. Council has a block of land in Manifold Street adjoining the Colonial Bank which is referred to as a suitable site for new offices.
- CC 01.10.1884 Councillor Scott suggests that steps should be taken towards the erection of a Shire Hall on the site set apart for that purpose.
- CC 05.11.1884 Meeting of Committee appointed by the Shire Council to advise on the erection of a new Shire Hall.

- CC 08.11.1884 Committee recommended that an architect be employed to submit designs for a two storey building at a cost not exceeding £ 2500. They recommended that the building be of brick on stone foundations with at least two courses of dressed bluestone above the surface. Camperdown builders McCrae and Fullarton to be interviewed to give Council a rough estimate of building costs.
- CC 10.01.1885 Plans by the Melbourne architects Smith and Johnson presented to the Shire Council.
- CC 07.02.1885 Building Committee accepted plans submitted by Smith and Johnson subject to alterations to the bluestone base.
- CC 07.03.1885 Lands Department notifies Shire Council of the reservation of one rood of land for Shire Hall purposes.
- CC 07.03.1885 Smith and Johnson estimate cost of new Shire Hall at £2300.
- CC 04.04.1885 £2500 to be raised by Council for the new Shire Hall. Smith and Johnson requested to make the design 'plainer'.
- CC 18.07.1885 Tenders invited for the erection of the new Shire Hall.
- CC 05.08.1885 The tender of McAllister and Stansmore accepted at £1130/10/0.
- CC 08.08.1885 The tender of the Colonial Bank of Australasia accepted for the whole of the debentures (25) at £106. Committee recommended that the Shire Hall be placed in the centre of the frontage. The architects recommended setting the building 5-6 feet back from the pavement without any railing in front.
- CC 05.09.1885 McAllister and Stansmore, contractors for the Shire Hall are reported as having commenced operations.
- CC 09.09.1885 William Brown, stonemason, is the sub-contractor for the foundations. Bricks are to be supplied from Geelong.
- CC 16.09.1885 Meeting held by Shire Hall committee regarding proposed museum in Camperdown.
- CC 17.10.1885 Foundations of the new Shire Hall are completed. Bricklayers have commenced work.
- CC 06.02.1886 Council accepted tender of McAllister and Stansmore for "deafening" floors of Shire Hall.
- CC 13.02.1886 New Shire Hall nearing completion.
- CC 20.03.1886 The Shire Hall committee decide to tuckpoint the eastern side of the building as well as the front facade.

- CC 07.04.1886 An extensive report and technical description of the design and construction of the new Shire Hall.

'The New Shire Hall'
(Camperdown Chronicle 7 April 1886)
- CC 08.05.1886 Meeting of Shire Hall committee regarding the internal fittings.
- CC 05.06.1886 Furniture of the new Shire Hall to be purchased at a cost of £ 228/1/0.
- CC 23.06.1886 The new Shire Hall to be inspected by Smith and Johnson.
- CC 26.06.1886 The new building was inspected by the architect. Minor alterations were made. Original contract price of the building was £2130/10/0. Total cost of the project £2350.
- CC 14.07.1886 The Shire Hall was formally opened on Saturday 10 July 1886. The two storey brick building, adjoining the Colonial bank premises formed an imposing addition to Manifold Street.
- CC 07.08.1886 Shire Engineer reported that all the outbuilding were complete and a temporary fence had been erected.
- CC 01.09.1886 Part of the ceiling in the council chamber gave way discolouring the walls.
- CC 08.09.1886 The contractors were not blamed for the damage to the ceiling.
- CC 09.10.1886 Leak in roof over the landing caused water damage near chimney.
- CC 01.06.1887 James Dawson moved his collection of stuffed animals to the Shire Hall.
- CC 03.08.1887 Notice of permanent reservation of the Shire Hall site in the Victorian Government Gazette.
- CC 17.08.1887 Repairs to fence required.
- CC 08.08.1891 The rear and two side elevations of the Shire Hall proposed to be cemented.
- CC 13.05.1897 Ceiling in the Council Chamber to be replastered.
- CC 08.09.1928 Architect W.P. Knights calls tenders for renovating the Shire Hall.
- CC 25.05.1929 Knights invites tenders for painting work.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Shire of Hampden Municipal Office and Shire Hall was erected in 1885-86 by local builders McAllister and Stansmore to the Italian Romanesque Revival style designs of the leading Melbourne architects Smith and Johnson. The two storey polychromatic brick structure, the first permanent headquarters of the Shire of Hampden, was formally opened on Saturday 10 July 1886. The President's Room, Shire Council Chamber and ceremonial balcony overlooking Manifold Street were located on the first floor level and the ground floor area was devoted to offices and a large strongroom. The facade combines Geelong and Brunswick bricks with Waurin Ponds limestone and ornamental metalwork. The tuckpointed brickwork was originally enhanced with prominent string courses and purpose made mediaeval ornament in pressed cement. Internally, the Shire Hall was well appointed with modern ventilation and services as well as quality joinery and plasterwork. In relatively recent times the exterior of the building has been painted and the polychromatic brick facade obliterated.

The former Shire of Hampden Hall and Offices is a notable work of the highly accomplished and distinguished architects Smith and Johnson. The building stands in an important public precinct in Manifold Street and although now muted by overpainting, the facade still reads as a strong and articulate interpretation of Italian Romanesque architecture in Victoria. The Shire of Hampden is at the centre of one of the wealthiest pastoral and agricultural regions in Australia and many former councillors have made significant contributions to public and political life in Western Victoria and the wider community.

The Shire Hall when first built formed a strong architectural and visual relationship with the contemporary and similarly styled Camperdown Court House (1886-87). Removal of the paint from the Manifold Street facade is warranted as the polychromatic facade is intact and exposure of the original details and finishes will re-establish this visual link with the Court House as well as reinforce the dominant late nineteenth century character of the Finlay Avenue and Clock Tower precinct. Recent alterations and additions to the original fabric do not significantly impair the integrity of the original Shire Hall building.

The former Shire of Hampden Municipal Office and Shire Hall is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, symbolic, cultural, political and social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement in Victoria and in the former Shire of Hampden.
- D It was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or events in Victoria and in the former Shire of Hampden.

- H is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the date of settlement at Camperdown and the time of establishment of the Shire of Hampden in 1863.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The former Shire of Hampden Municipal Offices at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The former Shire of Hampden Municipal Offices at Camperdown should remain as listed in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The former Shire of Hampden Municipal Offices at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

The cultural significance of the former Shire of Hampden Municipal Offices has been substantially impaired with the overpainting of the original polychromatic brick and stone fabric of the principal facade to Manifold Street. The west, east and south facades have been rendered and overpainted since 1891. Removal of this paint coating by the use of chemical solvents and water lances would re-establish the original character of this notable facade as well as enhance the relationship with the polychromatic brick fabric of the adjacent former Camperdown Court house.

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

- A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE
 - The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
 - Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.

- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.

- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.
- C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES
- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.
- Conservation and restoration works to the facades and building envelope of all places with a frontage to Manifold Street must be in accordance either with details illustrated in available photographic evidence or insitu physical investigation of the fabric. When such evidence is not available, facade and building envelope works must be undertaken in accordance with established building and streetscape conservation principles and practice.

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The New Shire Hall

The new Shire Hall is rapidly approaching completion, and the outside portion of the building is sufficiently far advanced to enable a fair idea to be obtained of what its appearance will be. It is anticipated that the Council will enter into occupation in May next. For the information of our readers we append a technical description of the new building.

The new hall, when finished, will have a very ornamental appearance. The design approaches the Italian style of architecture more than anything else. The foundations rest on the rock, and are of square bluestone, resting on two feet of concrete, the average depth of sinking being three feet six inches. Above the bluestone immediately under the joists is a double course of the best Bangor slates, bedded in cement. The walls are of Geelong brick, and are hollow with a 2½ inch cavity. The entire front has a thickness of 20 inches, and the side and back walls 16 inches. It may be information to many of our readers to know that the whole of the sand for the mortar was obtained from Colac, and the finished sand used in the plaster work is being obtained from Caulfield. The front of the building has a cut bluestone plinth surmounted by a base of white brick, above which is a string course of pressed cement. The remainder of the front wall consists of tri-color bricks in bands. The lower windows are lintels with trefoil press panels resting on a second string course of pressed cement. The main entrance is surmounted with a pointed arch, the space underneath being filled in with one circular and two diminishing panels, also of pressed cement. Above the arch is to be placed a balcony made of Warrn Ponds stone corbals, the floor to be of best Castlemaine flagging moulded, with a rubbed nosing, the nosing to be continued in pressed cement around the front and two sides of the building. The balcony will be furnished with a baluster rail of a pattern specially designed for the purpose. A fourth string course forms the window sills of the first floor, with a projection at each window enriched by a pointed fringe in pressed cement. The arches over the upper windows are composed of tri-colored bricks of large size, specially moulded at Brunswick, the inner circle being semi and the outer pointed. The entablature consists of a frieze enriched by cantilever with a raised panel between each, on top of which is a cornice. The parapet is of tuck-pointed brickwork with a pressed cement coping. On the centre of the building is a clock dormer, 9 feet wide by 10 feet to the final of gable. The circular space left for a dial has a diameter of 2 feet six inches. The dormer is of tri-color bricks. The coping for the gable of dormer is of pressed cement springing from gablets which are enriched with floral finals. The main gables are covered with moulded copings of pressed cement, each being surmounted by two circular chimney tops of pressed cement rising to the height of seven feet from ridge. The main ridge is surmounted by an ornamental fringe with a depth of two feet. The roof is of best Bangor slates cut to a pattern, with pink bands. The ridging and gutters are of heavy galvanised iron with lead flashings. The front and east end of the building are tuck pointed. The front windows on the first floor are of the pattern known as side lights with fan or lead lights under the arches. The centre window is a French casement opening out on to the balcony. The lower windows are two light windows divided by a mullion consisting of a six inch column

with a moulded base and foliated cap of white metal. The main entrance door is of red deal with eight circular panels, and over the doorway is a fanlight of lead. The door jambs are of cut bluestone and splayed brickwork. There is a flight of three fine axed bluestone steps leading up to the doorway from the footpath.

The porch is floored with rubbed bluestone set diamond fashion, and is separated from the entrance hall by a very handsome screen, consisting of sidelights and a pair of folding doors of clear pine, furnished with Smith's patent hinges. Both porch and hall have an elaborate cornice. The ground floor consists of four large, lofty and well-ventilated rooms. The two front offices will be occupied by the engineer and secretary respectively. The dimensions of each are 20x15ft. 6in., with a height of 15ft. Behind the engineer's office is the draughtsman's office, 15ft. 6in. by 14ft. 9in., and the two rooms will be connected by a small sliding door. The rate collector's room and the strong room are placed behind the secretary's office. The dimensions of the former are 14ft. 9in. by 9ft. 9in. The strong room which opens into the secretary's office is 14ft. 9in. by 5ft., with a height of 14ft., and is vaulted with bricks and cement. This room is furnished with an iron door supplied by Mr. Peter Jones, of Flinders Lane, Melbourne, which is fitted with Hobbs and Co.'s lever lock. The staircase leading to the council chamber on the first floor is 10ft. wide, and 21ft. long. The stair will be 4ft. 6in. wide, and will be of red deal with nosing returned round ends. It will have ornamental balusters, with carved newel posts.

The council chamber occupies the whole of the front portion of the first floor, the inside measurement being 43ft. 3in. by 20ft., with a height of 20ft. The roof of the large hall consists of four principals composed of beam, king post, principal rafter and collar tie, with a lower ridge running across at level of collar tie, the whole of these being strapped at every junction with strong iron plates and ties bolted to the timber. The collar tie and lower ridge are supported by four trusses springing from bottom of king post. The hall is fitted up with two fireplaces, five Tobin ventilators, and two of Arnott's valve ventilators, one in each chimney for carrying off the vitiated air. The beam trusses, collar tie, lower ridge and a portion of the principal rafter will be exposed to view, and the work will be stained and varnished.

The remainder of the first floor is taken up with the president's or committee room, store room and lavatory. Overhead in the lavatory is a large cistern built of 2in. timber, grooved with galvanised iron tongues, bedded in white lead, and lined throughout with Gib lead. It is capable of containing from 900 to 1000 gallons of water. The whole of the roof is available for providing the necessary supply, excepting the front of the main roof.

Every room will be suitably finished with mould skirtings and architraves of selected patterns, and the walls will be plastered throughout in the ordinary style.

The architects of the building are Messrs. Smith and Johnson, of 15 Market Buildings, Melbourne. The contract was let in one job to Messrs. McAllister and Stansmore last year, and it is expected the hall will be finished and ready for occupation in contract time, which expires next month. Mr. James Darling, of Melbourne, is the clerk of works in connection with the new building, having been recommended to the position by the architects.

The New Shire Hall

OPENING CEREMONY.

Saturday, 10th July, should be regarded as a red letter day in the history of Camperdown, as on it was opened the handsome new Shire Hall in Manifold street. The building has just been completed, and it forms an imposing addition to the street architecture of the town. A technical description of the hall has already been published, and it is only necessary now to say that it is a commodious two-storey edifice built of Geelong manufactured bricks, and will provide ample accommodation for the requirements of the Hampden shire for years to come. It occupies a commanding position in Manifold street, on the site adjoining the Colonial Bank premises, which has long been reserved for Shire Hall purposes. The building is almost directly opposite to the street affording access to the town from the railway station, and from its height it forms a prominent feature in the landscape some distance away from it. The color of the bricks is relieved by a few white string courses, a broad one just above the foundation of the building, probably relieving any appearance of heaviness the hall might otherwise have had. There are four large windows in front, whilst entrance is gained through a massive looking door. The ground floor is entirely set apart for offices. On the right hand, when entering, is the secretary's room in which is the door leading into the strong room. At the rear of this office is another room which it is proposed to set apart for the rate collector; but as it is the only habitable apartment without a fire place, it scarcely seems fair to that officer to compel him to take possession of it, more especially when there is another and more comfortable room available. On the left side are two other rooms which, it is proposed, shall be set apart for the engineer, one for his own use and the other for the draughtsmen. The upper story is gained by means of a broad flight of stairs, and opposite the landing is the large entrance door leading into the Council chambers. This is a lofty apartment running the entire length of the building, and about half way back, the dimensions being about 40ft x 20ft. There are two fire places in the room, and the mantel pieces, are, perhaps, the features of the apartment. Another

door leads on to a small platform outside, immediately over the main entrance door in the lower storey. From this a fine view is available, and doubtless in time to come candidates for municipal or legislative honors may avail themselves of it, to address, from its commanding height, the crowds of electors below. Behind the Council chambers is the president's room, where the Council will meet in committee, after the business of the day has been concluded. Opposite this room is a lavatory and store room. From the passage leading into these, entrance is gained to the roof by means of a ladder reaching to a man hole in the ceiling. It is hoped that before long this ladder may require to be used frequently for the purpose of attending to the clock, which the Council, in its wisdom, may see fit to have fixed in the clock tower. The rooms are all plastered throughout and neatly finished, and the cursory glance obtained of the building by the ratepayers on Saturday enabled them to see that, as a whole, they have reason to be proud of the new Shire Hall. There are one or two little matters which may require attention, and to which reference might be made now. The wooden shelves in the strong room are scarcely adapted to withstand a fire in the event of one breaking out in the building at any time, more especially when the flames can communicate with the wood by means of the ventilators above the floors. The various office doors might have painted on them the officers to whose use the rooms are set apart. A slight mistake was made in the design of the building in not providing a door leading direct from the Council chambers into the president's room. The furniture was not all placed in position on Saturday; but some of it that was inspected was rather unfavorably criticised as not in keeping with the building, by many of the ratepayers. We withhold any comment on it until a favorable opportunity is given of properly inspecting it. The architects for the building were Messrs. Smith and Johnson, Melbourne; contractors, Messrs. M'Allister and Stansmore, Camperdown; whilst Mr. Darling acted as clerk of works.

The ratepayers, on Saturday afternoon, were the guests of the president and councillors, and in the Council chambers tables were laid with a few light refreshments in the shape of cake, fruits, &c., whilst wines and other liquors were

also provided. The wants of the lady visitors were attended to in the president's room, where they were provided with tea and coffee. It is necessary, perhaps, to add that the expense was borne entirely by the councillors, individually, and the funds of the shire were not trenching upon for the opening ceremony. In addition to the president of the Shire of Hampden, there were present—Crs. Walls, Manifold, Taylor and Black. No special invitations were issued, but the most of the country families were represented. The townspeople also turned out in large numbers, and the levee, as it might properly be termed, was doubtless attended by several hundred persons. The visitors, as a rule, went through the building and passed out again, after having partaken of the hospitalities of councillors, few being aware that it was proposed to have any formal speech-making.

At three o'clock the president took his position at the head of the table, and invited all present to charge their glasses, and drink the toast he was about to propose. He said the Council had decided to invite the ratepayers to assemble and witness the opening of the new building in which councillors would meet, in future, to transact the shire business. He regarded the Shire Hall as a sign of prosperity, and thought it represented the advance of the district. The first municipal meeting was held at Darlington, in July 1857, when they commenced life as a road board. Their meetings at that time were held in a hotel parlor. The offices were then removed to Camperdown where they met for some time in the present Courthouse, and afterwards removed to the quarters they were now vacating. The officers were not comfortable in that hall, and for a long time it was thought they should have a hall of their own, and of which they might be proud. Still, councillors had the feeling that, as long as the roads required attention, they should not take money for a building that should be spent on them. Mr. Wm. Scott, who might be called the father of the building, was the first one to suggest a plan by which the money for its construction could be got, viz., by means of debentures, which could be met by a tax of a penny in the pound. A Shire Hall denoted the prosperity of a shire, and when councillors visited other municipalities they were generally taken round to see the council chambers, as something worth viewing. They were

unable to return the compliment until now they had a building of their own, and of which they could be proud. He trusted councillors would have the same success in the new building, as in the one they had just quitted. He would now ask those present to join with him in wishing success to the shire, coupled with the name of ex-councillor, Mr. Wm. Scott, the father, if he might so term him, of the new hall. The regret was general for the loss of Mr. Scott from the Shire Council, and in stating this he thought he was giving utterance to the voice of the public. At the same time

congratulated the shire on the new building on the window they had displayed in the choice of his successor. In his official capacity as the president of the shire he had now great pleasure in declaring the new hall open for the transaction of public business. The president briefly referred to the presence of Cr. Walls, who had held a position at the Council table since the establishment of the old road board with the exception of a few years. He concluded by again calling upon all present to drink prosperity to the Shire. The toast was well received.

Mr. Wm. Scott, on rising to respond, was received with applause. He said that he could not altogether divest himself of the feeling that his presence there had been taken advantage of. (Cries of "No, No") Not an unfair one, he should state; but he understood that they were to meet that day merely as friends and ratepayers, and he had come totally unprepared with any set remarks. At the same time whilst here, and whilst the president had so pointedly referred to him as the "father of the hall," he must thank that gentleman for speaking of him in the way he had done. Well, to begin with, he stood there that day proud of his protegy. He thought, however, that the child was worthy of a better father. (Laughter.) He stood there that day to say that a prophecy had been fulfilled. It was sixteen years ago, or nearly that time, since he had said "this town requires a Shire Hall," and from that time to the present he had kept the matter steadily in view. (Cheers.) The want of money for making the roads had been in the way at first. However, there is an end to all things, and there were more ways than one over any difficulty. They discovered there was a way of meeting the difficulty, and one which, while they could be enabled to achieve their object, would not press too

heavily upon the ratepayers. They adopted this plan, and now, when five years had elapsed, the building would be the property of the ratepayers. He had no hesitation in saying that the hall was a credit to the Council, the ratepayers, and the architects. They would require to go a long way to get a building so well-finished as this was. It was an entire credit to all concerned. During his residence in the town it had always been his desire to see it advance. It might be his lot very shortly to be thousands of miles away from them. ("No, no.") But he could assure those present that his heart would always be with them, and his thoughts would ever be of them. The building of the Shire Hall had forced on the construction of another magnificent building at the corner—the Courthouse. It was left to them to do something to beautify and advance the place—their magnificent avenue for example—as such tended not only to the prosperity of the town; but encouraged people to come among them and watch their progress. He was exceedingly pleased to be present that day, and to take a formal leave-taking. He hoped they would all live and prosper, and the motto which he wished to leave with them was this—"Advance Camperdown." (Cheers.)

The president here announced that he had received apologies for non-attendance from Crs. Lang and Shaw. The former was in Sydney, whilst the latter had been in Camperdown that day, but had been called home by a message.

Mr. Scott said his duty now was to propose a cordial vote of thanks to those councillors who had kindly invited the ratepayers to be present that day to inspect the new building. He would couple with the vote the name of Cr. Walls.

Mr. T. P. Errey seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. Walls thought it was rather out of place for a councillor to be called upon to respond to a vote of thanks to councillors. However, he was not going to stand on ceremony now. He had long wished to see such a building erected as that within which they were now gathered. The president had referred to him as one of those who had been selected to the first road board. In those days they held their meetings in public houses, as they had no Shire Hall. They were charged £2 2s per day for the use of the room for the public, and for this consideration the landlord provided lunch for the members.

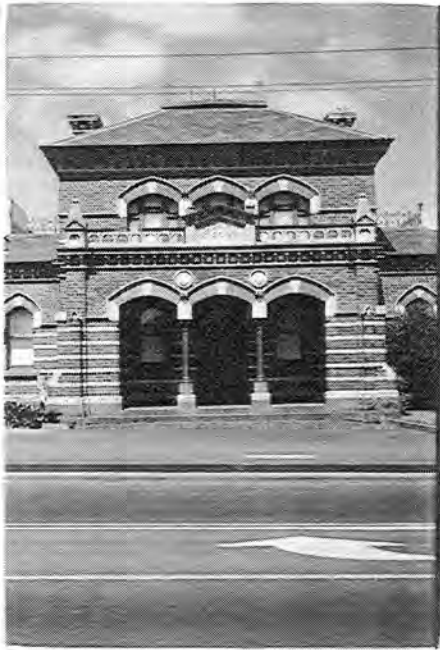
They had carried on in this way for a number of years until the Courthouse was erected, and as that building was not always available, they subsequently rented the Masonic Hall. The hall was very comfortable, no doubt, but it had its discomforts. The officers were cooped up in a place where they could not transact their business, and councillors felt more for the officers than for themselves. Whilst all the councillors approved the result was that arrangements were made whereby an additional penny in the pound was to be put on ratepayers for five years to meet the expense. The ratepayers had certainly cause to be proud of their new building. The external, and perhaps a portion of the internal part of the hall, was the work of the architects, but it was Mr. Scott designed the building (cheers), and they could see it was well adapted for their requirements. After twenty-seven years of service he (Cr. Walls) thought he might very shortly retire from the Council. There was a gentleman present that day who had made a very generous donation to the town in the shape of two large glass cases full of curiosities, which might form the nucleus of a sort of museum. He referred to Mr. Dawson, and his gift would prove useful, as well as ornamental, to the future generations. He intended when he rose from his seat to have said that on looking back over a period of 29 years, over the time since there was an alteration in local government in this district, there were some who took a lively interest in public matters, and who were not with them that day, but whose memory deserved some tribute. He referred to the late Mr. J. G. Ware, the late Hon. N. Black, the late Mr. Manifold, and last, though by no means least, one who devoted himself, perhaps, more than any other man to matters in connection with the shire. That gentleman was, for many years, an active member of the first road board, and, if he had lived, he would have been happy to see this consummation of his desires for a new Shire Hall.

The president briefly but suitably responded.

Mr. H. Nimmo, a ratepayer, asked to be allowed to make a few remarks. He hoped the Council would put another halfpenny or penny in the pound on the rates, in order to have a fine striking clock for the new hall. (Laughter and cheers.)

The formal portion of the proceedings then terminated, and for the remainder of the afternoon the hall was thronged with inspecting and criticising ratepayers.

FORMER CAMPERDOWN COURT HOUSE



(PHOTOGRAPHS 2/18, 2/19)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Court House
NAME	Former Camperdown Court House
ADDRESS	Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Craft Shop and Tourist Information Bureau
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE	Shire of Corangamite
HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	ENTRY No. GBR CLASSIFIED ENTRY No. 003720

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Record Office, Laverton, Victoria

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham, Architectural Index : Camperdown
R. A. McAlpine, The Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, Terang, 1963, p. 83

The first Court House and Survey Office, part of which was used for some years as the Hampden Shire Office, was erected by Thomas Dawson and Co. The contract price was £702/18/- and was let on 3 December 1858. In 1862, a stable and store room were built at the rear of the main building at a cost of £122/18/6. The contract for the erection of the present Court House was let on September 3, 1886, the contractor was W. A. Moore, and the price £1906.

Bruce Trethowan, 'The Public Works Department of Victoria 1851-1900', Research Report, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1975.

Allan Willingham, Documentation of the Register of the National Estate, 1980, 'Camperdown Court House' Building citation H/02/12, Australian Heritage Commission.

PRO Laverton, 'PWD Summary of Contract Books',
PWD Architectural Drawing Collection.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File 1467.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- GA 28.06.1866 Call for a new Camperdown Court House similar to that built at Mortlake as the existing wooden structure was used for the Shire of Hampden Offices and also for County and Police courts.
- WP 19.01.1870 Order to paint exterior and interior of first Court House. Local painter and decorator Webb awarded contract.
- HG 16.01.1874 Improvements provide a considerable amount of extra accommodation. Report also mentions that a new building would have been preferred.
- HG 23.01.1874 Alterations sufficiently advanced to allow business as usual. Office space at rear of court room enlarged. Considerable amount of work yet to be done.
- HG 13.04.1874 Long delayed alterations nearing completion.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA FORMER CAMPERDOWN COURT HOUSE

STYLE OR PERIOD	Medieval Gothic Revival
ARCHITECT	G.B.H Austin of the Public Works Department. First appointed to the PWD on 26 February 1860, became assistant architect in the Western Division on 1 February 1885 and held this position until after 1900. J. Fairbairn was the Inspector of Works.
BUILDER	W.A. Moore of Toorak
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS ARTISTS /TRADES	Artificial stone mouldings by the Patent Hydraulic Freestone Co. of Port Melbourne Bricks from Cant Bros. of Colac Ornamental bricks from Brunswick Basalt flagstones from Malmsbury
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 23 June 1886
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1886-7 to replace an earlier Court House built in 1858-1859
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	£2,300 (approx) for works and furnishings <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 22 October 1887
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1897 Renovations (painting included) 1900 Repairs 1905 Repairs and new fencing 1910-1990 (see 'P. W. D. Contract Books') 1993 Restoration of interior fabric 1994 Restoration of exterior fabric
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	Contract drawings in PRO collection Laverton dated July 1886
ILLUSTRATIONS / PHOTOGRAPHS	CDHS photographic collection. Several undated views after 1887, 1920 (showing picket fence and gates) and in the <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 27 January 1934 'Back to Camperdown' issue.
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS /ASSOCIATIONS	The proceedings of the various sessions of the Camperdown Court are recorded in official court files and in the columns of the <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> from 1887 until closure of the Court House in 1990.

- HG 21.04.1874 Editorial regarding sites for proposed Shire buildings as discussed by Hampden Shire Council.
- CC 20.08.1884 Report that Court House has fallen into disrepair and that doors and windows are falling apart. Proposal that Public offices be built in conjunction with the new Shire Hall.
- CC 06.12.1884 Inspection of dilapidated Court House building by Public Works Department architect Henry Bastow. Building has been used for thirty years and white ants have attacked the timber structure. Suggestion that a new Court House be erected on the Government allotment next to the Shire Hall or alternatively that all of the Government offices be grouped together in a new building.
- CC 24.06.1885 John Walls and Thomas Shaw delegated to speak to the Ministry regarding several local improvements including the need for a new Court House.
- CC 23.06.1886 Tenders invited for erection of a new Court House.
- CC 21.08.1886 W.A. Moore of Toorak awarded contract for Court House and Offices. Brick £1,846 and with patent artificial stone £1,906. Only one local tender submitted.
- CC 08.09.1886 Offers invited for purchase of the old Camperdown Court House.
- CC 15.09.1886 Hampden & Heytesbury Pastoral and Agricultural Society proposal to secure the old Court House and re-erect it in the Showgrounds was found not to be feasible.
- CC 29.09.1886 Old Court House to be moved to make way for new Court House and then re-erected in another part of the town. The old building was purchased by the contractor W. A. Moore who then sold to F. Wright for removal.
- CC 09.10.1886 New Court House proposed to be 12 feet from street, 5 feet back from Shire Hall. Motion by Shire Engineer re. placing Shire Hall and Court House in line with each other.
- CC 07.09.1887 W. A. Moore's tender to repair the old Court House fittings and then adapt them to the new building accepted.
- CC 14.09.1887 Carpentry work finished, painters well advanced.
- CC 22.10.1887 History of move to erect a new Court House at Camperdown. Brief description of the old Court House and an extensive description of the new building.

(Refer to attached copy of newspaper report
'The New Court House'
Camperdown Chronicle 22 October 1887)

- CC 15.03.1890 Report concerning poor acoustic properties of Court Room.
- CC 18.09.1890 Curtain has been suspended over main entrance to improve acoustics.
- CC 04.11.1897 Tenders invited for renovations of the Court House.
- CC 10.03.1898 Report that painting work completed, contractor experienced difficulties due to dampness of interior walls.
- CC 11.09.1900 Further attention required with interior fabric. Disfiguring of walls at north-west corner due to rainwater penetrating brickwork. Decorative plaster mouldings and render falling away in pieces.
- CC 12.03.1901 Tenders invited for repairs to Court House.
- CC 18.07.1903 Report on impact of inclement weather on building fabric. Water has penetrated through bricks and mortar in several areas causing internal plaster finishes to crumble.
- CC 04.02.1905 Tenders invited for new fencing and repairs.
- CC 25.02.1905 G.W. Sagar's tender for £13 accepted .

The history of the fabric from 1910 until 1990 has not been investigated or documented in any detail, although information concerning the maintenance and operations of the former Court House can be derived from the Victorian Government Gazette and the Victorian Government Public Works Department files on the building.

BUILDING CITATION STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Camperdown Court House, which replaced an earlier wooden structure of 1859, was erected in 1886/7 by the Melbourne contractor W. A. Moore to an inventive polychromatic brick design executed by Public Works Department architect G. B. H. Austin. The traditional plan Court House consists of a spacious entry arcade, lofty well-lit court room and flanking offices and is elaborately enhanced with decorative elements derived from medieval architecture and characteristic of the High Victorian Secular Gothic movement in Great Britain.

The Camperdown Court House is an outstanding example of constructional polychromy in brick and artificial stone and is virtually unequalled for stridency of contrast in Victorian public buildings. The fusion of classical court house planning concepts with High Victorian gothic imagery is unusual and the building is a noteworthy and innovative example of the work of the PWD architect G. B. H. Austin. The Court House contributes to an important public buildings precinct in Camperdown, centred on the towering and dominant medieval revival clock tower and the Finlay Avenue.

The Camperdown Court House was closed in 1990, the original furniture has been removed and placed in storage in Melbourne and the exterior and interior fabric has subsequently been restored during adaptation to a new and passive commercial use in 1993.

The Court House building and associated site is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, symbolic, cultural, political and social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement at Camperdown.
- D It was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare and essentially intact example of a late nineteenth century Court House in Victoria.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or series of events in the Camperdown district.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age relative to the date of settlement at Camperdown.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Court House at Camperdown should continue to be protected under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) and remain as listed in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The Court House should remain as listed in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Court house at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

Whilst the fabric of the former Camperdown Court House has recently been restored and adapted to a new use, to assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in any future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.

- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.

(Completed in 1993 under direction of Allan Willingham, architect)

- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

AW
020

The New Court House.

CAMPDOWN has recently been the recipient of some favors at the hands of the Government of the day. "Favors," however, is the wrong word to use. The town, let it rather be said, is having that justice done to it which has been denied in the past. The erection of a new State school was only pre-ceeded with after repeated applications had been made. Then followed the court house, to secure which our Parliamentary representative, Mr. W. H. Uron, successfully used his utmost endeavors. There is no doubt, whatever, that a change in the representation of Ripon and Hampdon in the Legislative Assembly has been extremely beneficial to electors in every part of the district. Our present member has done a large amount of good work for Campdown; work that the people readily appreciate. Without fear of self-laudation we may also lay claim to a certain share of the credit for the public improvements that have been made during the past few years in Campdown. And last, but not least, a few of the old residents, gentlemen who have taken a great part in promoting the welfare of the town, almost since its birth, can look around with pride on these new buildings when they recall to mind the part they took in bringing about their construction.

So much by way of introduction. The new court house is a vast improvement on the building which was previously occupied as the "hall of justice." The old edifice was a somewhat primitive affair. It has weathered the storms of nearly thirty years, and it was therefore time that it should give way to something more in harmony with the present age. For fashions in building change as in almost everything else. The wooden structure, which, thirty years ago, was as a palace compared with other buildings in the neighborhood, in the year of grace 1887 had an antiquated appearance. When the old court house was first erected it was no doubt considered an elegant structure. It was built of wood, and its measurement inside was 36 feet x 22 feet x 12 feet. Attached to it were two wings, each 16 feet x 12 feet, for the accommodation of the magistrates and the clerk of courts respectively. The building stood on stone foundations, and probably was, in its day, as we have already remarked, about the handsomest structure in the town. It would be interesting to know its cost; but there are no means of gaining the information. It must necessarily have been a large sum when it is considered that the building was constructed of imported materials throughout. Railways were unknown in the district in those days, and the gold fever was almost at its height. Skilled labor was scarce, and nearly all the teams were on the high-ways to the diggings. It must have cost a small fortune in those days to carry so many tons of material from Geelong or Melbourne to their destination. At the back of the building there was a six-stall stable, a harness room and a morgue, all under one roof. The site on which the courthouse stood was enclosed with a picket fence, which is still doing duty. It has been painted up, and made to look like a substantial enclosure; but looks are proverbially deceptive, and the fence around the Campdown courthouse is no exception to the rule. There is scarcely a sound post in it. The responsible department is evidently of the opinion that paint will hold a fence together as securely as sound posts. The fence is the only part of the old affair that is left, and no doubt that will have to be shortly replaced by something more fitting and substantial. The whole of the other buildings have been removed. The stable, which was found extremely useful in the olden times in the absence of houses of accommodation, is no longer a necessity now that the building is in the centre of a flourishing town. The necessity for a morgue is even greater now than in days gone by, and it should be rebuilt.

Let us enter the building and examine the interior, before criticizing the external design. The visitor is barely through the main doorway from Manifold street before he is brought up suddenly by the barrier. The architect, in drawing up his plan, seems to have ignored the fact that Campdown is in the centre of a rich agricultural and pastoral district, capable of supporting a large population, which will come as soon as the subdivision of the big estates takes place, otherwise he would have arranged for a larger space between the bar and the screen at the entrance. But the architect may have been of opinion that the courthouse is not a place for the general public to lounge in, and in order to keep them out he has allowed no room for them. A separate room, however, has been provided for witnesses, and there is sufficient accommodation in the body of the court, between the bar and the barristers' table, for all likely to be personally interested. The measurement of the court room is 40 feet x 26 feet, and walls 22 feet in height. It is lofty, well lighted, and well ventilated. There are thirteen windows opening into it, each of which is finished with ornamented panellings, with pilasters and flat gothic moulded architraves round it. The two beautiful ventilators on the ceiling, and the heavy covered cornice which runs all round, make up a general effect which is very pleasing. All the doors, skirtings and new fittings, are made of pine, slightly stained and varnished. The old fittings, regarding which there has been so much contention, have been repaired and cleaned down. Being of cedar they have been french-polished and they now probably look as well as ever they did. The color, however, is in painful contrast with the white woodwork around them. The floor is covered with oiled matting, which has been supplied too sparingly for the comfort of those who may have business within the court.

The jury room, which measures 16 feet x 12 feet, is lighted from three windows. It is fitted with a phenomenally small retiring room. The measurements of the other apartments are as follow:—Witnesses' room, 12 feet x 12 feet; clerk of court's office, 14 feet x 12 feet; magistrates' room, 14 feet x 12 feet. Each of these divisions has a fireplace, with mantelpiece of slate or marble. All the windows are fitted with venetian blinds. The room set apart for the reception of prisoners during the sitting of the court is one in name only. In the original plan the prisoner's room was not shown, and the design had subsequently to undergo an alteration. It is really a passage, which measures 12 feet x 6 feet. Special provisions have necessarily been made for the safe custody of prisoners. The walls are cemented; the fanlights barred with iron; and the outer door fitted with a strong bolt. These provisions should be sufficient with ordinary care.

The interior of the building is certainly neat and quiet in tone; but the exterior is decidedly "loud." Viewed from Manifold street, the contrasts of color are very striking. The facade with its dark bluestone foundations, the tuck-pointed brickwork, with black, yellow and red bands, the white patent freestone columns, water-tables, keystones, springers, cantilevers, patera, cornices, and ballustrade, all surmounted by the roof of dark-blue slate and the bronzed cresting; the bright oaken doors, and the blue venetian blinds, certainly make a "strong" combination. But "all things bright must fade," and those who object to the "loudness" of the exterior at present, will no doubt wonder at their judgment when the colors have been toned down under the influence of a summer's scorching sun and the penetrating dust.

The arrangement of the building is a court room, flanked on either side with the offices, and with an arcade in front. The court room is much loftier than the wings, over the roofs of which it is

lighted. The general style is a flat gothic. All the arches are of red brick, and the keystones of figured patent freestone.

The ordinary bricks were made at Colac by Messrs. Cant Bros. The white and red bricks were obtained at Brunswick. The "freestone" used in the building was manufactured by the Patent Hydraulic Freestone Company, at Port Melbourne. The arches of the arcade are carried on iron columns, which have been painted and sanded in imitation of stone. The floor of the arcade and all the steps and sills throughout are of Malmsbury freestone.

The outbuildings are very small; they are built of hardwood, which has been oiled instead of painted. The cost of the building has been about £2,300. The contractor was Mr. W. A. Moore, of Prahran, who has seemingly completed the building in a most workmanlike manner. The work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. Fairbairn, inspector of works.

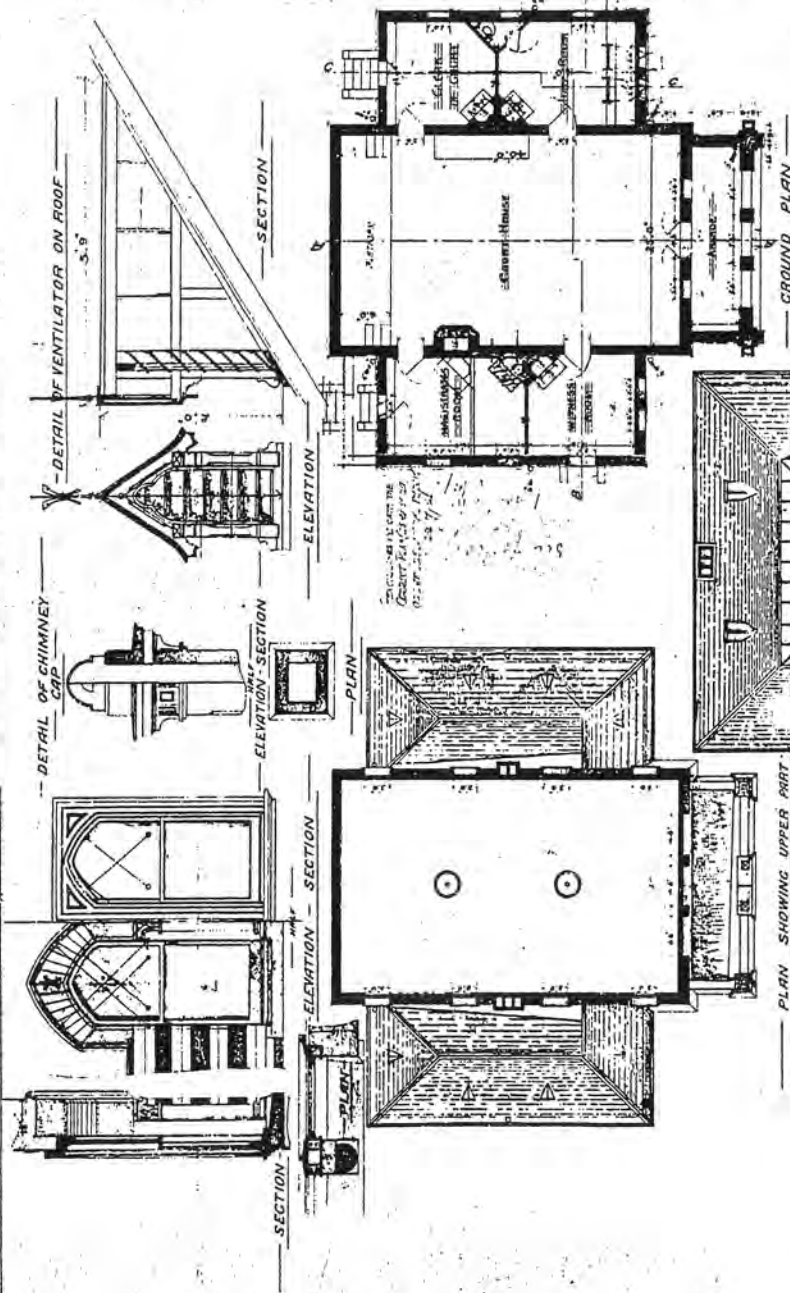
The building as a whole is one of which the architect, by whom the design was created, will doubtless be proud. It is satisfactory to the residents of the town and district who are no doubt pleased to witness the expenditure of some public money in improving and beautifying the place. It is the opinion of not a few, however, that usefulness and simplicity have been to some extent sacrificed for the ornamental. Providing the same money were expended, and the architect had been satisfied with less "show" work, it is believed that a much more commodious building might have been erected. However, the edifice is one of which the town may be justly proud. There is a great room for improvement in the general style of buildings in Campdown. The business places, hotels, &c., are somewhat ancient in appearance. Many of them are positively tumbling to pieces from decay. It is to be hoped that the example set by the erection of such buildings as the courthouse, the State school, the railway station, and the shire hall, will be shortly followed by the holders of private property, especially in Manifold street.

DRAWING N°1

COURT — HOUSE — CAMPERDOWN

SCALE OF PLANS — 8 FEET = 1 INCH

DETAIL OF COUPLED WINDOWS TO WITNESS & JURY ROOM



429Z

CAMPERDOWN

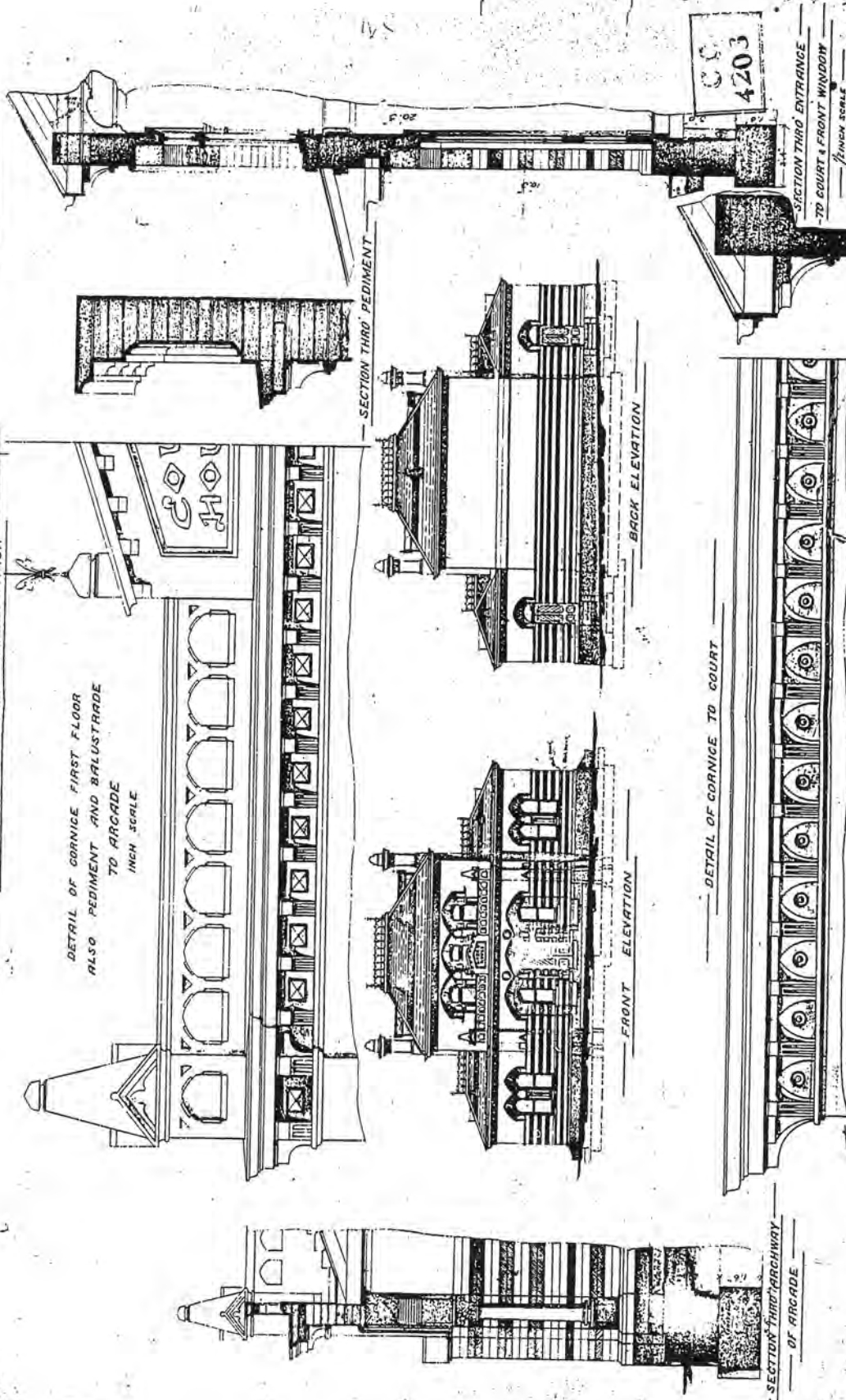
W.D.

