

Mortlake Heritage Citations 2016

Background

Moyne Shire Stage Two Heritage Study (2006)

The *Moyne Shire Stage Two Heritage Study* (hereafter referred to as the 2006 Study) prepared by Helen Doyle in Association with Context was completed in 2006.

Since the completion of the 2006 Study, Moyne Shire Council has a further shire wide heritage review, completed in 2013 (see below).

2013 Review

The *Moyne Shire Heritage Study Review 2013* (the 2013 Review) was prepared by Context Pty Ltd with David Helms. The 2013 Review reviewed the precincts and individual places recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay by the 2006 study, and undertook the assessment of one new precinct.

2014 Council Resolution

Moyne Shire Council resolved in 2015 to prepare a Planning Scheme Amendment (C61) which added to the Heritage Overlay of the Moyne Planning Scheme 13 new individual heritage places in the Mortlake area recommended by the 2006 study and the 2013 study. It also resolved to add to the Heritage Overlay two heritage precincts recommended in the 2013 Study. One of these is an extension of the existing Mortlake Heritage Precinct (HO12), which is re-named Shaw Street Heritage Precinct Mortlake.

Introduction

This report contains the citations for individual places and precincts of local heritage significance assessed by the 2006 Study and the 2013 Review for the locality of Mortlake.

It contains citations for all of the heritage places and precincts proposed for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay by Amendment C61 to the Moyne Planning Scheme.

NOTE: This report does not contain citations for individual places already included in the Heritage Overlay.

Purpose

The heritage place citations provide a description of the history of the heritage place and its surviving fabric (including buildings, trees, fences, etc.) and, on this basis, provide an assessment of the significance of the place.

The purpose is to assist Council, property owners and managers and other key stakeholders in making decisions about the future use, development or management of the place by providing information about the significant heritage values that should be considered when preparing a development application in accordance with the Moyne Planning Scheme, or whether a permit exemption may be considered.

How to use

Introduction

The citations are listed by address. Precincts are listed first with maps showing the extent of each precinct, followed by individual places. The citations use a standard report layout provided by the Hermes Heritage Database. In summary, the citations explain the reasons why the places are significant and provide recommendations for future conservation and management. The information that will be relevant to most users is included under the following headings:

- History
- Description
- Statement of Significance.

NOTE:

While effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in the citations is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

The information contained in the citation should therefore be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works.

History

This provides a history of place on the basis of the information available at the time of that it was originally identified and assessed. It is not intended as a complete history of the place, but rather an outline of the key events and influences that shaped its development. For example, the history would not usually provide a description of all of the owners of a place, but rather of those that were associated with key periods in its development, usually when it was first constructed or established, and when key changes

or improvements were made. The extent of history depends on the availability of primary and secondary source material about a place.

Description

This provides a description of all the surviving physical fabric (such as buildings, trees, fences, etc.) that illustrates the history of the place and contributes to its significance. It may also describe elements that are considered intrusive or non-contributory to significance. Note: Further investigation may be required as outlined above.

Statement of significance

The statement of significance is based upon the information known about a place including its history and the surviving physical fabric that illustrates that history. On this basis, it seeks to describe the principal reasons for the significance of the place and is intended to be:

... a brief, pithy but comprehensive statement of all the ways in which the place is significant. It should not just be a list of every conceivable reason for significance that the assessor can think up, however, it must state clearly and unequivocally the major reasons why the place is important. It must be supported by the presentation of sufficient evidence to justify the assessment judgement. (Pearson & Sullivan, 1995)

The citations use the Heritage Victoria format of ‘*What, How and Why*’, as follows:

- *What is significant?* This includes a statement that describes the features or elements that contribute to the significance of the place. It may also include a statement to specify features that do not contribute to the significance of a place. Some citations may also include a summary of the history of the place or precinct.
- *How is it significant?* This is a short statement that identifies the values – historic, aesthetic, architectural, technical, scientific, social or spiritual – that are associated with the place or precinct, and whether it is of local or State significance.
- *Why is it significant?* This provides statement/s for each of the values listed in ‘How’ with specific reference back to the features described in ‘What’. The statement/s describe how the place or precinct is considered to meet relevant RNE criteria, which are listed at the end of each statement.