30 August 86

COURT — HOUSE — CAMPERDOWN
SCALE OF DRAWINGS — 8 FEET — 1 INCH

DRAWING N° 2

DETAIL OF CORNICE FIRST FLOOR
ALSO PEDIMENT AND BALUSTRADE
TO ARCADE
1/4 INCH SCALE



4203

SECTION THRO ENTRANCE TO COURT & FRONT WINDOW
FINISH SCALE

SECTION THRO PEDIMENT

BACK ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

SECTION THRO ARCHWAY OF ARCADE

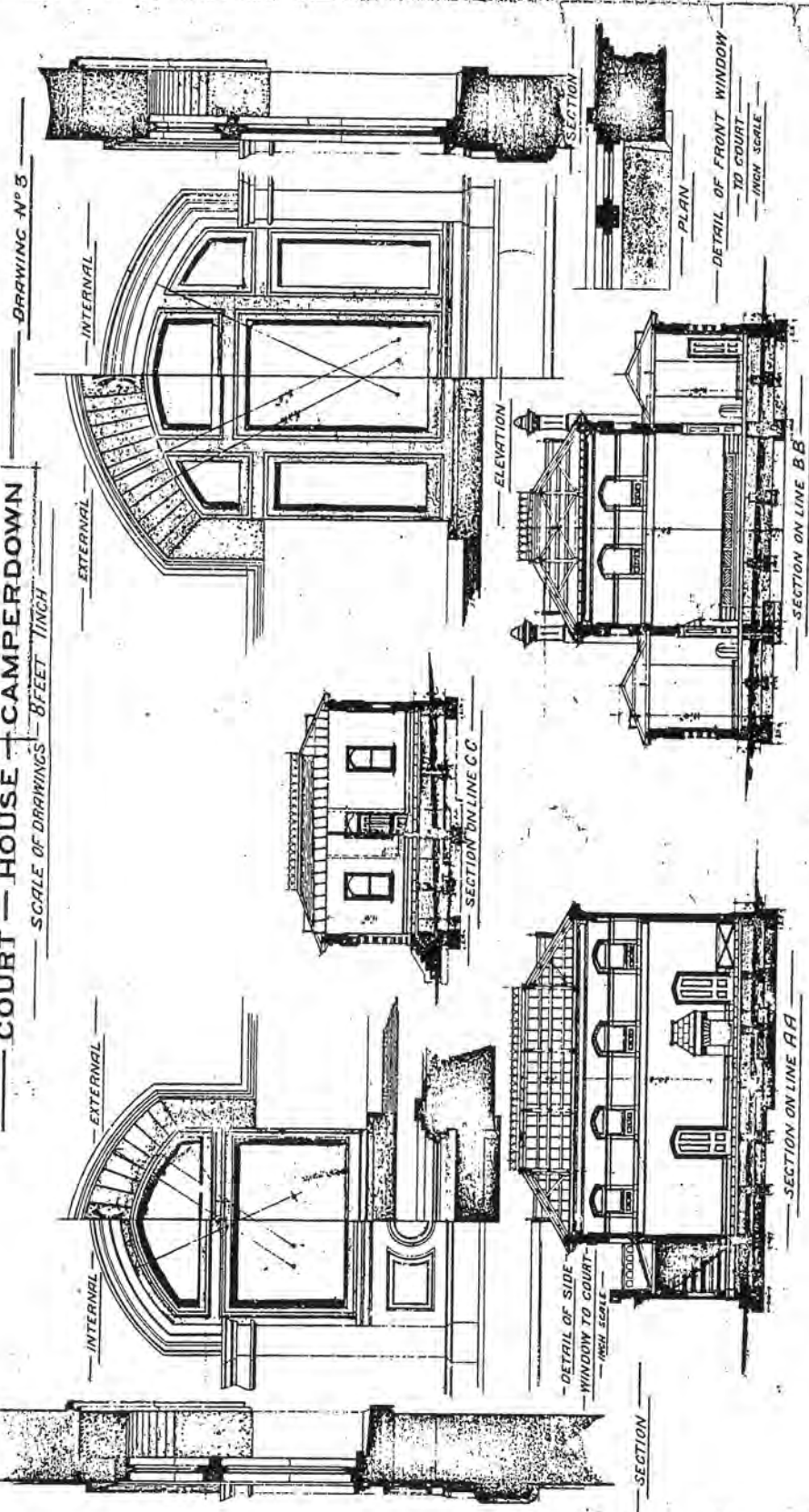
DETAIL OF CORNICE TO COURT

SECTION THRO EAVES
FINISH SCALE

30 August 86
W. G. Gifford

30 August 86
W. G. Gifford

COURT — HOUSE — CAMPERDOWN
 SCALE OF DRAWINGS — 8 FEET 1 INCH



2.3

CAMPERDOWN

DRAWING No 4

COURT - HOUSE CAMPERDOWN

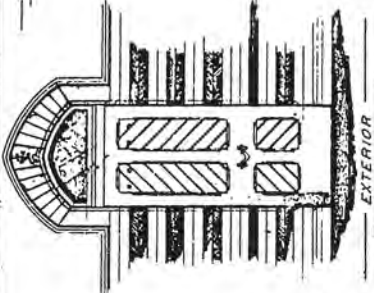
SCALE OF DRAWINGS 8 FEET = 1 INCH

DETAIL OF DOORS TO WITNESS MAGISTRATES AND CLERK OF COURTS ROOMS

SCALE

DETAIL OF DOORS TO WITNESS MAGISTRATES

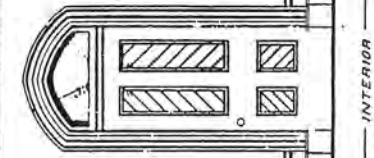
1/2 INCH



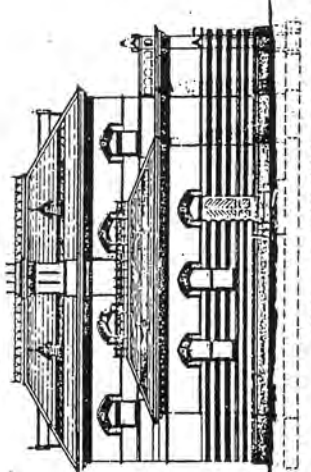
EXTERIOR



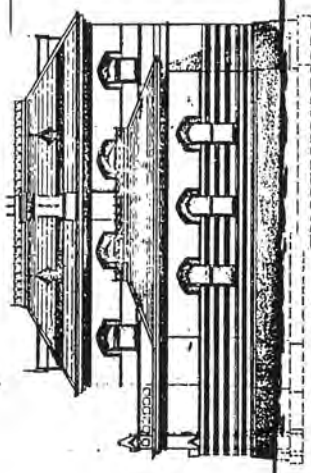
SECTION



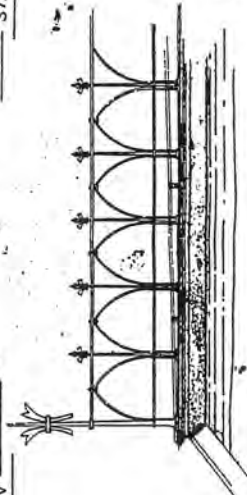
INTERIOR



SIDE ELEVATION

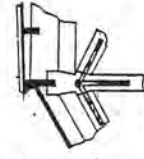


END ELEVATION



DETAIL OF CURB TO FLAT AND CRESTING TO ROOF SECTION THRU CURB

1 INCH SCALE



C.V. 4205



CAMPERDOWN

30 August 86

W.D. A 67

**1887 WATER LEVEL MARKER
PUBLIC PARK RESERVE
LAKE BULLEN MERRI FORESHORE
CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 16/2A, 16/0A)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

HISTORIC FEATURE	Water Marker
NAME	1887 Water Level Marker
ADDRESS	Camperdown Public Park Reserve North Foreshore Lake Bullen Merri
PRESENT OWNER	Corangamite Shire
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(055) 937 100

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

CULTURAL HISTORY DATA
1887 WATER LEVEL MARKER
NORTH SHORE
LAKE BULLEN MERRI

DATE OF INSTALLATION 1887

DESCRIPTION A basalt block of dimensions 250 x 230 x 200 mm deep with one face inscribed '1887' in 100 mm high lettering.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

GEOLOGY, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VULCANOLOGY

- J. J. Jenkin, 'Lakes of The Western District Volcanic Plains' in J. G. Douglas and J. A. Ferguson, Geology of Victoria, Geological Society of Australia Special Publication No. 5, Melbourne, 1976, p. 305.
- Terrace successions also occur around the edges of the maar lakes Gnotuk and Bullen-merri. According to Ollier and Joyce (1967) lake levels have fallen steadily by about 19 cm/y since 1850 owing to climatic change. Tree stumps emerging from the water indicate that there have been even lower levels in the past, and a recently emerged stump has been dated at 1865 ± 85 y (Gill, 1971a).
- James Bonwick, Western Victoria, Its Geography, Geology and Social Condition, Geelong, 1858, reprinted 1970, pp. 29-31.
- C. D. Ollier, Volcanoes, ANU Press, Canberra, 1969.
- C. D. Ollier and E. B. Joyce, 'Volcanic Physiography of the Western Plains of Victoria' paper presented to the 'The Basalt Plains of Western Victoria Symposium', 12 September 1963, and published in Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, New Series, Volume 77, Part 2, June 1964, pp. 357-376.
- E. Sherbon Hills, The Physiography of Victoria, Melbourne, 1960, pp. 178, 263.
- J. G. Douglas and J. A. Ferguson, Geology of Victoria, Geological Society of Australia Special Publication No. 5, Melbourne, 1976.
- E. J. Dunn, Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No. 9, 'The Geology of the Camperdown and Mount Elephant Districts', 1910.
- E. B. Joyce, 'The Geology and Geomorphology of the Western Plains', in The Western Plains A Natural and Social History, Parkville, 1984, pp. 1-13.

E. B. Joyce and
R. L. King, Geological Features of the National Estate in Victoria,
Geological Society of Australia (Victorian Division),
Melbourne, 1980.

William D. Birch, Volcanoes in Victoria, Royal Society of Victoria,
Melbourne, 1994, pp. 18-19, includes a photograph of the
lake.

Lake Bullenmerri, near Camperdown, is a spectacular maar crater
occupied by a deep lake.

Lake Bullenmerri has a clover-leaf shape due to three drowned
craters. It is 3.2 km by 2.8 km and is surrounded by a prominent
tuff-ring. The brackish lake water is about 60 m deep.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

CC 14.06.1898 Since 1887 water level had dropped 9.65 feet.

CC 14.07.1903 Report that a stone was placed on the bank of Lake Bullen
Merri in 1887 to indicate the water level at that date.
Stone which is inscribed with the year '1887' is now fully 50
yards [45.72 metres] from the water-representing a
subsidence of fully 8-10 feet [2.438-3.048 metres].

SURVEY DATA

S. C. Allan, 'Bullen Merri-Gnotuk Lakes Datum Heights', c. 1868,
Central Plans Office, Melbourne, CN 136.

This survey establishes the maximum depth of Lake Bullen
Merri at 276 feet [84.125 metres] and the average depth of
the flat bottom of Lake Gnotuk at 110 feet [33.528 metres].
The difference in water levels between the two lakes was
calculated at 140 feet [42.672 metres].

Andrew Miller, Level Plot at Lake Bullen Merri, 28 August 1995

The water level at Lake Bullen Merri is now 17.49 metres
[57.38 feet] below the top of the 1887 stone marker.

CONVERSION UNITS

SAA MH1-1972 1.00 metre = 1.09361 yards
1.00 metre = 3.28084 feet
1.00 foot = 0.3048 metre
1.00 foot = 304.80 millimetres

1887 WATER LEVEL MARKER
PUBLIC PARK RESERVE
LAKE BULLEN MERRI FORESHORE
CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1887, W. A. Taylor of Renny Hill placed a small nearly square block of bluestone in the ground along the boundary between his property and the Public Park Reserve to mark the water level of Lake Bullen Merri at that time. Since that time the water level in the volcanic crater lake has fallen by 17.49 metres, an average drop of 162 millimetres per annum. The marker is of great historical interest in facilitating the documentation of otherwise imperceptible physical changes at Lake Bullen Merri as well as in the wider environment of the Camperdown Lakes District.

Examination of A. C. Allan's survey of Lake Gnotuk and Lake Bullen Merri prepared in 1868 (Central Plans Office Melbourne CN 136) confirms that the depth of Lake Bullen Merri was recorded as being a maximum depth of 276 feet [84.125 metres] at that time. Using this datum, and the average rate of fall as calculated in the 1995 survey, the current maximum depth of the lake will now be in the order of 63.550 metres [208.5 feet].

The 1887 Water Level Marker is considered to be of State cultural significance because of historic and scientific qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- J It is of considerable age.

RECOMMENDATIONS

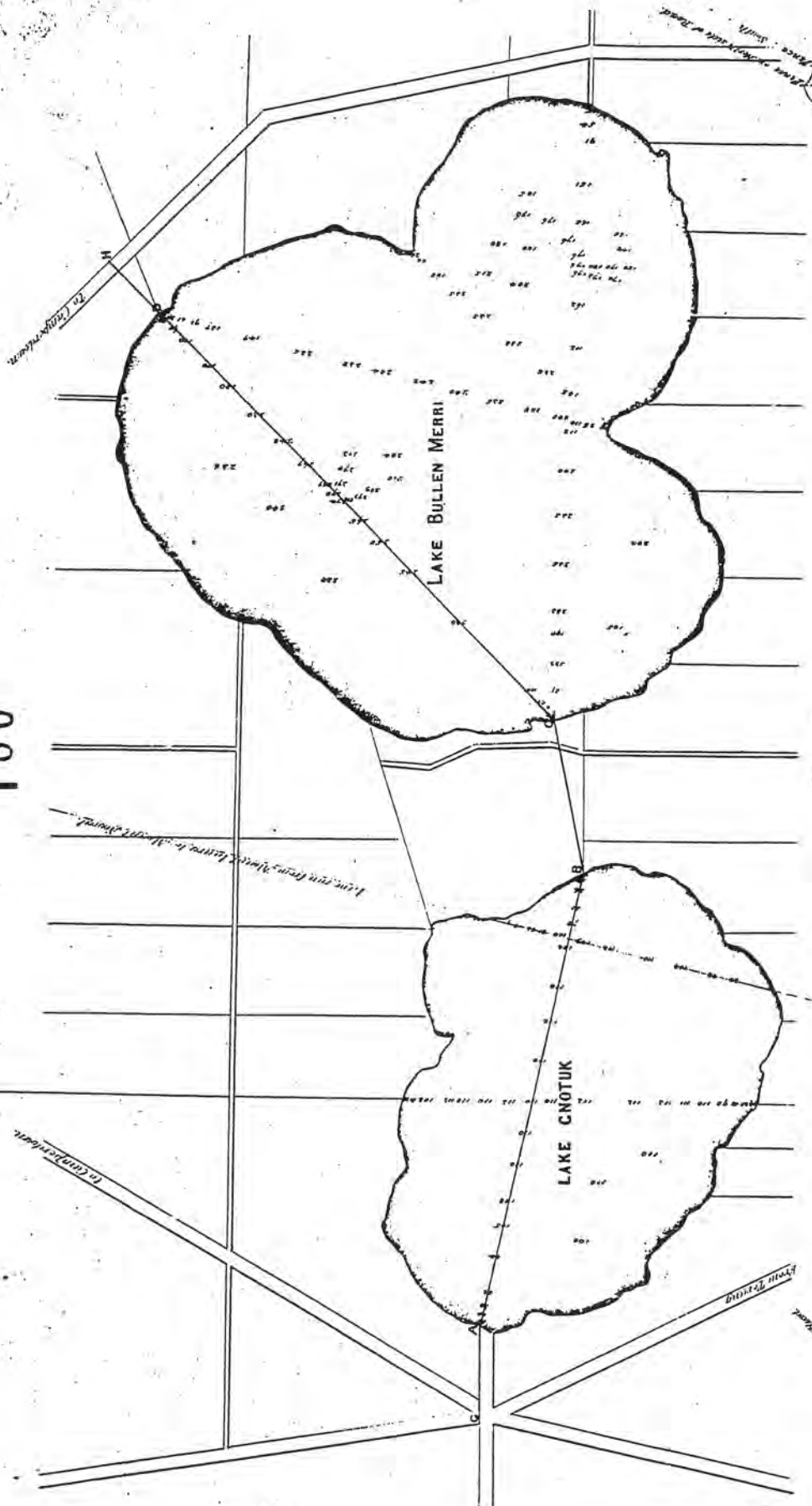
- (1) The 1887 Water Level Marker should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The 1887 Water Level Marker should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The 1887 Water Level Marker should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

AFW
143

CN 136

CN 136

PLAN ROOM



SECTION



The dimensions are all in feet. The contour lines are in 10 ft. intervals marked in the plan view. The original field notes are in the file.

**FORMER CAMPERDOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND FREE LIBRARY
MANIFOLD STREET CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 3/15, 3/16)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library
NAME	Camperdown Mechanics' Institute
ADDRESS	Corner Bath Street and Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Municipal and Community Functions
PRESENT OWNER	Corangamite Shire
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(055) 9 937 100

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA	Not Listed
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA

STYLE OR PERIOD	Victorian Renaissance Revival
ARCHITECT	1870 John Young (Original Building) 1890 Alexander Hamilton (Existing Building)
BUILDER	1870 Richard Pimblett (Original Building) 1890 McLean & Fewtrell (Existing Building)
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 27 February 1890
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1870 Original Building 1890 Existing Building
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	£1444/14/0 £11/10.0 for second chimney
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1891 Ventilation installed. 1906 Library renovated. 1926 Painting and repairs.

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

1898	Photograph of a performance in old Mechanics' Hall, CDHS Collection.
n.d.	Photograph of fancy dress skating carnival, CDHS Collection.
c. 1900	'View of Camperdown', R. Scott, Allan Willingham Collection.
1912	Photograph of Mechanics' Institute, CDHS Collection.
1914	Photograph of Mechanics' Institute, CDHS Collection.
1967	Photograph of Mechanics' Hall, Allan Willingham Collection.

ORIGINAL OWNERS /OCCUPANT(S) Camperdown Mechanics' Institute

SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNERS Town of Camperdown

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS /ASSOCIATIONS

The former Camperdown Mechanics' Institute, Mechanics' Hall and more recently erected Theatre Royal have been the centre of cultural activity in Camperdown since 1870, when the first section of the Mechanics' Institute was opened, and from 1876, when the first Mechanics' Hall was built. The Mechanics' Institute and Free Library as built in 1890 has facilitated both the education and entertainment of the people of Camperdown and district, a role that is continued to the present day.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown District Historical Society
PRO Public Records Office, Laverton, Melbourne
CFBB Country Fire Brigades Board 'Report of Fire' Camperdown Urban Fire Brigade

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- Allan Willingham, Architectural Index : Camperdown
Alexander Hamilton (1825-1901) Architect
Research Notes
- Lorraine Huddle, 'Architects of Early Geelong-3, John Young' in
Geelong Historical Society, *Investigator*, December 1982,
pp. 114-128.
- ¹John Young was born in Dumfriesshire Scotland in c. 1827. He set up practice in Geelong early in 1851, having previously worked as a government architect. In 1855 he was elected president of the Geelong Society of Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors and in 1856 he married Ann Rainey Robertson of Tasmania. John Young conducted an extensive practice in Geelong and Western Victoria until 1874, when he left the district. He designed the Masonic Hall at Camperdown in 1868 and the original Mechanics' Institute building in 1870. In 1880 he returned to Geelong and practised under the style of John Young & Son. A comprehensive list of Young's work is included in:
W. J. Morrow's 'Index to the Geelong Advertiser' (collection Geelong Historical Records Centre) and Allan Willingham's Architectural Index : Geelong¹
- Edgard Pirrotta 'Alexander Hamilton, Architect', History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1969.
- Ray Tonkin 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1970.
- Peter Corris, 'James Dawson 1806-1900' in
Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 4, 1972,
pp. 35-36.

PRO series 3992 Unit 52

25.08.1864 Correspondence to Chief Secretary regarding the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute at Camperdown.

PRO Lands Files VPRS 242

- 16.10.1865 Correspondence to the Board of Lands and Works. Application for a half acre site next to the Survey Office in Manifold Street.
- 12.10.1867 Correspondence to Board of Lands and Works Application to erect a Mechanics' Institute on the site temporarily reserved.
- 21.06.1869 Correspondence to Board of Lands and Works. Application for a permanent reservation. Temporarily reserved on 5 May 1868.
- 29.06.1869 List of Trustees submitted to Board of Lands and Work.
- 13.10.1870 Application to the Board of Lands and Works to sell crown land.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- GA 19.09.1868 Foundations for a new Mechanics' Institute laid next to Land Office. Laying of foundation stone on 18 September 1868.
- WP 26.02.1870 Contractor Richard Pimblett owed £100. Mechanics' Institute Committee to take possession of the old books once in room adjoining the police buildings.
- WP 13.04.1870 Meeting of Mechanics' Institute Committee held in new building. Furniture not yet obtained. The Mechanics' Institute not yet open to the public.
- WP 01.06.1870 Further payment to Richard Pimblett, contractor. McCrae & Fullarton to construct partition across front room for £3/12/0 and Mr Webb instructed to line and paper reading room.
- WP 25.06.1870 Report that Mechanics' Institute is open to public and free of debt except for the sum still owed to the contractor.
- WP 16.07.1870 Entertainment held at the Temperance Hall in aid of the Mechanics' Institute Building Fund.
- WP 03.08.1870 L. D'Elboux, surveyor, requested to make a valuation with a view to putting the new Mechanics' Institute up for sale by auction.
- WP 28.09.1870 The interior of the reading room painted, lined and decorated by George Webb in 'more of a labour of love than a workman's contract'.

- WP 01.10.1870 Mechanics' Institute Committee resolved to put the site up for sale. Valuation of building set by D'Elboux at £200.
- Advertisement for Mechanics' Institute
Colonial papers, Illustrated London News, Punch, English journals and periodicals and a library of 370 volumes.
- HG 07.02.1871 Entertainment committee to raise funds for the building.
- HG 21.03.1871 The name of the Mechanics' Institute to be placed on the front of the building together with a suitable inscription on the window of the reading room.
- HG 21.04.1871 President of the Mechanics' Institute considers building a hall.
- HG 16.05.1871 Plan to raise 40 shares of £10 each. Money to be used to build a large hall at the rear of the present Mechanics' Institute.
- HG 19.12.1871 Mechanics' Institute formed in 1865. Reading room and library made available to the public in the last two or three years. Paper calls for construction of hall.
- HG 19.01.1872 Report of the first Annual Meeting of the Camperdown Mechanics' Institute held 16 January 1872, included the following historical information:
- ¹The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1865. The following year an attempt was made to form a building committee. Plans and a specification were prepared and shares allotted to £800. In 1868 another attempt to erect a building was made. A new committee was appointed and a site granted by the Government and a building contract for £185 entered into. Trustees for the land were D. S. Walker, William Fergusson and John Paton. Plans as prepared by John Young architect of Geelong were to provide for the later extension by erection of a hall at the rear. In 1870 the Mechanics' Institute opened to the public with a reading room and library. By 1871 the building had been painted and the debt reduced to £13. Richard Pimblett was the principal contractor.¹
- HG 09.04.1872 £178 raised at auction.
- HG 02.07.1872 John Cummings donates £10 towards new hall.
- HG 03.12.1872 Bazaar held in aid of building fund.
- HG 13.12.1872 Building Committee instructed to erect a building not exceeding £700.
- HG 2 04.12.1872 Building Committee agree to use stone edifice erected in rough rubble work to be afterwards cemented outside.
- GA 15.03.1873 Tenders for erection of a hall 80 feet by 40 feet for the Mechanics' Institute Camperdown.
- HG 16.01.1874 Complaints that the library was not well supplied.

- HG 17.03.1874 Funds for new hall lying idle.
- HG 10.07.1874 The sub-committee appointed to report on condition of building found the roof defective and required immediate repair. The roof was to be made watertight, ceiling of reading room to be lined with wood and the room panelled in wood and repapered.
- HG 21.07.1874 Meeting of subscribers held to discuss the idea of selling the land.
- HG 31.07.1874 Committee of management to make application to the Crown to put the land up for sale with the view of getting it vested in trustees who will be in a position to raise money on it by mortgage.
- HG 06.10.1874 Repairs made to the building.
- HG 15.05.1874 Editorial regarding the need for a Mechanics' Hall in Camperdown capable of holding entertainment. The Temperance Hall is considered to be too crowded and uncomfortable.
- CC 03.06.1875 Committee resolves that the Mechanics' Hall be erected in wood rather than stone.
- GA 16.07.1875 Tenders for erection of a Lecture Hall to the Mechanics' Institute at Camperdown. Alexander Hamilton architect.
- CC 29.07 1875 Review of tenders
D. Cameron £1047/15/0
Aikman & Geddes £1020
J. Bartlett £995
McCrae & Fullarton £975
Tender of McCrae & Fullarton reduced to £863 by cutting size of hall 3 feet each way.
- CC 14.10.1875 The foundation stone of the new hall to be laid on 29 October 1875 by the President T. Picken esq.
- CC 01.11.1875 Report on laying of foundation stone.
- HG 14.01.1876 Contractors McCrae & Fullarton request extension of time on contract as delivery of hardwood delayed because of poor condition of the roads.
- HG 11.01.1876 Delays experienced in getting hardwood from the mill.
- HG 15.02.1876 Report on construction progress.
- HG 07.03.1876 Changes to building plans discussed.
- HG 02.05.1876 Selection of lamps for the new hall.
- HG 19.05.1876 Report on completion of Mechanics' Institute hall.
- HG 30.05.1876 Purchase of bronze chandelier fitted with Rowat's patent burners.

- HG 20.06.1876 Opening ball postponed due to outbreak of scarlet fever.
- HG 14.07.1876 Improvements to entrance carried out.
- HG 25.07.1876 New hall lit for first time with 7 chandeliers.
- HG 08.08.1876 Staff wanted for new Mechanics' Hall (Secretary/Hall Keeper).
- HG 25.08.1876 First performance given in the hall by Buckley and La Feuillade's Anglo-American Company.
- HG 29.08.1876 Committee decides not to continue skating in the hall.
- HG 08.09.1876 Report of opening ball not being well attended.
- HG 19.09.1876 Contract with builders amounts to £1026, debt of £600.
- HG 24.10.1876 Mr Pincott-artist, painting stage scenery.
- HG 03.11.1876 Floor to be covered with matting to improve acoustic properties.
- CC 25.01.1877 Annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute.
- CC 04.05.1880 Skating to be resumed in the hall during the winter months.
- CC 11.02.1881 Meeting regarding the change of management at the Institute.
- CC 11.02.1881 Applications invited for secretary, librarian and hall keeper.
- CC 25.02.1881 J. Bradburn elected secretary and librarian.
- CC 28.06.1881 Donations have been received. Entertainment to be held to raise funds.
- CC 14.09.1881 Bazaar to be held to raise funds.
- CC 26.11.1881 Meeting of building committee and the trustees to consider the advisability of taking over the hall from the trustees.
- CC 15.02.1882 Library needs overhauling.
- CC 22.02.1882 Financial report and election of office bearers. Townspeople considered to be apathetic to affairs of Institute.
- CC 22.04.1882 Entertainment to held to raise funds for the library.
- CC 24.11.1883 Improvements made to reading room and new front porch erected.
- CC 09.02.1884 Annual meeting of Institute. Over the year £30 expended on improvements.
- CC 02.07.1887 Tenders called for painting of Mechanics' Institute and Hall.
- CC 19.11.1887 Committee intends to make consideration alterations to building. Projected expenditure £500-£600.

- CC 22.09.1888 Proposed extension by Alex Hamilton. Reading room and library to be removed and new brick building erected.
- CC 25.09.1888 Additional land temporarily reserved.
- CC 09.02.1889 Tenders called for additions including the enlargement of the hall and the erection of a brick building in front of the hall to serve as a museum and free library.
- CH 15.02.1889 Tenders called by Alex Hamilton for the erection of a brick building to house a museum and free library.
- CC 28.02.1889 McLean & Fewtrell's tender for £1444/14/0 and an extra £11/10/0 for second chimney was accepted by the Mechanics' Institute.
- CC 16.03.1889 A special building grant of £200 was received from the Government.
- CC 13.04.1889 Mechanic Institute Building Committee discuss the possibility of erecting an additional storey to the museum to house James Dawson's collection of stuffed animals. Dawson objected to them being stored on the ground floor because of damp conditions.
- CC 29.06.1889 The Mechanics' Institute having problems raising money for the additions.
- CC 02.07.1889 Report on Building Committee's progress to erect additions.
- CC 16.07.1889 Copy of circular regarding the proposed additions to the Mechanics' Hall. Total cost likely to exceed £2500.
- CC 15.08.1889 McLean & Fewtrell's tender accepted for additional works. £300 Government grant passed for the new Mechanics' Institute and Free Library.
- CC 26.10.1889 Wall of new building nearly completed.
- CC 1 02.11.1889 Letter to editor regarding ventilation of the hall.
- CC 08.02.1890 Report on the Mechanics' Institute's annual meeting.
- CC 15.02.1890 Report on the plastering of the exterior walls.
- CC 14.06.1890 Building Committee meet to discuss the opening ceremony. Letter from architect regarding the new iron gates for the entrance.
- CC 01.07.1890 James Dawson complains about the lighting in the museum.
- CC 14.10.1890 Proposal to establish a School of Design at the Institute.

- CC 18.10.1890 James Dawson's collection transferred to the Mechanics' Institute.
- CC 15.11.1890 Concert held in aid of building fund.
- CC 22.11.1890 Extra money spend on building to alter the ventilators to comply with the Board of Health.
- CC 13.12.1890 Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute Committee. Letter from James Dawson regarding his collection in the museum and cost of skylighting in the museum section.
- CC 24.01.1891 Letter from Alex Hamilton regarding charges for the additional cost of ventilation.
- CC 07.07.1891 Proposal to rent premises formerly used as the Mechanics' Institute for use of a club for young men.
- CC 12.11.1891 Bazaar held to raise money.
- CC 14.04.1892 Memorial board to be made listing those who contributed to the building fund.
- CC 15.06.1893 Old Mechanics' Hall has been completely renovated and converted into a number of offices by Fielder and Morris.
- CC 12.08.1893 J.M. Bradburn, caretaker and librarian for the past 12 years resigned.
- CC 29.11.1894 Concert in aid of lighting the Mechanics' Hall.
- CC 08.12.1894 Financial difficulties reported.
- CC 18.12.1894 Mortgagee threatens to foreclose and local support sought.
- CC 22.12.1894 Meeting held to discuss financial position.
- CC 06.03.1897 Applications invited for caretaker position.
- CC 10.04.1897 W. Aspland appointed caretaker.
- CC 10.03.1898 Mechanics' Institute in crisis. Debt of £1600 on building. Messrs Manifold Bros. to be invited to assume role of trustees.
- CC 24.03.1898 Public meeting. Mr Peterson, the mortgagee, expressed the wish to make a handsome donation. New trustees appointed to arrange another mortgage on the premises.
- CC 17.05.1900 Position of Caretaker advertised.
- CC 01.06.1901 Tenders invited for painting windows.
- CC 09.07.1901 Report concerning the history of the building and the debt fund.
- CC 05.11.1901 Tender of Mr Haslam for lighting hall with acetylene gas accepted.

- CC 01.10.1903 Mr Bradley has installed a Bradley acetylene gas generator and rearranged the lights for the hall and stage.
- CC 28.06.1906 R.H. Parry resigns as caretaker.
- CC 03.07.1906 W. Keane appointed new caretaker.
- CC 10.07.1906 Mechanics' Institute Library transformed. New floor coverings installed and new books provided.
- CC 02.05.1907 Reference to museum being located on upper floor. (Dawson collection)
- CC 17.06.1926 Tenders called by W. P. Knights for painting and repairs at the Mechanics' Institute.
- CFBB 12.03.1927 Report of fire, confined to a small section of the Main Hall and connected outbuildings, total damage £575.
- CC 19.07.1927 W. P. Knights calls for tenders for construction of additions and alterations to the Mechanics' Institute at Camperdown. This work involved the demolition of the timber hall.
- CC 06.12.1927 Tenders called for installation of electric light and power.
- CC 16.02.1928 Report of Annual meeting of Mechanics' Institute.
- CC 12.04.1928 Report of the opening of the Theatre Royal, a new addition to the Mechanics' Institute designed by W. P. Knights to replace the wooden hall erected in 1876.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE THEATRE ROYAL SEE THE SEPARATE DOCUMENTATION SHEET FOR THIS BUILDING.

BUILDING CITATION STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The establishment of a Mechanics' Institute at Camperdown was first mooted in 1865 and a building fund established. In 1868, land in Manifold Street was specifically granted for the purpose by the Board of Lands and Works and the first section of the Institute was built in 1870 by the local contractor Richard Pimblett to designs by the Geelong architect John Young. In 1876, the first timber meeting hall was erected from designs prepared by the Colac architect Alexander Hamilton.

Despite fluctuating fortunes and a decline in interest in the activities and facilities of the Mechanics' Institute at Camperdown, the committee determined to build substantial new premises in front of the timber hall in 1889 to house a museum and public library. An upper storey was agreed to, primarily to house the extensive collection of James Dawson, the celebrated and somewhat irascible amateur ethnographer, taxidermist, and long standing resident of Wuurong.

Hamilton, a self-educated architect, was again engaged to prepare plans for a two storey brick and stucco building fronting Manifold Street and his design is based on the architecture of sixteenth century Italian Renaissance palazzi. Local builders McLean and Fewtrell erected the Mechanics' Institute building at a cost of £1456, a sum made impossibly difficult to service with the onset of the Victoria wide economic depression in 1891. In 1927 the original hall was replaced with the Theatre Royal, a building designed by Warburton Pierre (Perry) Knights as a less than sympathetic addition to Hamilton's conservative interpretation of Renaissance architecture.

The former Camperdown Mechanics' Institute and Free Library is witness to the efficacy one of the most influential and widespread movements in Australia in the nineteenth century, that of providing educational facilities to artisans and working people in both urban and rural settings. The building, which stands near intact to the present day, is one of the most competent interpretations of the Italian Renaissance Revival in country Victoria and a notable work of the pioneer Western Victorian architect and builder Alexander Hamilton. The Mechanics' Institute buildings have been the centre both of cultural activities and popular entertainment in Camperdown for more than 125 years.

The substantial scale of the building and extent of development of the complex over an extended period of more than 50 years is a clear reflection of the prosperity enjoyed by the residents of Camperdown and district during the dairy industry boom of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Mechanics' Institute is an important element in the Manifold Street precinct and contributes to the enormous architectural diversity which characterises the main street in Camperdown.

The former Camperdown Mechanics' Institute and Free Library is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations, being a long established centre of cultural activity in Camperdown and the immediate region.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement in Victoria.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a Mechanics' Institute building in Victoria.

- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event, in particular with James Dawson, the celebrated pioneer settler, author, amateur ethnographer and taxidermist.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work, being a notable example of the work of the influential self-taught architect Alexander Hamilton.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials, in particular the use of finely modelled cement render ornamentation.
- J The Mechanics' Institute building complex is of considerable age relative to the date of settlement of Camperdown, being located on a site devoted to the function of a Mechanics' Institute since 1868.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Mechanics' Institute at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The Mechanics' Institute at Camperdown should be nominated for inclusion in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Mechanics' Institute at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.

The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.

- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.

- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
 - Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
 - The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.
- C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES
- Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue and all associated avenues in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.
 - Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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**ST PAUL'S PARISH HALL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL
CHURCH STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 14/19, 14/22, 14/24))

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Parish Hall
NAME	St Paul's Parish Hall and Sunday School
ADDRESS	Church Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Parish Meeting Hall and Sunday School
PRESENT OWNER	Anglican Church of Australia

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
ST PAUL'S PARISH HALL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL

STYLE OR PERIOD	Federation Queen Anne
ARCHITECT(S)	1896 Laver, Fick and Vance 1911-1930 W. P. Knights (additions)
BUILDER	1896 Peter Rodgers, Melbourne
TENDER NOTICE(S)	<u>Building Engineering & Mining Journal</u> 27 June 1896 <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 17 June 1911 (additions) <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 21 April 1914 (Guild room) <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 1 December 1930 (kitchen)
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1896-1897 Parish Hall Laying of Foundation Stone 24 August 1896 Opening of Parish Hall 28 January 1897 1908 Construction of Fencing 1911 Additions to Parish Hall 1914 Construction of Guild Room 1930 Construction of Kitchen
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	£1256/15/0

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

1896 Perspective of the Parish Hall in the 'Peter Rodgers Scrapbook', State Library of Victoria Manuscript Collection, 11121, pp. 5-6.

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1896 Perspective of 'St Paul's Parish Hall & Sunday School Camperdown', Camperdown Chronicle, 25 August 1896, p. 3.
- 1914 Photograph of Parish Hall and Grammar School, in A. D. Davies, The Making of a Town, p. 44.
- 1970 Photograph of Parish Hall in Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights-Architect', 1970.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Thomas Peter Manifold (1865-1895)

Thomas Peter Manifold was the second son of pioneer pastoralist John Manifold of Purrumbete. Thomas Manifold's brother, J. C. Manifold was president of the Shire of Hampden for several terms and was the first member for Corangamite in the Federal House of Representatives. T. P. Manifold was a skilled sportsman and in 1894 he won the Grand National Hurdle Race with Apsley. T. P. Manifold died tragically and prematurely. He was a generous benefactor and his estate funded the building of the memorial Clock Tower at Camperdown as well as the St Paul's Parish Hall in 1896.

Laver Fick and Vance : Architects

The architects E. R. Laver, P. G. Fick and L. G. Vance all worked for the Victorian Public Works Department prior to formation of their own architectural partnership in 1891. P. G. Fick was employed as a draftsman in the PWD Western District division from 1887-1891 and his work included the design of police stations at Woodford and Ararat. L. G. Vance was employed in a similar position and designed an unusual series of post offices at Dunkeld, Merino and Heywood between 1890 and 1891. Both Laver and Fick are recorded as having visited Camperdown on a number of occasions in the late 1880s in connection with Public Works Department projects in the town. A summary history of their later work in partnership with L. G. Vance is recorded in the Australian Architects Index and in the files of the Building Engineering and Mining Journal.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Record Office Laverton Victoria

BEMJ *Building Engineering and Mining Journal*
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Church Records St Paul's Anglican Church Parish Council Minute Books and associated records held in the Church archives, Camperdown.

Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown Research File 159 'St Paul's Parish Hall'.

The Parish Hall and Sunday School building was used during weekdays between 1904 and 1923 by the Camperdown Church of England Grammar School. Details of this school are set out in:

Prospectus Church of England Grammar School Camperdown, n. d.,

The School is based upon the model of those English Grammar Schools which were founded by the Churchmen of the past in the county towns of the Mother Country.

The Prospectus further sets out extensive details of the conduct and operation of the Grammar School, including details

of boarders, the curriculum, religious instruction, entrance requirements, examinations and reports, colours, games and gymnastics, fees, extras (dancing, music, drawing, wood carving, painting, physical culture, typewriting and Cadet Corps), quarters and school hours.

The School year was divided into four quarters of about ten weeks each with the School Hours being 9.30 am to 12.30 pm., with an interval of ten minutes, and from 1.45 to 3.45 pm.

- A. D. Davies (Rev), The Making of a Town : Being the Story of the Early Days of Camperdown and the Growth of the Church of England Therein, Camperdown, 1914, pp. 26, 28, 30.

There was a meeting of seat-holders on January 26, 1870, to elect a committee to assist the trustees in the management of church affairs. The Sunday School continued to be held in the Temperance Hall. Mr. Dodgson Harbord was apparently superintendent, and Mrs Lawrence was a teacher. The first official notice of it is an item in the accounts of £4 paid as rent for the use of the Temperance Hall, in May, 1870.....

A minute dated July, 1875, records the fact that the Sunday School had lapsed, and the Temperance Hall was given up. In 1885 it was started again, with Mr. Hudson as superintendent...

The Rev. J. H. Macfarlane, B. A., was inducted on June 29, 1894. The following year the parish was again plunged into mourning by the tragic death of Mr. T. P. Manifold. He was killed in the hunting field at the early age of 32. By his will he left a legacy to the parish, and, at the suggestion of his brothers, this legacy was devoted to the erection of a Parish Hall. The foundation stone was laid on August 24, 1896, and the building was opened on January 28, 1897. Later on in the same year the Ladies' Guild was formed, and this has been in existence ever since, and has done much good work for the parish and for outside objects as well.

- Miles Lewis (ed), Australian Architects Index,
University of Melbourne, 1987.
See entries under Laver Fick and Vance.

- Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights-Architect',
History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture,
University of Melbourne, 1970.

'Peter Rodgers Scrapbook',
State Library of Victoria Manuscript Collection, 11121.

Australasian Pastoralists' Review, 15 August.1895, p. 340

Obituary T. P. Manifold

While hunting with the Findon Harriers at Melton, Victoria, on the 19th ult., Mr Thomas Peter Manifold met his death by his horse-the well known steeplechaser Postscript falling upon him. The deceased gentleman, who was the owner of the Wiridgil Station, near Camperdown, where he lived with his brother Edward, was widely popular. He had many noble qualities. He was the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Manifold, who was one of the earliest pastoralists in the Western District of Victoria, taking up with his brother, a large tract of country in the vicinity of Mount Leura. Lord and Lady Hopetoun were guests at Wiridgil Station during their autumn sojourn in the west. Mr. T. P. Manifold was educated at the Geelong Grammar School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was one of the college fifteen of footballers and occupied a place in the trinity boat.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- HG 02.01.1874 Sunday School classes to assemble in the Temperance Hall.
- CC 23.04.1896 T.P. Manifold bequeathed £100 per annum for 20 years to the Church. The money to be used for the erection of a Parish Hall and Sunday School.
- CC 09.05.1896 Designs called for the Sabbath School and Parish Hall to be erected on land on the north side of the vicarage in Church Street. Buildings to cost between £ 800-£1000.
- CC 02.06.1896 Designs for St Paul's Sunday School submitted to the Church of England authorities in Melbourne. Possibility that Laver, Fick and Vance, architects, will get the job over the local architect (on account of their city connections).
- CC 11.06.1896 Laver, Fick & Vance appointed architects for Parish Hall, Sunday School and Gymnasium.

The final selection of a plan for the Parish Hall, Sunday School, and Gymnasium, to be erected in connection with St Paul's Church of England, under the provisions of a bequest by the late Mr. T. P. Manifold, was made by the committee at a meeting held on Tuesday evening. The successful design was that sent in by Messrs. Laver, Fick and Vance, architects of Melbourne and it was decided that those gentlemen should be instructed to make tenders returnable by the 30th inst., with a stipulation that the erection of the building should be commenced within a week from that date, in order that the work might be available during the winter months when it is most needed. The building provided for, in addition to forming a handsome addition to the architecture of the town, will be admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is designed. It will front Church Street, and there will be two entrances leading to the main hall. One of these will be for boys attending the Sunday School, and the other for girls, while the infants will enter from the back. On the side opposite the gallery, which is situated on one side of the main hall, is the gymnasium, which will have a tan floor and be fitted with the necessary appliances. Two small rooms are provided for both at the front and back of the building, and by an arrangement of folding doors, the stage, gymnasium, and the front portion of the large hall, can, at will, be converted into class rooms or made a portion of the main hall. A shower bath and cookery are conveniently situated at the rear of the gymnasium and provision is made for locking the latter, and two small rooms intended for games &c., from the other compartments so that several meetings may be in progress in the building at the same time.

- BEMJ 27.06.1896 Laver, Fick & Vance of 454 Collins Street Melbourne call tenders for the erection of a brick Parish Hall and Sunday School at St Paul's, Camperdown.
- CC 04.07.1896 Tenders invited for the Parish Hall and Sunday School.
- CC 11.07.1896 Peter Rodgers's tender for £1256/15/0 was accepted. Seven tenders were submitted.

- CC 25.08.1896 Laying of the foundation stone at the Parish Hall. Inscription; 'To the Glory of God, In Memory of Thomas Peter Manifold of Wiridgil, Founder of this Institute, Be Strong; Quit You Like Men.'
- CC 19.11.1896 Laver, Fick & Vance called tenders for fencing, gates and fittings.
- CC 06.02.1897 Opening ceremony of the new brick Parish Hall. Includes an extensive description of the history of the movement to provide for the building, description of the internal layout and details of construction.

The accommodation provided includes a lecture hall and platform, library, gymnasium, two infants' galleries, class rooms, and vestries, which will also be used as class rooms. There is also a large club room connected with the gymnasium, and having an entrance into the hall, and with the gymnasium and dressing room, is capable of being entirely shut off from the other portion of the building, and will probably be devoted to the use of boys as general club rooms. A conveniently situated cookery is included, fitted up with a copper boiler, washing-up sinks, and lavatory basin, for use during tea and similar meetings, and a bath room and a leaden floor and shower supplied from overhead tanks will form an important item in the thorough equipment of the gymnasium. Four main entrances are provided, one for boys, one for girls, one for infants, and one for members of the gymnasium, and each is fitted with a pair of swinging doors hung on brass spring hinges, and glazed with figured plate glass, besides outer folding doors. By a system of folding partitions, having a patent mechanism, the floor area of the lecture hall may be doubled. The advantage of this arrangement will no doubt manifest themselves on festive occasions. The building will be of Melbourne machine-made bricks, on a solid concrete foundation relieved with cement dressings coloured to imitate freestone, with roofs of green vermont slates finished with ornamental terra cotta ridging. A towered turret rises from the Lecture Hall roof, and will afford an effective method of thoroughly ventilating that chamber. The fanlights of all doors and windows will be glazed with leaded art glass and the whole of the internal woodwork will be stained a dark walnut color and varnished. Provision has been made for the introduction of a number of pyrographically ornamented panels in the arch over the platform and portions of the mantelpieces in the two front class rooms will also be treated in this new and artistic method of ornamentation, which is to be carried out to designs now being prepared by the architects. The necessary outbuildings will be proceeded with simultaneously with the main buildings and the whole scheme has been approved by the Central Board of Health.

- CC 30.10.1897 Statement of receipts and expenditure.
- CC 18.07.1908 Crawley and Knights call for tenders for fencing at the Parish Hall.
- CC 17.06.1911 W.P. Knights calls for tenders for additions to the Parish Hall at Camperdown.
- CC 21.04.1914 W.P. Knights calls for tenders for the erection of a Guild Room at the Parish Hall.
- CC 17.04.1914 Foundation stone laid by Miss Wales on 16 July 1914.
- CC 11.12.1930 W.P. Knights called tenders for the erection of a brick kitchen.

ST PAUL'S PARISH HALL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL CHURCH STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Following the accidental death of the young district pastoralist T. P. Manifold of Wiridgil on 19 July 1895, the executors of his estate announced that the deceased had provided £100 per annum for a period of twenty years to his former parish church St Paul's in Camperdown to facilitate the erection of a Parish Hall and Sunday School.

The St Paul's Parish Hall and Sunday School was erected in 1896 to designs by the little known Melbourne architectural firm of Laver Fick and Vance. The building provided much needed accommodation for a diverse range of parish activities and included a lecture hall and platform, a library, gymnasium, two infants' galleries, class rooms and vestries which were also intended to serve as class rooms. Four entrances were provided in the plan to facilitate separate access for boys, girls, infants and members of the gymnasium. The contract was let to the Melbourne builder Peter Rodgers for a sum of £1,256 on the proviso that local labour was employed at the site.

The building was styled in the then avant garde Federation Queen Anne style and at the time it was considered to be 'a most imposing addition to the architecture of the town in a style quite different to that which prevails in our public buildings'. The building was to influence later developments in the town, and particularly the work of Michael O'Connor McCabe, the local architect who had earlier designed the transept and chancel additions to the St Paul's Church but had been passed over for this contract.

The Parish Hall and Sunday School evidently met all of the needs of the parish satisfactorily. Laver Fick and Vance's plan is a remarkably flexible and adaptable arrangement with diverse and seemingly incompatible functions being ingeniously integrated into a compact building layout. Between 1904 and 1923, the building was used by the Camperdown Church of England Grammar School during the week. In 1911 W. P. Knights, a local architect and St Paul's parishioner designed additions to the Parish Hall and in 1914 he arranged for the erection of a Guild Room, both works being styled in a matching mode.

The St Paul's Parish Hall and Sunday School building is an early and notable example of the Federation Queen Anne mode in Victoria and a distinctive work of the architects Laver, Fick and Vance. The building has an important relationship both with the adjacent Vicarage and the Church and forms part of a significant precinct in Camperdown. T. P. Manifold, a second generation descendant of the pioneer Manifold family, was a generous benefactor and both the Clock Tower and the St Paul's Parish Hall and Sunday School stand to the present day in his memory.

The St Paul's Parish Hall and Sunday School in Church Street Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance because of aesthetic, architectural, historic and social qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement at Camperdown.
- D It was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements. The building is of particular note because of the innovative plan layout.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The St Paul's Church of England Parish Hall and Sunday School at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The St Paul's Church of England Parish Hall and Sunday School at Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The St Paul's Church of England Parish Hall and Sunday School at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.

- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal of signs on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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THE MANIFOLD CLOCK TOWER
MANIFOLD STREET
CAMPERDOWN

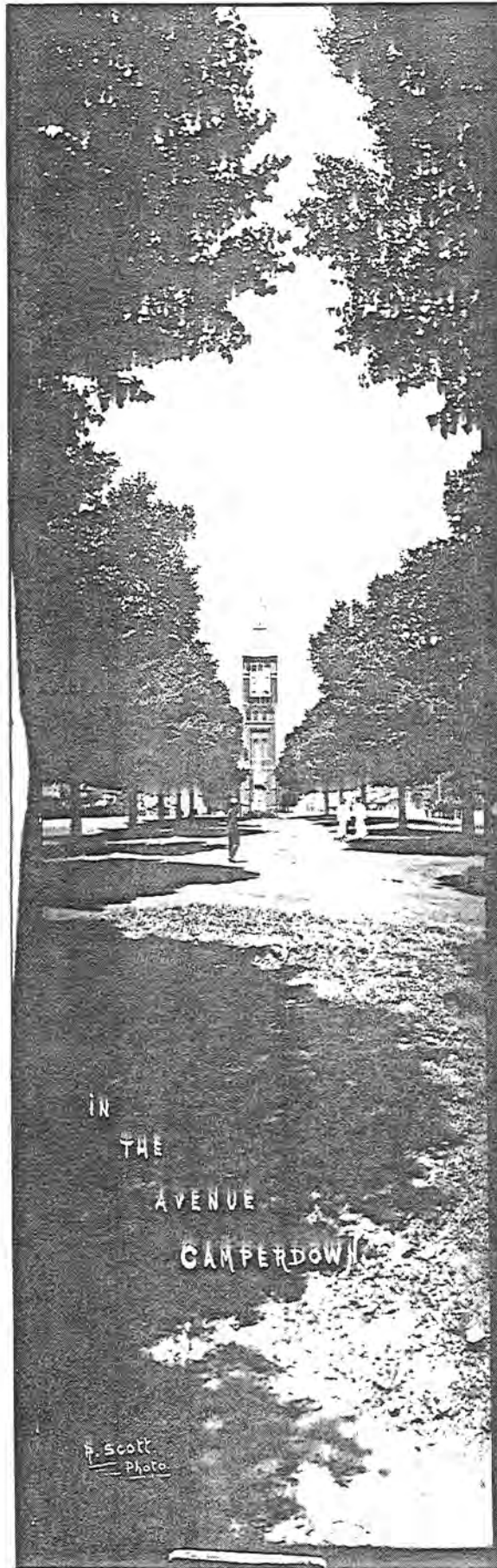


(PHOTOGRAPHS 2/15, 4/1)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Clock Tower
NAME	Manifold Memorial Clock Tower
ADDRESS	Finlay Avenue Reserve
PRESENT USE	Clock Tower
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE	Corangamite Shire
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE	(055) 9 937 100

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER NO.	647	Registered
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA	File No. 692	No classification
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	017826	Listed



ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

The original architectural drawings as prepared by Michael O'Connor McCabe have apparently not been preserved in the Shire of Hampden Archives. However, an exemplary set of measured drawings were prepared by Deakin University Architecture School students Ricky Thomas and Stephen Grayson as the premiated entry in the 1985 Matthew Flinders Measured Drawing Competition.

These drawings are now held in the State Library of Victoria La Trobe Library Architectural Drawing Collection.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- | | |
|---------|--|
| SLV | State Library of Victoria La Trobe Library |
| Undated | Photograph of weighbridge on site of Clock Tower before 1896, CDHS Collection. |
| c. 1900 | Photograph of group of S.E.C workers at the Clock Tower in the early 1900s. CDHS Collection. |
| 1904 | Photograph 'In the Avenue Camperdown', R. Scott photographer. |
| 1904 | Photograph 'Clock Tower Manifold Street' by Lucton Studio Camperdown in James Smith (ed) <u>Cyclopedia of Victoria</u> , Volume 2, 1904, p. 491. |
| 1904 | Illustration of the Camperdown Clock Tower in the <u>Australasian</u> , 11 June 1904, p. 1345. |
| 1913 | Photograph 'Distant View of the Clock Tower' in J. Edward Robertson, <u>The Progress of Camperdown and District</u> , 1913, p. 4. |
| c. 1930 | Photograph in <u>Album of Views of Victoria</u> , SLV Picture Collection. f12c LTA 130 |
| 1933 | Illustration of Clock Tower in SLV Picture Collection N 30150 LTA 135. |
| 1934 | Photograph, In the 'Back to Camperdown' edition of the <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 27 January 1934. |
| 1934 | Photograph of the Clock Tower in <u>The Western District Centenary Souvenir 1834-1934</u> . |
| Undated | Photograph, SLV Small Picture File H83 35/8 MFN 687 |
| Various | Photographs in the CDHS Collection (refer to Photographic Index). |

OTHER NOTES

THOMAS PETER MANIFOLD

Thomas Peter Manifold (1865-1895) was the second son of pioneer pastoralist John Manifold of Purrumbete. Thomas Manifold's brother, J. C. Manifold was president of the Shire of Hampden for several terms and was the first member for Corangamite in the Federal House of Representatives. T. P. Manifold was a skilled sportsman and in 1894 he won the Grand National Hurdle Race with Apsley. T. P. Manifold died tragically and prematurely. He was a generous benefactor and his estate funded the building of the memorial clock tower as well as the St Paul's Parish Hall in 1896.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown District Historical Society
PRO Public Records Office

APR *Australasian Pastoralists Review*
BEMJ *Building Engineering and Mining Journal*
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
IAN *Illustrated Australian News*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham Architectural Index : Camperdown
Research File 'Michael O'Connor McCabe'
(including complete index of his work)
Research File 'Camperdown Clock Tower'

Shire of Hampden Minute Books 1896-1899

- 08 01.1896 Letter received from the executors of T. P. Manifold (deceased) informing the Council that £1,000 was left in Manifold's will for the erection of a Clock and Tower and enquiring if the Council will take over and maintain the structure. Motion carried that Council will maintain the structure when completed.
- 05.02.1896 Michael McCabe laid before the Council the plans of the proposed Clock Tower to be erected in Manifold Street.
- Motion carried that the members of East Riding be deputed to examine and report on the best site for the weighbridge.
- Motion carried that the Council was pleased to receive the design for the clock tower and resubmit it to the Shire Engineer for a report which was then to be submitted to the East Riding councillors for consideration.
- 06.05.1896 Correspondence received from the Lands and Survey Department to the Hon. W. H. Osmund MLC. Suggested that the Council apply for a tree reserve on which to erect the Clock Tower.
- 01.07.1896 Correspondence received from the Lands Department. Portion of the water reserve, Camperdown to become a new reservation as a site for municipal purposes.

- 05.08.1896 Correspondence received from the Lands Department notifying the Council of the reservation of 2 roods and 23 perches of land as a site for municipal purposes.
- 09.09.1896 Correspondence received from the Lands Department announcing the revocation of 1 acre 1 rood and 5 perches as a site for watering purposes.
- 07.07.1897 Deferred Correspondence. Executors of late T. P. Manifold ask the Council to take over the Clock Tower. States that the arrangement by which Michael McCabe had charge of the clock would shortly cease.
T. Gaunt & Co. suggest that arrangements be made with Charles McCabe to take charge of the Clock and Tower. Offer made to clean and overhaul the clock in 12 months for £2/2/- and to send men once every 2 years to clean &c. at a cost of £3/3/-.

Shire of Hampden Miscellaneous Report Book 1896

- 05.08.1896 In accordance with the resolution of Council passed on 5th February 1896 (Minute Book p. 62), the appointed Council Committee, consisting of James Manifold, William Taylor and John Walls, reports that they have examined and approved the design, submitted by the Executors of T. P. Manifold, deceased, of the proposed Clock Tower in Camperdown.

Department of Lands and Survey Correspondence

PRO Lands File 242-141-13
PRO Lands File 242-427-3.

- 14.02.1896 Correspondence between the Shire of Hampden and the Secretary for Lands, Melbourne advising of the proposal to erect a clock and tower at Camperdown and proposing

to erect the tower on the present site of the weighbridge (see pink on attached plan A) or in the middle of the metal (see B on plan).

[Site A is the present site of the clock tower, Site B is at the centre of the intersection of Pike Street and McNicol Street with Manifold Street].
- 27.02.1896 Department of Lands and Survey advise that Council has no authority to construct buildings on a road reserve and that the Shire of Hampden seek an order by the Governor-in-Council declaring that the proposed site be a Tree Reserve as

if this course is adopted the Council would be freed from legal liability in connection with the erection of an obstruction in the Street .
- 09.03.1896 Shire of Hampden makes application to the Governor-in-Council for the reservation of land as marked on an attached plan 'Township of Camperdown Proposed Reserve' (the current site of the Clock Tower).

- 11.03.1896 Letter from secretary of the Shire of Hampden to J. W. Osmund MLC seeking assistance in obtaining the assent of the Governor-in-Council to the application as
- the Council Committee after inspecting various sites are of opinion that the site marked in ink is best adapted for the structure. On reference to the dalluded plan you see that the proposed tower will be in the centre of the avenue of Elms, and that there is sufficient room for all traffic .
- James Smith (ed), Cyclopedia of Victoria, Volume II., 1904., pp. 166.
Entry for T. Gaunt & Co., Watchmakers, Opticians and Thermometer Manufacturers etc. 337-339 Bourke Street, Melbourne. Fredrick W. Heath took over business in 1892.
- Kaye C. Dowdy, The Making of Our Town Camperdown, Camperdown, 1983, pp. 85, 104 and 106.
- R. A. McAlpine The Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, Terang, 1963, p. 14.
- Provides a history of the moves to erect the clock tower. Thomas P. Manifold was killed in a hunting accident in 1895. McAlpine states that there is no record of the cost of the clock tower appearing in available Shire records,
- Old timers have reported that in the tower's foundations lie two bottles of beer presented by the licensee of the Leura Hotel. For the raising of the hod containing the bricks and mortar, a pony supplied the motive power with a block and tackle system. All day long he plodded up and down the avenue, with short distances at first, but when the tower was nearing its ultimate 103 feet, his journey took him to opposite the Mechanic's Hall.
- During the first ten years of its operation the clock chimed at quarter-hour intervals for 24 hours of the day. Local residents in the vicinity became used to it, but visitors, particularly guests of the Leura Hotel, complained bitterly of sleeplessness caused by the bells. Consequently, in April 1907, the Council had installed an automatic device which cut out the chimes from 11 pm. to 6 am., but the striking of the hours still continues to this day.
- Celestina Sagazio 'Research into the Camperdown Clock Tower', 1986.
National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 692.
- Provides a history of the Clock Tower, brief bibliographic details on Thomas Peter Manifold and Michael McCabe and information on T. Gaunt & Co., largely from information supplied by Allan Willingham in 1986.
- The Clock Tower is said to be designed in the Mediaeval Revival style which was typical of Michael McCabe's work. The tower was a red brick structure on a stone base; and the whole of the brickwork was tuck-pointed. The ornamentation was cement and the roof was slate. There was attractive stained glass windows. The flagpole rose to a height of 117 feet above the ground. (p.4)

Australasian Pastoralists' Review, 15 August.1895, p. 340

'Obituary T. P. Manifold'

While hunting with the Findon Harriers at Melton, Victoria, on the 19th ult., Mr Thomas Peter Manifold met his death by his horse-the well known steeplechaser Postscript falling upon him. The deceased gentleman, who was the owner of the Wiridgil Station, near Camperdown, where he lived with his brother Edward, was widely popular. He had many noble qualities. He was the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Manifold, who was one of the earliest pastoralists in the Western District of Victoria, taking up with his brother, a large tract of country in the vicinity of Mount Leura. Lord and Lady Hopetoun were guests at Wiridgil Station during their autumn sojourn in the west. Mr. T. P. Manifold was educated at the Geelong Grammar School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was one of the college fifteen of footballers and occupied a place in the trinity boat.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- ∞ 09.01.1896 Correspondence from the Executors of the late T. P. Manifold to the Hampden Shire Council. States that £1,000 had been left under the will of the late T. P. Manifold for the erection of a clock and tower.
- Site of Weighbridge chosen by executors. Suggests that the lower portion be made into an office for the weighbridge, or the latter be removed to another part of Camperdown. Clock to be put in by Gaunt & Co., Melbourne.
- ∞ 06.02.1896 Correspondence from Michael McCabe to the Hampden Shire Council, forwarding plans of the clock tower.
- ∞ 08.02.1896 Letter to the editor from James Dawson. Complaint that after removing the 'hideous Pagoda obstruction', a clock tower would again obscure the vista from end to end of the 'grand avenue of elms'.
- ∞ 04.06.1896 Progress delayed due to legal problems in relation to the selection of a new weighbridge site (a site behind the Post Office in a public water reserve is proposed but the move needs official sanction).
- ∞ 27.06.1896 Removal of weighbridge commences Monday 29 June 1896. Slight alterations to plans of the Clock Tower being made to meet with the wishes of the clock manufacturer. Tenders to be called within a week or so.
- ∞ 16.07.1896 Removal of weighbridge under supervision of weighbridge expert T. Robinson of St. Kilda. Clock Tower plans complete. Clock to have four faces, each six feet in diameter and to be seventy feet above ground level. Clock to be encased in glass to enable visitors to see the clock mechanism.

- CC 06.08.1896 Members for East Riding presented report stating their approval of the clock tower designs.
- CC 11.08.1896 Tenders invited by Michael McCabe, Architect for the erection of a Clock Tower for the executors of the late T. P. Manifold. Tenders close at noon on Tuesday 18 August 1896.
- BEMJ 12.09.1896 Michael McCabe invites tenders for the erection of a Clock Tower at Camperdown.
- CC 27.08.1896 Four tenders received. P. Rodgers accepted at £847/10/- Work to begin 31 August 1896. As the clock cost £450, the expenditure on whole structure will exceed the amount left by the late T. P. Manifold.
- (Peter Rodgers of Melbourne had earlier won the tender for construction of the St Paul's Sunday School at £1256. The architects for this project were Laver, Fick and Vance of Melbourne).
- CC 10.09.1896 Preparations for building Clock Tower under way. A. C. Meikle, Shire Engineer laid out site on 10 September 1896.
- CC 20.10.1896 Brickwork commenced. A Memorial tablet to the late T. P. Manifold was placed above the door instead of formally laying a foundation stone.
- CC 12.11.1896 Rapid progress by contractor. Half the brickwork completed and it has been estimated that approximately 10 feet to 12 feet of brickwork will be added weekly. Tower to have 80' of brickwork and an additional 20' for the roof. Suggestions for various useful adjuncts to be attached to the tower include a sundial and a fire bell.
- CC 14.11.1896 Building trades affected by sudden large increase in railway freight rates. Peter Rodgers 'is perhaps the greatest victim in this particular direction' as freight costs for bricks obtained from Melbourne have increased by fourteen shillings per thousand and sand has increased by 2/6d per truckload. Road contractors willing to carry all goods to Camperdown at a flat rate of 28 shillings per ton.
- CC 10.10.1896 Extensive building operations in the town recently are responsible for a large increase in goods traffic at the local railway station in September. In September 1895 goods carried amounted to 417 tons. In September 1896, freight amounted to 937 tons.
- CC 21.11.1896 Report that the extraordinary increase in freight for building materials amounting in the case of bricks to 66 percent has affected many district contractors. Michael McCabe wrote to E. H. Austin, MLA, the member for the district explaining to him the heavy loss to which Mr P. Rodgers has been subjected to by the raising of the freights during the progress of his contracts at Camperdown. Austin replied stating that he had approached the Commissioner but without any satisfactory result. The matter will shortly be placed before Parliament.

- CC 15.12.1896 It is estimated that Peter Rodgers will have to pay £60-£70 extra on materials and it reported that Parliament is to provide recompensation to the contractor.
- CC 31.12.1896 Brickwork almost completed and it is now possible to form an idea as to the ultimate appearance of the structure. The clock is on view at Gaunt & Co.'s establishment in the metropolis.
- CC 02.02.1897 Union Jack and a white flag with the inscription 'Welcome Home' hoisted on Saturday 30 January 1897.
- The explanation of the phenomenon was that the architect had that morning been blessed with a daughter in whose honour the bunting was hoisted by the men working on the tower. The white flag was first used when the Duke of Edinburgh passed through Camperdown, though it then bore the single word 'welcome'.
- CC 20.02.1897 On 18 February 1897, a sixty year-old male attempted to climb the flagpole on top of the clock tower to satisfy a wager of £1 to nothing that he could not accomplish it. The man succeeded in reaching within a few feet of the top and was willing to make another attempt but was restrained. The flagpole rises 117 feet above the ground.
- CC 09.03.1897 Contract nearly completed. The clock arrived 6 March 1897 and was installed by Wilson, foreman of T. Gaunt & Sons. Clock to chime hours and quarters. The bell for the hours weighs almost 8 cwt and will be heard four miles away.
- CC 18.03.1897 Clock Tower completed. Total cost of the tower £950 and the clock about £450. The balance of the cost was contributed by the Manifold brothers as executors of the will of T. P. Manifold.
Article provides a history of the moves to complete the Clock Tower. Brief description of the opening ceremony and an extensive description of the Clock Tower.
- 'The Manifold Bequest Clock and Tower
Completion of the Work'
Camperdown Chronicle 18 March 1897)**
- CC 23.03.1897 Clock entrusted to Charles McCabe, watchmaker of Camperdown for three months by T. Gaunt & Co. in order to properly regulate it. Task of winding the mechanism is rather an arduous one and occupies McCabe for three quarters of an hour on each occasion.
Charles McCabe (1862-1934) was the elder brother of Michael McCabe.
- CC 24.06.1897 Clock Tower to be illuminated for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Interior to have 26 lights and 96 candles with the top of the tower to be lit by 8 dozen coloured lamps in 2 rows.
- CC 29.06.1897 Report that the clock is again out of order.

- ∞ 10.01.1907 John Wiggins brings to Council's notice the annoyance to his residents caused by the town clock chiming during the night. Wiggins claims that he has suffered a loss in patronage due to the chiming of the clock late at night and in the early morning.
- ∞ 12.01.1907 Letter to the Editor from 'Lodger' regarding letter from J. Wiggins to the Shire Council requesting stopping the clock chimes between 10:00 pm and 8:00 am. Disagrees that the general population dislikes the chiming.
- ∞ 09.02.1907 Regarding Shire Council meeting and the public issue of stopping the clock chimes. Action deferred due both to the lack of complaints from the public and the approximate cost of £15 to alter the clock to make the chimes automatically stop at night and start again at day-break.
- ∞ 20.04.1907 Strong opposition to the proposal to stop the clock chiming at night.
- ∞ 23.04.1907 Letter from 'Townsmen' concerning the manner in which the Shire Council finally acceded to the request of the Leura Hotel proprietor John Wiggins to have the clock cease chiming during the night
- ∞ 29.08 1928 **'Clock Tower Improvements'**
- The erection of the ornamental bluestone coping and pillars round the base of the Manifold Clock Tower is proceeding apace, and the work is nearing completion. Wilcox and Co. of Colac have effected a good job and the addition of the chains and the general finishings will prepare the ornamental plot for the formation of lawns inside the coping.
- ∞ 17.08.1935 **'Damage to Town Clock'**
- The fault which has caused the town clock to cease chiming for the past three weeks has been found to be more involved than was anticipated by Shire officials. The badly twisted state of the cables has not been rectified, although repeated efforts have been made to do so. The casing in which the cables are enclosed will probably have to be removed and the cables repaired before the clock can chime again.
- ∞ 08.11.1985 Clock Tower re-visited by craftsmen.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL

On 17 December 1985 the Historic Buildings Council, under the provisions of S. 18(1) of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) initiated an examination of the Camperdown Clock Tower for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register. The Town of Camperdown supported the move and the structure was recommended for inclusion in the Register on 5 August 1986 with the following summary findings or statement of significance being prepared at that time.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Thomas P Manifold met an untimely death while hunting in 1895 and left £1000 under the terms of his will for the erection of a clock and tower in Camperdown. The executors of the will commissioned local architect Michael McCabe who produced the eclectic design incorporating elements derived from French Renaissance and Gothic architecture. Tenders were called in August 1896 and the builder P Rogers [sic] completed the structure by 16 March 1897 when it was officially handed over to the Town [sic].

The 30 metre high tower, founded on a bluestone base, is constructed of tuck-pointed red brick with rendered dressings. Apart from a few minor details which are now missing or damaged the tower is in very good condition and highly intact. The original slate roof however has been replaced with sheet metal.

Mr G J Robinson (a Craft Member of the British Horological Institute) has described the clock mechanism as "a fine example of an English Flat Bed Turret Clock movement built about 1890. Although the attached engraved plaque indicates that the clock was made by T Gaunt and Co., Melbourne it was actually made in England possibly to the order of T Gaunt and Co." The chimes comprise of three bells which were cast by Mears and Stainbank of London.

The mechanism is currently considered to be in a seriously worn condition and urgently in need of a complete overhaul.

The Camperdown Clock Tower is very significant architecturally as the most distinguished freestanding clock tower in the state and as a fine example of the work of Michael McCabe.

The Manifold family were among the most prominent pioneering pastoralists in the Western district and their historical association with the clock tower is an important example of the patronage which they bestowed on the town of Camperdown.

THE MANIFOLD CLOCK TOWER
MANIFOLD STREET
CAMPERDOWN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Manifold Clock Tower stands on the long Finlay Avenue axis at the centre of the town of Camperdown, a red brick landmark of monumental scale and eclectic architectural origins. The Clock Tower was erected in 1896-97 by the Melbourne builder Peter Rodgers as a memorial to Thomas Peter Manifold, the thirty year-old second son of pioneer pastoralist John Manifold of Purrumbete who was accidentally killed in a riding accident at Melton on 19 July 1895.

Construction of the tower and supply of the clock was funded through a £1000 bequest from the estate of the deceased. Camperdown architect Michael O'Connor McCabe was commissioned by Manifold's trustees to prepare a number of sketch designs for the tower with the selected design being for a mediaeval monument which did not 'adhere to any particular style of architecture' and which was strongly reminiscent of the clock tower of the Perth Town Hall (1870). When the project tenders exceeded the amount of the bequest, T. P. Manifold's brothers contributed the balance.

Michael McCabe's eclectic essay incorporates elements of French mediaeval fortifications (bartizan towers, machicolations, crenellated battlements and a mansard roof) with ecclesiastical imagery (lancet windows, buttresses, label moulds and stained glass) to produce a distinctive, highly derivative architectural composition. In many respects, McCabe's tower superstructure has its origins in the nineteenth century French architectural historian E. E. Viollet le Duc's Dictionnaire.

The Flat Bed Turret Clock was apparently made in England to the order of T. Gaunt and Co. of Melbourne, and the three bells, the cause of much nocturnal disturbance and debate in the early 1900s, were cast by Mears and Stainbank of London. The clock tower stands as an important focus in the Finlay Avenue and has no rival either for dramatic architectural effect or townscape qualities in Victoria.

The Manifold Clock Tower is McCabe's most substantial work. The successful completion of this commission within a few years of McCabe establishing his practice at Camperdown effectively guaranteed his livelihood in the district, with the Manifold family providing much of his work. The 30 metre high tower is a State landmark and a remarkable legacy from a pioneering family long renowned for their local patronage and generosity.

The Manifold Clock Tower at Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Clock Tower at Camperdown should continue to be protected under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) and remain as listed in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The Clock Tower should remain as listed in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Clock Tower at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant appurtenant structures.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, and should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Conserve and maintain the townscape, landscape and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue and all associated avenues in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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THE MANIFOLD BEQUEST CLOCK AND TOWER.

COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

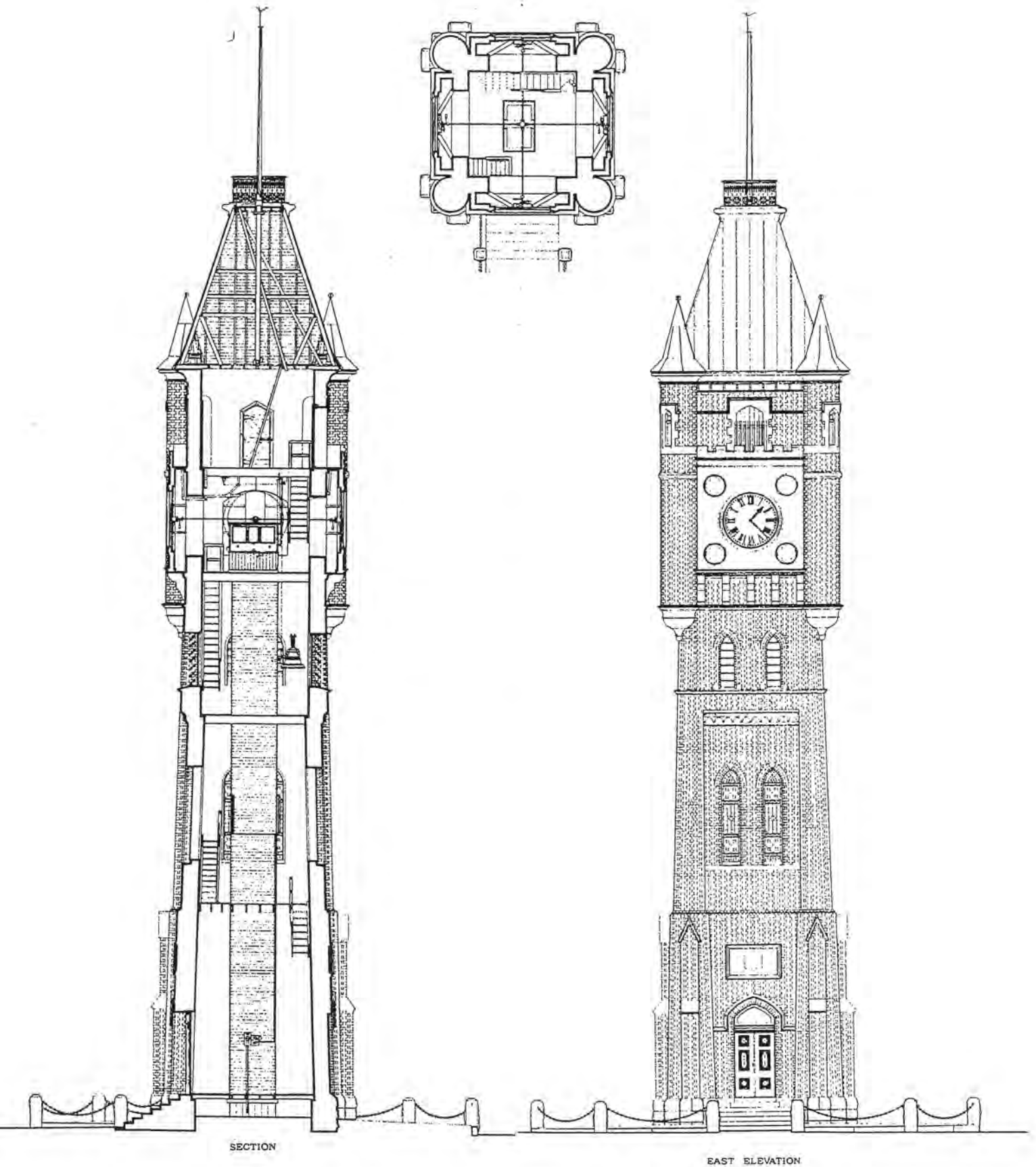
A FEW weeks ago the first monument to the public generosity of the late Mr. T. P. Manifold, whose untimely end while in the prime of his life, was keenly felt by the residents of the district, St. Paul's Church of England Parish Hall and Sunday School, was formally opened, and on Tuesday the second of his bequests to the people of Camperdown, the tower and clock, were practically handed over to the beneficiaries. The amount left for this structure by the deceased gentleman was £1000, and the executors to the will as soon as possible entrusted Mr. M. M'Cube with the task of designing the tower, while the manufacture of the clock was placed in the hands of Messrs. T. Gaunt and Co., the well-known Melbourne watch and clock makers. Mr. M'Cube produced several designs for the Messrs. Manifold Brothers to choose from, and the one which now forms such a conspicuous feature in Manifold-street was the one selected. When the tenders were received for the work it was found that the lowest, when added to the price of the clock, would exceed the amount of the bequest. With this same generosity, however, that has characterized them on other occasions, the Messrs. Manifold undertook to bear the additional cost of carrying out the design chosen, and the tender of Mr. P. Rodgers was accepted for the work. Mr. Rodgers was also the contractor for St. Paul's Parish Hall and Sunday School, and the eulogy recently bestowed on the workmanship in the latter work can be repeated in regard to the clock tower. Very shortly after the acceptance of the tender a beginning was made with the structure, and step by step its progress was watched with the keenest interest by the residents of the town and district until, less than a fortnight ago, the last of the ornamentation was completed, and the building stood as it is probably destined to stand for many generations. A detailed description of the tower is hardly necessary for the reason that it would be a repetition of what most people are acquainted with already. It is a brick structure on a stone base, and no attempt has been made to adhere to any particular style of architecture. The whole of the brickwork is tuck-pointed, the ornamentation is cement and the roof is of slate. Altogether the tower is a conspicuous feature in the town rising as it does 100ft. into the air, and causing the most prominent of our public buildings to sink into comparative insignificance. The total cost of the tower including everything is about £950 and of the clock about £450.

The frame of the movement in the clock is of two cast iron plates 4 feet 4 inches in length weighing 2½ cwt., held together by 4 wrought iron turned and polished pillars. The upper and lower parts of this frame are

machine planed to allow of cast steel A pieces supporting the smaller wheels to be strongly and firmly bolted to them. The frame carries in gun metal bearings on steel spindles three large gun metal wheels the necessary steel winding spindles with pinions of gun metal, the three striking levers, and the shaft and pinion of the "maintaining power," a device which keeps the clock going while being wound.

The two pairs of cast steel A shaped standards have gun metal bearings supporting the smaller wheels and governing fans for the hour and quarter striking apparatus. A pair of larger A shaped standards in the centre of the frame hold the wheels and escapement at the time keeping parts, the main wheel 10½ inches in diameter, 1½ inches wide with 120 teeth both geared into a pinion of 40 teeth, and from this the power is taken direct to the dial. At the same time a smaller pinion is driven by the main wheel, giving power to a "Bennett's double three-legged patent gravity escapement," which swings a pendulum 75lbs. weight at the rate of 1½ seconds to the beat. The wheels operating the striking levers are made of solid cast steel; the levers themselves are of gun metal steel tipped and hardened. No brass is used in the construction of the clock, all wearing parts being of gun metal and hardened steel, and the controlling fans of aluminum. The ropes carrying weights (half a ton) are of flexible steel. The four dials are six feet in diameter and are made of sheet steel, and the hands are of double hollow plates of aluminum, the figures on the dial being thirteen inches in length. The three bells were cast especially for Messrs. Gaunt & Co., by Messrs. and Staffbank of London, and weigh respectively 8, 3½, and 2 cwt. They are cast of the best bell metal with an admixture of silver, giving a richness to their tone not otherwise obtainable. The total weight of movement, weights, and bells is nearly 2 tons, and the workmanship throughout is of the very highest standard, reflecting the greatest credit on the resources of Messrs. T. Gaunt & Co., who are not new to the work, having constructed amongst others the clocks at the Melbourne Post Office, South Melbourne, Collingwood, North Melbourne, Richmond, Maryern, Port Melbourne, Bendigo, Mount Gambier, Brighton, and other town bells.

The ceremony of starting the clock took place on Tuesday afternoon, but there was nothing in the shape of a public demonstration. The clock had been wound up and the hands fixed at three o'clock, but the pendulum was kept from swinging by a silk ribbon tied around it. Before the hour fixed a small party consisting principally of members of the Manifold family gathered in the tower, and the representative of Messrs. T. Gaunt & Co. presented a pair of scissors made of silver to Mrs. W. T. Manifold, who was to perform the ceremony. At three o'clock the word was given and Mrs. Manifold severed the ribbon which held the pendulum fast, as she did so the pendulum began to swing and the clock began to mark the hours for the residents of the district.



Stephen Grayson and Rick Thomas, 'Clock Tower at Camperdown', 1985,
Matthew Flinders Measured Drawing Competition, State Library of Victoria.

**KEYYUGA
FORMER RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL McCABE
9 CAMPBELL STREET
CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPH 7/4)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Residence
NAME	Keeyuga
ADDRESS	9 Campbell Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Residence
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE	R. and J. Lambell
ADDRESS	9 Campbell Street Camperdown
TELEPHONE NUMBER	055 93 2213
HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA	Not Listed
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed

**ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
KEYYUGA 9 CAMPBELL STREET**

STYLE OR PERIOD Pre-Federation Queen Anne

ARCHITECT Michael O'Connor McCabe (1866-1944)

Michael McCabe was born at Camperdown on 16 September 1866, the second son of Irish immigrants John McCabe (1834-1912), stonemason and Ellen McCabe, née O'Connor, (1833-1903)). He was educated at Camperdown and then went to Melbourne, working as a stonemason on the Princes Bridge in 1886 and joining the architectural firm of Barlow and Chandler in 1888 as an articled draughtsman. McCabe apparently studied at night at the Working Mens' College in La Trobe Street.

McCabe returned to Camperdown in January 1891 and commenced practice on his own account as well as being a partner with John Leggatt as booksellers and stationers. Camperdown boomed in the 1890s, largely as a consequence of the development of the dairy industry, and Michael McCabe quickly built up a substantial architectural practice through the patronage of wealthy pastoralists and especially through the Manifold family and their business connections in the town. He was involved with the design and construction of many of the principal public, commercial and ecclesiastical buildings in Camperdown as well as agricultural buildings in the wider district. He designed and built his own residence Keeyuga in 1898-1899 and following a spate of substantial commercial, residential and ecclesiastical commissions. In 1916, McCabe was appointed to relieve the Heytesbury Shire secretary while on active service and afterwards he left the district to take up the position of town clerk at Wonthaggi. He later held similar positions at Hamilton, Nhill, Seymour and Echuca. McCabe died on 4 January 1944 whilst on a holiday at Camperdown.

BUILDER No builder recorded for the total project, and it is likely that Michael McCabe arranged the construction of his new villa by sub-contract tenders.

PRINCIPAL ARTISANS /TRADES McCrae and Husband, builders of Camperdown won the contract for 'woodwork at Mr M. McCabes' residence' at a price of £210.
Camperdown Chronicle, 14 February 1899

TENDER NOTICE No tender notice recorded

DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION 1898-1899

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS Fire completely destroyed the detached kitchen, wash house, buggy shed, etc at the rear of the McCabe residence Keeyuga on 27 April 1916.

SUBSEQUENT WORKS The original timber verandah and the elaborate timber fence have been demolished.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Few of the architectural drawings prepared by Michael McCabe have survived either in public or private archives. McCabe's drawing collection was partly destroyed in a fire in the outbuildings at Keeyuga in April 1916. McCabe had ceased practice by this time and was otherwise engaged as the relieving secretary to the Shire of Heytesbury. The remainder of his drawing collection as well as his practice records, save for isolated items, was apparently destroyed following his death in 1944.

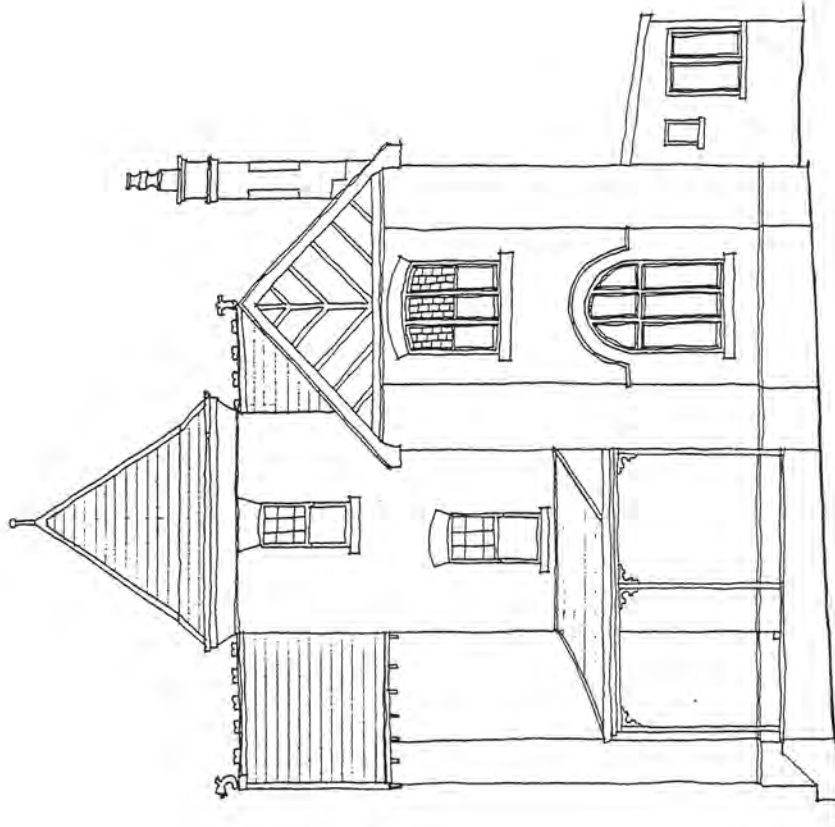
Allan Willingham Measured drawing of 'Keeyuga', September 1993,
2 sheets, Ann Gove (del).

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

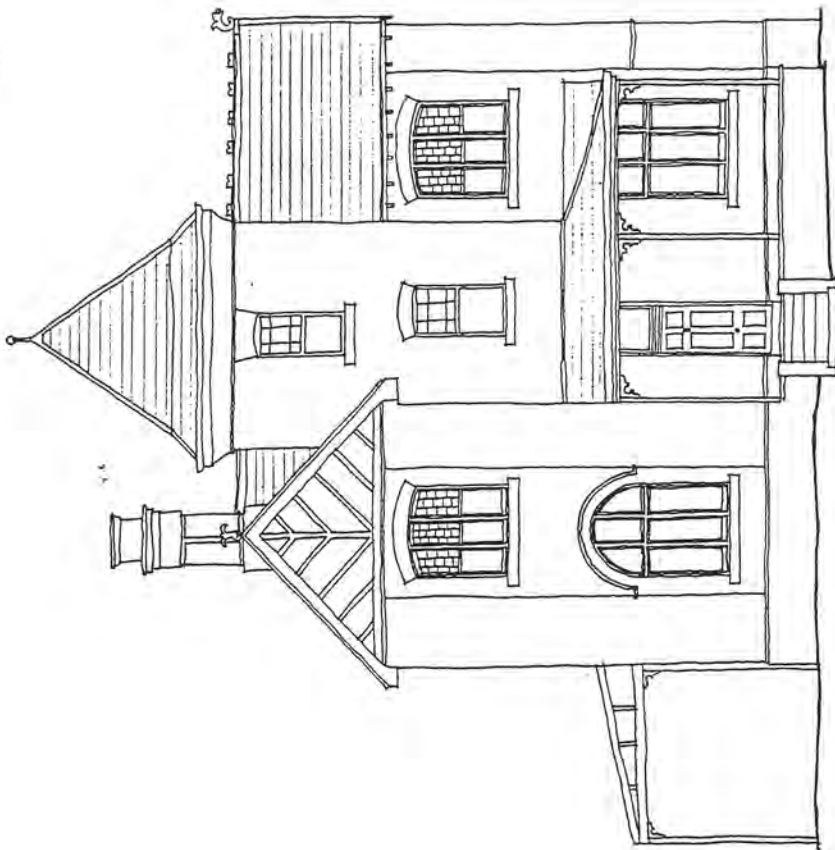
- c. 1900 Photograph of Katherine McCabe with two children in front of Keeyuga,
Collection Allan Willingham.
- 1913 Portrait of Michael McCabe, in The Progress of Camperdown and District,
1913, p. 35.
- undated Portrait photograph of Michael McCabe, collection Allan Willingham.
- undated Portrait photograph of Katherine McCabe, collection Allan Willingham .
- c. 1930 Photograph of Keeyuga from Campbell Street,
(showing extensive hedge and front fence)
collection Allan Willingham.