Recommendations

This provides recommendations for inclusion to any statutory registers including:

- The Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) of the Moyne Planning Scheme (also shown as PS on the front page of the citation below the image) and the specific controls (e.g. interior controls, tree controls etc.) that should apply in addition to the general HO controls in Clause 43.01.

Sources

Context Pty. Ltd., *Moyne Shire Heritage Review*, prepared for Moyne Shire Council, 2013

Helen Doyle in Association with Context Pty. Ltd., *Moyne Shire Heritage Study Stage 2* 2006, prepared for Moyne Shire Council, 2006

INDEX TO CITATIONS

Precinct citations

No.	Name	Address	Locality	Proposed HO number	Page No.
Mortlake					
1	Dunlop Street Heritage Precinct Mortlake	Dunlop Street, Officer Street, Townsend Street, Webster Street.	Mortlake	HO77	1
2	Shaw Street Heritage Precinct Mortlake	Brooke Avenue, Hyland Street, Church Street, Jamieson Avenue, Officer Street, Shaw Street, Stewart Street.	Mortlake	HO12	14

Individual Place citations

No.	Name	Address	Locality	Proposed HO number	Page No.
Mortlake					
1	Butter Factory and Managers Residence (former)	2 Boundary Road	Mortlake	HO78	21
2	Presbyterian Church (former)	50 Boundary Road	Mortlake	HO79	25
3	The Hill residence and Hoop Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>)	27 Cairnlea Lane	Mortlake	HO80	28
4	Mortlake Cemetery	Cemetery Lane	Mortlake	HO81	33
5	Moonya	71 Darlington Road	Mortlake	HO82	38
6	Railway Master's Residence (former)	67 Dowling Street	Mortlake	HO83	41
7	Railway Cottages	20 and 24 Dunlop Street	Mortlake	HO84	44
8	Slaughterhouse	Hamilton Highway	Mortlake	HO85	47
9	Tea Tree Gardens and Lake, Boer War Memorial, Montgomery Pavilion and Gardener's Residence	Jamieson Avenue	Mortlake	HO86	50
10.	Presbyterian Manse (former)	96 Mill Street	Mortlake	HO87	56
11.	Mill Cottages	106 and 108 Mill Street	Mortlake	HO88	60
12.	Mondilibi homestead complex, garden and trees	1111 Mortlake-Ararat Road	Mortlake	HO89	63
13.	Willow Cottage	102 Townsend Street	Mortlake	HO90	69
14.	Woolongoon Homestead Complex	689 Connewarren Lane	Mortlake	HO91	72

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Name Dunlop Street Heritage Precinct Mortlake
Address DUNLOP STREET, MORTLAKE OFFICER STREET, MORTLAKE TOWNSEND STREET, MORTLAKE
Significance Level Local
Place Type Commercial Precinct, House
Citation Date 2014



Dunlop Street Heritage Precinct Map



View looking west in Dunlop Street (north side of the street)

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

Thematic history

While the area now known as Moyne Shire was still largely unsettled in the late 1830s, larger areas came under pastoral leasehold through the 1840s. The last un-alienated land in Mortlake, for example, was claimed in 1845 (Mortlake and District Historical Society 1985:18). Security of tenure came in 1847 when the government granted squatters freehold title to a 640-acre (or one square mile) homestead block as a 'pre-emptive' right.

The Selection Acts of the 1860s, passed by the Victorian government, went some way further in breaking up the large pastoral holdings into smaller farms. This legislation allowed would-be farmers to select between 40 and 320 acres on reasonable terms. Agricultural interests were clearly evident in township development. Farms encroached on town blocks in many areas. Sale-yards were still in operation in many towns in the Post-war years, including Mortlake (as well as Yambuk, Ballangeich, and Koroit).