ORIGINAL OWNER Michael O'Connor McCabe

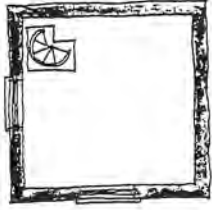
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS Report of Fire at residence of Katherine McCabe
(owner) and Michael McCabe (occupier) at 5.15 pm on
27 April 1916. The building destroyed in the fire
housed the Kitchen Wash house Buggy Shed etc. and was
described as being constructed of wood with an iron
roof.



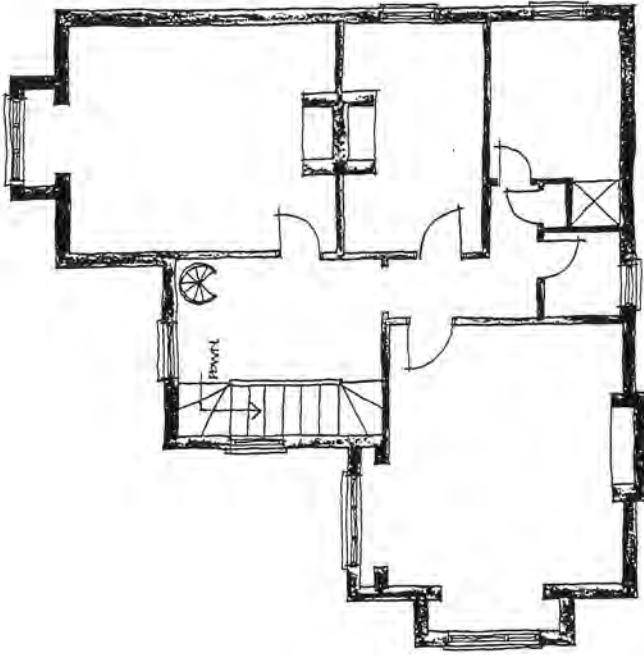
WEST ELEVATION



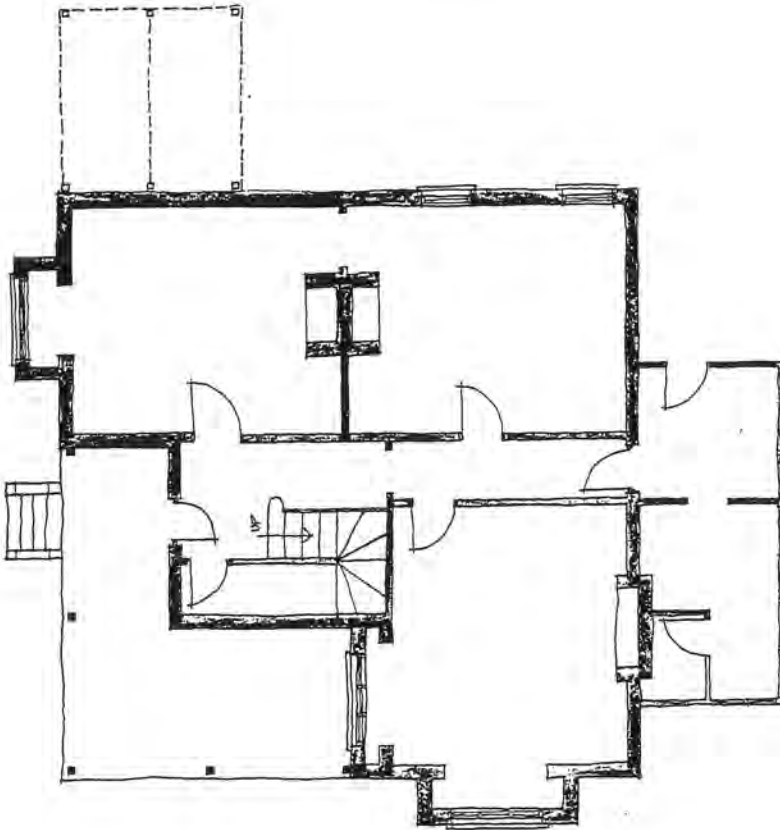
NORTH ELEVATION



TOWER



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
CFBB Country Fire Brigades Board 'Report of Fire'
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham, Architectural Index : Camperdown
Research File 'Michael O'Connor McCabe'
Research File 'Keeyuga'

Extracts from diary of Michael McCabe, CDHS Collection.

CFBB Report of Fire at residence of Katherine McCabe (owner)
and Michael McCabe (occupier) 5.15 pm 27 April 1916.
The building destroyed was described as being constructed of
wood with an iron roof.

'The fire was [in] a detached building from Mr McCabes'
residence, it being consisted of Kitchen Wash house Buggy Shed
etc. The Brigade did splendid work but greatly hampered by no
water supply. Also delayed fully 10 minutes through faulty
hoses' (?) Building and all the contents (except the buggy)
completely destroyed. Total value of loss £410.
There was no damage reported to the adjacent building
(Keeyuga) which at the time was valued at £1500 with
contents totalling £400.

Trevor Howells (ed), Towards the Dawn : Federation Architecture in Australia,
1890-1915, Sydney, 1989.

James Smith (ed), 'James McCrae' in Cyclopedia of Victoria, Melbourne, volume
2, 1905, p. 500.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- CC 17.08.1897 Partnership of McCrae and Fullarton dissolved and Fullarton's
share has been purchased by Mr H. Husband, for five years the
clerk and salesman to the firm.
- CC 14.02.1899 McCrae and Husband's tender for £210 was accepted for the
woodwork at Michael McCabe's residence.

KEEYUGA
FORMER RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL McCABE
9 CAMPBELL STREET
CAMPERDOWN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Keeyuga, a two storey red brick tower house at 9 Campbell Street Camperdown was erected in 1898-99 as the family residence of the young Camperdown architect Michael O'Connor McCabe and his wife Katherine McCabe. Construction of this austere pre-Federation Queen Anne style villa followed the successful completion of a number of local civic projects by McCabe, the most important of which was the Manifold Clock Tower of 1897.

Keeyuga, which stands prominently on high sloping ground above the town, was designed by McCabe to impress. It was apparently built by sub-contractors under his direction. McCabe's L-plan is statically arranged and the centrally placed square tower is redolent of the Italianate mode of the 1870s in Melbourne. Keeyuga lacks the full flush of the imported Edwardian spirit, yet with the marseille pattern terra cotta tiles, strapped rough cast gables, belcast tower roof, timber fretwork and two fine French terra cotta grotesques on the gable ridges, Mc Cabe effectively signalled to the Camperdown public emerging new directions and tastes in Australian domestic architecture.

Keeyuga, a local object lesson, is a notable example of the work of Michael McCabe and the earliest example of the Australian Queen Anne style in the Camperdown district. The tower house is a landmark in Camperdown and except for minor external alterations to the timber verandah and excision of part of the site, the property remains essentially intact.

Keeyuga at 9 Campbell Street Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- C demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement at Camperdown.
- D It was influential in the development of style, construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements at Camperdown.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type, being an unusual arrangement of a tower house in country Victoria.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event, being the house of the influential local architect Michael O'Connor McCabe.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Keeyuga at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) Keeyuga at Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975)
- (3) Keeyuga at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSAPES

- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

AW
088

**EMPIRE WAR MEMORIAL
FINLAY AVENUE
CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 2/22, 2/23)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Monument
NAME	Empire War Memorial
ADDRESS	Finlay Avenue Camperdown 3260
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE	Shire of Corangamite
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(055) 9 937 100

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

**Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed**

CULTURAL HISTORY DATA EMPIRE WAR MEMORIAL

DESIGN ORIGIN	E. Carpenter, monumental mason and sculptor	
BUILDER	Wooles & Carpenter, Monumental Masons and Sculptors of Kepler Street Warrnambool	
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 14 February 1901	
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1901-1902.	
CONTRACT VALUE	Statue and Iron Railings	£255/3/4
	Total Works	£265/14/9

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

Illustration of the Soldiers' Memorial in the Australasian, 11 October 1902, p. 862.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS /ASSOCIATIONS

The unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial on 2 October 1902 was an event of great significance to the people of Camperdown and district. The ceremony, which was preceded by a procession in Manifold Street, was conducted with full military and civic protocol. A full report of the proceedings was published in the Camperdown Chronicle on 4 October 1902.

OTHER NOTES

No attempt has been made to trace the history of the Jones family at Camperdown, but it is clear that Private Arthur Jones (1878-1900) was a member of a pioneer family in the Camperdown district being the son of Arthur Jones (1838-1880) of Hampden Park and Margaret Jones (1842-1929). Wooles and Carpenter of Warrnambool were also responsible for the design and construction of a number of monuments and tombstones in the Camperdown Cemetery. The Empire Monument stands intact to the present day but the original iron railings were removed after 1960.

THE BOER WAR (1899-1902)

The Cape of Good Hope in South Africa was colonized by Dutch Boers (farmers) in the 17th century. They relied heavily on African slave labour and when the British took complete control of the Cape Colony and abolished slavery in 1833, the Boers determined to move north in search of new land and freedom. They quickly founded independent new settlements on land which later became the Orange Free State and Transvaal. The British and the Boers were at peace until 1886, when the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley and gold on the Witwatersrand brought foreign speculators, the majority of them British, to Orange Free State and Transvaal in great numbers. The Boers bitterly resented this intrusion by the *uitlanders* or outlanders. When the outlanders revolt against the Boer government in 1895 failed dismally, the Boers, led by their president Paul Kruger, turned on the British and in 1899 invaded the British colonies at Natal and the Cape. A fierce conflict developed and the British were pinned down at Kimberley and Mafeking. Reinforcements from Canada, New Zealand and Australia were called in and after a ruthless British campaign, the Boers were finally suppressed, the war ending with the Treaty of Pretoria on 31 May 1902. Young Australians rallied to the 'call of the Empire' in great numbers and enlisted for service in Africa. Many, like Private Arthur Jones, did not return.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
A *Australasian*
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

CDHS Photographic Collection 'Details of Statue and iron rails', n.d.

Bradley, H., et al, 1902 War Memorials of Victoria, RSL, Melbourne, 1994.
'Unveiling Soldiers' Memorial, Camperdown', in the Australasian 11 October 1902, p. 862.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- CC 10.02.1900 Letters from Camperdown men at the front in South Africa.
- CC 16.06.1900 Report that Sergeant Satchwell is to be invalided home. The capture of Kroonstadt narrated by Private Arthur Jones.
- CC 04.08.1900 Return of Sergeant Satchwell to Camperdown to an enthusiastic reception.
- CC 27.09.1900 Report that Sargeant Satchwell has published a book concerning his nine months campaigning in South Africa.

'The little volume is a wholly local production, the printing etc. having been executed at the Chronicle General Printing Office.
- CC 30.10.1900 Report concerning the death of Private Arthur Jones.
- CC 03.11.1900 Private Arthur Jones of Camperdown killed in South Africa. Meeting regarding arrangements for a memorial. Suggestions include a monument in the cemetery, a monument in the reserve near the railway station, and a tablet inserted on the Clock Tower. Statue of a rifleman erected in Manifold Street suggested by Mr. Govett. Met with general favour but considered to be too expensive. Committee appointed.
- CC 06.11.1900 Article regarding the raising funds for a memorial. A letter was received from Private Jones after his death.
- CC 15.11.1900 Subscription list for the proposed memorial.
- CC 22.11.1900 Further letters from Private Jones received in Camperdown after his death.
- CC 19.01.1901 Competitive designs for memorial at £200 invited by the committee. Mounted rifleman favoured, not an equestrian. Alternative prices invited for a figure in marble or bronze mounted on a suitable pedestal, full description. Height at least 6' and to be surrounded by neat railing. Necessity for making provision for tablets in case of other deaths of Camperdown members in service in South Africa.

- CC 24.01.1901 Letter from Sgt. Major Wallace to Mrs. Jones regarding her son and his war service.
- CC 14.02.1901 JONES MEMORIAL FUND
- Designs and Tenders for Erection of Memorial in Manifold Street, Camperdown, at a cost not to exceed £200, inclusive of fencing, will be received at Shire Hall Camperdown up to 28th February. Memorial to consist of Marble Statue, six feet high, of Member of Victoria Mounted Rifles, on four-sided approved pedestal, on one side of which a Tablet with 200 letters to be inserted. The whole to be enclosed by substantial Iron Fence. Alternate tenders for Bronze Figure may be submitted. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. J. H. ROBINSON, Chairman
- CC 19.02.1901 Further £25 donated. Tenderers asked to take note of larger amount of funds expected to be available.
- CC 09.03.1901 Design and tender of Wooles & Carpenter accepted subject to the proviso that if practicable, the firm submit a small model to allow the sub-committee to review the design and make further suggestions.
The committee moved that
- part of the pedestal marked C on plan immediately under the statue be of red granite and not inlaid with marble as proposed [and that] the design of the fencing be left to the sub-committee .
- The most suitable site is considered to be the centre of the Avenue between the Shire Hall and the Post office. Six months given for completion of the work which is to cost a maximum of £250.
- The accepted design is a statue and pedestal base 16 feet 6 inches high, the statue 6' high and carved in the best Carrara Sicilian marble. Immediately under that is a polished moulded cap with a carved laurel wreath, then a polished red granite pedestal, a polished marble base of red or grey granite and also a Harcourt granite base, the work rusticated. Below the statue and pedestal are to be 2 rubble bluestone steps and a patent fine-axed bluestone landing plinth. Surrounded by 12 feet square cast iron railing.
- CC 02.04.1901 Decided at a committee meeting that the contractor should forward photographs of Private Hesson of Warrnambool and of the late Private Jones to Italy to enable the sculptor to reproduce a likeness of the deceased soldier in marble. Condition for provision of a model waived.
- CC 27.04.1901 Letter from Trooper McKenzie published.
- CC 08.06.1901 Soldiers return home to reception by Shire President.

- ∞ 18.06.1901 IOOF Lodge donate a marble tablet in memory of Private Jones, a former member of their Order. Tablet near completion and to be placed in the Oddfellows' Hall in a few days. The tablet is the work of the monumental mason and sculptor C.A. Hancock and is inscribed
- Erected to the memory of Bro. Arthur Jones.
Born at Camperdown September 9, 1878.
Died at Kroonstadt, South Africa, October 24, 1900.
- ∞ 18.07.1901 Reception for Corporal Hill and Trooper McKenzie upon their return to Camperdown.
- ∞ 08.08.1901 J. C. Manifold takes part in proceedings to honour returned soldiers.
- ∞ 03.09.1901 Report that Trooper Lawrence, a native of Camperdown has been killed at Schurreberg Stoek in South Africa.
- ∞ 10.09.1901 Councillors divided on issue as to whether the statue should be erected in Manifold Street. Decision postponed in order to get townspeople's views. It will be necessary to remove two elm trees in the avenue.
- ∞ 19.09.1901 Letter to the Editor regarding the proposed memorial.
- ∞ 21.09.1901 Further letter to the Editor.
- ∞ 21.09.1901 Committee averse to removing trees in the avenue, therefore it has been decided to apply to the Shire Council for permission to erect the memorial between the two lines of trees and west of the Clock Tower.
- ∞ 24.09.1901 Letter to the Editor.
- ∞ 24.09.1901 Trooper Lawrence's name also to be inscribed on the proposed memorial.
- ∞ 24.10.1901 Last letters home from Trooper Lawrence received at Camperdown.
- ∞ 22.11.1901 The selected avenue site is approved by the Governor in Council.
- ∞ 14.06.1902 Block of Aberdeen granite received by Wooles and Carpenter. Memorial to be erected in 3 weeks. List of contributors now totals to 252. £30 still required to make up the £250 needed for the statue.
- ∞ 15.07.1902 Meeting regarding inscriptions on the memorial.
- ∞ 23.08.1902 Erection of memorial commenced at the site located between the Shire Hall and the Post Office.

CC 04.10.1902 'Unveiling the Soldier's Memorial'

Account of the unveiling ceremony including a detailed description of the memorial.

The memorial is one that any town or city might be proud of. The workmanship has been executed in a first-class manner reflecting great credit upon the contractors. It was designed entirely by Mr. E. Carpenter, the figure of the Mounted rifleman which surmounts the monument being faithfully followed by the sculptor. The memorial stands on a foundation consisting of three flights of finely dressed bluestone steps, set in a solid foundation of cement concrete. The superstructure in the first base is of Harcourt rusticated granite, and the second is a heavily moulded base of polished red Hill of Fare granite. The die which carries the inscription is of the same material. This is surmounted by a marble cap, on the front elevation of which is a carved laurel wreath, depicting the victor's reward. Upon this stands the figure of a mounted rifleman, 6 feet 6 inches high, representing a soldier, fully equipped, standing at ease. The memorial is enclosed by a substantial railing, 4 feet 6 inches high, painted green and picked out in rich tints. On the front of the memorial, facing the clock tower, the following words are inscribed "Erected by the residents of Camperdown and district to the memory of the soldiers of the Empire who fell in the South African war 1899 -1902." On the opposite side, "War declared October 9th, 1899; peace declared May 31st, 1902." The southern face bears the inscription-"Private Jones, V.M.R., first contingent. Died on active service at Kroonstadt, October 24th, 1900. Aged 22 years" and the opposite side has the following: "Trooper John J. Lawrence, fifth contingent. Killed in action at Schurreberg Stoek, August 23rd, 1901. Aged 20 years."

A 11.10.1902 Brief report concerning the unveiling of the memorial.

CC 20.06.1903 Final committee meeting.
Receipts/donations £262/8/11.
Expenditure £265/14/9.
Memorial cost £255/3/4.
Expenses of concerts etc., £5/10/-
Bank account and exchange, £1.
Expenses for unveiling ceremony £3/3/-
Incidental expenses, £0/18/5.
£3/5/10 yet to be collected.

CC 25.02.1904 Unveiling of memorial tablet in St. Paul's Church on Tuesday 23 February 1904.

23.02 1904 Memorial tablet unveiled in St. Paul's Church and inscribed

Erected to the memory of Bro. Arthur Jones.
Born at Camperdown September 9, 1878.
Died at Kroonstadt, South Africa, October 24, 1900.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
THE EMPIRE WAR MEMORIAL
FINLAY AVENUE CAMPERDOWN

The Empire War Memorial in the Finlay Avenue at Camperdown was initially intended to be erected to the memory of Private Arthur Jones, a Camperdown resident who, at the outbreak of hostilities, volunteered for service with the Victoria Mounted Rifles First contingent in the Boer War conflict in Southern Africa and who died on active service at Kroonstadt on 24 October 1900. Before the monument was completed, another local casualty, Trooper John J. Lawrence of the Fifth contingent was killed in action at Schurreberg Stoek on 23 August 1901 and his name was also affixed to the memorial.

The memorial was erected by public subscription and the design and tender of the Warrnambool monumental masons and sculptors Wooles and Carpenter was accepted in March 1901. The Carrara marble statue of a Victoria Mounted Rifleman was carved in Italy and reputedly was a stylised reproduction of Private Arthur Jones' image. The supporting pedestal, in a reduced classical style, is fashioned from a base of Harcourt rusticated granite and a superstructure of imported Hill of Fare polished granite with an elaborate white marble cap serving as the base for the statue. The memorial was originally enclosed with a decorative iron railing.

War memorials are a feature of most country towns in Australia and the Empire Memorial at Camperdown is one of the first built in honour of Australian soldiers who died in the Boer War in South Africa. The substantial stone monument is of outstanding design and craftsmanship, with the distinctive figure of the Victoria Mounted Rifleman being carved of Carrara marble in Italy and incorporating the stylised image of Private Arthur Jones. Later World War I monuments used mass-produced stereotyped figures. The evocative and heroic Empire Monument at Camperdown, by example and through publicity generated at the time, clearly influenced the subsequent aesthetic and spiritual development of war memorials in Victoria. The monument is a distinguished work of the Warrnambool monumental masons and sculptors Wooles and Carpenter. The significance of the monument is clearly enhanced by its central setting in the Finlay Avenue and its dominant position in the Manifold Clock Tower precinct.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Empire Memorial in the Finlay Avenue at Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function, being an early and distinctive example of a war memorial in Victoria.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement.
- D It was influential in the development of style and aesthetic theories.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a war memorial in Victoria.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of the work of the long established Warrnambool sculptors and monumental masons Wooles and Carpenter.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

- A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE
 - The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
 - Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.

- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures in the Finlay Avenue and the Manifold Street precinct.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue and all associated avenues in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

AW
065

**FORMER CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL
MASTER'S RESIDENCE AND DORMITORY
15 CHURCH STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 14/21, 14/23)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Residence and Dormitory
NAME	Former Church of England Grammar School Master's Residence and Dormitory
ADDRESS	15 Church Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Residential and Accommodation House (B&B)
PRESENT OWNER	R. & P. Boyd, 15 Church Street Camperdown 3260

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed
	Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
FORMER CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL

STYLE OR PERIOD Federation Vernacular Queen Anne

ARCHITECTS Crawley and Knights

Perry Knights was born at Warrnambool on 21 November 1871, fourth son and sixth child of Robert Knights, veterinary surgeon, and Jane Nixon Knights (née Struth). He was educated at Warrnambool and took up articles with the architects Jobbins and McLeod of Warrnambool in 1888. Upon completion of his articles, Knights worked for the architect A. E. Duguid in Melbourne, then J. W. Crawley architect and engineer of Warrnambool, and finally with Alexander Hamilton and Co. at Colac until 1904, when he returned to Warrnambool and took up a partnership with Crawley. Knights resided at Camperdown and built up their practice in the district, largely through the patronage of the Manifold and McArthur families. On 31 January 1907, Knights married Ida Christine Mulders of Colac.

Perry Knights severed all connections with J. W. Crawley late in 1910 and further developed his practice at Camperdown, initially in competition with his long established architectural rival Michael O'Connor McCabe. Knights practiced at Camperdown until 1935, after which he joined the Public Works Department in Melbourne and worked as a temporary architectural draughtsman until his compulsory retirement in 1940. He spent his last years at the Queen Elizabeth Home for the Aged at Ballarat, where he died on 19 July 1952.

TENDER NOTICE Camperdown Chronicle 17 September 1904

DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION 1904/1905

ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE £1000

SUBSEQUENT WORKS 1906 Plastering

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Undated | Photograph of Grammar School Residence, CDHS Collection. |
| c. 1910 | Photograph of School and Residence in the 'Prospectus for Church of England Grammar School'. |
| 1913 | Photograph in <u>The Progress of Camperdown and District</u> , 1913, p. 11. |
| 1914 | Photograph of 'Parish Hall and Grammar School', in A. D. Davies, <u>The Making of a Town</u> , p. 44. |
| 1970 | Photograph of Grammar School in Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights-Architect', 1970. |

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

HG *Hampden Guardian*

CH *Camperdown Herald*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown
Research File 160 : 'Former Grammar School Residence'

Miles Lewis 'Architecture of the West: A Distinctive Tradition' in
Settlement of the Western District, Warrnambool, 1985,
pp. 127-129.

Ray Tonkin 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights-Architect',
History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture,
University of Melbourne, 1970.

Prospectus Church of England Grammar School Camperdown,
n. d., includes the following references

The School is based upon the model of those English Grammar
Schools which were founded by the Churchmen of the past in the
county towns of the Mother Country.

The Prospectus further sets out extensive details of the
conduct and operation of the Grammar School, including details
of boarders, the curriculum, religious instruction, entrance
requirements, examinations and reports, colours, games and
gymnastics, fees, extras (dancing, music, drawing, wood
carving, painting, physical culture, typewriting and Cadet
Corps), quarters and school hours.

The School year was divided into four quarters of about ten
weeks each with the School Hours being 9.30 am to 12.30 pm.,
with an interval of ten minutes, and from 1.45 to 3.45 pm.

A. D. Davies (Rev), The Making of a Town : Being the Story of the Early Days of
Camperdown and the Growth of the Church of England
Therein, Camperdown, 1914, pp. 40.

In 1904 a Grammar School was started, the first head-master
being the Rev. J. Forster, B.A., son of a former vicar. On his
resignation, Mr. E. V. Butler, B.A. was appointed, and
commenced his duties January, 1906. A fine and commodious
residence was built for the head-master, with room for several
boarders. The present head-master, Mr. R. Sillett, came into
residence in January, 1913, on the resignation of Mr. Butler.
This school, which was advocated by Archdeacon Peacock, and
has received most generous support from the Messrs. Manifold,
has been and is a powerful agent for good in the town, both
from an educational and religious standpoint.

Michael McCabe

'Letter Book 1902-1904', collection Allan Willingham.

On 2 August 1904 in a letter to the leading Melbourne architect Robert J. Haddon, McCabe requested Haddon to advise how much it would cost

to prepare a colour wash perspective drawing of same roughly done to place before a Committee

McCabe included a sketch plan of his design in this letter and it is clear that the proposed building was to serve as a residence for the Principal and the Lady Principal and a dormitory for the boarders. The plan shows a covered way connection with the Parish Hall which at the time functioned during the week as the Camperdown Church of England Grammar School.

On 18 August 1904, in a letter to Robert J. Haddon, McCabe wrote,

this competition has now narrowed down to between two of us and the other is an accomplished colour artist....a sketch of a two storey place will be required as I think it would be accepted in preference to a single - I have this information which the other party is not aware of, two out of three of the donors of the money favour this idea but as they may be outvoted by the committee a single storey will also be required.'

On 22 August, McCabe wrote a long letter to Robert Haddon to discuss the plans prepared by Haddon, including a reference that

the whole of the interior will be entirely plain, in fact it is suggested not to plaster some but this is an after matter.

On 9 September in a further letter to Haddon, McCabe wrote

I was unsuccessful, when you have the two ministers battling against you the hope is small, the selection committee were four. The main features of the difference so I am informed is that his rooms are larger - his estimate £1,000, mine £1,200.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- HG 02.01.1874 Camperdown Grammar School classes to be held in the Temperance Hall.
- CC 15.03.1875 Meeting held for gentlemen interested in forming a Grammar School Company in Camperdown.
- CC 18.03.1875 F. Lyon Weis appointed Principal of Grammar School. Formerly from St John's College, Hurstpierpoint, England and latterly senior resident master at Hamilton Academy and master at Warmambool.
- CC 31.12.1903 Advertisement for the opening of St Paul's Grammar School on the 2 February 1903. Headmaster is the Rev. John Forster, BA, and the Lady Principal is Miss E. J. Stephens, MA, certified trained teacher.
- CC 18.08.1904 St Paul's Church of England Grammar School is to erect a private residence for Rev. John Forster, as well as providing accommodation for the boarding of a number of pupils. The new building is to be erected on the grounds adjacent to Parish Hall and to a cost approximately £1000. The church committee decided to invite only local architects. Crawley and Knights and Michael McCabe to submit plans for new building.
- CC 08.09.1904 School Committee selects Crawley and Knights's design.
- CC 17.09.1904 Crawley and Knights invite tenders for the Church of England Grammar School residence.
- CC 09.02.1905 The new Church of England Grammar School building at Camperdown will be formally opened by Dr. Green, Bishop of the Ballarat diocese, on Friday 10 March 1905.
- CC 11.03.1905 Report on the opening and dedication of the new building. The Grammar School commenced in the Parish Hall on 2 February 1904. Four boarders were initially put up in the Vicarage until the accommodation was completed.
- CC 02.08.1906 Crawley and Knights invited tenders for plastering at the Church of England Grammar School.
- CH 03.10.1906 Advertisement for St Paul's Grammar School.

FORMER CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL
15 CHURCH STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first Grammar School at Camperdown was conducted in the Temperance Hall in Manifold Street and opened in 1875 under the principal F. Lyon Weis. The school did not long survive the competition with the State School and it was not until 1903 that a further move to establish a Grammar School at Camperdown came to fruition with the opening of the Camperdown Church of England Grammar School. Classes were held in the recently completed Parish Hall and Sunday School (1896) and boarders were at first accommodated in the Vicarage.

A new residence and dormitory for boarders was mooted in 1904 and a limited competition between the local architects Crawley and Knights and Michael McCabe was conducted by the Church Committee. McCabe sought the active assistance of the leading Melbourne architectural designer Robert J. Haddon during the development of sketch plans but their scheme was frustrated by the strict economies established by the Church Building Committee during the project. The design of the recently established firm of Crawley and Knights was selected in preference to that proffered by McCabe, with the decision being made largely on the grounds of economy.

The design of Crawley and Knights is an austere version of Federation Queen Anne architecture, the facades are virtually devoid of the detailing which typifies the style and the interior is chaste. Whilst the building has an affinity with the earlier constructed Parish Hall and Sunday School (1896), it is of note only because it is effectively the first building designed by Warburton Perry Knights in Camperdown and sets a bench mark for the assessment of later works by this talented architect.

The establishment of a Grammar School at St Paul's Church at Camperdown in 1904 was linked with the development of similar institutions at Hamilton and Colac. The Grammar School was intended to provide a secular and religious education to the children of district pastoralists and wealthy townfolk, but the movement could not be sustained and the principal grammar schools in the regional cities and the metropolis prevailed. The Camperdown Church of England Grammar School stopped taking in boys in 1917, an intake of girls was maintained for a few more years and the institution closed altogether in 1923.

The Master's Residence and Dormitory of the former Camperdown Church of England Grammar School is primarily of historical significance as a rare surviving example of a country Grammar School building in Victoria. The building has increased cultural significance because of its relationship with other buildings in the St Paul's Parish Church precinct.

The Master's Residence and Dormitory of the former Camperdown Church of England Grammar School is considered to be of State cultural significance because of architectural, historic and social qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- E is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type, being a purpose built residence and dormitory for a country Grammar School.
- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The former Master's Residence and Dormitory of the Church of England Grammar School at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The former Master's Residence and Dormitory of the Church of England Grammar School at Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The former Master's Residence and Dormitory of the Church of England Grammar School at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with adjacent church buildings and the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

AFW
160

**FORMER STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA
194 MANIFOLD STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 3/22, 3/24, 14/13)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Bank
NAME	Former State Savings Bank of Victoria
ADDRESS	194 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Camperdown and District Telecentre
PRESENT LESSEE	Corangamite Shire
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(055) 993 7110

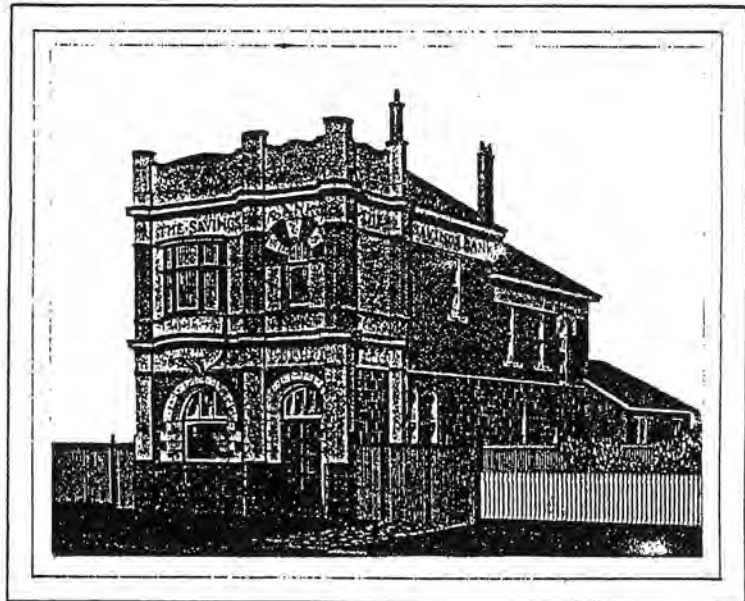
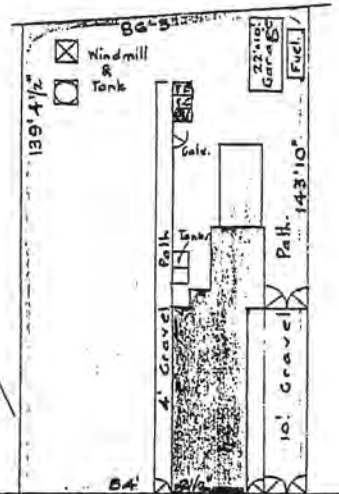
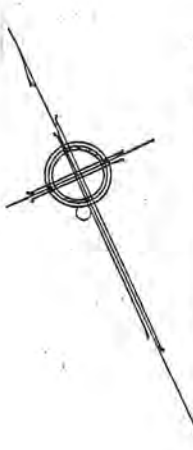
HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)	Not Listed
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA

BRANCH AT MANIFOLD ST

CAMPERDOWN.

Crown Grant Vol 3036
Fol. 606979.



MANIFOLD STREET

BLOCK PLAN

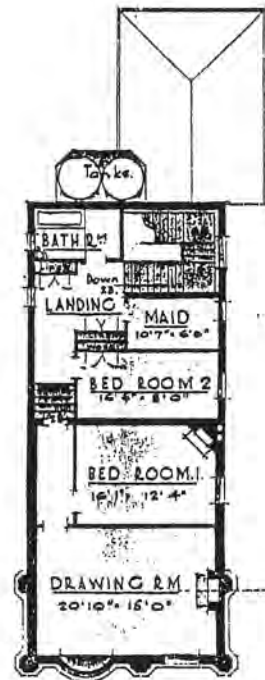
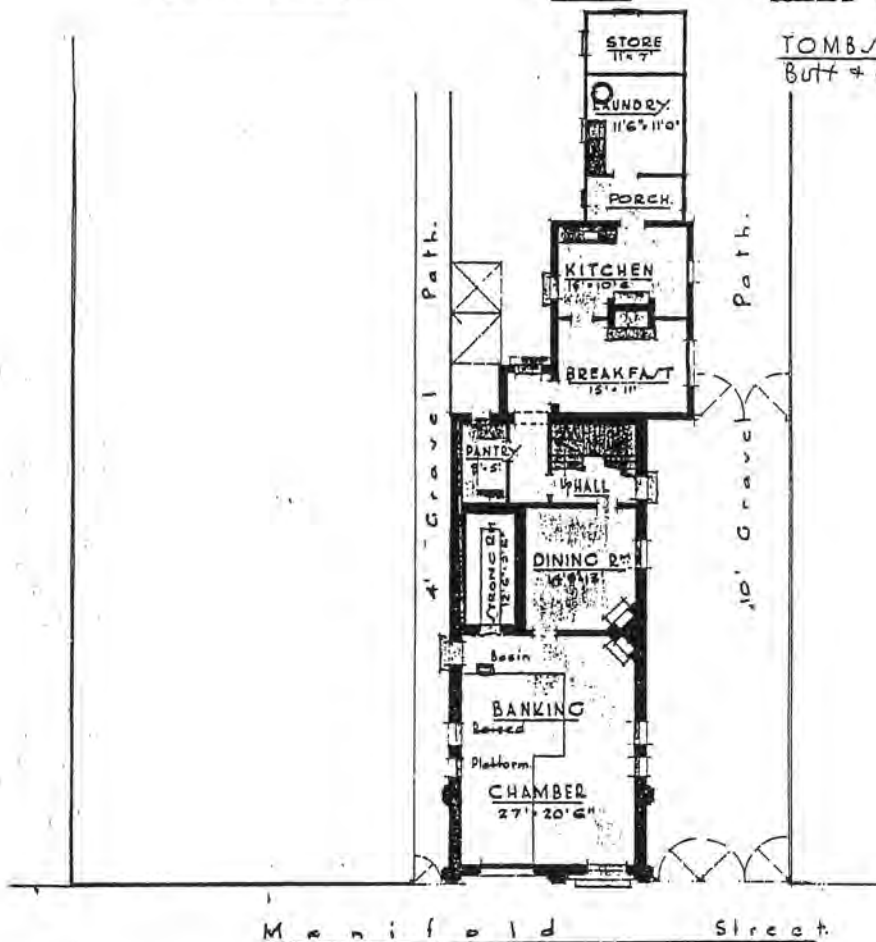
SCALE 1" = 40'

LAND PURCHASE PRICE £ 730 ALTERATIONS £

CONTRACT AMOUNT £ 1646 £

GARAGE £ £

TOMBS & DURRAN ARCHITECTS &
BUTT & CARR BUILDERS



Manifold Street

PLANS

GROUND FLOOR.

FIRST FLOOR

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
FORMER LAND OFFICE AND STATE BANK OF VICTORIA

STYLE OR PERIOD	Federation Romanesque Free Style	
ARCHITECTS	Tombs & Durran of Geelong	
BUILDER	Butt & Carr of Colac	
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 2 February 1905	
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	1905	
CONTRACT VALUE	£1,646	Building Cost
	£ 730	Land Purchase Price
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1930 Bank chamber remodelled 1974 Staff and record rooms constructed 1980 Additions to kitchen and lounge	

MAPS AND ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

PRO VPRS 242	Plan of Section 18, Township of Camperdown, Parish of Colongulac, County of Hampden, dated 21 July 1903. Sale Notice of Crown Lands at Court House, Camperdown.
CDHS	'Plan of The State Savings Bank of Victoria Branch at Manifold Street Camperdown', dated September 1930.

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

1905	Photograph of State Savings Bank, <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 16 December 1980.
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OTHER NOTES

The land on which the former State Savings Bank stands is described in Certificate of Title Volume 3035 Folio 606979.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
PRO Public Records Office Laverton Melbourne

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Richard Aitken, 'Edwardian Geelong, An Architectural Introduction', Undergraduate Report, Deakin University, 1979, pp. 24-25 for biographical details and pp. 39-40 for brief details of the Camperdown Bank and the stylistic origins of Tombs and Durran's Romanesque Revival and Art Nouveau inspired work.

'Tombs and Durran'

William Allen Tombs was born in Christchurch, New Zealand in 1866. The son of Mr George Tombs of the well known firm of Whitcombe and Tombs, he served his articles with architect T. S. Lambert of Christchurch. In the 1880s he left New Zealand and spent several years with the noted Melbourne architect Charles D'Ebro, before coming to Geelong in 1889.

James Durran was born in Geelong in 1861. His father had come out from England, from Steeple Aston, County of Oxford.

As a young man James Durran was taken into partnership by Mr Joseph Watts, an early Geelong architect. After Watt's death in 1890, William Allen Tombs joined Durran and the partnership practised as Watts, Tombs and Durran until 1895.

Projects undertaken by the firm covered a wide range. Clients, especially for domestic work included many of Geelong's notable citizens. An important component of the practice covered the Western district and at the turn of the century a branch office was located in Murray Street Colac. Projects undertaken in the country included houses at Colac, Colac Free Library, the State Savings Bank at Camperdown and work for the Russell's of Barunah Plains. To facilitate supervision, especially of Western district work, a motor car with chauffeur was kept on annual hire from a local garage.

Tragically, James Durran died in 1912, in his fifty first year. Prior to his death the practice had been most productive. A number of large and important commercial jobs in the city had either just been completed, or, in the case of Solomon's Buildings and the Geelong Theatre, were under construction. Durran's death had its origins in injuries sustained when involved in a motor car accident which occurred whilst hurrying to a country job. After James Durran's death on 11 December 1912, Mr Tombs became unable to run the practice without his partner's support, and it subsequently folded, ending a most fruitful partnership in Geelong's architectural history.

- Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural history Index : Camperdown Research File 038 'Former Camperdown Savings Bank'.
- James Smith (ed), Cyclopedia of Victoria, Volume 2, 1904, p. 453, for a biography of the architects Tombs and Durran.
- Kaye C. Dowdy, The Making of our Town, Camperdown, n.d., (1983), pp. 112-113.
- On November 1, 1905 the Camperdown Savings Bank as it was then known opened under the management of Mr C.W.T. White but the first resident Manager was Mr A. C. Drury. The Branch occupied the site of the former Lands Office and had on its own property the Town well-the windmill being a Town landmark. It was not until 1912 that all Branches were designed under the title of 'The State Savings Bank of Victoria'. The bank was remodelled in 1930.
- Miles Lewis (ed), Australian Architectural Index, University of Melbourne, 1987.
- Bruce Trethowan, 'A Study of Banks in Victoria, 1851-1939', for the Historic Buildings Preservation Council, 1976, p. 72.
- Shire of Hampden, 'Correspondence Book' 1904
- PRO Lands Files VPRS 242
- 05.09.1900 Department of Public Works to Lands and Survey stating that the Receipt and Pay Offices on the Treasury site encroach on both the Post Office and Water Reserve sites. A fresh survey was required to ascertain the exact boundary before the property could be sold.
- 02.05.1904 Office of the Commissioners of Savings Banks to the Secretary of Lands, Melbourne, requesting Allotment 4, Section 18 be offered for sale.
- Petition from ratepayers of Camperdown to the Minister of Lands requesting the Crown site be broken into smaller allotments.
- 20.04.1904 The Secretary of Lands advises that there are no objections to the proposed sale. The land should be offered in two lots as shown on plan, Lot 1 with improvements valued at £ 150. Lot 2 has no improvements.
- CDHS Collection, Press cutting (undated) gives a list of all Bank Managers
- | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|-------------|
| 1910 | J.G. Baker | 1915 | E. Cutler | 1918 | J. Wilson |
| 1923 | D. Arthur | 1925 | A.H. Tucker | | |
| 1929 | A. McPherson | 1933 | B.C. Woods | | |
| 1935 | A.W. Finlayson | 1938 | G.C. Watson | 1943 | J. Gannan |
| 1944 | D.R. Loudon | 1948 | A.A. Vaneslow | | |
| 1952 | E.R. Fairless | 1954 | C. Snellgrove | | |
| 1957 | W.E. Hall | 1959 | W.A. K. Hall, | 1961 | T.L. Joynes |

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- WP 19.02.1870 Speculation as to the closure of the Land Office at Camperdown in both the Hampden Guardian and Western Press.
- CC 20.08.1881 Mr Ferres transferred to Echuca Land Office. Mr Williamson to be appointed at Camperdown.
- CC 11.02.1882 Land Office at Camperdown to be abolished. Business in future to be conducted from Geelong.
- CC 07.07.1888 The Government to vacate the old Receipts and Pay Office. James Dawson suggested that the Land Office be used as a museum or library.
- CC 30.04.1904 Possibility of the Commissioners' Saving Bank establishing a branch at Camperdown. G.E. Emery, Chief Executive officer and Mr. Coach, Chief Inspector, visited Camperdown on 29 April 1904 to make enquiries.
- CC 17.09.1904 The old Treasury site will be offered for auctioned on 12 October 1904.
- CC 20.10.1904 The Savings Bank Commissioners intend to erect a substantial building upon the site purchased at the Government land auction on 18 October 1904.
- CC 14.01.1905 State Savings Bank Commissioners to erect banking premises on a site recently acquired.
- CC 21.02.1905 Tombs and Durran, architects of Geelong call tenders for a new two storey bank for the Commissioners of Savings Bank at Camperdown.
- CC 16.03.1905 Butt and Carr's tender successful, the contract price £ 1600.
- CC 13.04.1905 The old Treasury building in Manifold Street was demolished to allow construction of the new Savings Bank.
- CC 17.10.1905 Report on the Camperdown's Savings Bank including extensive description of the architecture of the new building.
- CC 28.10.1905 The new Savings Bank will open on 1 November 1905 under the management of Charles F. White.
- CC 31.10.1905 The Savings Bank will be open from 10am to 3pm Monday to Friday, Saturday 10am-12 noon.
- CC 28.05.1907 C.F. White transferred to Malvern. He was succeeded by C.P. Davis as the new manager.

CC 16.12.1980 'Building With Character'

The bank was built by Butt and Carr at a cost of £1646. Among the items purchased for the building were two hitching posts at eight shillings each. All carpet, lino, paper underfelt and stair rods cost £39.

In 1974 extensive alterations took place which included the installation of air conditioning, construction of a staff room and record room to the west side of building.

Tenders being called for renovations and interior painting. As part of the works the outside toilet block will be demolished, a new west kitchen window will be installed and the lounge and kitchen will be opened up.

**FORMER STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA
194 MANIFOLD STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The former Camperdown Savings Bank, later known as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, was erected in 1905 to the Federation Romanesque Free Style designs of the Geelong architects Tombs and Durran. The two storey brick, cement render and basalt structure was built by Colac builders Butt and Carr at a contract price of £1,600. The imposing bank building was erected on part of a large site which had been used for many years as the Camperdown Land Office, and after 1882, as the local branch of the Treasury (Receipts and Pay office). The weatherboard building of the former Lands Office was demolished to make way for the new structure.