In Victoria in 1898 and 1904, a number of large pastoral estates were compulsorily repurchased and broken up by the Closer Settlement Board to allow for small-scale farming. Soldiers returning from the Great War were also offered the chance to become yeomen farmers. Under the Discharged Soldier Act of 1917 they were offered land selections on reasonable terms. The War Service Homes Commission was established in 1919 to provide houses for successful 'soldier settler' applicants and their dependents. At Mortlake the Government's Board purchased large areas of the Weatherly's Woolongoon estate.

Overall, soldier settlement in Victoria had a one-in-four failure rate, however, in Moyne Shire, the success rate varied. Doyle attributes this to the 'high rainfall and good soil in many parts' (Doyle 2006:34). After the Second World War a new generation of returned soldiers took up soldier settlement blocks and the countryside became more extensively settled.

The history of Mortlake and in turn of the Dunlop Street precinct is most strongly related to the Victorian State Historical Theme 6 Building Towns, cities and the garden state and within this theme to the sub theme 6.5 of Living in Country Towns.

Locality history

The township of Mortlake was originally called 'Mount Shadwell', after the volcanic mountain forming the backdrop the township. The mountain was named by Major Mitchell in honour of his friend, Major Henry Shadwell Clerke.

In 1839 the Mount Shadwell run of 78,000 acres was taken up and in 1840 this was transferred to Captain James Webster and Captain William Adam, ex-merchant marines, who took up the Mount Shadwell run in 1840. In 1848 Webster and Adam divided the run and in 1849 Adam sold his lease to Flora and Alexander Wallace Dunlop. Dunlop Street, which runs through the township of Mortlake, probably took its name from these leaseholders.

Research indicates that the township's name was changed from 'Mount Shadwell' to 'Mortlake' in 1858 and was probably named after the town's namesake in Surry, England (Mortlake and District Historical Society, date unknown:3).

Many new towns within the Shire of Moyne were laid out in the 1850s and 1860s, including Mortlake. Robert Dumbar Scott surveyed Mortlake soon after the first land sales, in 1853 (*Township of Mortlake, County of Hampden 1853*). Doyle notes that within the Shire 'town surveys typically followed the favoured grid pattern or linear pattern, but they were also designed to suit the particular topography and natural features of a proposed town site' (Doyle 2006:45).

The town plan for Mortlake is said to have been influenced by the South Australian 'parkland' type and it incorporated a 'market square' into the design (Doyle 2006:45, and see *Township of Mortlake, County of Hampden, 1853*). Visible in the

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1853 Township plan is the wide Dunlop Street.

A Roads Board was established at Mortlake on 19 July 1860, with the Shire of Mortlake proclaimed on 26 January 1864 (see Doyle 2006:1).

Precinct history (Dunlop Street)

Mortlake developed as a service centre for the through-traffic to the goldfields during the 1850s and 1860s (Australian Heritage Online). During the gold rush years many prospectors travelled through the town site from the coast at Warrnambool and Port Fairy on their way to the Ararat goldfields and Dunlop Street was part of this route. In addition, the township was the central meeting point of several large pastoral runs and early established settlements, including Hexham, Terang, Darlington, Caramut, Woorndoo and Warrnambool.

The development of the Dunlop Street precinct reflects the historic role and development of Mortlake and the historic themes of Moyne Shire generally. Five key phases of development can be described:

- The mid nineteenth century development reflecting the consolidation of Mortlake as a central meeting place between various large pastoral holdings, and as a processing centre for the wheat industry which flourished between 1855-1870 in the area; and as part of the inland route travelled by gold prospectors heading to the Ballarat and Ararat goldfields from 1851 onwards.
- The late nineteenth century phase associated with the further development of pastoralism, as well as the population growth related to the Selection Acts of the 1870s which 'broke up' the larger pastoral runs, and the consequent urban development of Mortlake;
- Early twentieth century development relating to advances in agriculture and improved pastures, and improved transportation;
- Inter-war development associated with soldier settlement immediately after the First World War, prior to the 1929-32 Depression.
- Post-war development associated with the wool 'boom' and the second phase of 'soldier settler' policy following the Second World War, which both increased prosperity and population growth locally.