The Camperdown Savings Bank was erected at a time of great expansion in the Savings Bank's activities and the development of the Credit foncier system of funding loans to primary producers and house builders throughout Victoria. The bank, which changed to the State Savings Bank of Victoria in 1912, actively encouraged innovation in the design of their new premises throughout Victoria, and many were of eclectic origin.

Tombs and Durran's design for the Camperdown Savings Bank reflects a current fascination with Art Nouveau motifs and the American Romanesque Revival. The Manifold Street facade is composed of a variety of stridently contrasting materials and exaggerated architectural forms, with the oriel window and arched openings being contained by massive octagonal buttresses. The architecture of the Camperdown Bank is similar to that earlier adopted by Tombs and Durran for the Geelong Savings Bank (1903) and by Sydney Smith and Ogg in their contemporary essay at the Moonee Ponds Savings Bank (1905). Their work at the pastoral homestead Etrick near Lismore is the most eloquent essay in this style and shows the hand of the arch exponent of the mode, Robert J. Haddon to great effect.

The former Camperdown Savings Bank is one of the most muscular examples of the Federation Romanesque Free Style in Victoria and a distinctive work of the noted Western District architects Tombs and Durran. The building is an important element in the Manifold Street precinct and is recognisably intact. The single storey banking chamber additions in 1974, which repeat the basic architectural rhythm of the 1905 facade, are sufficiently removed and do not impair the architectural qualities evident in Tombs and Durran's original composition. The interior at ground level has been radically altered although the first floor is in near original condition.

SUMMARY FINDINGS

The former Camperdown Savings Bank, later the State Savings Bank of Victoria is considered to be of State cultural significance because of aesthetic, architectural and social qualities, and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement in Victoria.
- D It was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type.
- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The former Camperdown Savings Bank, later the State Savings Bank of Victoria at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The former Camperdown Savings Bank, later the State Savings Bank of Victoria at Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The former Camperdown Savings Bank, later the State Savings Bank of Victoria at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

- A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE
- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
 - Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
 - Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
 - Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
 - If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.
- B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC
- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
 - The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
 - Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
 - The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.

- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.

- C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES
- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
 - Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
 - Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
 - Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue and all associated avenues in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.
 - Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.
 - Conservation and restoration works to the facades and building envelope of all places with a frontage to Manifold Street must be in accordance either with details illustrated in available photographic evidence or insitu physical investigation of the fabric. When such evidence is not available, facade and building envelope works must be undertaken in accordance with established building and streetscape conservation principles and practice.

In particular:

Free-standing new buildings, infill buildings and additions to existing buildings in Manifold Street, whilst preferably of a contemporary architectural character, should be designed so as to be consistent with the established bulk, scale, form, proportion, height and essentially diverse architectural character of the precinct.

Both new and traditional building materials and finishes should be used in a manner which is compatible with the pattern of development of the streetscape over all periods.

New advertising signs on commercial buildings in the Manifold Street precinct should be of a size, form, colour and lettering style which is consistent with the architectural character of the particular building on which it is to be placed. Signs should be placed in restricted locations and incorporated on specific building elements such as verandah friezes, verandah soffits, facades below the entablature line, parapet recesses, side walls and shop front stall boards and glazing.

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**KINROSS
29 SCOTT STREET
CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 5/24, 5/25)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Residence
NAME	Kinross
ADDRESS	29 Scott Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Residence
PRESENT OWNER	N. R. & E. J. Davis
ADDRESS	29 Scott Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(055) 93 1130

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
KINROSS
29 SCOTT STREET
CAMPERDOWN

STYLE OR PERIOD	Federation Queen Anne Style
ARCHITECTS	Crawley and Knights (1905) Allan Willingham (1984)
BUILDER	Not recorded (1905) R. Horan (1984)
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 5 January 1905
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	1905
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	1912 Brick and wrought iron fence. 1984 New sitting room and attic study.
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	
Allan Willingham	Measured drawing of 'Kinross', 1983. Working drawings for Proposed Alterations and Additions at Kinross, 29 Scott Street Camperdown, December 1983.
ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS	
1970	Photographs of the Moodie residence in R. Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', 1970.
1985	<u>Bristol Australian Heritage Colour Card</u> , prepared by A. Willingham, et. al., for Bristol Paints Pty. Ltd. Illustration of typical Federation Queen Anne paint colour scheme.
ORIGINAL OWNER	Mrs James Moodie
SUBSEQUENT OWNERS/OCCUPANTS	Mr and Mrs E. McMahon Mr and Mrs P. Kavenagh Mr and Mrs N. R. Davis

OTHER NOTES

'Family Notes' compiled by William J. Ower (CDHS Collection) confirm that when William J. Ower left Camperdown in 1884 he sold his house in Scott Street to James Moodie. Moodie named the timber villa Kinross after his birthplace in Fifeshire, Scotland and apparently lived there with his wife until his death in 1900. The house was destroyed by fire in April 1904 and Moodie's widow determined to rebuild. The Moodie family came to the Lake Timboon district in 1852 and obtained employment with J. G. Ware at Koort Koort Nong. James Moodie's brother Alexander worked for Duncan McNicol at Craighburn and later married McNicol's daughter and took over the management of McNicol's property.

CRAWLEY AND KNIGHTS : ARCHITECTS

Perry Knights was born at Warrnambool on 21 November 1871, fourth son and sixth child of Robert Knights, veterinary surgeon, and Jane Nixon Knights (née Struth). He was educated at Warrnambool and took up articles with the architects Jobbins and McLeod of Warrnambool in 1888. Upon completion of his articles, Knights worked for the architect A. E. Duguid in Melbourne, then J. W. Crawley architect and engineer of Warrnambool, and finally with Alexander Hamilton and Co. at Colac until 1904, when he returned to Warrnambool and took up a partnership with Crawley. Knights resided at Camperdown and built up their practice in the district, largely through the patronage of the Manifold and McArthur families. On 31 January 1907, Knights married Ida Christine Mulders of Colac.

Perry Knights severed all connections with J. W. Crawley late in 1910 and further developed his practice at Camperdown, initially in competition with his long established architectural rival Michael O'Connor McCabe. Knights practiced at Camperdown until 1935, after which he joined the Public Works Department in Melbourne and worked as a temporary architectural draughtsman until his compulsory retirement in 1940. He spent his last years at the Queen Elizabeth Home for the Aged at Ballarat, where he died on 19 July 1952.

Knights' career has been well documented by Ray Tonkin in his undergraduate thesis, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', University of Melbourne, 1970. Further documentation has been identified during subsequent research by Allan Willingham, including research in preparation of the Camperdown Heritage Study.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown District Historical Society
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- Allan Willingham Architectural Index : Camperdown
Research File 'Kinross'
Architectural practice job file A.83.10
Alterations & Additions to Kinross for P. & A. Kavenagh, 1983.
- Ray Tonkin 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', History Research Essay,
Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1970.
- Trevor Howells (ed) Towards the Dawn : Federation Architecture in Australia,
1890-1915, Sydney, 1989.
- Hugh Fraser, The Federation House : Australia's Own Style, Sydney, 1986
- A. Sutherland (ed), Victoria and Its Metropolis, Melbourne, 1888,
Volume 2, p.86, for biography of Alexander Moodie.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- CC 03.04.1890 The dissolution of the partnership of Gibson, Hudson & Co. New firm to consist of C. Norman Gibson of Melbourne and James Moodie of Camperdown.
- CC 13.12.1894 Report of death of Alexander Moodie, brother of James Moodie.
- CC 25.10.1900 Messrs Ettershank, Eaglestone and Mann intimate that owing to ill health, their Camperdown representative Mr Jas. Moodie has relinquished his position. Donald Curdie of Tandarook is appointed as Moodie's successor.
- CC 24.11.1900 James Moodie died on 23 November 1900 at Camperdown.

In 1852 James Moodie arrived in Victoria with his parents from Kinross in Scotland. Most of his early years were spent at Koort Koort Nong. After leaving school Moodie took up horse breaking before going into partnership with his elder brother D. N. Moodie after he had built the livery stables in Camperdown. James Moodie later acquired the business outright. He later went into business as a stock agent representing Fiske and Gibson and subsequently went into business with Gibson junior. The partnership dissolved and James Moodie became the representative for Ettershank, Eaglestone and Mann. Moodie and his brother were founders of the Agricultural Show at Camperdown which event gave rise to the formation of the Camperdown P & A Society. At the time of his death, Moodie was treasurer of the P. & A. Society as well as the Camperdown branch of the National League and the Camperdown Racing Club.

- CC 19.04.1904 Report that Mrs James Moodie's thirty year old residence in Scott Street was destroyed by fire. The building, which was erected 30 years ago, had only recently been renovated.
- CC 20.06.1904 Advertisement that Crawley and Knights have commenced practice in Camperdown as architects with offices in Thornton Palmer and Co.'s buildings.
- CC 05.01.1905 Architects Crawley and Knights call tenders for the erection of a brick residence at Camperdown for Mrs James Moodie.
- CC 01.06.1912 W.P. Knights called tenders for the erection of a brick wall, wrought iron gate and railings for Mrs James Moodie.
- CC 25.09.1906 W. P. Knights calls tenders for alterations and painting of a villa for D. S. Moodie at Camperdown.

CC 24.11.1900 James Moodie died on 23 November 1900 at Camperdown.

In 1852 James Moodie arrived in Victoria with his parents from Kinross in Scotland. Most of his early years were spent at Koort Koort Nong. After leaving school Moodie took up horse breaking before going into partnership with his elder brother D. N. Moodie after he had built the livery stables in Camperdown. James Moodie later acquired the business outright. He later went into business as a stock agent representing Fiskin and Gibson and subsequently went into business with Gibson junior. The partnership dissolved and James Moodie became the representative for Ettershank, Eastestone and Mann. Moodie and his brother were founders of the Agricultural Show at Camperdown which event gave rise to the formation of the Camperdown P & A Society. At the time of his death, Moodie was treasurer of the P. & A. Society as well as the Camperdown branch of the National League and the Camperdown Racing Club.

CC 19.04.1904 Report that Mrs James Moodie's thirty year old residence in Scott Street destroyed by fire. The building, which was erected 30 years ago, had only recently been renovated.

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CC 01.06.1912 W.P. Knights called tenders for the erection of a brick wall, wrought iron gate and railings for Mrs James Moodie.

KINROSS
29 SCOTT STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Federation Queen Anne style villa Kinross at 29 Scott Street Camperdown was erected for Mrs James Moodie in 1905 to designs by the architectural firm of Crawley and Knights. The new residence was to replace the first timber villa apparently erected on the site in c. 1874 for the Camperdown miller William J. Ower and which was destroyed by fire in April 1904.

At this time Crawley and Knights had only recently established a practice at Camperdown with Perry Knights in charge of all of the Camperdown operations. The Moodie residence is virtually Knights' first building in Camperdown and his involvement with, and devotion to, the then fashionable Melbourne Queen Anne mode can be seen to great effect at Kinross. Knights used all of the popular elements in the planning and design of the house, the floor layout is rambling and assymetrical, the roof forms are complex, with tuck pointed red brickwork and marseille pattern terra cotta tiles, ridging and decorative crestings contrasting with both smooth and rough cast cement render ornamentation.

The finely proportioned timber verandah screen, decorative timber bracketting, circular windows, exotically coloured art nouveau patterned leadlights, brightly tiled chimneypieces, foliated plasterwork and oiled cedar joinery amount to the most complete Queen Anne architectural catalogue in the Camperdown district. The Moodie house effectively set Knights' reputation in the domestic field, and a number of important commissions flowed to the practice thereafter, including Gilgae and Caringal in Camperdown and Milangil on the northern plains. Construction of a brick and wrought iron fence in 1912, in a complementary, but retardataire art nouveau theme confirmed Knights preoccupation with the total effect of the Kinross design.

Kinross is an outstanding and early example of the work of the talented local architect Perry Knights. It is the most consummate example of the Australian Queen Anne mode in the Camperdown district and the villa is essentially intact. The 1984 additions merge with the original architecture but are still discernable.

Kinross at 29 Scott Street Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement at Camperdown and in Western Victoria.
- D It was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type, being a fine example of a metropolitan villa erected in country Victoria.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Kinross at 29 Scott Street Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) Kinross at 29 Scott Street Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) Kinross at 29 Scott Street Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and garden features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Kinross.

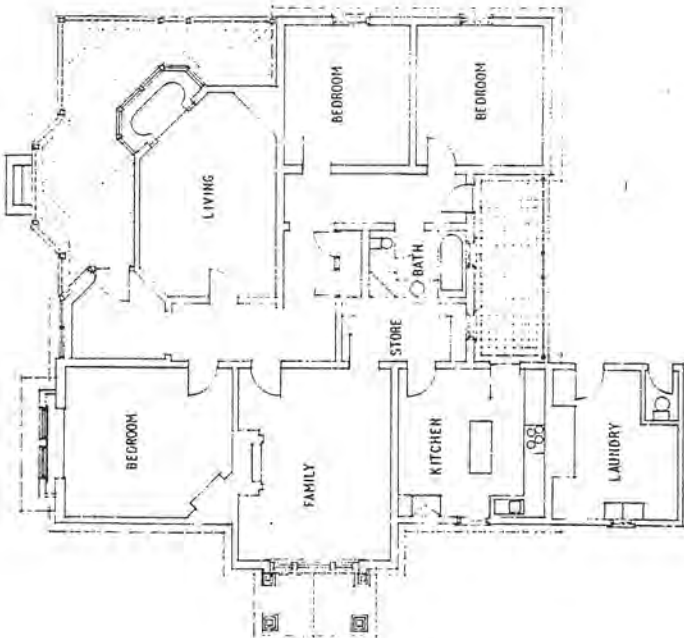
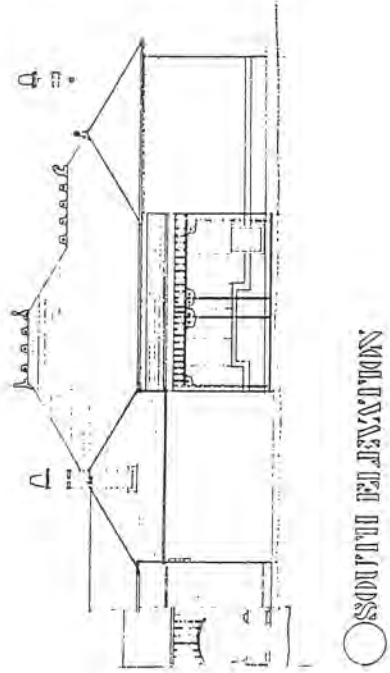
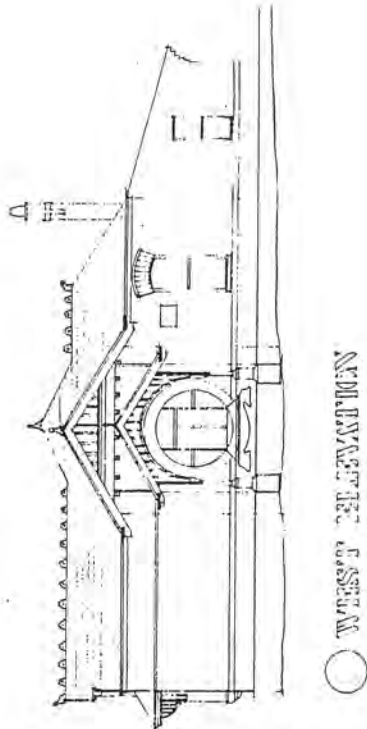
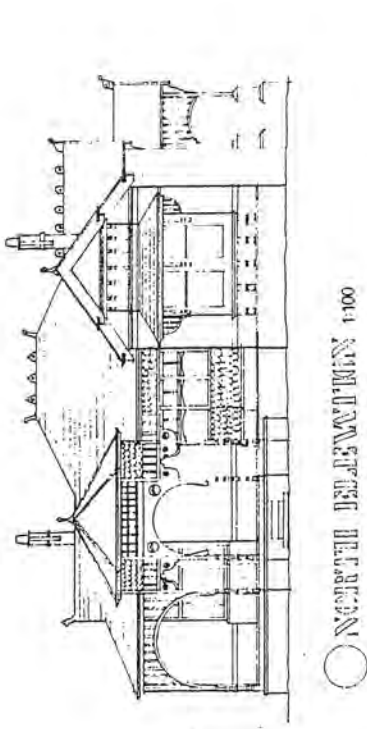
B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, and should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or defacement of signs on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. Of particular significance are the cream and green mosaic tiles with 'Kinross' inset into the pavement at the street entrance.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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KINROSS
29 SCOTT STREET
CAMPERDOWN



**HAMPDEN HOTEL
228 MANIFOLD STREET CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 3/14, 3/17, 3/19)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Hotel
NAME	Hampden Hotel
ADDRESS	228 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Hotel
ADDRESS	228 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	055 993 1085

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
HAMPDEN HOTEL

STYLE OR PERIOD	Federation Free Style
ARCHITECT	Michael O'Connor McCabe
BUILDER	A. J. Laurie
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS /TRADES	Metal ceilings by Wunderlich Flat asphalt roofing by Neuchatel Kitchen range by Metters Bros Furnishings by F. C. Russell Silver supplied by Charles McCabe
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 11 December.1909 Tender Notice for the erection of the new Hampden Hotel for James Joseph Crosby esq.
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1868 Original single storey timber building 1910 Existing two storey brick building
ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS	
Undated	Photograph of original Hampden Hotel, CDHS Collection.
Undated	Photograph of Hampden Hotel, CDHS Collection.
1911	Photograph of Michael McCabe, architect, in <u>Building</u> , 12 January 1911 p. 37.
1913	7 photographs of Hampden Hotel in <u>The Progress of Camperdown and District</u> , 1913, pp. 44 -45, including illustrations of the gardens, rear yard and garages, the public bar, the roof garden, the commercial parlour, the drawing room and the dining room.
1934	Photograph of Hampden Hotel, <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 27 January 1934.
1937	Photograph of Hampden Hotel, <u>Sporting Guide</u> , 13 October 1937 p. 16.
Undated	2 photographs of Hampden Hotel, CDHS Collection.
ORIGINAL OWNER	James Joseph Crosby (1910 building) Refer to documentation sources for complete list of owners prior to 1900 when Crosby acquired the freehold.
SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNERS	Thomas R. Crosby (son of proprietor).

OTHER NOTES

Michael McCabe frequently consulted Robert J. Haddon, architect of Melbourne regarding the development of architectural style (refer Michael McCabe's 'Letter Book 1902-1904', collection Allan Willingham). However, there is no evidence available to confirm that Haddon assisted McCabe with the design of the Hampden Hotel.

The date '1870' on the parapet may be misleading, records confirm that Ebenezer B. Stanworth was granted a licence for the Hampden Hotel in 1868. However, the date may relate to the construction of the nine room timber hotel building, illustrations of which are held in the Camperdown District Historical Society collection.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
CCLR Camperdown Court Licensing Registers 1858-1929, Volume 1 & 2.
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allan Willingham, Architectural Index : Camperdown
Research File 'Michael O'Connor McCabe'

J. B. Robertson, The Progress of Camperdown and District, 1913. pp. 44 & 45.

The Hampden Hotel was recently rebuilt by Michael McCabe. The two storey brick structure replaced a primitive building of some 22 years ago. Radiators, scientific ventilation, septic sewage, electric light and bell in every room, commercial and public dining rooms, sample rooms, billiard room, strong room, asphalt roof (with winter garden), stables and garage.

Western District Centenary Souvenir, 1834-1934, Terang, 1934.

Sporting Globe, 13 October 1937, p. 16.

Camperdown Court Licensing Register 1858-1929, Volumes 1 & 2, includes the following licensing information:

10.12.1868	Ebenezer B. Stanworth of Stonyford applied for the publican's licence for the Hampden Hotel, Manifold Street Camperdown.
24.12.1868	Publican's licence granted to Ebenezer B. Stanworth.
21.12.1871	Ebenezer B. Stanworth renewed publican's licence.
18.12.1878	Mary Johnson applied for publican's licence.
09.12.1880	Publican's licence granted to Mary Johnson.
28.11.1881	Transfer of publican's licence from Mary Johnson to James Gellie.
19.12.1882	Transfer of publican's licence from James Gellie to Annie Ball.
12.17.1888	Transfer of publican's licence from Annie Ball to Robert Myers.

- 11.12.1890 Renewal of Victualler's Licence of Hampden Hotel. Granted to Robert Myers. Assessment £68.
- 24.03.1891 Ann Myers applied to carry on business of the late Robert Myers until licence expires.
- 18.06.1891 Ann Myers applied to transfer the publican's licence to Patrick Edward Cahill of Birregurra.
- 02.07.1891 Licence transfer granted.
- 05.12.1894 Transfer of Victualler's Licence from Patrick Cahill to George Swine. Assessment £67.
- 09.12.1895 Transfer of publican's licence from George Swine to James Nicol.
- 17.12.1895 Licence transfer granted.
- 29.03.1897 Transfer of Victualler's Licence to John Quinn for Hampden Hotel. Name of transferors : Robert Myers, Walter Marshall and Henry James Day.
- 08.04.1897 Transfer granted for Hampden Hotel.
- 19.04.1900 Transfer of publican's licence from John Quinn to James Joseph Crosby of Camperdown.
- 19.12.1901 Renewal of publican's licence to John J. Crosby. Assessment £104.
- 18.12.1907 Renewal of publican's licence to John J. Crosby. Assessment £130.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- HG 08.12.1871 Notice for application for publican's licence by Ebenezer B. Stanworth. Hampden Hotel contains nine rooms excluding those used by the family.
- CC 23.12.1875 Camperdown Licensing Bench granted Ebenezer B. Stanworth the Hampden Hotel publican's licence.
- CC 26.02.1878 Hampden Hotel changes hands, new proprietress, Mrs. William Johnson.
- CC 19.12.1878 Licensing Court granted Mary Johnson the Hampden Hotel publican's licence.
- CC 26.11.1881 James Gellie, grazier, applied for the publican's licence at the Hampden Hotel.
- CC 08.03.1882 Annie Ball ('married woman of Camperdown'), applied for publican's licence at the Hampden Hotel.

- CC 01.01.1891 Death of Hampden Hotel proprietor, Robert Myers. Myers died on 27 December 1890. A resident of the Camperdown district for more than 20 years, he first engaged in farming pursuits, then storekeeping at Cobden. He purchased the Hampden Hotel in c. 1889.
- CC 02.07.1891 Patrick Cahill of Birregurra took possession of the Hampden Hotel on 1 July 1891. The previous owner Annie Myers to move to a new cottage in eastern portion of Camperdown.
- CC 11.08.1892 Tenders called for additions to the Hampden Hotel.
- CC 08.12.1892 George Swine new proprietor of the renovated Hampden Hotel.
- CC 07.12.1895 Notice of the application for the transfer of Victualler's licence at the Hampden Hotel. Business purchased by James Nicol.
- CC 24.12.1895 Renewal of publican's licence granted to James Nicol.
- CC 02.06.1908 The Hampden Hotel water supply was tested by the Camperdown fire brigade in May 1908.
- CC 11.12.1909 Tender Notice for the erection of the new Hampden Hotel for James Joseph Crosby esq. Tenders received up to 13 January 1910. Michael McCabe, architect.
(Notice repeated regularly until 08 January 1910)
- CC 14.12.1909 A very important addition to the buildings of the town is to be made in the new Hampden Hotel, plans for which have been prepared by Michael McCabe, architect. It is to be two stories, with a flat asphalted roof which will form a roof garden. The bar, large dining room and numerous bedrooms are designed upon the most approved lines and are to have every modern convenience.
- CC 18.01.1910 The building contract let to A. J. Laurie, one of 23 tenderers. Building work to commence in 3 weeks and to be completed by 14 November 1910.
- CC 29.01.1910 Tenders invited by A. J. Laurie, builder, for excavations at the Hampden Hotel site.
- CC 19.05.1910 The Hampden Hotel will close between 10 am and 2 pm on 20 May as a mark of respect for the Late King Edward VII.
- CC 11.10.1910 Report that the new Hampden Hotel is nearing completion.
- CC 05.11.1910 Notice of application for transfer of the Hampden Hotel license from James Joseph Crosby to Thomas Redmond Crosby.
- CC 08.11.1910 A. J. Laurie, contractor, putting finishing touches to the building and expecting completion within a week. Thomas Redmond Crosby hopes to have the hotel opened for the Show visitors.

- ∞ 19.11.1910 Hampden Hotel License transfer from James Joseph Crosby to Thomas Redmond Crosby, granted by the annual sitting of the Camperdown Licensing Court on 17 November 1910.
- ∞ 19.11.1910 Magistrates Read Murphy, PM and M. Quinn, JP invited to visit and inspect the newly built Hampden Hotel from cellar to roof by Thomas R. Crosby and his father J. J. Crosby.
- ∞ 22.11.1910 Detailed description of the new Hampden Hotel.

'The New Hampden. A Commodious Hostelry with Modern Equipment'
- ∞ 03.12.1910 Hampden Hotel License granted to Thomas Redmond Crosby by the Licensing Court, 1 December 1910. Assessment £360.

BUILDING CITATION STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hampden Hotel at 228 Manifold Street Camperdown was erected in 1910 to replace a single storey timber hotel erected in c. 1868 and evidently first operated by pioneer district publican Ebenezer B. Stanworth. Pressure to redevelop the antiquated nine room Hampden Hotel increased with the construction of both the new Leura Hotel in 1902 and the extensive additions to the Commercial Hotel in 1907. James J. Crosby, long established publican at the Hampden Hotel, responded to the competition in 1909 and commissioned local architect Michael McCabe to design a modern two storey brick hotel with extensive accommodation and public facilities to rival that offered by his counterparts.

McCabe's typically eclectic design for the Hampden Hotel is executed in the best traditions of the Australian Federation Free Style, being assymmetrically arranged in plan, mass, elevation and fenestration. The principal facades incorporate elements of Federation Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival and Art Nouveau, with the red brick and contrasting white cement render ornamentation accentuating the principal elements. Internally, Wunderlich pressed metal ceilings enhance the first floor rooms and high quality Art Nouveau leadlight glazing with appropriate signage was incorporated in the principal bar and lounge windows at ground level.

The two storey red brick structure was erected by the contractor A. J. Laurie to a clever internal plan that provided three bars, a commercial dining room, a public dining room, billiard room, modern kitchen, administrative offices on the ground floor with extensive basement cellars below. A wide stair hall leads to twenty-two bedrooms, several well appointed bathrooms, two parlours and private balconies on the first floor. An innovative flat roof sheeted with asphalt facilitated a 'splendid modern idea', the summer roof garden. The hotel was provided with extensive services including hot water boilers, heating radiators, electric lighting, electric bells, telephones and a septic sewage system.

The Hampden Hotel stands prominently on a corner site and is a local landmark. The hotel has operated from this site continuously since at least 1868 and has strong associations with the early development of Camperdown. The building is one of the finest examples of the work of the prolific local architect Michael O'Connor McCabe and his design reflects the best traditions of the Federation Free Style in country Victoria. When built, the hotel incorporated the latest developments and comforts in hotel design and the flat roof was an early and innovative experiment heralding later developments in modern architecture. The building is a clear reflection of the extent of the prosperity brought to Camperdown with the rise of the dairy industry in the early twentieth century and the hotel makes an important contribution to the diverse architectural streetscape character of the Manifold Street precinct.

The Hampden Hotel is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement in Victoria.

- D It was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of an early twentieth century hotel in Victoria.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work, being an outstanding work of the architect Michael O'Connor McCabe and a significant example of Federation Free Style architecture in Victoria.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials, including the use of Alphinite insulation, Wunderlich metal ceilings, Art Nouveau inspired leadlight glazing and dado tiling to the exterior facades.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Hampden Hotel at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The Hampden Hotel should be nominated for inclusion in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Hampden Hotel should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

- A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE
 - The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
 - Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.

- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.

- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.
- C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES
 - Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
 - Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
 - Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.
 - New advertising signs on commercial buildings in the Manifold Street precinct should be of a size, form, colour and lettering style which is consistent with the architectural character of the particular building on which it is to be placed. Signs should be placed in restricted locations and incorporated on specific building elements.

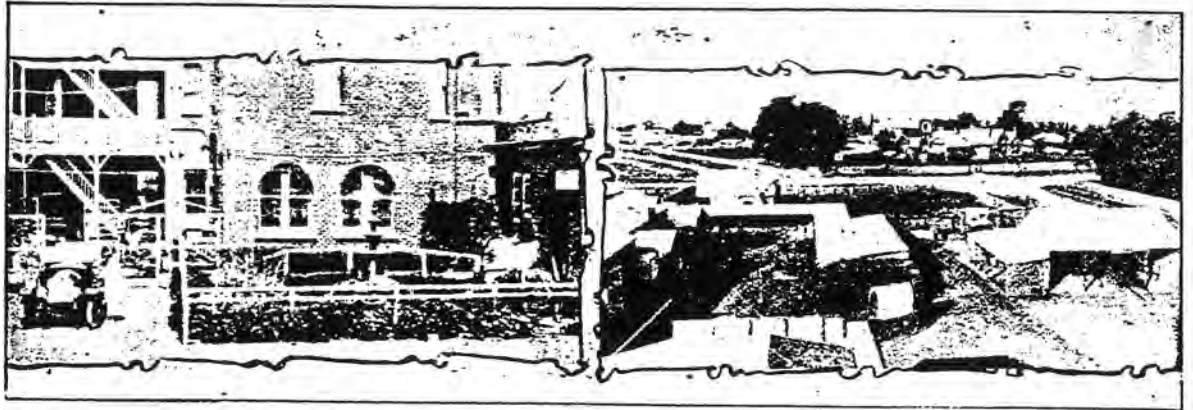
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THE PROGRESS OF CAMPERDOWN AND DISTRICT.

... Hampden Hotel, Camperdown ...

great aim being to design the hotel to embody the latest ideas with their own practical knowledge and thus assure the greatest comfort with the maximum of convenience to patrons. Amongst many of the modern improvements noted which might be mentioned are the perfect system of radiators for heating, and scientific ventilation—thus ensuring the whole house being warm in winter, and cool in summer; septic sewerage throughout; electric light

tions—the public are enabled to partake of a drink under comfortable and quiet circumstances. The roof garden is a splendid modern idea, and is much availed of by patrons on hot evenings. A glorious panoramic view of the surrounding country can be obtained from there. Mr T. R. Crosby is much esteemed as a townsman—always genial and bright, though unassuming he might be almost termed the perfect boniface one is always glad to meet and fully



1. Portion of the Hampden Hotel Gardens.
SHERIDAN PHOTO

2. Panoramic view, showing the large accommodation yards, motor garage, and vegetable garden.

and bell in every room; complete telephone installation; hot and cold shower and plunge baths; commercial and public dining rooms; (capable chef in charge of cuisine); commercial room, sample rooms, parlors, billiard room, strong room, asphalt roof (with winter garden) commanding a splendid panoramic view; stables; garage. The Hampden has also secured much fame for the excellence of the menu provided. The smooth and efficient working of the domestic portion of the hotel is due to Mrs T. R. Crosby, who is assisted by a decidedly courteous and capable staff. The bar has been very artistically and conveniently designed with parti-

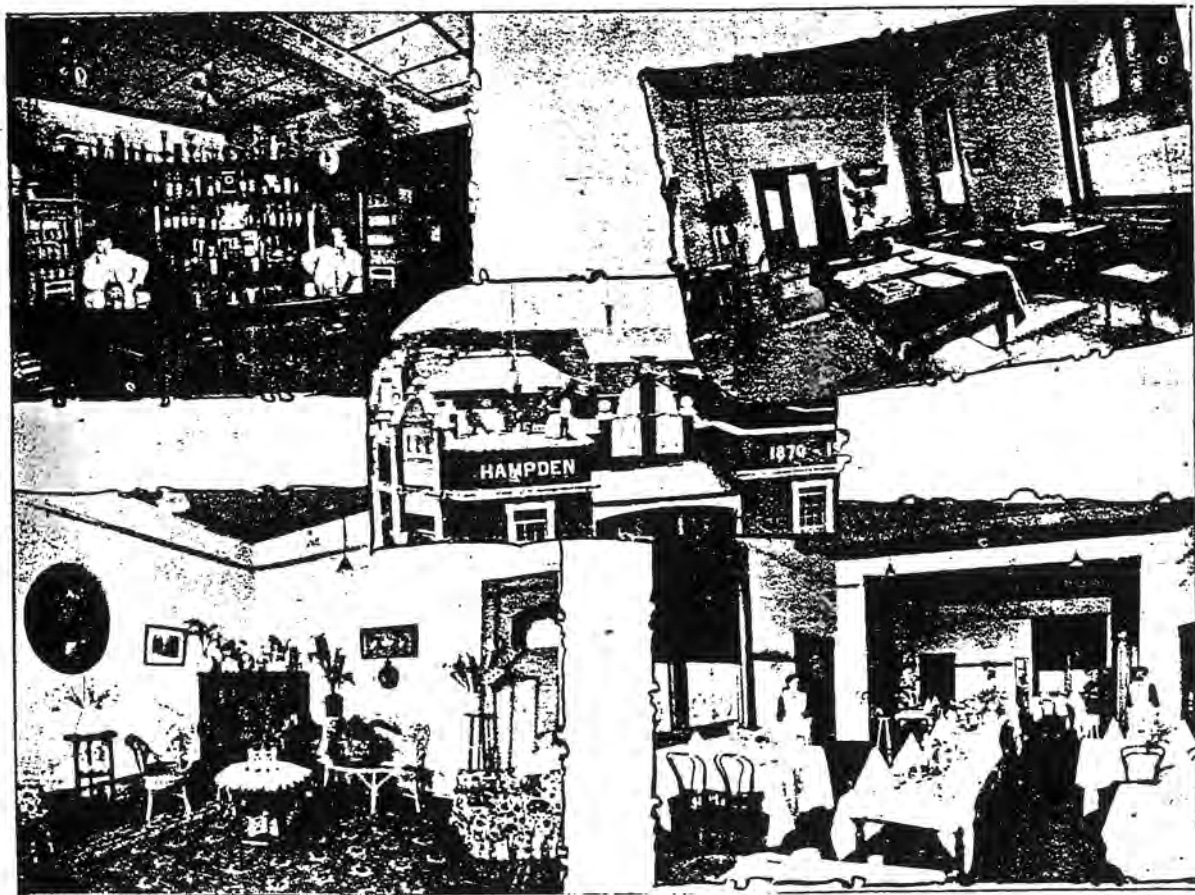
appreciates. In the management of this flourishing concern he receives great assistance from his wife, who is much admired for her business capabilities and her kindness and attention to every minor detail for their patrons' requirements. The compiler of this work can very conscientiously and heartily recommend those visiting Camperdown at any time to call at "The Hampden." They will feel at home right from the moment they enter the front door, and receive the maximum of comfort equal to that obtainable in the best and most expensive hotel in the Commonwealth.

THE PROGRESS OF CAMPERDOWN AND DISTRICT.

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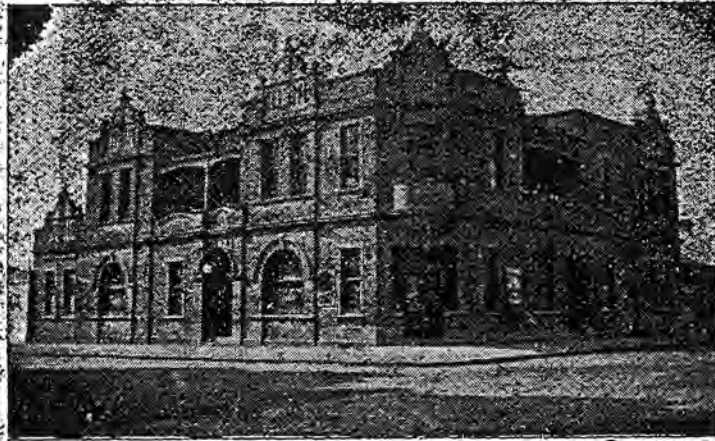
One of the most modern hotels, conducted in the highest style—best manner in Australia, and certainly the finest and most up-to-date—well equipped and beautifully furnished hotels in provincial Victoria is the Hampden Hotel, Camperdown, which was re-erected recently by Mr J. J. Crosby, one of Victoria's oldest pioneers, and handed over to his son, Mr T. R. Crosby, who is exceptionally popular amongst all classes of the community. The continually increasing local trade and the patronage

extended by the travelling community is an emphatic and practical indication that the meritorious efforts of the proprietor are fully appreciated. In place of the primitive building of some 2 years ago is found the magnificent two-storey brick structure—now one of the chief ornaments of the main thoroughfare of Camperdown. Before this building was commenced many months of careful and painstaking consideration had been given by both Mr T. R. Crosby and the architect, Mr M. McCabe, their one



SHERIDAN PHOTO

1. Corner of the modern well-equipped bar.
2. A commodious and comfortable commercial parlor.
3. The roof garden at "The Hampden."
4. A corner of the drawing room.
5. View of the dining room.



Still on the shady side of the avenue and passing the Mechanics Theatre the Hampden Hotel faces us. This hotel is very popular with such as like moderately quiet surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Pappas give the very best attention to their guests who find an atmosphere of homeliness and distinct comfort here. An excellent table is provided, refreshments are of the highest quality and are served in comfortable surroundings. Patrons of the Theatre find its proximity a great convenience. Needless to say a quick one was sampled ere we crossed to the sunny side of the avenue.

THE NEW HAMPDEN HOTEL.

A COMMODIOUS HOSTELRY WITH MODERN EQUIPMENT.

Yesterday, with the opening of the new Hampden hotel, saw the fruition of months of careful study on the part of Mr. J. J. Crosby and Mr. T. R. Crosby, of the details of what is required in a model, modern hotel; expert designing, embodying the result of that thought; and capable workmanship in putting the design into actual execution. The result is that Camperdown has a hotel which is an architectural embellishment and affords accommodation, comfort and convenience equal to that obtainable in the most luxurious and expensive hostels in the Commonwealth. Outwardly the building is substantial and pleasingly ornate. It occupies the corner of Manifold and Bath Streets and is one of the buildings which impress visitors or those who take a fleeting glance at the beauties of Camperdown as they motor through. The solidity of the brick walls is relieved by the graceful lines of windows, balconies and parapets carried out in white plaster, and the pleasing effect is enhanced by the artistically coloured designs of the plate glass windows which are a feature. The lettering not only conveys the fact that it is the "Hampden" but also that it is "Crosby's"—which by the way has given the house a reputation as a hotel conducted on exemplary lines. As instancing this Mr. J. J. Crosby, the retiring licensee, who is handing over the reins to his son, Mr. T. R. Crosby, was able to say in responding to the toast of his health the other day, that during the eleven years he has held the licence there has not only been no charge for breach of any of the many easily broken sections of the Licensing Act, but there has not been a brawl of any kind calling for the presence of the police on the premises. That is a record that speaks for itself.

The main entrance is from Manifold Street and opens into the spacious hall richly tiled, communicating with the commercial room on the left, the lounge bar on the right, the dining room, housekeeper's room, the corridor leading to the other parlors on the ground floor and the broad staircase leading to the first floor. The public bar is entered from the corner, and the private bar by a door leading from the main entrance. There are thus three bars, and their arrangement is on the best possible lines. All are comfortable rooms and well lighted and the lounge bar is a particularly snug resort. The partitions and the buffet are of kauri richly panelled. There is a hatch opening from the corridor leading from the Bath Street entrance in which there are three parlors one set apart for the use of ladies exclusively. Altogether there is ample room for five barmen at work at the same time, which should serve to cope with the rush of business which occurs when the Mechanics' Hall across the way is the scene of a popular performance. As the outcome of careful planning each bar is screened from the others. The fittings provide for keeping the stock handy and in good condition. The sinks are furnished with hot and cold water. Adjoining the bar and fronting Bath Street, is the manager's office, with strong room fitted with massive iron door with a Chubb lock. Here is located the exchange controlling the telephone system which extends through out the house. The commercial room is large and splendidly lighted by handsome windows fronting Manifold Street. The very complete furnishings include separate writing tables around the room each with its own electric light. This thoughtful arrangement enables a number of occupants to each have a private table for his correspondence. Adjoining it is a sample room with all the fittings and abundant lighting for the display of samples. The dining rooms are entered from the hall. There are

two—the Commercial dining room, capable of seating 30 and the public dining room which accommodates 40, but by an ingenious arrangement of folding doors they can be readily converted into one spacious room. Lighted by handsome lead-light windows of pleasing design these rooms are pleasant places and on warm evenings the windows at the back can be opened to admit the cool plash of a large fountain at the rear of the hotel. Adjoining the dining room is the servery with a hot water carving table and other modern appliances ensuring the appearance of viands in the best form. At the back of it is the kitchen with its large range specially built to design by Metters Bros., and comprising all the appurtenances required for the work of the chef, Mr. P. Finn, who looks the part he fills creditably. The pantry, with zinc-lined bins, safes and other receptacles is handy and on the other side of the kitchen and communicating with the servery is the scullery with unlimited supplies of hot and cold water and the necessary fittings. By a thoughtful provision a direct draught through the servery prevents the odors from the kitchen reaching the other portions of the house. Steps readily accessible from the kitchen descend to a cellar pantry and cook's cellar where perishables may be kept in good condition.

Mounting the broad main staircase a spacious landing is reached on the first floor. Here the excellent planning is again in evidence. To the right is a cosy parlor overlooking Manifold Street. A wide corridor with folding doors leads to the balcony fronting the same thoroughfare. Another cosy parlor is located in the corner of the building with outlook to Manifold and Bath Streets with a door leading to the Bath Street balcony. There are 22 bed rooms in the new hostelry. They are models of what hotel bedrooms should be. The suites of furniture were specially designed by Mrs. T. R. Crosby to combine neatness, elegance and utility. Each room has its electric light, electric bell, heating radiator, and with polished jarrah floor dainty curtains, tasteful decorations and furnishings makes an inviting place in which to seek "Nature's sweet restorer." Bathrooms and lavatories, with hot and cold water, are on this floor. The baths furnish the luxury of either hot or cold shower. There is a linen room with hot water pipes ensuring perfect airing of all bed linen; and a housemaids' room with sinks supplied with hot and cold water. There is one bedroom with a fireplace to meet the wants of a possible though not probable guest whose preference may lie in the direction of the old fashioned way of heating.

The chief of the many features which make the Hampden notable is the flat roof. This extends over the whole of the building. It is covered with Nanchatel asphalt, which is fire-proof, water proof and non-conducting. It affords a wide promenade commanding a splendid view of the whole of the town and surrounding country. Part of it is enclosed with steel trellis forming a roof garden, which will be an ideal location for an al fresco banquet or smoke night and for use as a lounge on a summer's

day. The roof is to be grown over it. The property from top to bottom a large area is available from the bar and from the backyard provides plenty of space for storage, also for the plant for manufacture of sprated water and for the pumping plant which is electrically driven and supplies the large tanks on the roof from which the very complete water service is obtained. In addition the extensive catchment, provided by the buildings is utilised. Another compartment of the cellar houses the boilers which supply the hot water used for the radiators by which every room, hall and corridor is heated. This system of heating is another special feature and combined with perfect ventilation should permit of one of the main objects aimed at—"Warm in winter, cool in summer"—being realised. The ceilings on the ground floor are of fibro cement packed with Alphonite, a preparation of dried sea-weed which is non-combustible, sound proof and a non-conductor of heat or cold. In the upper rooms the ceilings are of Wunderlich metal similarly packed. The object of the packing is to prevent sound from the upper floor being heard below, and vice versa. The electric lighting is most complete. All the halls, rooms, corridors, outbuildings, yard, servants' quarters are lighted, the installation comprising in all 157 points. By means of multiple switches the lighting is controlled from all parts with the utmost convenience. The building is also plugged for electric fans and cleaners and a vacuum cleaner which is to supersede the housemaid's broom. Polished jarrah floors and stairways throughout give an air of solidity as well as elegance. The decorations are tastefully designed and well carried out, those of the ceilings being especially pleasing. In addition to the hot water system for heating there is another, generated in reservoirs over the kitchen range. This supplies the whole house for baths, lavatories and washing up. Fire hoses are provided at various points. Each consists of 30 feet of 1 1/2 inch canvas hose attached to 2-inch piping. Telephones are all through the place including the servants' quarters. Those from the upper floor communicate with the servery as well as with the office and bar.

The buildings which formed the old hotel have been completely renovated. They provide seven spare bedrooms in addition to accommodation for the staff. Stabling is provided for 40 horses and a motor garage is to be built. An extensive vegetable garden giving plenty of evidence of fertility is attached to the hotel.

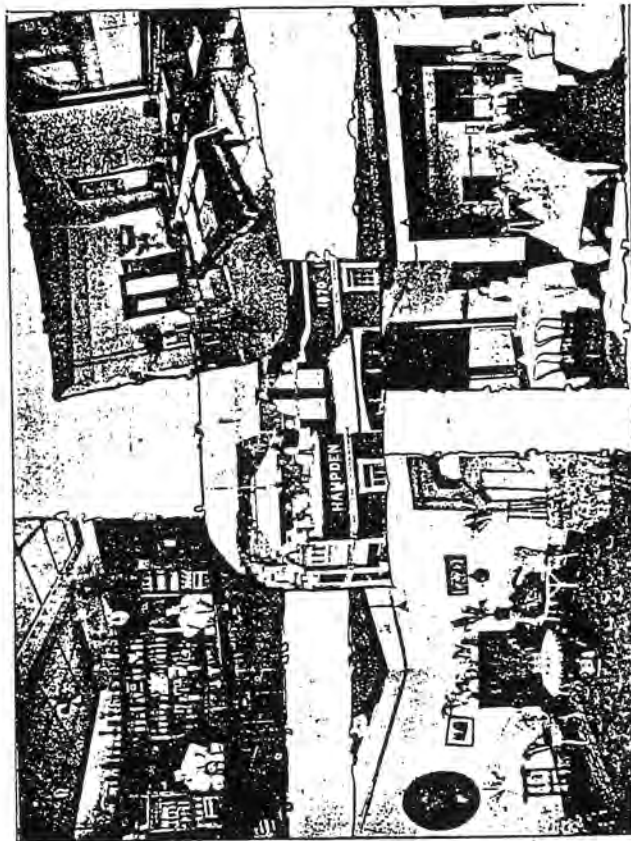
The furnishings, which were supplied by Mr. F. C. Russell, of Camperdown, are in keeping with the rest of the house. The silver was supplied by Mr. C. McCabe.

The architect was Mr. M. McCabe and the contractor Mr. A. J. Laurie. The contract was carried out well within the time allowed and without a single hitch.

THE PROGRESS OF CAMPERDOWN AND DISTRICT.

... Hampden Hotel, Camperdown ...

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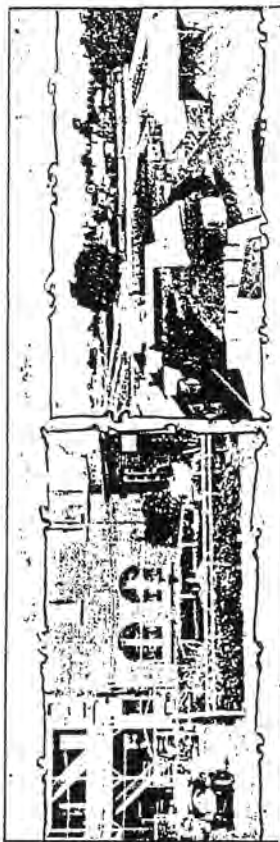
HERDAN PHOTO
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HERDAN PHOTO

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**FORMER CAMPERDOWN STEAM LAUNDRY
6 PATON STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPH 9/10)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Steam Laundry and Manager's Residence
NAME	Former Camperdown Steam Laundry
ADDRESS	6 Paton Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Restaurant and Residence The Steam Laundry Restaurant Proprietor : Tony Coverdale
PRESENT OWNER	Mr Garth Drake
HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA	Not Listed
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed

**ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
FORMER CAMPERDOWN STEAM LAUNDRY**

STYLE OR PERIOD Australian Bungalow Tradition

ARCHITECT W.P. (Perry) Knights (1871-1952)

Perry Knights was born at Warrnambool on 21 November 1871, fourth son and sixth child of Robert Knights, veterinary surgeon, and Jane Nixon Knights (née Struth). He was educated at Warrnambool and took up articles with the architects Jobbins and McLeod of Warrnambool in 1888. Upon completion of his articles, Knights worked for the architect A. E. Duguid in Melbourne, then J. W. Crawley architect and engineer of Warrnambool, and finally with Alexander Hamilton and Co. at Colac until 1904, when he returned to Warrnambool and took up a partnership with Crawley. Knights resided at Camperdown and built up their practice in the district, largely through the patronage of the Manifold and McArthur families. On 31 January 1907, Knights married Ida Christine Mulders of Colac.

Perry Knights severed all connections with J. W. Crawley late in 1910 and further developed his practice at Camperdown, initially in competition with his long established architectural rival Michael O'Connor McCabe. Knights practiced at Camperdown until 1935, after which he joined the Public Works Department in Melbourne and worked as a temporary architectural draughtsman until his compulsory retirement in 1940. He spent his last years at the Queen Elizabeth Home for the Aged at Ballarat, where he died on 19 July 1952.

BUILDER Jesse Porter and Son of Camperdown

PRINCIPAL ARTISANS /TRADES Mr. Haugh-Painter
Mr. Grant-Bricklayer

TENDER NOTICE Camperdown Chronicle 13 January 1920

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION 1920

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

n.d. Photograph of Steam Laundry, CDHS Collection.
1970 Photographs of the building and the laundry equipment in
Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights-Architect', 1970.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Ground and First Floor Plans of the Camperdown Steam Laundry
in Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights-Architect',
1970.

ORIGINAL OWNERS The Camperdown Steam Laundry Co. Pty Ltd.

SUBSEQUENT OWNERS Lindsay and Claude Dart
Dart Bros. Dry Cleaning and Laundry Service.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown Research file 162 'Camperdown Steam Laundry'
- CDHS Collection, 'Official Price List for Camperdown Steam Laundry', n.d., notes that the proprietor is J. B. Roberts.
- Kaye C. Dowdy, The Making of our Town, Camperdown, n.d., (1983), p. 111.
- Miles Lewis, 'Architecture of the West: A Distinctive Tradition' in Settlement of the Western District, Warrnambool, 1985, pp. 128-129.
- Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights-Architect', History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1970.

NEWSPAPER SOURCES

- CC 13.01.1920 Tenders invited for a brick Steam Laundry Building at Camperdown.
- CC 03.02.1920 Report of establishment of Steam Laundry at Camperdown.

Camperdown Steam Laundry

The contract for the erection of steam laundry buildings opposite the Grammar School, Camperdown, has been let to Messrs. Porter and Son, who will make every endeavour to carry out the work in the stipulated time. The buildings, which will be substantially constructed in brick, comprise boiler, washing, ironing and packing rooms and office. Comfortable quarters will also be provided for the manager, consisting of dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, etc. For the water supply, large concrete and elevated tanks, capable of holding 50,000 gallons, have been arranged for and, if found necessary, the supply can be greatly increased. The most modern laundry machinery will be installed and every convenience and every incentive to cleanliness and to the dispatch of business will be provided. It is expected that the building will have been completed and active operations commenced early next June.

**FORMER CAMPERDOWN STEAM LAUNDRY
6 PATON STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Public laundry facilities at Camperdown were apparently first provided in the late nineteenth century in premises located at the intersection of Scott Street and McNicol Street, the so-called 'Chinese Laundry'. The Camperdown Steam Laundry was established on a large allotment in Paton Street in 1920 for the Camperdown Steam Laundry Company Pty Ltd. Local architect W. P. (Perry) Knights was commissioned to design a modern steam laundry to house the latest steam washing equipment, with facilities for the storage of large quantities of water in elevated and underground concrete tanks. Accommodation for the manager was provided at first floor level. The steam powered laundry plant and equipment was largely housed under a skillion roofed single storey section at the rear of the ground floor and the tall black metal boiler flue rose from a brick boiler enclosure under the main roof.

The Camperdown builder Jesse Porter and Son erected the two storey Australian Bungalow style brick and timber laundry within six months and the company evidently opened for business in June 1920. Under the direction of J. H. Roberts, (the original manager who was later to lease the operations), the company was able to capture a large section of industrial, commercial and domestic laundry business in the Camperdown district. In 1947, Lindsay and Claude Dart acquired the company, then upgraded the laundry facilities to include a modern dry cleaning plant in a specially built bund structure. The Dart family continued operations until the 1970s when the steam laundry premises were closed.

The Camperdown Steam Laundry is an intriguing example of the adaptation of the Australian Bungalow mode to an essentially industrial building type in Victoria. The two storey brick structure, which was designed to house both industrial operations and residential accommodation under steeply pitched gable roof forms, stands in near intact condition. It is one of Perry Knights' most interesting and creative works, with many of the stylistic elements, including the rough-cast cement render, oiled timber shingles and gable strapwork, prominent gables, Diocletian window and timber piers and bracketing being derived from the early twentieth century English Arts and Crafts Movement.

The former Camperdown Steam Laundry is considered to be of State cultural significance because of aesthetic, scientific, architectural and social qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement in Victoria.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a Steam Laundry building in Victoria.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work, being a distinguished example of the architect W. P. (Perry) Knights.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The former Camperdown Steam Laundry at 6 Paton Street, Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The former Camperdown Steam Laundry should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The former Camperdown Steam Laundry should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown. Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992. The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place

**J.C. MANIFOLD MONUMENT
FINLAY AVENUE
CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 2/13, 9/1)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE

Public Monument

NAME

J. C. Manifold Memorial

ADDRESS

Finlay Avenue Camperdown 3260

PRESENT OWNER

Corangamite Shire

ADDRESS

181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260

TELEPHONE NUMBER

(055) 9 937 100

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

CULTURAL HISTORY DATA
J.C MANIFOLD MEMORIAL

STYLE OR PERIOD	Academic traditions (Royal Academy London)
DESIGN ORIGIN	Nelson Illingworth, Sculptor A signature cast on the east side base of the statue reads 'Nelson Illingworth. Sc 1921'
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1921-1922 Statue unveiled 18 June 1922
ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS	
1982	Photograph of Memorial, <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 25 June 1982, p. 6.
ORIGINAL OWNERS	Shire of Hampden On the 4 August 1922 the Committee appointed by resolution of a public meeting to oversee the erection of the J. C. Manifold Memorial assigned responsibility for the continued preservation of the monument to the President, Councillors and Ratepayers of the Shire of Hampden the said statue to be preserved by the said Corporation and for ever maintained by it in honour and memory of the late James Chester Manifold to whom it is erected.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

P. H. de Serville, 'MANIFOLD, William Thomson (1861-1922), James Chester (1867-1918) and Edward (1868-1913)' in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 10, Melbourne, 1986, pp. 391-392.

James Chester [Manifold] was born on 10 February 1867. After attending Geelong Grammar School he went to England with his family in 1881, but returned because the climate did not agree with his health. Chester completed his schooling at Melbourne Church of England Grammar School. When he came into possession of his portion of Purrumbete, named Talindert, he subsequently let much of it to dairy farmers, who later bought the land on generous terms. He was a director of the Camperdown Cheese and Butter Factory, established in 1891, and its chairman from 1907. A keen sportsman, he captained the Camperdown polo team. Chester Manifold entered public life as a member of the Hampden Shire Council in the 1890s and was twice president. In 1901 he was elected as the first member for the Federal seat of Corangamite, sitting as a Protectionist, but retired because of ill health in 1903. He was persuaded to oppose the sitting member J. H. Scullin and defeated him at the 1913 elections. A 'very popular man of the unobtrusive sort', he retained the seat until his death. While visiting England during World War I, Chester volunteered to report on conditions in military camps and hospitals, and to investigate rehabilitation schemes in Canada and the United States of America. He died unexpectedly on 30 October 1918 of pneumonia, a day out of San Francisco, and was buried at sea. By his wife Lilian Eva, née Curle, whom he had married on 11 March 1891, he left a son (Sir) Thomas Chester and a daughter. One of his last gifts had been a property in the Richmond River district, New South Wales, made available for local returned soldiers. Manifold was hailed by conservative newspapers as a model of the second-generation pastoralists: a good sport, public-spirited (a parliamentarian who disliked 'politics'), and generous in benefactions to his country, Church and district. His estate was valued for probate at some £400,000. A statue by Nelson Illingworth was unveiled in Camperdown by S. M. (Viscount) Bruce in 1921 [sic].

James Smith (ed),

'James Chester Manifold' in Cyclopedia of Victoria,
Melbourne, 1904, p. 494.

JAMES CHESTER MANIFOLD, M.P., Talindert, Camperdown, was born at Purrumbete, and educated at Geelong and the Melbourne Grammar Schools. "Talindert" comprises 7,500 acres, which are leased for dairy farming to nineteen tenants. Water is found on the land by sinking at an average depth of 100 feet. The property, which surrounds Mount Leura, was originally part of the Purrumbete run, and the homestead is a modern two-story [sic] stone mansion, situated on the side of Mount Leura, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. Mr. Manifold owns two noted blood horses, "Wellington" and "Pivot", and breeds about twelve foals annually. He has been a member of the committee of the board of the Camperdown Butter Factory since its inception, and is a prominent member of all the local clubs. He has been a member of the Hampden Shire Council since 1889. Mr. Manifold was elected in 1901 to a seat in the House of Representatives in the Federal Parliament by a large majority. He married, in 1891, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Curle, of Geelong, Victoria.

Noel S. Hutchison,

'ILLINGWORTH, Nelson William (1862-1926)',
in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 9,
Melbourne, 1983, pp. 429-430.

Graeme Sturgeon,

The Development of Australian Sculpture 1788-1975,
Thames and Hudson, London, 1978, pp. 73, 75 for
biographical details of the career of the sculptor Nelson
Illingworth including an illustration of his portrait
bust of Henry Lawson of c. 1924.

Nelson Illingworth (1862-1926) was thirty when he arrived in Sydney and had studied at the Lambeth School together with Bates, Frampton and Pomeroy, who came to be amongst the most important sculptors of their day. He exhibited successfully at the Royal Academy and worked for nine years at the Royal Doulton Potteries as a modeller and mould-maker. In Australia he worked predominantly as a maker of portrait busts. His commissions included busts of Sir Edmund Barton, Sir George Reid, The Earl of Hopetoun, Henry Lawson, Sir Francis Sutton, Dr Vaughan, Victor Daly and Sir Thomas Hughes. During September 1899 he exhibited in Sydney with the Art Society of New South Wales, showing a bust of Cardinal Moran and the head of a child, *Stephanie*. In 1908 he went to New Zealand at the invitation of the New Zealand Government, where he spent some time living with the Maoris and modelling heads of their chiefs. His portrait statue of Mr C. J. [sic] Manifold at Camperdown in Victoria, while undistinguished as a piece of sculpture, is noteworthy as an attempt to break with ordinary academic conventions (which still tended toward grandiloquent idealization) and to present the subject in ordinary dress and attitude as he appeared to those who knew him.

SLV Bibliography file
'Sculpture'

Early Australian Sculptures, p. 43.
Includes illustration of 'Statue of J. C. Manifold
Camperdown by Nelson Illingworth' and the following
biographical notes:

ILLINGWORTH, Nelson, b. 1862, arr. Sydney 1892, d. 1926

Born Portsmouth, England.
Served his apprenticeship as a plasterer in Brighton.
Studied at the Lambeth College of Art and Design, London,
and later worked at the Doulton Potteries as a mould-maker
and modeller.

He arrived in Sydney during 1892 and was an instructor of
modelling with the N.S.W. Technical Education Department
for a few years. He showed sculpture with the Society of
Artists from 1895 and the Art Society of New South Wales.
His bust of Cardinal Moran at the Art Society of N.S.W.
exhibition of 1899 was highly praised.

Illingworth was in New Zealand and exhibited at the
Christchurch International Exhibition during 1906-1907.
He returned to Sydney and was well known as a leading
bohemian of the city. His bronze statue of J. C. Manifold
(1921) Camperdown, Victoria, was his one large-scale
work. Died in Sydney during 1926.

Represented in the Art Gallery of South Australia, the Art
Gallery of N.S.W.; National Collection, Canberra;
Parliament House, Wellington; the Dominion Museum,
Wellington.

Alan McCulloch,

The Encyclopedia of Australian Art,
Sydney, 1994, (revised edition) p. 362.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- CC 26.10.1895 Report that portraits of J. C. Manifold and E. Manifold
are to be published in the Melbourne Punch in that week.
- CC 04.12.1900 J. C. Manifold announces he is a candidate for the seat of
Corangamite in the Federal House of Representatives.
- CC 16.03.1901 J. C. Manifold addresses meeting of electors at Birregurra.
- CC 19.03.1901 Similar meeting and address at Camperdown.
- CC 02.05.1901 Mr. J. C. Manifold's parliamentary duties will necessitate his
taking up residence in the metropolis for some months. In
consequence of this he first contemplated resigning his office
as representative of the East Riding in the Shire of Hampden.
However, alteration of the day for the Council meeting will
obviate this necessity. J. C. Manifold will also retain his
position on the directorate of the Camperdown Butter Factory.
- CC 08.08.1901 J. C. Manifold takes part in proceedings to honour
soldiers upon their return from the Boer War in South Africa.

- AM 31.10.1918 Report of the death of James Chester Manifold.
- CC 31.01.1920 'Late Mr. Manifold Memorial : The Site Chosen'
Extensive report concerning the deliberations of the committee in selecting a suitable site for the proposed statue. Two sites in Manifold Street, one opposite the Union Bank (ANZ Bank) and the other opposite the Mechanics' Hall with a third suggestion being in Queen's Park. Motion to place the monument in front of the Union Bank was carried after much discussion.
- CC 20.06.1920 Report of the unveiling ceremony conducted on Sunday 18 June 1920.
- CC 04.08.1922 Committee hands over responsibility for the continued preservation of the statue to the President, Councillors and Ratepayers of the Shire of Hampden.
- CC 25.06.1982 60th anniversary of unveiling of the statue. Local article recapitulating events that occurred when the statue erected in memory of late Hon. James Chester Manifold was unveiled by the Federal Treasurer, the Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.P. on Sunday 18 June 1922.
The Memorial Committee was appointed at a public meeting and subscriptions were received throughout the Corangamite Electorate. Dr J. G. Desailly was elected president of the committee with the other members being L. J. Greene, Donald McDonald, W. N. Hindhaugh, A. C. McQualter, A. C. Mickle, Michael Doherty, E. D. Errey and J. S. Aitken.
The unveiling ceremony was performed on an elevated dais in front of a large crowd from all over the State. The bronze life size statue of J. C. Manifold was mounted on a grey granite pedestal.

The inscription on the west face of the pedestal reads

J. C. Manifold of Talindert
One who loved his fellow men.

On the east face of the pedestal the inscription reads

J. C. Manifold of Talindert
By his deeds ye know of him.
1867-1918.

J.C. MANIFOLD MONUMENT
FINLAY AVENUE
CAMPERDOWN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The J. C. Manifold Monument was erected in 1922 to the memory of the prominent Camperdown pastoralist, public benefactor and politician James Chester Manifold of Talindert. Funds to build the monument were raised by public subscription following Manifold's tragic death of pneumonia on 30 October 1918 whilst at sea off San Francisco. The current site in Manifold Street was chosen in preference to those mooted at Queen's Park and opposite the Mechanics' Institute. The committee appointed to oversee the project engaged the bohemian sculptor Nelson Illingworth of Sydney to prepare the life size figure of J. C. Manifold to be cast in bronze. The base, which was made of polished Harcourt grey granite on a red granite plinth and fine axed basalt steps has a bronze commemorative plaque set in the principal face. The monumental stone base, by an unknown designer (perhaps W. P. Knights but not Illingworth) is evocative of the simplified classical traditions made popular by the contemporary work of the London architect E. L. Lutyens.

Nelson Illingworth's noteworthy portrayal of J. C. Manifold in a naturalistic rather than idealised attitude was a break from academic traditions and is further distinguished by being his only large-scale work. James Chester Manifold was a celebrated Western District personality and second-generation member of the pioneer Manifold family of Purrumbete. He was prominent in public affairs as well as politics, being twice elected as president of the Council of the Shire of Hampden as well as being the first member for Corangamite electorate following the establishment of the Federal Parliament in Melbourne in 1901.

The Manifold Monument is an important piece of civic sculpture in Camperdown and derives great cultural significance from its setting in the Finlay Avenue and the Manifold Street precinct.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Manifold Monument in the Finlay Avenue Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- C demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement.
- E is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a public monument in Victoria.
- G demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H is a representative or extraordinary example of the work of the bohemian sculptor Nelson Illingworth.
- I demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown. Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992. The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The base structure of the monument, including dislocated bluestone steps around the perimeter of the monument, should be stabilised and the integrity reinstated.
- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained. Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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Late Mr. Manifold Memorial

THE SITE CHOSEN.

As briefly stated in Thursday's issue, a general meeting of subscribers to the memorial to be erected to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. J. C. Manifold, was held in the Oddfellows' Hall on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of choosing a site for the memorial.

The Chairman (Dr. Desailly), in opening the meeting, said all knew what it had been called for—to decide upon the site for the memorial, which had been well discussed. At a previous public meeting of subscribers it had been agreed that the memorial take the form of a statue.

After the minutes had been read, the Chairman said that the Sub-Committee and General Committee had given the matter consideration and there were three sites which they considered more suitable than any others. Two were in Manifold-street—one opposite the Union Bank and the other opposite the Mechanics' Hall—and a third in Queen's Park. It was for that meeting to decide upon a site. Any subscriber was at perfect liberty to suggest any other site than those he had mentioned, and he would welcome any other proposition. They desired to have the matter fully discussed and the most suitable site chosen.

On the suggestion of Mr. L. J. Greene, the Chairman agreed to take a motion favoring one site and other proposals as amendments.

The Chairman said the best course would be first to decide whether the statue should be erected in Manifold-street or Queen's Park.

Mr. A. F. Trewartha considered Manifold-street the most suitable site, though it would be necessary to have the street in keeping with the monument. If the proceeds could not be devoted to that end, perhaps the Council would come forward. He thought Manifold-street was undoubtedly the place for the memorial, and that the avenue should be brought in keeping with it.

Mr. D. McDonald moved that the memorial be erected in Manifold-street. They had two there now—the clock tower and the Soldiers' Monument.

Mr. W. Kerr seconded the motion.

Mr. L. J. Greene moved as an amendment that the memorial be placed in Queen's Park. He said that the people must not forget that the memorial would be a permanent one—a

memorial in perpetuity. As long as the town lasted it would be there, and he did not think the street was the proper place for it. The town was going to expand and Queen's Park must become the lungs of the town—the place where the children would go in the afternoon and the people in the evening, as they did in the parks of Melbourne, where all the parks had memorials of some distinguished citizen. He was sure that in time Queen's Park would become a very nice garden. Eventually the town would become a borough, the cows would be kept off the streets, and then Queen's park would become a nice, open park. The statue would help beautify the park, which would undoubtedly be beautified later on—perhaps by working bees and in other ways. Was the street the proper place for people to sit in, considering the dust nuisance and other things. Down in the other place—the lungs of the town,—they would find the people would congregate. In time to come other memorials would be placed there. A memorial to the soldiers would probably be erected shortly, and it would be a fine thing to have them both in the park. If put in Manifold-street, opposite the Union Bank, the memorial would have to face the West, and then it would have its back to Talindert. Otherwise, its back would be towards the soldiers' monument, which was unthinkable. If there was a surplus of money, after the erection of the statue, it could be utilised in beautifying the park. They should not look at the question from a selfish point of view, and place the memorial in Manifold-street because it suited at the present time.

Dr. Desailly, in seconding the amendment, and in support of Mr. Greene's remarks, said it had been suggested, and he did not think there would be anything against the proposal, to change the name of Queen's Park to Manifold Gardens. The place had not been officially named Queen's Park. As Mr. Trewartha had said, the whole thing should be in keeping, and the same applied to the Park.

In answer to questions, Dr. Desailly said that if the statue were placed in Queen's Park the place would have to be beautified.

Mr. Dawborn: There is no guarantee?

Mr. Greene said that if in a few years the people did not improve the park they would be very remiss. There would probably be a little money over after the erection of the memorial and that would be used to improve it. At Bendigo a statue had been erected in a poor place,

near a dump, but now it was a beauty spot and a beautiful garden was there.

Mr. A. W. Dawborn said that personally he favored Manifold-street, and considered that all Mr. Greene had said, with one exception, would apply also to Manifold-street. He wished to know whether the Manifold family had been consulted. If they expressed a wish as to any particular site, it would carry weight.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Dawborn's remarks.

Mr. McDonald thought the site should be selected at that meeting.

Mr. Trewartha stated that many would never see the monument if it were placed in Queen's Park. For years the people had had in mind the beautification of the avenue, and the erection of the memorial to the late Mr. Manifold would provide an opportunity of doing so that they should not let slip.

The motion that the memorial be erected in Manifold-street was carried.

Mr. D. McDonald then moved that the memorial be placed opposite the Union Bank, Mr. Foster seconding the motion.

Mr. Ingleton moved, as an amendment that it be placed opposite the Mechanics' Hall. There was already one monument on that block, and if improvements were going to be made it would be better to have them on the one block. The position was quite central.

Mr. Trewartha seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dawborn stated that if the monument were erected opposite the Mechanics, the one thing Mr. Greene mentioned that might be taken exception to would be done away with.

Mr. Greene favored the position opposite the Union Bank, as Manifold-street had been decided upon. The memorial would be at least 14 or 15 feet high, and might not be seen for the trees.

Mr. Buckland said that he had favored the site in Queen's Park, but if it was to be in Manifold-street he favored Mr. McDonald's motion. If it was to be in Manifold-street it should be in the one central place. In answer to Mr. Ingleton's assertion, already improvements had been effected opposite the Union Bank.

Mr. McDonald's motion that the memorial be placed opposite the Union Bank was carried.

Dr. Desailly said it had been intended to exhibit the designs at the meeting, but the sculptor had them and had not yet returned them.

The meeting then terminated.

**NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK
183 MANIFOLD STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 2/26, 2/35)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Bank
NAME	National Australia Bank
ADDRESS	183 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TITLE INFORMATION	
PRESENT USE	Banking premises and residence
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE	National Australia Bank
ADDRESS	500 Bourke Street Melbourne 3000
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(03) 9641 3500

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

Allan Willingham Architectural Historian
151 McKean Street North Fitzroy 3068

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK
183 MANIFOLD STREET CAMPERDOWN 3260

STYLE OR PERIOD	20th Century Classical Revival (Bank Study : Giant Austere Classicism)
ARCHITECT(S)	Gibbs, Finlay & Morsby (1925 building) Francis Maloney White (1870 building)
BUILDER(S)	H.W. McBean (1925 building) W. Spence (1870 building)
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS /TRADES	
TENDER NOTICE	<u>Argus</u> , 19 November 1869 (Colonial Bank)
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1924-25 to replace the original Colonial Bank building erected in 1870. Tender accepted 17 July 1924. (Bank Board Minutes)
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	£5400

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS /ILLUSTRATIONS

Undated	National Australia Bank Limited Group Archives, Springvale, Victoria. Sketch Site Plan and Floor Plans 'Camperdown'.
1925-30	Photograph of National Bank at Camperdown
1900	Photograph of Colonial Bank and Shire Hall, CDHS Collection.
1913	Photograph of Colonial Bank , <u>The Progress of Camperdown and District</u> , 1913, p. 4.
Undated	Photograph of Colonial Bank, CDHS Collection.
1925	Photographs of new National Bank and stables, <u>Nautilus</u> , No. 128, Spring 1964.
1981	Photograph of existing National Bank, <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 9 January 1981.

ORIGINAL OWNERS	Colonial Bank of Australasia
SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNERS	National Bank of Australasia Ltd

OTHER NOTES

Architects Gibbs Finlay and Morsby also designed National Bank premises at Sale and Terang in 1925 in a similar architectural style.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown District Historical Society

AM *Argus Melbourne*
BT *Building Times*
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
CH *Colac Herald*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

National Australia Bank Limited Group Archives, Springvale, Victoria.
'Camperdown Branch History Notes', 31 July 1964.
National Bank of Australasia Limited Board Minutes for 18 July 1924.

Bank Premises Camperdown. Particulars of tenders for erection of new premises were submitted and authority given to accept that of H. D. (sic) McBean at £5,400.

Camperdown Branch Building Ledger 31 March 1924 to 31 March 1956
(Lists all of the expenditure associated with the construction of the new building including architects fees, strong room, advertising and minor works)
Sketch Site Plan and Floor Plans 'Camperdown' n.d.

'A Near Century of Banking in Camperdown', report of a paper presented by Wallace Smith to the Camperdown Historical Society, Camperdown Chronicle (undated)
CDHS Press Cutting Collection.

The Colonial Bank of Australasia (which was absorbed by the National Bank of Australasia Ltd. in 1918) opened a branch in a store conducted by John Paton, which is understood to have been on the site now occupied by Bright and Hitchcocks Pty Ltd.

'Camperdown's A Century Old', Nautilus, No. 128, Spring 1964.
Report of centenary celebrations held at Camperdown on 13 August 1964

In 1918 the National and Colonial banks amalgamated, the manager at the time being E.C. Chaffey and in 1925 the old bluestone building with its barred and shuttered windows came down to make way for the present imposing premises enhanced by the white columns flanking the door and the pretty latticed windows. The weatherboard stables remain; the half doors, cobbled floor and food loft.

Bank Managers; 1868 W.L.A. Elston, 1869 J. Peebles, 1885 H.C. Heales, 1894 D.H. Darke, 1913 E.C. Chaffey, 1920 A.J. Jarrett, 1929 H.P. Moore, 1938 P.S.C. Hutton, 1950 A.E. Blair, 1953 W.M. Reid, 1956 G.M. Burnet.

Bruce Trethowan 'A Study of Banks in Victoria 1851-1939', for the Historic Buildings Preservation Council, 1976.

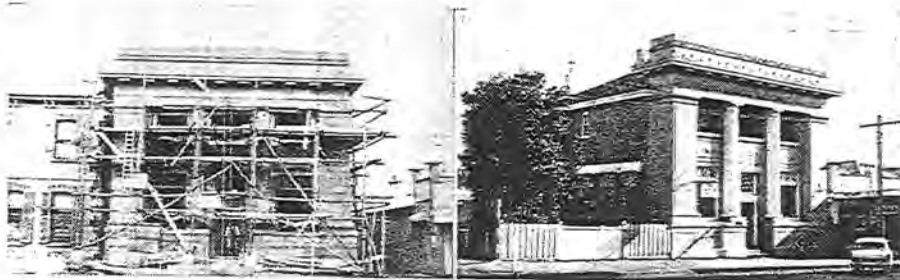
National Bank of Australasia Ltd, Souvenir of the Jubilee of the Bank 1858-1908, Melbourne, 1909.
(Gives a comprehensive photographic record of bank buildings erected between 1858 and 1908).

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- AM 19.11.1869 F. M. White, architect, calls tenders for erection of banking premises at Camperdown.
- BT 19.11.1869 Tenders required for the erection of a Branch Bank at Camperdown for the Colonial Bank of Australasia, plans and specification to be seen at F. M. White architect, 10 Elizabeth Street Melbourne.
- BT 17.12.1869 F. M. White has let contract for the Colonial Bank Camperdown to W. Spence for £1947/15/-
- WP 01.01.1870 Advertisement- Clerk of Works wanted for new building. Apply to J. H. Peebles, Manager of the Colonial Bank of Australasia.
- WP 15.01.1870 The Colonial Bank between the court house and Bramley's store in Manifold Street is under construction and will be completed in next May. The Contractor, Mr J. Spence of Melbourne, has five masons working on the stone building which is two or three feet above ground level. The stone is from P. McArthur's quarry.
- GA 08.04.1870 The stone Colonial Bank at Camperdown is nearly finished.
- WP 13.04.1870 Arrangements have been completed between Charles Pike and the National Bank for the occupation of the new premises now in joint occupation as a butchers' shop and bank premises.
- WP 28.05.1870 The Colonial Bank of Australasia will open in the new substantial two storey bluestone building on 1 June 1870. J.H. Peebles, manager.
- WP 17.09.1870 Notice of closure of the National Bank of Australasia at Camperdown. The Colonial Bank of Australasia is to take over accounts. The Bank of Australasia may move to premises occupied by National Bank of Australasia. Charles Pike loses tenant after considerable expense in fitting out premises for the bank.
- CC 13.09.1875 Advertisement, J. Peebles manager of Colonial Bank of Australasia at Camperdown.
- CC 13.03.1886 Tenders invited by Jobbins and McLeod, architects for repairs and painting to the Colonial Bank, Camperdown.
- CC 30.6.1886 Improvements to Colonial Bank by Jobbins & McLeod.
- CC 09.05.1893 Suspension of bank operations pending reconstruction scheme.
- CC 11.07.1893 Colonial Bank re-opened on 10 July 1893.
- CC 10.04.1894 Death of bank manager Mr. Heales from typhoid. Dr Pettigrew called to inspect Bank before they can be occupied for residential purposes.

- CC 21.03.1901 Michael McCabe called tenders for the renovation of the Colonial Bank.
- CC 13.08.1964 Centenary celebrations of the National Bank at Camperdown.
- CC 09.01.1981 Short history of the National Bank at Camperdown.

From 'Camperdown's A Century Old', *Nautilus*, No. 128, Spring 1964.
Report of centenary celebrations held at Camperdown
on 13 August 1964



Above, left: In 1925 the old bluestone building that had housed the Colonial Bank in Camperdown for so long was demolished. It is seen here at left of the new National Bank structure fast taking shape.— Photograph by courtesy of Mr. J. E. Tehan, of Camperdown, a Branch customer for many, many years. Above, right: Camperdown Branch as it is today—a handsome building with embellished parapet and fluted columns.



The old stable at the rear of Camperdown premises remains as a reminder of more leisurely days.

BUILDING CITATION STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Colonial Bank of Australasia, which first opened a branch at Camperdown in John Paton's general store on 15 August 1864, erected the first bank building on the site at 183 Manifold Street Camperdown in 1870. The building was designed by the prominent Melbourne architect F. M. White. In 1918, the Colonial Bank was amalgamated with the National Bank of Australasia Limited and in 1924 new banking premises were constructed on vacant land to the west of the austere Italianate style two storey basalt structure of the former Colonial Bank. This early bank was then demolished, with only the two storey timber stables at the rear of the property surviving the redevelopment program to remain to the present day on the original site.

Long established National Bank architects Gibbs Finlay and Morsby of Melbourne designed the current building with an imposing facade styled in the then fashionable austere Classical Revival mode. Giant engaged Roman Doric columns and pilasters were detailed to support an elaborately decorated cornice in an overwhelming and evocative display of physical strength and financial solidity. Behind the facade was arranged a substantial banking chamber with modest accommodation for the bank manager and household staff at the rear of the ground floor and on the first floor.

The National Bank at Camperdown is one of the finest examples of early twentieth century bank architecture in Victoria. The facade, which is derived from Classical Greek and Roman models illustrated in the popular architectural press prior to 1920, is considered to be one of only three distinctive examples of 'giant austere classicism' in Victoria. The building, which stands in a prominent position in the streetscape, has an important relationship with the adjacent public and municipal buildings which form the Clock Tower precinct.

The National Bank, like rival banking institutions in the town, has indelible associations with the pastoral industry in the region and with the support and development of local business in Camperdown. The site in Manifold Street has been associated with banking enterprise since 1870 and the Colonial Bank of Australasia survives to the present day with links to the era when Camperdown first prospered.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The National Bank at Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement both in Victoria and more particularly Camperdown.
- D It was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a bank building in Victoria.

- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work, being a distinctive example of the Austere Classical Revival mode in Victoria and the work of accomplished bank architects Gibbs Finlay and Morsby.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials in the internal enhancement of the banking chamber and embellishment of the facade.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

- A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE
 - The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
 - Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
 - Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
 - Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
 - If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with culturally significant buildings and structures on the property.
- Conserve and maintain the significant garden features, including planting beds, paths and borders, garden structures, fences and outbuildings where these elements clearly contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.
- Conservation and restoration works to the facades and building envelope of all places with a frontage to Manifold Street must be in accordance either with details illustrated in available photographic evidence or insitu physical investigation of the fabric. When such evidence is not available, facade and building envelope works must be undertaken in accordance with established building and streetscape conservation principles and practice.

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022

**THEATRE ROYAL
FORMER CAMPERDOWN THEATRE
BATH STREET CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 12/9, 12/10, 12/12, 12/13)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Public Theatre
NAME	Theatre Royal Camperdown (formerly Camperdown Theatre)
ADDRESS	Bath Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	Public Theatre
PRESENT OWNER	Corangamite Shire
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE NUMBER	(055) 937 100
HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA	Not Listed
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA

STYLE OR PERIOD	Free Classical Revival
ARCHITECT(S)	1875 Alex Hamilton (Original Mechanics' Hall) 1927 Warburton Pierre (Perry) Knights

Perry Knights was born at Warrnambool on 21 November 1871, fourth son and sixth child of Robert Knights, veterinary surgeon, and Jane Nixon Knights (née Struth). He was educated at Warrnambool and took up articles with the architects Jobbins and McLeod of Warrnambool in 1888. Upon completion of his articles, Knights worked for the architect A. E. Duguid in Melbourne, then J. W. Crawley architect and engineer of Warrnambool, and finally with Alexander Hamilton and Co. at Colac until 1904, when he returned to Warrnambool and took up a partnership with Crawley. Knights resided at Camperdown and built up their practice in the district, largely through the patronage of the Manifold and McArthur families. On 31 January 1907, Knights married Ida Christine Mulders of Colac.

Perry Knights severed all connections with J. W. Crawley late in 1910 and further developed his practice at Camperdown, initially in competition with his long established architectural rival Michael O'Connor McCabe. Knights practiced at Camperdown until 1935, after which he joined the Public Works Department in Melbourne and worked as a temporary architectural draughtsman until his compulsory retirement in 1940. He spent his last years at the Queen Elizabeth Home for the Aged at Ballarat, where he died on 19 July 1952.

BUILDER(S)	1927 Cant & Bennett, Footscray
TENDER NOTICE(S)	<u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 19 July 1927
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1927/1928 to replace the original Mechanics' Hall erected in 1875. The stage and fly-tower was erected at an earlier date (c. 1913?).
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	1927 £7193

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

c. 1900	'View of Camperdown', R. Scott, Allan Willingham Collection.
1927	Pratt Airspy 'Aerial Views of Camperdown', Boxes, 147, 157, SLV.
1928	'Camperdown Theatre Official Opening', pamphlet, CDHS Collection.
1939	Photograph of the Theatre Royal interior, CDHS Collection.

ORIGINAL OWNERS	Camperdown Mechanics' Institute
SUBSEQUENT SIGNIFICANT OWNERS	Town of Camperdown
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS /ASSOCIATIONS	Official Opening of the Camperdown Theatre, 11 April 1928 <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> , 14 April 1928

The Camperdown Theatre, a multi-purpose public hall and picture theatre, has served the cultural, recreational and social needs of the people of Camperdown and district from 1928 to the present day. The building has long been the centre for public meetings, professional and amateur repertory performances and concerts, travelling theatrical events, cinema, school speech nights, community balls and dances, sporting events, memorial services, band recitals, etc. Details of the range of functions and events held at the Camperdown Theatre can be gleaned from the files of the Camperdown Chronicle.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

FOR DETAILS CONCERNING THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE CAMPERDOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FROM THE TIME OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE IN 1865 UNTIL 1926, SEE THE SEPARATE DOCUMENTATION SHEET FOR THE CAMPERDOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND FREE LIBRARY BUILDING.

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
CFBB Country Fire Brigades Board 'Report of Fire' Camperdown Urban Fire Brigade
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- Allan Willingham, Architectural Index : Camperdown
Research File : W. P. Knights
- Camperdown Mechanics' Institute, 'Camperdown Theatre Official Opening'
program dated 11 April 1928, which includes
four pen and ink drawings of the exterior, stage
and proscenium, entrance hall and balcony stair
and the balcony by 'W.P.K. 1927'.
(CDHS Collection)
- Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', History Research Essay,
Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1970.
- Ross Thorne, Picture Palace Architecture in Australia,
South Melbourne, 1976.
- , Cinemas of Australia Via USA, Sydney University, 1981.
- Simon Brand, Picture Palaces and Flea-Pits, Sydney, 1983.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- CC 17.06.1926 Tenders called by W.P. Knights for painting and repairs at
the Mechanics Institute.
- CFBB 12.03.1927 Report of fire, confined to a small section of the Main
Hall and connected outbuildings, total damage £575.
- But for the fire at the hall last year when the fire fiend, with
his goulsh tongue licked the building, the old hall might still
have been doing service. The good supply of water and the
efforts of the Fire Brigade saved the building but great damage
was done and the committee was faced with the question of
whether they should restore the damaged portions or build a
new theatre. They decided to take the latter course.
(Camperdown Chronicle, 14 April 1928).
- CC 19.07.1927 W. P. Knights, architect of Camperdown, called tenders for the
construction of additions and alterations to the Mechanics'
Institute at Camperdown. This work involved the demolition of
the original timber hall.

- ∞ 06.12.1927 Tenders called for installation of electric light and power.
- ∞ 16.02.1928 Report of Annual meeting of Mechanics' Institute.
- ∞ 31.03.1928 Advertisement for the official opening of the new Mechanics' Hall.
- ∞ 12.04.1928 The Camperdown Theatre officially opened by D.S. Oman, President of the Shire of Hampden. General report on the proceedings.
- ∞ 14.04.1828 Extensive report on the official opening of the Camperdown Theatre including details of the design and construction of the building.

BUILDING CITATION STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The former Camperdown Theatre, which was erected in 1927-1928 to replace the fire damaged and outmoded timber hall behind the Camperdown Mechanics' Institute, was built by the Footscray contractors Cant & Bennett to the Free Classical Revival designs of local architect Warburton Pierre (Perry) Knights. The theatre building, consisting essentially of a small entrance lobby off the imposing Bath Street entrance which in turn leads to the general purpose auditorium, has stairs providing access both to the balcony and the basement supper room and kitchen. A bio-box is located to the rear of the balcony and a fully equipped stage is provided with a full-height proscenium framed in an elaborate Ionic entablature.

A boldly cantilevered curved canopy forms the porte-cochere at the principal entrance to the theatre and stylised Ionic columns and Classical mouldings adorn the brick fabric of the Bath Street facade. The parapet has a reduced tympanum with garlands and 'Picture Theatre' in relief. Access to the auditorium is also gained from Manifold Street through the ground floor space of the Renaissance Revival style Mechanics' Institute of 1890. Whilst the theatre building is readily identified as a structure of the 1920s, the principal facade has been stylistically linked with the architecture of the Alexander Hamilton's Mechanics' Institute by integration of the string courses at first floor level.

Perry Knights' design for the Camperdown Theatre is based on conservative Classical traditions and the restrained architectural character of this building is in strong contrast with the exuberant styles adopted for the majority of picture palaces constructed in Australia in the 1920s. The theatre building is of paramount historical significance as an important part of a community building complex which has its origins in 1868 and which has long served the cultural needs of the people of Camperdown and district. Both the Camperdown Theatre and the Camperdown Mechanics' Institute have been periodically redeveloped in accordance with changing community needs to the present day.

The Camperdown Theatre is a notable and typical example of the work of the local architect Perry Knights as well as the conservative Classical tradition in architecture in country Victoria in the 1920s.

The former Camperdown Theatre, now known as the Theatre Royal, is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations with Camperdown.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function, with a strong historical and physical association with the foundation and development of the Mechanics' Institute in Camperdown.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement in Camperdown and Western Victoria.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a building type, being a general purpose hall and picture theatre styled in the Free Classical Revival style.

- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event, being the centre of cultural activity and public entertainment in Camperdown since 1928.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work, being a notable example of the Free Classical Revival style in Victoria and a notable work of the Camperdown architect W. P. Knights.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials associated with the design, decoration and enhancement of the interior of the auditorium and entrance lobby as well as the principal facade to Bath Street.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.
- Conservation and restoration works to the facades and building envelope of all places with a frontage to Manifold Street must be in accordance either with details illustrated in available photographic evidence or an insitu physical investigation of the fabric undertaken in accordance with established building and streetscape conservation principles and practice.

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CAMPERDOWN THEATRE.

OFFICIAL OPENING.

After being closed for several months for extensive alteration and improvement, the Mechanics Hall, which will now be known as Camperdown Theatre, was officially opened last night by Councillor D. S. Oman, President of the Shire of Hampden, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience, which filled the beautiful interior in every part.

Each member of the audience was presented with a copy of an artistic souvenir programme, which contained views of the outside of the building, entrance hall, and balcony stairway, balcony and stage, and proscenium. In a following foreword Mr. H. E. Carter, President of the Mechanics Institute set forth the aims and hopes of the committee:—

"The long-awaited moment has arrived! To-night you witness the official opening of our new hall. After the last year the idea gradually crystallised that the demolition of the old wooden building and the erection of a new brick hall was the only practical and complete solution of the problem. Preliminary obstacles overcome, this course was determined on. To the Committee there were two great essentials, viz: the new hall had to be capable of meeting any demands on its accommodation for many years to come and also to be an edifice sufficiently imposing to be in keeping with the dignity of our town. We feel that we have been singularly fortunate in our architect. Already this hall has proved the Mecca for many visitors from other parts, and these have been unstinted in their encomiums. "Simple, dignified, yet not severe," was the judgment of one visitor well qualified to express an opinion. But it is your opinion we value, and we await your verdict. We are determined that all the services this institute has to offer will be of one kind only—the best. Your constructive criticism will be always welcome. If pleased with our record of achievement, we ask you to become staunch patrons of the Institute. But remember that when piling up the bricks and mortar, we, perforce, heaped up a debt. Help to reduce it by patronising our entertainments so that within a decade the committee may find itself in the proud position of being able to hand over to you your new hall free of all encumbrances. This is our aim. Its realisation largely rests with you. Thanking you for past favours and for those which I feel are yet to come."