Mid Nineteenth Century

The construction of the two early hotels on Dunlop Street, Macs Hotel and the Mount Shadwell Hotel, were established to service local pastoralists and the residents of Mortlake who started business servicing the pastoral industry. The additional function provided would have been for travellers, to provide accommodation and stabling, food and beverages.

The Mount Shadwell Hotel was first established in 1855 and took the prime location at the intersection of Dunlop and Officer Street. It was remodelled in the 1860s with architect Andrew Kerr designing the bluestone stables in 1863. Macs Hotel was first established in 1859 as a single-storey bluestone inn and has also gone through a number subsequent iterations including a second level addition with Art Nouveaux detailing in 1910.

It is most likely that in the mid nineteenth century phase of development, those parts of Dunlop Street that not occupied by the hotels were a mixed-use zone, occupied by residences, combined residences and shops or residences located beside shops.

An early plan of Mortlake shows that Dunlop Street was laid out as the intended main thoroughfare of the township, reflected in its avenue-like proportions and additional width. This is further emphasised by the (not uncommon) deliberate arrangement of corner of the blocks between Officer Street and Burke Street having larger lot sizes, reflecting the prominent role of corner blocks.

Late Nineteenth Century

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Mortlake prosperity during the 1880s and up to the early 1890s was associated with the growth of the pastoral industry and this is reflected in commercial development and town planning works carried out at that time. The arrival of the railway in c.1890, acting as a transport for goods and people, also assisted the growth of the town.

Street trees were planted in Mortlake as early as 1888, when an avenue of Peppercorn trees (*Shinus molle*) was planted in Dunlop Street to beautify the town's public spaces (Hood 1964:35). It is likely that associated with these plantings that the tripartite division of Dunlop Street occurred creating a central main carriageway for the main road with two side avenues in front of the commercial and residential buildings fronting Dunlop Street. Although the trees have long since been replaced, the axial focus remains.

Early Twentieth Century

After the economic downturn of the 1890s the early years of the twentieth century reflected renewed growth of the pastoral industry that in turn led to development of service centres like Mortlake and the construction of shops to service the pastoral industry and passing traffic. The actions of the Closer Settlement Board to purchase and break up some large holdings during this period may also have prompted the growth of Mortlake as a service town. The major additions to Macs Hotel occurred during this period (c.1910) and are evidence of the prosperity of the World War One period in Mortlake.

The Interwar period

Following the First World War the implementation of the *Discharged Soldier Act* of 1917 had a major impact on Mortlake. The creation of numerous small farming holdings (few of which were successful) increased the population of the locality, and created a need for a range of commercial and civic enterprises, including numerous shops. This period cemented Mortlake as a regional service centre.

There are a number of examples of shops and developments along Dunlop Street that date to this period - some of which were later modernised in the post Second World War period. The development of major civic works also occurred in the interwar period, such as the Swimming Pool and intensification of works on the Mortlake Botanic Gardens (Tea Tree Lake) area (both beyond this precinct).

Most of the development along Dunlop Street prior to the Second World War was located around the junction where Dunlop Street and Shaw Street intersect Jamieson Avenue and Officer Street. Development was less intensive as it extended west along Dunlop Street. The precinct described here extends west to just before the Dunlop Street becomes the single lane Hamilton Highway. At this end the commercial development was less intense and a number of residences and vacant sites are visible.

Post-war period

Further development in Mortlake, and Dunlop Street in particular, took place after the Second World War, this reflecting the confidence and a 'perceived importance of the Mortlake District and its expanding population' (Kelvin Goodall, pers. comm. 2 January 2013). What is visible today is a 'result of the "progress" of the 1950s and 1960s with "modern" facades and cantilevered verandas being added to existing buildings' (Kelvin Goodall, pers. comm., 2 January 2013).

Development in the early post-war period included new buildings such as 80-84 Dunlop Street (built by Jack Richie during the early 1960s) and the display rooms at 115 Dunlop Street, as well as adaptation or 'modernisation' of earlier shops (e.g., 112-114 Dunlop Street and the bluestone store with a 1960s facade at 111 Dunlop Street). Dr. L.G. Wheeler's house at 56 Dunlop Street also dates from the post-war era. Other examples include the modern store at 91 Dunlop Street, which hides an intact Interwar shopfront, located at the rear of the modern building.