During the period of reconstruction the members of Committee were:—

Mr. H. E. Carter, President; Messrs. J. S. Aitken, G. Boyle, W. M. Collins, J. Jackson, A. J. Jarrett, A. C. Mickle, R. Robertson and E. O. Screen, with Mr. F. A. Robertson secretary, and to them must be given the credit of tackling the scheme and carrying it to a successful issue.

The new theatre cost £7,193, and the whole work is a tribute in the first place to the artistic ability of the architect, Mr. W. P. Knight, A.R.V.I.A. and in the second place to the splendid workmanship of the contractors, Messrs. Cant and Bennett, Footscray. As the souvenir programme explains:—

"In the reconstruction and remodeling of the theatre many difficulties had to be surmounted to reach our goal.

To have the largest and most fittingly-equipped theatre at the minimum of expense was the aim, and you will agree that the achievement is a credit to the builders and the architect.

The stringent regulations of the Public Health Department made it seem impossible at the start, but the many alterations were completed to everyone's satisfaction. It was necessary to lower the floor level to permit the correct elevation for the balcony and the biograph room, which was erected above. This innovation has considerably added to the floor area of the main hall.

Access to the supper room and kitchen is through a suitable entrance in the main hall. The entrance lobby is now imposing with its magnificent stairway leading to the balcony.

The rich furnishings, beautifully decorated proscenium, and pleasing color scheme of both interior and exterior of this theatre make it most inviting to our patrons.

With high-class entertainments the residents of Camperdown will now be as well catered for as in Melbourne's leading theatres."

Last night's programme was worthy of the occasion. The leading film was Cecil B. De Mille's masterpiece, "The Volga Boatman," which has lately had an exceptionally long run in Melbourne, and in addition there was a fine range of topical, scene and comedy pictures.

The musical side of the programme was also well sustained by the Theatre Orchestra, which contributed selections of operatic classics and popular airs.

A fuller report of the opening proceedings will be given in Saturday's "Chronicle," but meantime it might be mentioned that a repeat performance of "The Volga Boatman" will be given this (Thursday) evening, and it should on no account be missed.

Saturday's programme will feature Bode Daniels in "Swim Girls, Swim," in a full and well balanced selection.

**DANIEL CURDIE MONUMENT
FINLAY AVENUE
CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 2/33, 2/34)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	Commemorative Monument
NAME	Daniel Curdie Monument
ADDRESS	Finlay Avenue Camperdown
PRESENT USE	Monument
PRESENT OWNER	Corangamite Shire
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE	(055) 9 937 100
HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER	Not Listed
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA	Not Listed
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	Not Listed

CULTURAL HISTORY DATA
DANIEL CURDIE MONUMENT

STYLE OR PERIOD	Celtic Cross
DESIGN ORIGIN	Traditional
BUILDER	
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS /TRADES	
TENDER NOTICE	
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1929 (?)
ESTIMATE /CONTRACT VALUE	
ILLUSTRATIONS	
ORIGINAL OWNERS /OCCUPANT(S)	Shire of Hampden

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS /ASSOCIATIONS

OTHER NOTES

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
SLV State Library of Victoria La Trobe Collection

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- Allan Willingham Architectural Index : Camperdown
Research File 'Tandarook'
Research File 'Dr Daniel Curdie'
- Owen Jones, The Grammar of Ornament, London, 1910.
For a discussion and illustration of Celtic ornament.
- Alexander Speltz, The Styles of Ornament, London, 1910.
- R. T. Stoll, Architecture and Sculpture in Early Britain,
Thames and Hudson, London, 1967.
- Camperdown Cemetery Inscriptions on the Curdie Family Monument
- | | |
|--|---|
| In Memoriam
Daniel Curdie
Born 9th January 1810
In Arran Scotland
Died 22nd February 1884
At Tandarook
Where he was the
Pioneer Settler
1842 | In Memoriam
Frances Curdie
Born at Wathen
Caithness Scotland
1829
Died 26th June
1899
At Tandarook |
| Louise Lydiard Curdie | died 26 July 1875 |
| Marion Bertha | died 6 March 1929 |
| Frances K. M. Curdie | died 30 August 1932 |
| Mary Louisa McK Tangye | died Kenya July 1931 |
| James Purves Cook Curdie | died 26 July 1916 |
| Agnes Matilda (wife) | died 7 April 1896 |
| Donald Curdie | died 23 October 1936 |
| John William Curdie | died 26 May 1949 |
| Laura J. C. Curdie (wife) | died 14 July 1966 |
- SLV Curdie Family Papers MS 8664 Box 942/2 a,b,c.
Includes letters written by Daniel Curdie to his
relatives from 1863 to 1874.
MS 7748, 648/7-8
Includes Account Books 1854-1867, 1868-1883.
- CDHS Copies of extracts from Dr Daniel Curdie's letters
as prepared by Rosamund Duruz during research for
Death of a Forest.

- Rosamund Duruz, Death of a Forest : A Story of the Heytesbury Shire,
Lowden, Kilmore, 1974.
- ,
'The Curdies of Tandarook' unpublished typescript,
1971.
- Jack S. Fletcher, The Infiltrators : A History of the Heytesbury
1840-1920, Shire of Heytesbury, Cobden, 1985.
- Alexander Henderson, 'The Curdie Family of Tandarook' in
Pioneer Families of Victoria and the Riverina,
Melbourne, 1936, pp. 28-30.
- R. A. McAlpine, The Shire of Hampden 1863-1963, Terang, 1963,
'The First President', pp. 2-3.
Includes succinct biography, photographic portrait and
view of the Tandarook homestead.
- Alexander Sutherland (ed), Victoria and Its Metropolis, Melbourne, 1888,
Volume 2, p. 80.

A stone cross which stands in the Manifold Street
avenue in Camperdown, was erected to his memory, but
better known memorials to this great pioneer are the
Curdies River and Curdies Inlet at Peterborough.

Curdie, Dr., Cobden (deceased) The late Dr. Curdie sailed
for Australia and landed at Port Phillip in 1839. He
proceeded thence to Sydney, whence he returned overland
with cattle, and settled on the Tandarook Station, on
Curdie's Creek, in October 1840. In 1851 he visited
Scotland, and returned to Australia in January 1854,
remaining at Tandarook (Cobden) about ten miles south of
Camperdown, until his death on the 22nd February, 1884.
In 1847, the first church was started in the Camperdown
district. Amongst the principal promotors were Dr. Curdie,
Mr. Neil [sic] Black, and Mr. Lachlan M'Kinnon. Dr. Curdie,
after whom is named Curdie's Creek and Curdie's Inlet, was
one of the pioneers of the Western District, and was highly
respected by all who knew him, both for his genial
temperament and intellectual capacity.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- WP 17.08.1870 Advertisement for new publication compiled by Daniel Curdie
Material for a Political History of the Shire of Hampden from
June 1857 to June 1859, n.p., n.d.

we have received a few copies of Dr Curdie's pamphlet the
publication of which is announced in another column.

- CC 29.07.1875 Report of the death of the two youngest daughters of Daniel and
Frances Curdie at Tandarook, namely:
Margaretta Jane aged 4 years 10 months
Louise Lydiard aged 3 years 4 months

- CC 23.02.1884 Report of the death of Daniel Curdie at Tandarook.

- CC 27.02.1884 Report of the funeral of Daniel Curdie.
Interred in the Presbyterian section of the Camperdown
Cemetery.

- CC 27.01.1934 A most comprehensive and reliable account of the life of Dr
Daniel Curdie 'Daniel Curdie, M.D.' was prepared by an
unknown writer (using detailed reference material)
specifically for publication in the 'Back To Camperdown'
edition of the Camperdown Chronicle, 27 January, 1934.

In the same issue of the Camperdown Chronicle,
there is a reference to a:

Cross erected to the memory of Dr. Curdie
by his daughter Miss Frances Curdie.

INSCRIPTION ON THE CURDIE MONUMENT

DANIEL CURDIE
MD
A PIONEER OF THIS DISTRICT
WHO SETTLED AT TANDAROOK
IN 1842
BORN 1810 DIED 1884

He did justly, loved mercy and walked humbly
with his God

DANIEL CURDIE MONUMENT
FINLAY AVENUE
CAMPERDOWN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The life of Dr Daniel Curdie, M.D., pioneer Western District settler and medical practitioner, first president of the Council of the Shire of Hampden, amateur botanist and naturalist, staunch supporter of the Scotch Church, explorer, educationist and member of the University of Melbourne Senate, is commemorated with the stone Celtic Cross in Finlay Avenue Camperdown.

Daniel Curdie was born on the Isle of Arran, Scotland in 1810 and educated at both Edinburgh and Glasgow universities, taking his medical degree at the latter institution in 1838. Soon after he was attracted by the prospects of a new life in the Australian colonies and decided to emigrate to Australia. He arrived in Sydney in September 1839 and then came overland to Port Phillip, after which he came to the Western District, taking up his squatting lease Tandarook south of the present site of Camperdown in October 1840. In his first years at Tandarook, he travelled great distances to attend to the medical needs of district settlers and townfolk. In a lifetime of constant public endeavour, Curdie, through a diverse range of interests and connections, became a figure of great influence in the history of settlement of both the Camperdown district and Western Victoria.

Curdie's life epitomises the aspirations and achievements of the first generation of squatter pastoralists in Western Victoria. His contribution to community life and the welfare of the settlers and residents of the Camperdown district is immense.

The Celtic Cross erected to the memory of Daniel Curdie by his daughter Frances Catherine McKenzie Curdie in 1929 (?) is a monument befitting this celebrated Scottish pioneer, being a long established spiritual symbol associated with Scottish life and Scottish culture. The wheel cross and tall shaft of the Curdie Monument incorporates traditional Celtic ornament in patterns which have their origins in the sixth century in Great Britain.

The Curdie Monument, which is constructed of dressed pink granite on a rock-faced grey granite base and featuring intricately carved traditional Celtic patterns on the shaft and wheel of the cross, is an exemplar of the masons' craft. The significance of the Cross is enhanced by its setting in the Finlay Avenue and the Manifold Street precinct.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Curdie Monument in Finlay Avenue Camperdown is considered to be a structure of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, spiritual, symbolic and cultural associations with the life of Daniel Curdie M.D.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of commemorative monumental masonry in Victoria.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a Celtic Cross monument in Victoria.
- G demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- I demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown. Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992. The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other construction records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSAPES

- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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**CAMPERDOWN SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL
MANIFOLD STREET
CAMPERDOWN**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 1/25, 6/2, 6/3, 6/4, 6/10)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE	War Memorial
NAME	Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial
ADDRESS	Finlay Avenue Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
PRESENT USE	War Memorial
PRESENT OWNER	Corangamite Shire
ADDRESS	181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260
TELEPHONE	(055) 9 937 100

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

CULTURAL HISTORY DATA

STYLE OR PERIOD	Twentieth Century Academic Tradition
DESIGNER	Paul Raphael Montford, Sculptor 'The Studio' 20 Bruce Street, Toorak
PRINCIPAL ARTISANS ARTISTS /TRADES	Casting by A. B. Burton of Thames Ditton, Surrey, U.K. Dressing of stones and erection of pedestal by Vaughan & Lodge, masons of Melbourne.
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1926-1929
CONTRACT VALUE	£1911/15/9
SUBSEQUENT WORKS	Construction of W W II Memorial Wall in 1954. East plaque laid by His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, Governor of Victoria on 1 December 1954.
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	W. P. Knights' original and alternative designs for the Camperdown War Memorial. Designs not used. Plans showing the Clock Tower site, one of the memorial sites preferred by Montford. Plan showing the Cobden Road site, one of the memorial sites preferred by Montford. (Shire of Hampden Archives, Camperdown)

ILLUSTRATIONS / PHOTOGRAPHS

Shire of Hampden Archives

Series of seven photographs of the statue taken from different vantage points in Paul Montford's studio. Two photographs include the sculptor at work.

CDHS Photographic Collection

A photograph of the unveiling of the monument in 1929 and another undated photograph showing the War Memorial and A. J. Thomas' Garage.

State Library of Victoria Latrobe Library Small Pictures File

includes an undated photograph of the Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial.

Photographs of the statue

Camperdown Chronicle 24 December 1929

Camperdown Chronicle 27 January 1934

Camperdown Chronicle 16 April 1982

ORIGINAL OWNERS

The Soldiers' Memorial Committee Camperdown

SUBSEQUENT OWNERS

Shire of Hampden and Corangamite Shire

OTHER NOTES

A. B. Burton, Bronze Statue Founder and Art Worker of Summer Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey was well known to P. R. Montford and had cast bronze statuary and busts for him whilst he worked in England and later when he came to Australia.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
WP *Western Press*

Records of the Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial Committee
in the Shire of Hampden Archives, Camperdown.

Correspondence 1922-1934.

- 22.03.1922 Correspondence between L. Greene (committee member) and Soldiers' Memorial Committee. Representations that the memorial should be of a permanent character and non-utilitarian. Preferred memorial a simple cenotaph such as Boer War Memorial in Finlay Avenue, Camperdown or the Nelson Monument, London.
Does not favour suggestions such as a utility memorial, Soldiers' club building, Band rotunda or extension of avenue by 500 trees.
- 27.03.1923 Minutes of Public Meeting regarding Soldier's Memorial. Motion carried by large majority to erect a memorial in the Finlay Avenue.
- 21.04.1923 Letter from W. P. Knights, architect to War Memorial Committee regarding reduction of Knight's design due to the committee being unable to afford the original design at £2,000.
- 06.06.1923 Correspondence from A. & G. Henderson, monumental masons of Lygon St. North Carlton to Soldiers' Memorial Committee. Request for permission to submit a design for the proposed memorial.
- 09.07.1923 Letter from Stewart McArthur. Offer of £100 towards the cost of a memorial on proviso that nine others also give £100 each.

Overleaf - 'Extract from Camperdown Chronicle. re. Justice McArthur's letter. Emotive article attempting to inspire people to subscribe to the memorial as "the greatest privilege of our lives".
- 10.07.1923 Letter from J. Robinson, Monumental Sculptor and Importer, Elgin Street Carlton to Soldiers' Memorial Fund. Requesting permission to submit memorial design and estimates.
- 24.07.1923 Notice of Motion for next Committee meeting by S. McArthur. That a sub-committee be formed to consider suitable stone and site for the erection of the selected design of W.P. Knights.

- 29.04.1925 Standard Quarries Pty. Ltd., Melbourne to Committee. Re. quote for £900 for monument 32 feet high in Sydney freestone with polished granite panels, and £875 for monument 35 feet high in granite with polished panels.
- 05.07.1925 Memorandum of conditions of the sculptor's commission agreed to by Paul Raphael Montford to submit designs.
- 06.07.1925 L. Greene to War Memorial Committee regarding similar memorial at Albury. Includes photo of the Albury War Memorial.
- 24.05.1926 Montford to Committee. 'Duty' sketch and plasticine model of 'The Call' sent to Camperdown. Source of idea is from a Surrey Hills memorial which is briefly described.
- 30.06.1926 Wooles & Carpenter, Monumental Masons, Sculptors &c., Warrnambool to Committee. Requesting permission to submit designs.
- 18.08.1926 Montford to committee. Sketch of memorial and figure one seventh the full size sent to Camperdown. Suggested design "The Appeal to the Sword". Figure and hand of soldiers to be cast in bronze. Approx time for completion of plaster model is given as five months.
- 28.08.1926 From Committee. Meeting on 4 September 1926 to consider designs submitted by Montford and to discuss financial business.
- 03.09.1926 Montford to Committee. Description of the proposed memorial and the symbolism inherent in his design.
- 06.09.1926 Committee to Montford. Pedestal and general effect of the figure approved by committee. Second, less elaborate design of the sculptural figure requested.
- 06.09.1926 Manifold to Montford. Suggested alterations to design.
- 06.11.1926 Montford to Committee expressing opposition to the financial propositions and suggested alterations to his proposal.
- 13.11.1926 Montford to Committee regarding cost estimates for casting of the figure in bronze and cost savings expected through a reduction in the scale of the monument.
- 17.11.1926 Montford to Committee. Cost estimates for the pedestal in granite set at £600 and in bluestone at £450. Montford stresses need to work together to produce best memorial.
- 17.11.1926 W. M. Train & Co., Manufactures and Importers, South Melbourne to Committee. Estimates for pedestal and steps.
- 30.11.1926 Montford to Committee. Original size of figure and pedestal to be retained. Contract to Montford for a sum of £1,775
- 12.01.1927 Montford to Committee regarding Life Insurance premiums.

- 19.01.1927 Montford to Committee regarding progress and questioning of accounts. Extension of time required.
- 08.06.1927 Montford to Committee regarding Montford's busy schedule.
- 16.08.1927 A. B. Burton Bronze Statue Founder and Art Worker of Thames Ditton, Surrey to Montford. Cost of the freight to Melbourne for the figure quoted as £27/15/6.
- 31.05.1928 A. B. Burton, to Committee. Good progress being made and expected completion in 6 or 7 weeks. Requests payment for work in three stages and indicates that there is a possibility of him arranging to display the figure in Australia House, London.
- 15.08.1928 Montford to Committee. Ideal site indicators listed, suggested sites for the memorial re-examined. Acceptable sites include the Cobden Road site with the figure facing north, or the Clock Tower site with the figure facing west and being set against a red brick background.
- 10.10.1928 S. McArthur to Committee with suggestions for appropriate inscriptions on the memorial.
- 13.10.1928 Committee to Shire of Hampden. Chosen site requires the preparation for memorial by Council. Bronze expected to be shipped from England in next few weeks. Pedestal to be finished in approx two months.
- 15.11.1928 Montford to Committee. Regarding list of names to be incorporated on the memorial. Montford dislikes suggested inscriptions.
- 26.11.1928 Montford to Committee. Inscriptions not yet decided upon. Concerns over delay in the receipt of the bronze, as it has not as yet been sent by Burton to Australia.
- 01.12.1928 Montford to Committee regarding proposed level for the pedestal. Casting of figure complete. Pedestal made by Lodge Bros of Melbourne. Work to be completed in approx one month.
- 16.01.1929 Montford to Committee regarding inscriptions and layout.
- January 1929 Montford to Committee requesting advice on the inscriptions and the set height of the pedestal in relation to the main road levels. A small cross-section sketch of the site is made and Montford expresses his opinion that the ground level for the base of the monument be set as high as possible.
- 06.02.1929 Montford to Committee. Lack of payment to Burton (caster) poses problems. Three panels modelled and cast into plaster. Montford requests permission to send figure to the Royal Academy.
- 18.05.1929 Allen (Master of Ormond College) to Committee. encloses several suggestions for inscriptions on the memorial.

- 24.05.1929 Allen to Committee. Further suggestions for inscriptions. Includes lines from Vergil's Sixth Aeneid.
- 09.06.1929 S. McArthur to Committee. Agreeing with two suggestions made by Allen. 'They rushed bravely upon the sword for liberty's sake' and 'Love of Country has Triumphed; valour lives beyond the grave'.
- 03.07.1929 Montford to Committee regarding progress of pedestal.
- 12.07.1929 Montford to Committee. Name panels cost approx £12 each.
- Undated S. McArthur to Committee. Montford considered 'an old fool and had no business to go on with the inscriptions without instructions to do so'. Alterations to cast panels required by Committee.
- 20.07.1929 Montford to Committee. Apology for a misunderstanding with the inscriptions. Montford to plane off the present bronze panel inscriptions and substitute those decided on by the Committee. Includes copy of present inscriptions mistakenly cast.
- 21.07.1929 Allen to Committee. Asking that the Latin version of the inscriptions be used rather than English.
- 20.08.1929 Montford to Committee. Pedestal finished by Lodge Bros. and ready for collection.
- November 1929 Camperdown Soldiers' Committee
Statement of receipts and expenditure
July 1924 to November 1929.
Balance £1887/6/6.
- 27.11.1929 Montford to Committee. Pedestal requires cleaning with wire brush. Statement of accounts still to be settled. Montford to be present at unveiling ceremony.
- 04.12.1929 Committee to Montford. Stains on the pedestal inspected by visiting Wooles & Carpenter representative from Warrnambool. Stains caused by pieces of hardwood left against the bronze. Used by Montford's assistant when in Camperdown. To be cleaned. Bright sunlight also accentuates a flaw in the granite pedestal.
Unveiling ceremony fixed for 21 December 1929.
- 21.12.1929 Programme from the unveiling ceremony. Brief description of memorial given.
- 01.01.1930 Knights to Committee. Statement of account £25 for preparing designs and estimates of the pedestal base (fee set at 1.25% of total estimated cost £2,000).
- 02.09.1930 Committee to Knights. Regarding amendment of account to £12/10/- from £25 as the fee should be based at 1.25% of £1,000, the sum given by the Committee as the cost of the memorial when Knights was commissioned to prepare sketch designs in 1923.

22.09.1930 Statement of Expenditure. Total spent £1911/15/9.

Undated Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial Committee in account with
P. R. Montford. Total spent £1811. Balance due £724/5/8.

Statement of accounts
21 November 1929 to 01 September 1930.
Balance £803/7/11.

10.03.1982 Letter from R. A. McAlpine describing memorial. Description
very similar to the description printed in the unveiling
ceremony programme.

Minutes of Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial Meetings 1923-1929.
H. O. Nevett Honorary Secretary

The minutes of the Committee record in great detail the movement to build a Soldiers' Memorial at Camperdown and effectively encapsulate the information contained in the correspondence as summarised above.

1923

April Committee decides to ask Knights to submit a design for the
proposed memorial.

May Meeting regarding fund raising events.

July Acceptance of S. McArthur's offer of £100 on proviso that another
nine donors contribute £100 each.

October Motion carried requesting that W. P. Knights submit a design for
a monument with a total cost of approx £1,000.

December Two designs submitted by Knights. One design approved with slight
alterations required to be made.

1924

August Committee chooses to use Sydney freestone on a Granite base.

1925

July to Dec. Re. funding, appeal and subscriptions. Amount raised to date
£918/18/11. Amount required £1,500.

1926

June Fund raising efforts now aiming for £1,700.

September Concerns expressed about the suitability of Knights' design.

October Decision to use Montford's first design with some alterations.

October Discussions regarding memorial location.

1928

October Two months given as estimated time for completion of monument.

November Cost of memorial. Montford paid £724/5/8. Total Balance
£778/18/8. Erection ceremony plans discussed.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- ∞ 24.12.1929 Unveiling of memorial, dedication ceremony and official address. Report provides alphabetical list of names on the memorial as well as a description of the memorial.

'Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial'
Camperdown Chronicle 24 December 1929)

- ∞ 27.01.1934 History of the moves to erect the Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial written by the Hon. Justice McArthur.

'Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial'
Camperdown Chronicle 27 January 1934)

- ∞ 16.04.1982 Brief history of the War Memorial.

- ∞ Early 1982 Plans to re-site the memorial somewhere in Finlay Avenue in order to improve traffic flow outlined.



PAUL RAPHAEL MONTFORD (1868-1938) SCULPTOR

Paul Montford was born into an artistic family at Kentish Town, London on 1 November 1868. Horace Montford, his father was a sculptor and curator of schools at the Royal Academy of Art. He studied art at the Lambeth School and transferred to the Royal Academy School when he was nineteen years old and after winning both the Landseer and British Institution Scholarships. Montford won seven sculptor's prizes including the gold medal and the 1891 travelling scholarship and was at the time 'considered to be one of the most brilliant students who had ever attended the Royal Academy Schools' (Sturgeon, p. 85).

Paul Montford travelled to Italy, France and Spain in 1891. His first Royal Academy exhibition was held in 1892, after which he exhibited annually. After graduation, Paul Montford worked for five years as modelling master at the Chelsea School of Art. Following his success in the 1905 Academy exhibition, Montford chose to direct his attention to large scale works and architectural figure sculpture including works at the Battersea Town Hall and Polytechnic, the Northampton Institute, the Charles Street Bridge in Westminster and four figure groups in Kelvinway Bridge, Glasgow. As well, he executed an heroic scale figure group spanning the archway between the Home and India Offices in Whitehall to set his reputation as an architectural figure sculptor.

Following World War I, sculptural commissions in the United Kingdom were scarce and in 1923, at the age of 53, 'the energetic and enthusiastic' Paul Montford arrived in Australia with his artist wife, Marion. Work in Australia was also scarce and he took up a position at the Gordon Institute in Geelong, where in July 1924, he exhibited some of his recent and imported works. His show was extensively and favourably reviewed.

Montford, who considered that 'modern developments in art were a passing phase', concentrated on developing his sculptural links with Classical Greece and the sculpture of the Italian Renaissance. With the selection of the architects Hudson and Wardrop's winning design for the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne in 1923, came Montford's most important commission. Four large buttress sculptural groups representing Sacrifice, Justice, Peace and Goodwill, and Patriotism were designed by Montford and carved of Tynong granite, each a variation of the same heroic theme.

Other works followed, including his seated statue of Adam Lindsay Gordon in the Spring Street Gardens, (roundly criticised by the Melbourne press but winner of the gold medal of the Royal Society of British Sculptors in 1934), life-size statues of John Wesley and George Higginbotham in Melbourne and memorials to Benjamin Chaffey (Mildura), Carlo Catani (St Kilda), Sir Ross Smith (Adelaide) and 'Pioneer Women' in Sydney.

Graeme Sturgeon wrote of Montford as 'a capable but conservative artist' (Sturgeon, p. 88) and whilst he was accused of looking to the Classical world for inspiration, Zimmer considered him to be a sculptor who made 'exhaustive efforts to present other Australian subjects with precise contemporary detail and historical authenticity'. (ADB 10, p. 557.) Paul Montford died at Richmond on 15 January 1938 of leukemia.

January 1930 Journal of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects,
Report of an address by Montford concerning the application of
sculpture to Modern Architecture.

Sturgeon Graeme, The Development of Australian Sculpture 1788-1975,
London, 1978, pp. 81, 85-89, 105, 106 and 243.

Jenny Zimmer, 'Paul Raphael Montford (1868-1938) in
Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 10, 1986,
p. 557, includes an extensive career bibliography.

CAMPERDOWN SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL
MANIFOLD STREET
CAMPERDOWN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first moves to erect a Soldiers' Memorial in honour of those men and women of Camperdown and district who died on active service in the Great War of 1914-1918 occurred in 1922 when a public committee was set up to raise funds and determine an appropriate concept for the memorial. The first sketch designs, for a cenotaph in the London format, were prepared by local architect W. P. Knights in 1923 but were rejected as too costly. A statue was preferred to a more utilitarian form of commemoration and Paul Raphael Montford, an accomplished English trained sculptor and member of the Royal Academy was engaged to design and model the work on 5 July 1926. The following year, Montford won the commission for the exterior sculptural groups at the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne, to effectively set his reputation as a classical sculptor in Victoria.

Montford's initial concept, which involved an heroic female figure, 'the Spirit of the Empire calling the Dominions to her aid in the fight she is about to enter upon', met with acclaim and Montford developed the clay model in consultation with eminent committee members including Oscar Nevett and Justice Stewart McArthur in his studio at Toorak. Montford's allegorical figure stands over an axe and fasces as representation of the Civil Order cast down whilst the unsheathed sword in the outstretched left hand is the call to arms, 'the answer to which call is shown by the endless line of marching men surrounding the pedestal with the special panels depicting the other branches of the services engaged'. On the shield is depicted the head of Neptune, the symbol of British sea power. Inscriptions on the monument, as models of 'simplicity and brevity', are derived from selected verse of Adam Lindsay Gordon and Latin phrases from Vergil's Sixth Aenid combined with the Earl of Shannon's motto, all loosely translated.

Although the small bronze panels on the stone pedestal were cast in Melbourne, the plaster model for the statue was sent to London where, after the bronze casting was prepared by A. B. Burton of Thames Ditton, Montford's work was accepted for inclusion in the Royal Academy Exhibition for 1929. Paul Montford designed the base and pedestal of the monument in Tynong granite, the same stone as was then being used for the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne, and set his impressive bronze to obliquely face both the Finlay Avenue and the centre of the town.

The Soldiers' Memorial at Camperdown is one of Paul Montford's most distinguished works, a highly accomplished rendition of an allegorical theme in the Classic Academy tradition and one that has considerable aesthetic and intellectual merit. The statue 'Spirit of the Empire' epitomises the desire of the citizens of Camperdown to erect an original and distinctive monument to the fallen, subsequently the sacred reserve was further defined by construction of a perimeter basalt wall in 1954 as a memorial to those servicemen and women who died in World War II. Casualties of the Vietnam War are recorded on the east face of the monument. The Soldiers' Memorial is enhanced by its setting in the Finlay Avenue and the Manifold Street precinct.

The Soldiers' War Memorial at Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance on the grounds that:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement.
- D It was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a War Memorial in Victoria.
- G It demonstrates an association with an important figure or figures, cultural group or event.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of Paul Raphael Montford's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.
- J It is of considerable age.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Soldiers' War Memorial at Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The Soldiers' War Memorial at Camperdown should be nominated for entry in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The Soldiers' War Memorial at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.
The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.
- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any appurtenant structures, perimeter walls and pavements.
- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.

CAMPERDOWN SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

IMPRESSIVE UNVEILING AND DEDICATION CEREMONY.

INSPIRING ADDRESSES
BY LORD SOMERS AND SIR BRUDENELL WHITE.

The unveiling ceremony of the Camperdown Soldiers' Memorial was performed on Saturday afternoon last, by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, Lord Somers, assisted by Sir C. B. Brudenell White, the dedication of the memorial being performed by Rev. A. T. Holden, the Chaplain-General. Keen interest was taken in the unveiling of the memorial by local people, and the attendance at the intersection of Manifold street, Cobden and Cressy roads, was thoroughly representative of the whole town and surrounding district, including returned soldiers, widows and parents and relatives of fallen soldiers. Everyone was deeply moved by the fine impressive service, which was made more notable on account of the fine addresses given by Lord Somers and Sir Brudenell White.



Early preparations were made for the ceremony by the arrival from Colac, of the mounted escort, who gave themselves a "try-out" preparatory to the arrival of the trains. The morning way-side train brought another detachment ready for the service, the military band and guard from Colac, who took up their positions on the platform and then marched to the Shire Hall ready for the arrival of His Excellency. Outside the station, everything was in readiness for the commencement of the first activities, the mounted escort in line for inspection, while the guard and the band marched up Pike street to the front of the Shire Hall, where they took up their positions flanked on each side by the members of the

Shire of Hampden, then called upon His Excellency to unveil the Memorial, and before doing so read apologies received including Major General Elliott, Major General Grimwade, Mr. T. C. Manifold, M.L.A. and others. Lord Somers said that he felt that, holding the position that he did in the State, he was the right person to come on an occasion of this kind to help them in the ceremony of unveiling a memorial to the men who fell in the Great War. It was necessary to have some centre for everything, and the history of the Empire was so bound up in the Crown that it was fitting that the representative of the Crown should come to assist in the ceremony. The Great War had had a great influence on

that we were to see them again. Behind them they had left a legacy for all of us to see. We had to carry on the work that they did and perpetuate what they stood and fell for. If we did that we would make Victoria something like that which we dreamed it would be—a free land, a good land, and one in which everyone helped each other. If we developed that great co-operative spirit, that spirit of sacrifice, then some good would come out of it. Lord Somers said he had not seen the memorial—only the reproduction of it—but it was a beautiful symbol of which Camperdown will be proud—something which must never be allowed to be defaced, but be kept proudly before them as a reminder of a great historical happening which must have beneficial results on the community as a whole.

Lord Somers then unveiled the memorial and the trumpeter sounded the Stand Fast and Last Post, and after one minute's silence, the Reveille. Sir Brudenell White K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., then addressed the gathering. He said that he was very grateful to the committee for asking him to be present on this occasion. He was glad of the opportunity to say a few words, not for the gratification of a worldly spirit, but in order that he might pay a live tribute to the men to whom he and all the citizens of this great Empire owed everything. He congratulated the committee, the council and the citizens of Camperdown and district on choosing such an excellent memorial. He would like to make special mention of the work of Mr. Proul, the president of the Memorial Committee, and the ladies who had worked so hard in the matter, also the interest of Mr. Oscar Novell and Mr. Justice McArthur, to whom the thanks of the people of Camperdown were due for the inspirational form which the memorial had taken. The memorial was an inspiration worthy of the men who had died and who were commemorated by it. He confessed that it was a great pleasure to find that they had created an inspirational memorial and not an utilitarian one. He thought that in the midst of human endeavour we were cross-crossed by many paths and it was necessary to have signposts to point out, not only to us, but to the youth of the country, the narrow path of right and duty. He saw in our Houses of Parliament and in many other spheres a good deal of turmoil, all of which stressed the need for guidance in the following of good ideals, and the need for inspiration. It was necessary for a nation to have that, for, from that resulted the national prosperity; the only thing that was likely to bring us to that higher destiny of ideals and prosperity was character. It was just as important for a nation to have character as it was for an individual. Some people thought that by the creation of memorials there was an effort to encourage the war-like spirit. They were wrong for memorials are nothing of the kind. Taking his own case, he said that 11 years ago he had appeared to him above every one else in

these on the memorial. The National Anthem was then sung by all, and, after inspecting and talking to the returned men and also the widows and parents of the fallen soldiers, His Excellency and the official party departed while the band played.

The withdrawal of the sentries and the departure of the guard of honour and the band was the signal for public inspection of the memorial and many wreaths were placed at the foot of the figure.

Description of Memorial.

The memorial, the work for which was designed and modelled in Melbourne, by Mr. U. Raphael Montford, A.R.A., and carried out under his direction, portrays the Spirit of the Empire calling the Dominion to her aid in the field she is about to enter upon. The axe and fasces over which the figure is standing represent the civil order cast down and the unsheathed sword in the outstretched hand is the call to arms the answer to which call is shown by the endless line of marching men surrounding the pedestal with the special panels depicting the other branches of the services engaged. It is one of Mr. Montford's best works, beautiful in conception and splendid in execution.

The plaster model for the statue was sent to London and the casting of the figure was carried out by the firm of A. B. Burton, of Thames Ditton. The plaster model itself was exhibited and accepted at the Royal Academy Exhibition for 1929 and very favourably criticised in the Art Reviews. The decorative panels were cast in Melbourne. The pedestal consists of solid blocks of Victoria granite of the same stone as is being used for the Shrine of Remembrance. The dressing of the stones and erection of the pedestal were carried out by the firm of Vaughan & Lodge, Melbourne.

Names on Memorial.

- J. B. G. Allison, W. Anstee, W. J. Armstrong.
- W. A. Bain, R. M. Bain, W. Bain, R. Baird, A. G. Bamford, W. G. Barnes, W. J. Baxter, C. W. J. Blackley, F. Boyd, J. C. Borbridge, G. Breen, E. R. Bregeuzer, J. H. Brown, G. C. Brown, L. R. O. Butlers.
- E. Cairns, H. Callum, C. L. Carter, J. Carson, N. Carson, J. Christie, C. J. Clayton, E. E. Coad, W. G. Coulstock, G. A. Cowley, L. Crawforth, A. Croxon.
- R. H. Dabb, W. Daws, B. R. Dugdale, J. Duggan, E. C. Dunn.
- L. C. P. Errey, E. Errey.
- H. C. Ferguson, L. J. Fisher, W. Fisher.
- H. B. Gardner, T. J. Gilles, L. Glowery, J. J. Glowery.
- W. Hall, H. Hayball, C. Hussey, L. Hussey.
- H. D. Jackson, W. J. Jackson, E. F. Jackson, W. J. Jeffers, E. W. Jenkins, R. Jeffers.
- P. Keenan, F. J. Kennedy, W. Kennedy, R. J. Kerr.
- J. S. Lancaster, Larkin, J. Lee, J. T. Lehnau, H. G. Lingenberg, I. H. Logan, V. Lutey, I. E. Lyon.
- E. Mack, W. H. Manifold, U. Merritt, P. Middleton, E. A. Millar, A. McC. Millar, W. D. F. Mowatt, J.

local Scout and Guide Troops and also the Brownies and Cubs in charge of their leaders.

On the arrival of the "Eller," to which was attached His Excellency's special car, a runner of carpet was put out, and when Lord Somers alighted, he was met and welcomed by Mr. J. Proud, president of the Camperdown Memorial Committee, Sir Brudenell White, and members of the committee who were in attendance. From the platform, His Excellency inspected the mounted escort and entered the official car which moved along Pike street, accompanied by the mounted escort, to the Shire Hall, where a large crowd was gathered for the royal salute and inspection of the guard. After His Excellency had taken the royal salute, His Excellency, in company with his aides, Sir Brudenell White, and Cr. E. Manifold, inspected the guard, the boy scouts, girl guides and the brownies and cubs.

Cr. E. Manifold briefly welcomed His Excellency to Camperdown, expressing on behalf of the residents of Camperdown, appreciation of the honour he had conferred upon them by consenting to be present for the purpose of unveiling the War Memorial. The thanks of the whole Shire were extended to him for being present on such a memorable occasion.

Before entering the Shire Hall for lunch, His Excellency stopped and spoke to Mr. J. G. Jeffers, a well-known local resident, who had five sons killed at the war. His Excellency spoke with him for a few moments, and then accompanied Cr. Manifold and members of the Memorial Committee into the council chambers where lunch was set out.

Meanwhile, the guard and band dispersed and were entertained with the escort at lunch in the Oddfellows' Hall.

With the preliminary activities successfully carried out, residents began to assemble at the square in which the Memorial is situated, in readiness for the more important ceremony, and, by the time the unveiling ceremony began, a crowd of about 1500 or 2000 were gathered in the vicinity of the enclosure which was reserved for the official visitors, the committee, choir, band, scouts, guides, returned men and nurses and the parents and widows of fallen soldiers. The mounted troops escorted His Excellency to the entrance to the enclosure where the guard was drawn up, then took position at the south side of Manifold street throughout the ceremony. His Excellency and the visitors entered the enclosure and took their positions on the south side of the memorial while sentries were posted at the four corners of the memorial. The royal salute was again given, followed by the National Anthem. Rev. A. T. Holden, C.B.E. B.A., V.D., Chaplain-General, announced the hymn, "The Supreme Sacrifice," which was sung by all, following which was an exhortation and a prayer given by the Chaplain-General.

Cr. E. Manifold, President of the

the Empire as a whole. Australians, Canadians of the outlying parts of the Empire, men from New Zealand, India and other smaller possessions, and the men who were commemorated here, had all met on the common field. They had fought together, lived together, fed together and shared in the common hardships and in the common danger, had been together in the few and occasional joyful moments which came during that great holocaust and had with their fair and whiter men. When we thought of the Great War, we were bound to ask ourselves what was the use of it all and why should this generation be made to suffer in such a way. The answer was not apparent and the results of the Great War which would provide the answer might not appear in our generation, or even in the next generation. Such an enormous event, however, could not have happened under divine direction unless some good was to come out of it. We hear a lot of talk, at the present time, about disarmament and through it all we can feel that it is possible that it will do away with all the trappings of war and that war will never occur again. At the same time, all those people who were doing all the talking about disarmament were probably having their small boys taught to box and all the rest of the crowd would flock to see two gladiators at the Stadium battling for laurels, endeavouring to win by fair means or foul. It still went on and always would until the millennium comes. However, they all hoped that the spirit of comradeship that existed in the war would be carried on afterwards. They all felt during the war that it was their privilege to fight and to be together in the field of battle. It was only by discipline and willing obedience that they were able to triumph and collect good results from their efforts. It was only by co-operation with, and loyalty to those in charge that they were able to achieve that at which they aimed. Service and their direct efforts had done so much for them that they could see so many signs of its continuance—but the spirit of service and co-operation must come from within ourselves. Those men (indicating the returned soldiers) knew what he meant. They had shared the same hardships, the same trenches, seen the same rats and the same conditions under which they had lived during the war. The digger next door, no matter who he was, saw the same amount of lead, and if he wanted any help, one gave it willingly. That spirit of service and co-operation was thoroughly ingrained into the returned men. He felt that if everyone did their best to spread that feeling in every possible way, that spirit for which our men had worked and fought and died, our land would be a more progressive and pleasant place than ever before. The memorial was a reminder of that spirit and was a tribute to those who had fallen during the war, whose relatives had the sympathy of everyone. We felt that they had not died but

the Australian soldier with his valour, his fortitude and his courage. Now he would confess that, at that time, he saw through a glass darkly, but now that the mists had rolled away, the characteristics that appealed to him were not those that he had just mentioned. Instead he found the appeal of the Australian soldier stronger in his spirit of service, sacrifice and his immense fellowship. Those were the qualities with which they were imbued and with which we should find ourselves imbued in Australia. The memorial depicted the Empire with her arm outstretched, calling to her sons—the Dominions—to take the sword which she held in her hand. He suggested that they should look at it in the future as the arm of fellowship outstretched from one part of the Empire to the others, and that they regard it as a perpetuation of the spirit represented by the Great War. He trusted that they would maintain inviolable all those things for which our men died and that it would be an ever-constant inspiration to the young people of the country to live up to and follow all the traditions to which their forebears stood firm. He exhorted them not to let the merits of this day pass from their minds as ephemeral but to institute an annual pilgrimage to the memorial, not necessarily of men and women only, but also the children of the community so that they could learn the charge that it typifies—so that this God-given country would grow to be worthy of its great British forebears and would live up to the spirit of sacrifice and fellowship which was the paramount feature of the war. He suggested this with great sincerity and commended it to the president of the Shire Council for organisation. There must be many present to whom an occasion such as this reopens old sores and brings back the remembrance of loved ones departed and the days of the war, made bearable only by pride. To them he could only tender his greatest sympathy, and, in consolation he offered them a verse of a poem "Non nobis domini," by C. E. W. Bean, written in the fire-scourged trenches of Gallipoli:

We only know from good and great,
nothing save good shall flow,
That where the cedar crashed so
straight no crooked tree shall grow;
That from their ruins a greater pride,
not for these eyes to see,
Shall clothe one day the valley side,
"non nobis domini."

Rev. A. T. Holden then dedicated the memorial as follows: To the Honour and Glory of Almighty God and in Sacred and Perpetual Memory of our Fallen Brothers, whose names are here recorded, we Dedicate this Memorial in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

Wreaths were then handed by Mrs. Desailly on behalf of the Memorial Committee and the Returned Soldiers and Sailors' Association to His Excellency, Sir Brudenell White and Mr. Edward Manifold, who placed

Muloney, S. J. Mulcahy, T. Mulholland, G. Murray, J. W. McAlpine, J. F. McCarthy, J. McCrae, J. D. McDonald, J. C. McDonald, J. D. McDonald, T. J. McCann, M. L. McCann, H. A. McGarvie, A. G. McGillivray, J. McKay, W. J. McKean, H. McK. McKenzie, A. P. McKenzie, P. W. McKenzie, G. McKueckler, A. H. McLaren, N. L. McLann, M. McLennan.

E. J. Nohll, C. Nicol,
E. O'Neill.

J. Paisley, C. D. Parker, L. Parker, W. H. Parsons, R. G. E. Patterson, J. Pekin, W. Pekin, W. Perkins, J. Petersen, J. Peterson, G. E. Plowman, D. Power.

W. H. Quinn.

J. W. Rae, W. Rae, E. Read, T. Regan, W. O. Robertson, J. Ross, Wm. Ross, C. Ruggles, E. Rymer, A. J. Ryan.

M. F. M. Sampson, A. Shaw, A. Shaw, A. Simmonds, A. E. Smith, J. H. Smith, C. C. Smith, R. E. Somerville, R. Spearing, Starling, A. Stringer.

A. D. Trewin, A. E. Turner, J. T. Turner, L. P. Turner.

T. H. Unwin, W. H. Walsh, J. F. Weatherhead, C. C. Williams, F. H. Williams, J. S. Williams, H. Williamson, J. Williamson, R. S. Wilson, S. M. Wilson, F. O. T. Wilson, J. R. Wright, R. Young.

As far as organisation is concerned the ceremony was perfectly arranged and the committee should feel proud of the manner in which everything was carried through without the slightest hitch. The arrangement of the function was in the hands of a sub-committee, and deep appreciation is felt especially of the splendid work performed on that committee by Rev. E. S. Yee, Mr. J. Salmon, President of the Camperdown branch of the R.S.S.I.L.A., and Mr. F. A. Robertson, secretary of the branch. These gentlemen had thought out every detail in connection with the whole ceremony and the preparation and publication of the Order of Service, which, in its attractive form, provided such a fine memento of the memorable event.

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSAPES

- ▢ Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- ▢ Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.
- ▢ Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue and all associated avenues in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.
- ▢ Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.

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**FORMER A. J. THOMAS'S MOTOR GARAGE
CORNER MANIFOLD STREET AND CRESSY ROAD,
CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 4/9, 4/10, 4/11, 4/12, 4/15)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

BUILDING TYPE

Motor Garage

NAME

Former A. J. Thomas's Garage

ADDRESS

Corner Manifold Street and Cressy Road,
Camperdown 3260

PRESENT USE

Retail and Workshops

PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL REGISTER
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA VICTORIA
REGISTER OF NATIONAL ESTATE**

Not Listed
Not Listed
Not Listed

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATA
FORMER A. J. THOMAS'S MOTOR GARAGE

STYLE OR PERIOD	Inter-War Mediterranean Defined by Apperly, Irving and Reynolds in <u>A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture</u> (1989), p. 175, as Basically a regionalisation of Georgian domestic architecture. Specifically, the style introduced to Australia by Leslie Wilkinson, Professor of Architecture, University of Sydney, from 1918 onwards, who perceived a similarity between temperate coastal regions of Australia and European Mediterranean environments and quality of light. Practitioners in this style were generally academically trained and working for an affluent clientele. There was some affinity with the Spanish mission style popular in the United States.
ARCHITECT(S)	1932 W.P. Knights 1939 Bates, Smart & McCutcheon.
BUILDER	1939 E. Whiteside, 393 Auburn Road, Hawthorn.
TENDER NOTICE	Not located in a search of the <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> files between 1931-1932.
DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	1932 Major alterations to an existing building 1939 Further additions The date '1897' on the parapet apparently relates to the date of establishment of A. J. Thomas's business in Terang whilst the date '1932' on the parapet records the year in which A. J. Thomas and Company constructed the major alterations and a new facade to their Manifold Street premises.
CONTRACT VALUE	1939 £550
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	
July 1939	Specification and Drawing of Extension for Garage, Bates, Smart & McCutcheon, Architects, Melbourne, Shire of Hampden building records.
ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS	
1904	Photograph of A. J. Thomas's 'Terang Carriage Works and Shoeing Forge', Terang, R. Scott photographer, Les James collection.
1934	Photograph of Garage in <u>Camperdown Chronicle</u> 27 January 1934.

1970 Photographs of Garage in 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights-Architect'.

ORIGINAL OWNER

Alfred Jacob Thomas
Trading initially as Thomas & O'Mullane
Later as A. J. Thomas and Company P/L.

SUBSEQUENT OWNERS OR OCCUPANT(S)

P. J. Regan
Gordon Beaton & Son

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Warburton Perry Knights (1871-1952)

Perry Knights was born at Warrnambool on 21 November 1871, fourth son and sixth child of Robert Knights, veterinary surgeon, and Jane Nixon Knights (née Struth). He was educated at Warrnambool and took up articles with the architects Jobbins and McLeod of Warrnambool in 1888. Upon completion of his articles, Knights worked for the architect A. E. Duguid in Melbourne, then J. W. Crawley architect and engineer of Warrnambool, and finally with Alexander Hamilton and Co. at Colac until 1904, when he returned to Warrnambool and took up a partnership with Crawley. Knights resided at Camperdown and built up their practice in the district, largely through the patronage of the Manifold and McArthur families. On 31 January 1907, Knights married Ida Christine Mulders of Colac.

Perry Knights severed all connections with J. W. Crawley late in 1910 and further developed his practice at Camperdown, initially in competition with his long established architectural rival Michael O'Connor McCabe. Knights practiced at Camperdown until 1935, after which he joined the Public Works Department in Melbourne and worked as a temporary architectural draughtsman until his compulsory retirement in 1940. He spent his last years at the Queen Elizabeth Home for the Aged at Ballarat, where he died on 19 July 1952.

Perry Knights designed a house at Terang for A. J. Thomas in 1913 and later designed another brick villa for Thomas at 93 Manifold Street Camperdown in c. 1926.

Alfred Jacob Thomas (?-1936)

The career of Alfred Jacob Thomas has not been documented during this study although there is likely to be biographical information in the collection of the Terang Historical Society and with his descendants in Camperdown. It is known that Thomas came to Camperdown around 1910 to set up in business as a wheelwright and carriage builder. He first operated from premises at the corner of Pike Street and Fergusson Street and later moved to the corner of Manifold Street and Cressy Road.

Gordon William Beaton (1911-1988)

Gordon Beaton was born at Lismore, educated at Noorat and Terang, and worked in his youth at Terang and later in an automotive engineering partnership at Cobden. In 1960 he established his own firm G. Beaton & Son in the premises formerly occupied by A. J. Thomas and Company Pty Ltd and their successors. Gordon Beaton was an accomplished automotive engineer and specialist with agricultural machinery, an outstanding rifleman and a distinguished mycologist with an international reputation. He retired from business in 1972 to pursue his long standing hobby, mycology. He was an Australian authority on the subterranean Gasteromycetes, much of his work in Western Victoria was undertaken whilst he was otherwise engaged in business at Camperdown. He died at Aireys Inlet on 2 April 1988.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown District Historical Society

CC *Camperdown Chronicle*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

- Allan Willingham, Architectural and Cultural History Index : Camperdown Research File 051 'A. J. Thomas's Garage'
- CDHS Collection, A.J. Thomas's Account Book 1910
Details costs for carriage repairs.

A.J. Thomas and O'Mullane, coach and carriage builders 1917
- Shire of Hampden, Building Permits, Extension to Garage Corner of Manifold Street and Cressy Road for Mrs J. Husband. Specification and drawing dated July 1939, Bates, Smart and McCutcheon, architects, Melbourne.
- Miles Lewis, 'Architecture of the West: A Distinctive Tradition', Settlement of the Western District, Warrnambool, 1985, pp 128-129.
- Ray Tonkin, 'Warburton Perry (Pierre) Knights', History Research Essay, Faculty of Architecture, University of Melbourne, 1970.
- Daniel Catrice and Michele Summerton, 'A Survey of Motor Garages in Victoria', National Estate Grant No. 36, 1992-1993, in preparation 1995, includes the following defunct company papers and rate book research information:
- PRO
VPRS 933
UNIT 14657
- Defunct Company Papers
A. J. Thomas Pty Ltd
Company first registered in 1927
Company wound up on 1 April 1936
Company liquidated 27 October 1937
Alfred Jacob Thomas held 5768 shares in the Company
- In 1930 the following were shareholders
- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| Isabella Thomas | 1 | share |
| A. H. S. Budge, salesman | 100 | shares |
| E. A. Zeigeler, mechanic | 100 | |
| R. G. Pitts, blacksmith | 30 | |
| P. J. Regan, clerk | 30 | |
| A. J. Thomas | 1,949 | |
- In 1931 A. J. Thomas has acquired 5,509 shares and by December 1933 he held all the shares in the company (5,769 shares) except one share held by Isabella Thomas.
- Shire of Hampden, 'East Riding Rate Books', 1910/11 to 1941/42
Land is described as Allotment 18, Section 21, Township of Camperdown. The Crown grantee is recorded as G. Buckley. Rate Book records confirm that there is no building erected on the subject land in 1910/11.

1910/11	Owner/occupier Description	Harold J. Adeney, gentleman of Kew quarter acre NAV £16
	In this year A. J. Thomas, coachbuilder is the occupant of workshops on allotment 1 and part allotment 2, Section 20, Town of Camperdown.	
1912/13	Owner/occupier Description	A. J. Thomas & B. H. O'Mullane wheelwrights Brick and weatherboard shop NAV £60
1915/16	Owner Occupant	A. J. Thomas Thomas & O'Mullane
1921/22	Owner Occupant Description	A. J. Thomas Thomas & O'Mullane, garage proprietors 1 rood 38 perches, brick and wood garage NAV £60
1923/24	Same	NAV £80
1924/25	Same	
1925/26	Same	NAV £120
1926/27	Description	Land and brick garage NAV £120
1928/29	Same	
1931/32	Same	NAV £108
1934/35	Same	
1935/36	Owner Occupier Same	A. J. Thomas P. J. Regan NAV £108
1936/37	Owner Occupier Description	Executors of A. J. Thomas Estate P. J. Regan, garage proprietor Brick and weatherboard garage NAV £160
1941/42	Owner/occupier Description	P. J. Regan, garage proprietor garage and workshop NAV £160

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- CC 15.02.1913 W. P. Knights calls tenders for erection of a house at Terang for A. J. Thomas.
- CC 27.01.1934 'Back to Camperdown' Supplement includes a photograph of Thomas's Garage showing the building as it currently stands with frontages to Manifold Street and Cressy Road.
- AES 01.06.1988 Obituary 'Gordon William Beaton : A Well Rounded Life'.

FORMER A. J. THOMAS'S MOTOR GARAGE
CORNER MANIFOLD STREET AND CRESSY ROAD,
CAMPERDOWN 3260

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first structures erected on the site at 41 Manifold Street Camperdown, the brick and weatherboard carriage building premises of A. J. Thomas and O'Mullane, date from the time of formation of the partnership in 1912. Alfred Jacob Thomas came to Camperdown following the breaking up of his business as a carriage builder at Terang.

The Mediterranean style Motor Garage at the corner of Manifold Street and Cressy Road was built in 1932 for A. J. Thomas and Company Pty Ltd. Camperdown architect Warburton Perry Knights was engaged by Thomas, a long standing client, to design the building as extensive additions to the original brick and weatherboard carriage building works, erected in 1912-1913 for the partnership of A. J. Thomas and O'Mullane. Perry Knights designed the new garage in response to modern demands for sheltered driveway service and the needs to display automobiles in spacious and well lit showrooms. The extensive original timber framed buildings to the rear were adapted as automotive workshops at the same time.

The facades of Thomas's Garage are styled in the emerging Mediterranean idiom, a fusion of simplified Renaissance Revival elements and decorative motifs derived from the Mediterranean domestic vernacular and made popular in the 1920s by a number of Sydney architects including Leslie Wilkinson, the progenitor of the style. The square, cantilevered turret, which is placed diagonally at the corner of the building and capped with a wide, tiled terra-cotta roof, dominates the composition and marks the entrance both to the canted driveway and the off-street petrol pumps as well as the showrooms and offices. The etched sign 'A. J. Thomas' in the narrow lights to the corner turret have been painted out but other contemporary details and finishes, including the signs 'Garage' and 'Duco' survive on the east elevation to the present day (1995).

Knights's inimitable details are evident in the rusticated cement rendered doorway to Manifold Street, the diagonal glazing patterns with etched and patterned glass, the double pilasters, the architectural lettering and the strong Roman frieze mouldings to the tower and string courses. It is one of the last recorded works by Perry Knights in Camperdown, and is an effective celebration of his strong contribution both to the architectural character of Manifold Street and the wider development of the town in the early twentieth century.

In more recent times (1960-1972), the building has been occupied by the automotive engineers G. Beaton & Son. Gordon Beaton was a distinguished amateur mycologist with an international reputation and much of his research on fungi in Western Victoria was undertaken in conjunction with his daily business activities.

SUMMARY FINDINGS

A. J. Thomas's Mediterranean style Motor Garage at the corner of Manifold Street and Cressy Road Camperdown is considered to be of State cultural significance because of aesthetic, architectural, historic and social qualities and particularly because:

- A It is important for reasons of artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- B It represents or is an extraordinary example of a way of life, activity, custom, process or function.
- C It demonstrates creative and/or technical accomplishment in the history of construction or settlement at Camperdown.
- D It was influential in the development of style, technology, process or construction techniques, aesthetic theories, architectural design philosophy or demonstrates new and innovative solutions to user requirements.
- E It is a representative, extraordinary, rare or essentially intact example of a purpose built motor garage in Victoria.
- F It demonstrates changing sequence of styles, patterns of occupancy, functions or sequence of usage over time, being a rare example of a carriage building works and blacksmith's establishment which was upgraded with the advent of the motor car.
- H It is a representative or extraordinary example of architectural style, construction technology, or of the practitioner's work.
- I It demonstrates typical or outstanding craftsmanship, decoration or use of particular materials.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The former A. J. Thomas's Motor Garage at the corner of Manifold Street and Cressy Road Camperdown should be examined under the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act (1981) for inclusion in the Historic Buildings Register.
- (2) The former A. J. Thomas's Motor Garage at Camperdown should be nominated for listing in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (3) The former A. J. Thomas's Motor Garage at Camperdown should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the property:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.

The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places.

- Identify cultural history material including architectural plans and drawings, contemporary photographs and other building records which may further assist with the detailed conservation, preservation or maintenance of the fabric identified as being of cultural significance in this study.
- Promote further research and detailed investigation of the history of the place, including details of the sequence of ownership and occupation, in order to identify any information which may facilitate a greater understanding of the cultural significance of the place.
- Promote the further investigation of the physical state of the building fabric, including the clear identification of separate stages of construction, the use of significant materials, building techniques, interior arrangements, and decorative paint and other applied finishes, in order that conservation and maintenance works are undertaken in such a manner that the cultural significance of the place is maintained and protected.
- If the original use can no longer be maintained, the historic place should be put to a compatible use, and one which has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FABRIC

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant fabric should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- The culturally significant fabric of this place must be conserved and maintained, including any significant outbuildings and appurtenant structures.
- Reinstatement of missing building elements, clearly identified as having been lost through the process of decay, demolition or removal, is to be encouraged.
- The reconstruction of building elements is to be encouraged only when it is based on sound evidence.

- Prevent any development which is adjacent to, or abutting historic fabric, when such contiguous development will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study.
- The painting, rendering or otherwise coating of surfaces not previously treated in the manner proposed is to be discouraged, even precluded, whilst the removal of inappropriate paint or render coatings or other decorative finishes is to be encouraged when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- The removal or obscuring of paint and decorative schemes or any applied materials or finishes which represent an important aspect of the cultural significance of this place is to be discouraged, even precluded if the established level of cultural significance warrants such a strategy.
- The reinstatement of the first extant paint colour scheme or other exterior decorative finish to building materials, including timber fabric, joinery, cement render, ironwork, brickwork, stone masonry, roofing and associated elements should be encouraged, should be undertaken when such a process will recover all or part of the cultural significance of the place.
- Removal of paint or other applied finishes to brickwork and masonry is to be undertaken by approved operators using acceptable conservation techniques, but excluding sand blasting techniques.
- The removal or defacement of signs or other advertising elements on buildings of cultural significance is to be discouraged, particularly when these signs contribute to the significance of the place. New signage should be compatible with the identified character and significance of the place.



(PHOTOGRAPHS 4/12, 4/15)

C. CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

- Strategic views, distant vistas and the essential streetscape character of the Finlay Avenue and all associated avenues in Camperdown must be conserved and maintained.
- Views of significant buildings, structures and monuments in Camperdown must be maintained without obstruction.
- Conservation and restoration works to the facades and building envelope of all places with a frontage to Manifold Street must be in accordance either with details illustrated in available photographic evidence or insitu physical investigation of the fabric. When such evidence is not available, facade and building envelope works must be undertaken in accordance with established building and streetscape conservation principles and practice.

In particular:

Free-standing new buildings, infill buildings and additions to existing buildings in Manifold Street, whilst preferably of a contemporary architectural character, should be designed so as to be consistent with the established bulk, scale, form, proportion, height and essentially diverse architectural character of the precinct.

Both new and traditional building materials and finishes should be used in a manner which is compatible with the pattern of development of the streetscape over all periods.

New advertising signs on commercial buildings in the Manifold Street precinct should be of a size, form, colour and lettering style which is consistent with the architectural character of the particular building on which it is to be placed. Signs should be placed in restricted locations and incorporated on specific building elements such as verandah friezes, verandah soffits, facades below the entablature line, parapet recesses, side walls and shop front stall boards and glazing.

- Original shopfronts must be conserved to maintain the essential character of the Manifold Street precinct. New shopfronts on places of individual cultural significance should be based on available documentary and physical evidence and should be compatible with the architectural detail and period of construction of the facade. If there is insufficient evidence to facilitate an accurate reconstruction of the original shopfront, a typical shopfront of the period or a compatible modern shopfront may be installed.

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**MOUNT LEURA RESERVE AND MOUNT SUGARLOAF
CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 12/17, 12/34, 12/35, 12/36A)

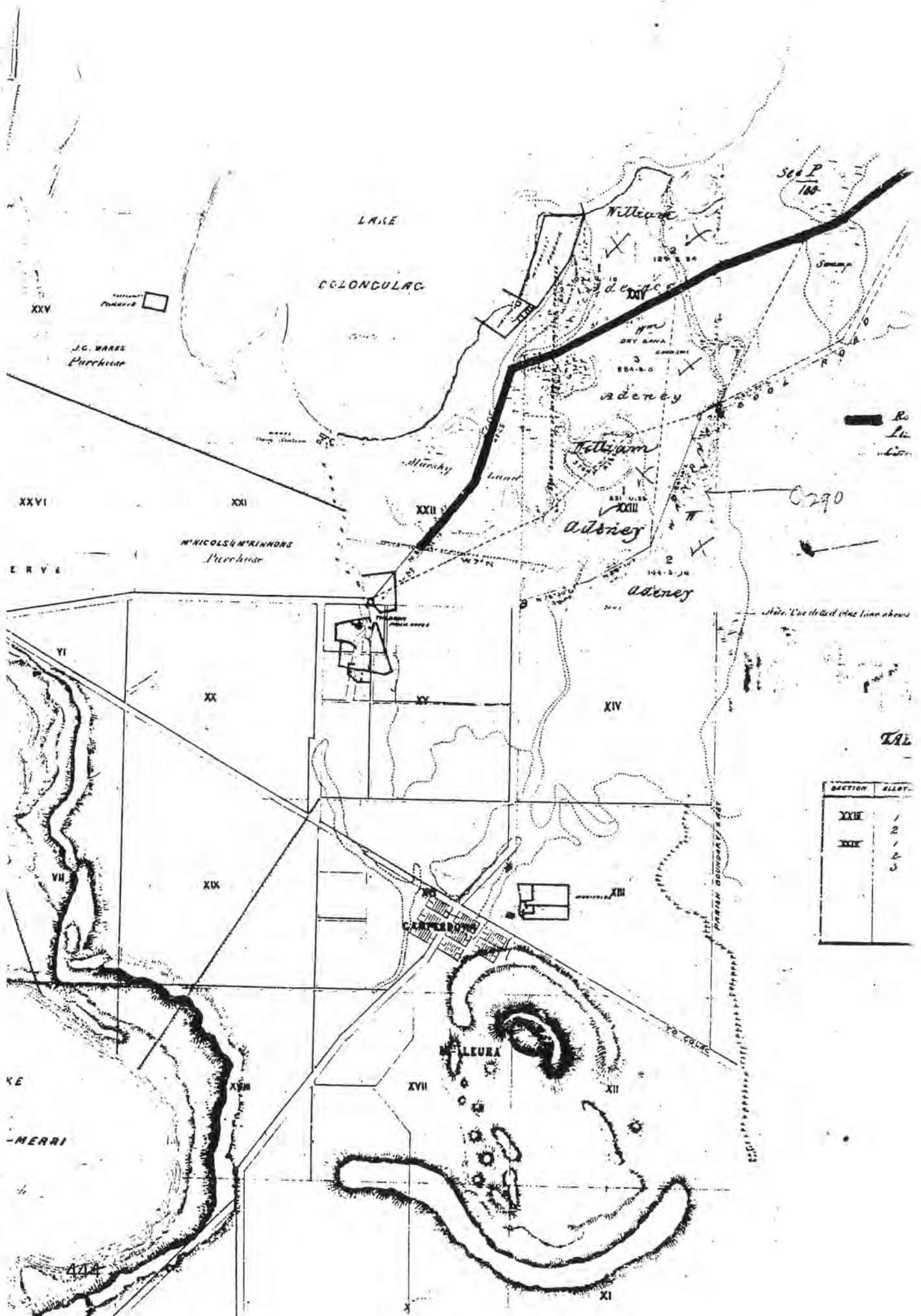
IDENTIFICATION DATA

LANDSCAPE FEATURE	Volcanic Cones and Crater
NAME	Mount Leura Reserve (including Mount Sugarloaf)
LOCATION	Latitude 38° 15' S Longitude 143° 09' E
PRESENT USE	Public recreation, scenic lookout, private grazing and agriculture.
PRESENT OWNER/LESSEE ADDRESS TELEPHONE NUMBER	Corangamite Shire and others, 181 Manifold Street Camperdown 3260 (055) 937 100

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCIL
NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

Mount Leura 003774
Mount Sugarloaf 003719

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XXIII	1
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CULTURAL AND PHYSICAL HISTORY DATA MOUNT LEURA RESERVE AND MOUNT SUGARLOAF

THE LEURA NESTED MAAR

Mount Leura (named after the Leehura people) and Mount Sugarloaf are the most well-known and prominent formations within the geological formation known as the Leura Nested Maar. This maar, which is a roughly circular flat floored volcanic crater with steep inner walls and a low rim of eruption fragments, is well depicted on the first survey plans of the area prepared between 1845 and 1862. The maar, which is nearly one kilometre wide, was formed by volcanic eruptions about 22,000 years ago, and is consequently of relatively recent geological age.

ORIGINAL OWNERS John and Peter Manifold

The land centred on the volcanic cones at Mount Leura was part of the Purrumbete pastoral lease taken up by John and Peter Manifold in 1838. Following the survey of the Camperdown township and the subdivision of the surrounding lands, Mount Leura was included in allotments A, B, C, of Section 12, allotment E of Section 13 and allotment A of Section 17 of the Parish of Colongulac. Subsequently, the Manifold brothers purchased all of the land around the twin volcanic piles at the Geelong land sales held on 3 June, 17 August and 8 November 1853 and 7 June 1854.

ILLUSTRATIONS/PHOTOGRAPHS

The changing character of Mount Leura is graphically illustrated in paintings, engravings and photographs dating from the early 1840s. A number of important photographs are also held in the CDHS collection.

- Cpt. Walter Synnot, 'Purrumbete 1842', as reproduced in
W. G. Manifold, The Wished-For-Land, Geelong, 1984,
between pp. 60 and 61.
- S. T. Gill, 'Native Corroboree at Night'
Rex Nan Kivell Collection, National Library of Australia,
watercolour 42.7 x 63.5 cm, NK 2124, [c. 1850],
as reproduced in
Michael Cannon (ed), Historical Records of Victoria
Volume 2B, Aborigines and Protectors 1838-1839,
Melbourne, 1983, p. 638, annotated
'A Corroboree taking place against the backdrop of Mt Leura
and Mt Sugar Loaf, near Camperdown in the Western District'.
- Eugene von Guerard, 'Purrumbete Homestead' 1857, as reproduced in
W. G. Manifold, The Wished-For-Land, Geelong, 1984,
between pp. 136 and 137.
- J. C. Armytage (del), 'Mount Laura [sic] Camperdown', steel engraving in
Australia Illustrated, 1874, Volume 1, p. 73.
- c. 1870 Photograph of Mount Leura and Mt Sugarloaf, CDHS Collection.

- 1878 Illustration of Mount Leura, Keuger Album of Photographs, La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.
- n. d., Photograph of Camperdown and Mount Leura, RHSV Collection.
- 1901 'Snow on the Mounts', CDHS Collection.
- 1904 Illustration in the Australasian, 11 June 1904, p. 1345.
- 1905 'Bird's eye view of Camperdown from Clock Tower showing Mt. Leura', post card, post marked 30 December 1905, collection Allan Willingham.
- 1908 'Snow Storm, Camperdown', post card, dated 25 August 1908, collection Allan Willingham, clearly shows the impact of tree clearance over the slopes of Mount Leura and Mount Sugarloaf.
- 1912 'Camperdown' Post card by W. Boyle, Camperdown, [printed in Germany], post marked 19 December 1912, shows Mount Leura and Mount Sugarloaf virtually devoid of trees and vegetation, collection Allan Willingham.
- 1910-1920 Rose Postcard Series, 'Mount Leura' in CDHS Collection.
- 1950 Illustration of Mount Leura, La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.

MAPS AND PLANS

- 1852 'Mount Leura, Sketch of the Proposed Agricultural Reserve', R.D. Scott Surveyor, (traced Thomas Musgrave), Old Roads 7, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.
- 1854 'Mount Leura Reserve', R. D. Scott Surveyor, 1854, Feature Plan 211, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.
- 1855 'Plan of Agricultural Reserves Mount Leura', 1855, Feature Plan 515, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.
- 1868 'Mount Leura Towards Noorat : Camperdown to Lake Gnotuk', A.C. Allan Surveyor, 1868, CN 132, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.
- 1899 'Plan of Mount Leura Reserve', Registrar General's Office, Melbourne, in Transfer of Land Application No. 915.
- Undated 'Sketch Plan of Mount Leura', National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Landscape Committee Submission.

DOCUMENTATION REFERENCES AND NOTES

CDHS Camperdown and District Historical Society
AM *Age* (Melbourne)
CC *Camperdown Chronicle*
HG *Hampden Guardian*
GA *Geelong Advertiser*
WP *Western Press*

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

(a) Geology, Physiography and Vulcanology

- James Bonwick, Western Victoria, Its Geography, Geology and Social Condition, Geelong, 1858, reprinted 1970, pp. 29-31.
- C. D. Ollier, Volcanoes, ANU Press, Canberra, 1969.
- C. D. Ollier and E. B. Joyce, 'Volcanic Physiography of the Western Plains of Victoria' paper presented to the 'The Basalt Plains of Western Victoria Symposium', 12 September 1963, and published in Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, New Series, Volume 77, Part 2, June 1964, pp. 357-376.
- E. Sherbon Hills, The Physiography of Victoria, Melbourne, 1960, pp. 178, 263.
- J. G. Douglas and J. A. Ferguson, Geology of Victoria, Geological Society of Australia Special Publication No. 5, Melbourne, 1976.
- E. J. Dunn, Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No. 9, 'The Geology of the Camperdown and Mount Elephant Districts', 1910.
- E. B. Joyce, 'The Geology and Geomorphology of the Western Plains', in The Western Plains A Natural and Social History, Parkville, 1984, pp. 1-13.
- R. Brough Smyth, The Goldfields and Mineral Districts of Victoria, Melbourne, 1869, p. 19.

(b) Landscape and Conservation and Management

Thomson, Hay & Associates P/L 'Mount Leura and Mount Sugarloaf Landscape Master Plan and Management Plan', prepared for the Town of Camperdown and the Mount Leura Advisory Committee, August 1994.

This recent study includes details on the botanical history of the area, the geological history and identification of the pre-European settlement landscape character of the mounts and craters in the Leura Nested Maar

K. Cronin, 'A History of Mount Sugarloaf and the Controversy Which Surrounded It in the 1960s', n.d., CDHS Collection.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Trust Newsletter, March 1967.

-----, Landscape Submission and Classification.

-----, Pamphlet, 'Mount Sugarloaf- will you help us preserve it?'

(c) Historical

Registrar General's Office, Melbourne Memorial No. 915, Book 403.
Description of the original lands conveyed by James Chester Manifold to the President, Councillors and Ratepayers of the Shire of Hampden dated 21 January 1899.

Allan Willingham, 'Mount Leura Reserve : A Brief History' prepared for the Town of Camperdown, 1991.

P.L.Brown (ed), The Narrative of George Russell with Russellania and selected papers, Oxford, London, 1935, pp. 188-191

The kangaroos here were very numerous, I saw more than I had ever seen before. They came down from the wooded hills near Mount Leura in the afternoons to feed on the green grass, and by walking quietly between them and the wooded country we got a good sight of them before they scampered away. It was a striking sight to see them bounding along in hundreds.

James Bonwick, Western Victoria, Its Geography, Geology and Social Condition, Geelong, 1858, as reprinted, William Heinemann Australia Pty Ltd, Melbourne, 1970, pp. 28-31.

Camperdown is eighty miles west of Geelong. It is romantically situated upon the slope of that grand old volcano, Leura; may it be spared the fate of Pompeii!.....A short steep walk brought me to the top of MOUNT LEURA, 600 feet above the plain. The outer wall was inclined at 45 degrees, while the inner towards the crater was very precipitous. The top was narrow and curvilinear for thirty chains, the western side being broken down. A magnificent cone rises from the crater, the bottom of which was 300 feet below me. There are various smaller hills of dark basalt. Mount Leura is of cinder, though not of so porous and light a nature as that of Pomdon. The quantity of crystals in the lava, which were in massive yellow bunches, all glittering in the sun like a gorgeous

assemblage of rubies, amethysts and topazes, gave a richness to this mineral wonder unperceived in any other extinct volcano I visited.

Michael Cannon (ed), Vagabond Country: Australian Bush and Town Life in the Victorian Age, Melbourne, 1981, pp. 88-91.

Unfortunately for the public, Mount Leura, which is close to Camperdown, is not a public reserve. Part of the Manifold estate, it is included in the lands leased to a tenant farmer. When I and my friends arrive at the foot of the hill we find the gate locked and barred. One of our number, who had proposed riding up the Mount, has to turn back; and as I scramble over a high fence my soul is sorely vexed that this piece of soil should have been allowed to pass out of the possession of the people, and that a tourist scaling Leura should be looked on as a trespasser.

NEWSPAPER REFERENCES

- HG 09.06.1874 Article on defining the township boundary near Mount Leura.
- CC 08.06.1895 Climbing Mount Leura cannot be done without trespassing. The possibility of adding the summit to a list of public recreation reserves and obtaining a roadway to reach it is discussed. J. C. Manifold expressed his willingness to give the public a road to the summit in exchange for a road leading from the Cobden Road through to his property. The difference was then to be made up by Manifold also granting a piece of land at the top of the mount for public use.
- CC 04.07.1895 Councillor John Walls presented a petition bearing 330 signatures to the Hampden Shire Council requesting that J. C. Manifold's proposal be accepted.
- CC 09.01.1896 Hampden Shire Council discuss the possibility of a road to the summit of Mount Leura.
- CC 10.09.1896 Report of difficulties in effecting an exchange of roads. J. C. Manifold decides to donate a portion of Mount Leura to the township under the condition that the Council take care of the reserve and fence in the boundaries.
- CC 05.11.1896 The Shire of Hampden sought permission from the Minister of Lands and Survey to use the balance of the Camperdown Common Fund towards fencing the road leading to the summit of Mount Leura.
- CC 08.04.1897 Councillor J. C. Manifold prepared to convey 28 acres of land on Mount Leura to the Shire of Hampden.
- CC 18.08.1897 Official notice regarding the resolution of the Hampden Shire Council to take advantage of J. C. Manifold's generous offer to dispose of the land at Mt Leura for the nominal sum of £1.
- CC 04.11.1897 J. C. Manifold offers 30 acres of land on Mount Leura to the Shire Council. The Jubilee gift money previously provided is to be used on acquiring an additional 50 acres instead of

erecting Public Baths.

Site at Mount Leura purchased for recreation purposes.

- CC 02.12.1897 The Mount Leura Reserve will be about 114 acres of which 54 acres will be purchased. £500 is available for fencing, tree planting, etc. Mount Leura and the crater comprise about 90 acres and 24 to 25 acres of Sugarloaf will be taken. The Sugarloaf boundary will be very near the base on the south side and down to the cultivated land on the west. The Mount Leura boundary will be half a chain above the present fence near the base and the land between the Showgrounds and the Recreation Reserve and Mount Leura will be included.
- CC 07.12.1897 Meeting held by Trustees of the Mount Leura Reserve regarding future control of the reserve.
- CC 16.12.1897 Recreation Reserve on Mount Leura, taking in Sugarloaf Hill and the basin between the two mounts, was handed over to the Hampden Shire Council. 60 acres of land was donated at £5 per acre, the cost being deducted from the Jubilee gift.
- CC 01.03.1898 Report that the survey of Mount Leura Jubilee Park was completed.
- CC 02.06.1898 The Mount Leura Jubilee Park Committee recommended that the road to the top of Mount Leura be acquired as originally granted.
- CC 23.06.1898 The Mount Leura Jubilee Park committee in favour of abandoning the idea of the proposed park.
- CC 02.07.1898 Letter to Editor from Thomas Fullarton objecting to the proposed park on Mount Leura.
- CC 04.07.1898 Hampden Shire Council discuss the abandonment of the park proposal.
- CC 05.11.1898 Report that the £750 Jubilee gift was to be invested in Government securities as requested by the donors.

CC 26.07.1900 'Gold in Basalt Rock at Camperdown' by 'The Wanderer'

Nowadays when gold is being found in rocks hitherto considered barren of that metal, the writer was not surprised to hear that it had been found located in the crater of the volcanic Mount Leura, at Camperdown. I journeyed that way on Saturday, tramped the hills around the town, secured samples of the scoria, etc., and had the latter carefully assayed at Edwards' pyrites works, Ballarat, for a return which means a yield of 15 grains reading, and one showed but a trace of gold.....Mount Leura is really a range of cones, which to all appearances surround the depression from which came the trouble of the time. This range and the plain is composed of loose gravel-sized basaltic material, highly colored oxide of iron, quantities of featherweight scoria, and in patches, bodies of solid basalt rock, containing calcite crystals. I was informed that samples of mica were to be met with occasionally, but I saw none of this material. Numerous quarries have been made in the sides of the hills, from which the stuff has been taken and utilised for road making and railway ballasting. The rusty, gravelly, basalt rubble is to be met with for miles around, and the samples from which the assay returns were obtained came from points miles apart. I noticed lease pegs in position on the range, and found that a Mr. Dospell, of Maryborough, who it is said obtained gold in samples of this scoria some weeks since, is the applicant. Following on this move, reports say that trials made from scoria obtained nearer Corangamite revealed the presence of gold, and I heard also that gold had been found in volcanic rock near Mortlake.

CC 17.01.1900 The 'Wanderer' Visits Mount Leura.

A brisk walk from Camperdown occupying little more than ten minutes, brings me to the foot of Mount Leura, which I am bent on ascending in order to view the surrounding district. I rested awhile at a friendly three-railer at the base to gain breath, and to sight out if possible an easy path. At last getting fairly under way, after a good twenty minutes exertion I reached the top. As I had rather fortunately brought a glass with me, I was able to survey the panorama before me to greater advantage. My first impulse was of course to view the town from which I had just come, and indeed a surprise awaited me here. I was scarcely prepared to see such a display of homes as was spread before me. I had reckoned on a hundred or so, but I must confess I was completely out of it. To gain any idea of the size of Camperdown I would advise all sightseers to look from Mount Leura and Judge for themselves.

Beating my way against a good stiff breeze I now make for the highest point of the hill which is still some yards distant, and arriving there, fresh wonders meet the sight. Hills and lakes and grassy plains all around me, while at my feet are largely cultivated paddocks. Mount Sugarloaf looks almost near enough to make one believe it were possible to throw a stone across the immense crater between. Were I a geologist I could find plenty of scope for going more deeply into nature here, for pumice stone and other volcanic formations are here, and the crater itself is a chapter. Walking back I see the belt of timber that hides lakes Gnotuk and Bullenmerri, and below this is the show ground laid out in its respective divisions, and where I believe is held annually one of the most successful exhibitions in the Western district. I now begin to descend, a feat which I find far easier than I anticipated, for it requires much more skill to maintain the perpendicular than one would credit, and once or twice I had to hurry over ground in order to avoid a spill. Arriving at the before-mentioned three-railer I indulged in another spell, and then jogged quietly townwards. The local park with its surroundings affords a magnificent view there is no doubt, but to me the outlook from Mount Leura with avenue, grassy plains, lakes, hills, and country homes is a truly lovely picture.

CC 07.10.1966 Residents of Camperdown want to save Mount Sugarloaf.

CC 18.10.1966 Article on making Mount Sugarloaf a National Park.

AM 12.12.1972 Article concerning the preservation of Mount Sugarloaf.

CC 13.08.1985 'This Week 50 Years Ago'

A date for the official opening of the road up Mount Leura was decided by the Hampden Shire Council on 2 August 1935. 70 additional trees of various species were planted including cypresses, lambertions, pinus insignia and she-oaks.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MOUNT LEURA RESERVE A BRIEF HISTORY AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Leura Nested Maar, a near one kilometre wide flat floored volcanic crater at Camperdown, has as its central feature a number of volcanic scoria cones, including the dominant cone and crater formations of Mount Leura and Mount Sugarloaf. The Leura Nested Maar was formed about 22,000 years ago, and is of relatively recent geological age. Mount Leura, which is named after the Leehura aboriginal population which inhabited the district, is a prominent landmark which has been used as a navigation aid for centuries, both by aborigines and early European explorers and settlers. The settlement of Camperdown is strategically located on the north-western edge of the maar.

At the time of European settlement after 1838, both volcanic cones and the surrounding terrain were well timbered with Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), Balckwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), and Drooping She-oak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*). Other timber species and grasses were interspersed throughout these predominant species. Following establishment of the Camperdown township reserve in 1852, trees were gradually cleared from the volcanic slopes, so that by the turn of the century, the slopes were effectively denuded.

In the nineteenth century climbing Mount Leura was a favourite recreation of both visitors and residents, but such an exercise involved trespassing on private land. During a visit to Camperdown in 1885 John Stanley James, alias 'The Vagabond', noted that

Unfortunately for the public, Mount Leura, is not a public reserve. Part of the Manifold estate, it is included in the lands leased to a tenant-farmer. When I and my friends arrive at the foot of the hill we find the gate locked and barred. One of our number, who had purposed riding up the Mount, has to turn back; and as I scramble over a high fence my soul is sorely vexed that this piece of soil should have been allowed to pass out of the possession of the people, and that a tourist scaling Mount Leura should be looked on as a trespasser ¹

The first moves towards proclaiming the summit a public reserve and obtaining a roadway to reach it were made in 1895. At this time, James Chester Manifold of Talindert expressed his willingness to give the public a road to the summit in exchange for his taking over a road leading from the Cobden Road through his property. The difference was then to be made up by his also granting for public use a piece of land at the top of the mount.²

Camperdown residents were quick to take up the offer and in July of that year a petition bearing 300 signatures was presented to the Hampden Shire Council requesting that J. C. Manifold's proposal be accepted. On agreeing to the proposal the Council then referred the matter to the Minister of Public Works.³

1 M. Cannon (ed), Vagabond Country: Australian Bush and Town Life in the Victorian Age, Melbourne, 1981, p 88.

2 Camperdown Chronicle, 8 June 1895, p 2

3 Camperdown Chronicle, 4 July 1895.

Difficulties arose however, in effecting such an exchange. Inquiry elicited the fact that the roads would have to be put up for sale with the purchase money going to the Government. Under these circumstances the Council refused to sanction the sale. In September 1896, J. C. Manifold (then President of the Shire Council) decided to donate to the public a portion of Mount Leura and a roadway under the condition that the Council take care of the reserve and fence in the boundaries.⁴

In April of the following year Councillor John Walls moved at a meeting of the Shire Council

That the very generous offer by our worthy President to convey to this Council a reserve leading to the top of Mount Leura containing about 28 acres, more or less, for the ostensible and very laudable purpose of enabling the inhabitants of this district and visitors thereto to reach that much coveted position without let or hindrance, and this Council hereby agrees to accept the conditions attached thereto, and that the solicitor to the Council be instructed to prepare the transfer.⁵

Later, in 1897, the Manifold brothers offered to the public of Camperdown £750 as a gift to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. The money was originally intended to be expended on the construction of public baths, but when this proposal lacked support, they decided to offer instead a further 30 acres on Mt Leura and an additional 66 acres to be bought from the gift fund at a nominal rate of five pounds per acre and taking in Sugarloaf Hill and the basin between the two mounts.

The public and the Shire Council, however, decided against this proposal feeling that the additional land was unsuitable for a park and that the Jubilee gift money could be better spent elsewhere. After the abandonment of this proposal the original arrangement for the granting of a road to the summit comprising 28 acres was effected and the title to the Mount Leura Reserve was transferred to the Shire of Hampden on 21 January 1899.⁶ The slopes of Mount Leura were replanted with species of pine and cypress in the 1920s during a returned soldiers' employment scheme and in August 1935 during celebrations to mark the completion of construction of the road to the summit. In the late 1960s the cone of Mount Sugarloaf was the subject of an intense and successful conservation battle to arrest quarrying activity on the western slopes. Mount sugarloaf is now held in the custody of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

The Leura Nested Maar and the dominant volcanic scoria cones of Mount Leura and Mount Sugarloaf is of primary landscape significance as a notable geological formation. Mount Sugarloaf, despite the scoria quarry scars on the western face, is considered to be the best example of a scoria cone in Western Victoria. Mount Leura is of paramount scenic importance to Camperdown and district, being the foremost vantage point to view the flat expanses of the volcanic plains, the numerous shallow depression lakes and the volcanic outcrops which occur intermittently over this fertile landscape as well as the closer settlement of the town of Camperdown. As the 1930s plantings have now reached over-maturity, reinstatement of the indigenous vegetation in accordance with a strategic plan based on historic documentation and detailed investigation is now warranted, with the primary objective being to enhance the cultural, visual and environmental qualities of the Mount Leura Reserve.

4 Camperdown Chronicle, 10 September 1896.

5 Camperdown Chronicle, 8 April 1897.

6 For the relevant correspondence see Camperdown Chronicle 4 November 1897, 2 December 1897, 7 December 1897, 16 December 1897, 2 June 1898, 23 June 1898, 28 June 1898, 2 July 1898, 7 July 1898, 9 July 1898.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mount Leura Reserve and the adjacent Mount Sugarloaf volcanic cone, as well as the wider boundaries of the Leura Nested Maar and the associated minor volcanic scoria cones within, is a geological formation of cultural significance to Victoria.

- (1) The Mount Leura Reserve at Camperdown should remain as listed in the Register of the National Estate under the provisions of the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975).
- (2) The Mount Leura Reserve at Camperdown, at least to the extent of the existing title boundaries (but desirably to an extent to be further defined so as to include Mount Sugarloaf and the principal features of the Leura Nested Maar), should be listed in the Town of Camperdown Planning Scheme.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

To assist with the further identification and protection of the cultural significance of this place at Camperdown, it is recommended that the following objectives and general conservation guidelines be given priority in the future maintenance or development of the Mount Leura Reserve:

A. UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

- The Australia ICOMOS guidelines for the conservation of places of cultural significance in Australia should be consulted to provide an established framework for the development of an appropriate conservation and management plan for this place of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.

Refer to Australia ICOMOS, The Illustrated Burra Charter, 1992.

The Burra Charter, otherwise known as the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was written to concisely express the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in looking after important places in the natural physical environment.

- Identify cultural history material which may further assist with the detailed conservation of this culturally significant landscape.
- Promote the further investigation of both natural and created landscape features such as to facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the cultural significance of these landscapes and landscape features as well as their essential relationship with the environs of Camperdown.

B. CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPES

- The conservation and maintenance of culturally significant landscapes should be undertaken by personnel skilled and experienced in conservation practice and conservation work.
- Prevent any development which will perceptibly impair or otherwise detract from the established cultural significance of the place as identified in this study and in the 'Mount Leura and Mount Sugarloaf Landscape Master Plan and Management Plan' (1994) as adopted..
- Conserve and maintain landscapes and landscape elements identified in this study as being of cultural significance to the State of Victoria and Camperdown.
- Conserve significant plantings and any clearly established visual relationship with the culturally significant landscape.
- Reinstatement of missing landscape elements should only be undertaken in accordance with established landscape conservation principles and practice.

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From a sketch by Professor John Turner

MOUNT SUGARLOAF — WILL YOU HELP US PRESERVE IT?

**HISTORIC TREE : MANNA GUM (*EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS*)
CURDIE STREET AND SCOTT STREET
CAMPERDOWN 3260**



(PHOTOGRAPHS 6/35, 6/36)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

NAME	Historic Tree (<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>)
ADDRESS	Curdie Street Avenue, Camperdown 3260
PRESENT OWNER ADDRESS	The Corangamite Shire, 181 Manifold Street, CAMPERDOWN 3260
NATIONAL TRUST SIGNIFICANT TREES REGISTER (VICTORIA)	Not Listed

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The mature Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) standing in the Curdie Street Avenue is a sole survivor of the predominant tree species which once grew in proliferation over the Mount Leura foothills and the area now developed as the Camperdown township. Surveyor Robert Scott recorded the high incidence of these trees during his first surveys of the area in 1852 and early drawings and photographs of Camperdown show the existence of many of these established trees to effect. With the closer subdivision of land within the township boundaries and the clearance of land for firewood, many tall trees disappeared, so that by 1900, few specimens remained in the immediate landscape of Camperdown. Similar trees are recorded in an early etching of 'Mount Laura' (1868) and in photographs of Ower's Mill taken in the 1870s. The upper reaches of this tree are well known to the writer.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this historic tree be identified and protected under the Heritage Act (1995) as a relic of the pre European settlement landscape at Camperdown and as a significant specimen of the species *Eucalyptus viminalis*.

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