Sources

Australian Heritage Online 2013. *Mortlake*. Accessed 8 February 2013 <
<http://www.heritageaustralia.com.au/search.php?state=VIC®ion=75&view=232>>

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Doyle, H. and Context Pty Ltd, 2006, *Moyné Shire Heritage Study 2006. Stage 2. Volume 2: Environmental History*. Report prepared for Moyné Shire Council
Mortlake and District Historical Society, 1985, *Pastures of Peace : A Tapestry of Mortlake Shire*, Collett, Bain and Gasper, Warrnambool Victoria
Mortlake and District Historical Society, date unknown. *Mortlake's Bluestone Heritage: A Self Walk/Drive Guide to the Historical Bluestone Buildings of our Town*. Date and publisher unknown
Mortlake and District Historical Society website. Accessed 8 February 2013 <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~mdhs/index.html>

Township of Mortlake, County of Hampden 1853. Source: State Library of Victoria

Description

Physical Description

The Dunlop Street precinct includes land facing Dunlop, Webster and Officer Streets, and is focussed around the commercial (and to a lesser extent, residential) allotments facing Dunlop Street. The principal commercial area of the precinct is focussed on both sides of Dunlop Street between Officer and Webster Street, and the north side of Dunlop Street between Webster and West Street. The precinct includes a majority of commercial buildings facing Dunlop Street as well as several residences (that generally had owners connected to commercial buildings).

The precinct abuts the Shaw Street precinct; both sharing the five-way intersection at the eastern end of Dunlop Street.

The precinct owes its urban form to the width of Dunlop Street planned with the town itself in 1853 as well as the later creation of the tripartite separation of the Hamilton Highway between Dunlop Streets North and South. The planting of *Shinus molle* (Peppercorn) and other street trees [now removed] and the construction of the War Memorial in the park at the intersection of Jamieson Avenue and the Hamilton Highway on axis is an important civic gesture that visually links the two main precincts (Dunlop Street and Shaw Street) around the War Memorial and roundabout.

The early allotment planning was traditional to Victoria's country towns, with larger lots on the street corners along Dunlop Street provides for visual emphasis at these corners. Each of the four such corners along Dunlop Street [north] in this precinct are notable buildings; the residence at 56 Dunlop Street, the early twentieth century Grocer and Draper's on the corner of Webster Street [86 Dunlop Street], the Macs Hotel across Webster Street [90 Dunlop Street] and the Mount Shadwell Hotel [128 Dunlop Street] at the corner of Officer Street. While the corner buildings on Dunlop Street south are generally less notable, the Mortlake State School [77 Dunlop Street] is a fine corner landmark building.

The buildings in the Dunlop Street precinct are mainly of single-storey construction and built to the street frontage. Notwithstanding, the single storey construction with the use of parapets and some raised roof elements provides a visual emphasis and impression of a larger scale that is visually more commanding than the single-level structure itself. An example of such a device is the 1960s triple-fronted shop (80-84 Dunlop Street) that has a central second level that provides a visual focus in the streetscape.

Representation of different historic phases

As noted above the commercial and residential buildings in the precinct represent multiple periods of historical development. While-most shops and residences dating from the earliest period of Mortlake (c.1850-1870s) have been removed or modernised, a number of commercial buildings survive from the later nineteenth century, as do a few small cottages (c.1870-1900). There is a good representation of commercial premises which date from the Edwardian period, and the Interwar period, as well as a small number of residences. A number of buildings show evolution within the site or the building itself. The development of the Macs Hotel is a good example with both early bluestone and later brick masonry components visible.

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The juxtaposition of buildings of different periods is also a characteristic; an example being the Modernist building built as a showroom for Massey Ferguson tractors 115 Dunlop South that is adjacent to and located in adjacent to the front of the restrained nineteenth century facade of Penrose's (also at 115 Dunlop Street).

Some structures that appear to be recent have evidence of earlier construction; an example being 111 Dunlop Street that has a new yellow painted facade added over a bluestone original section.

Precinct condition

Generally the precinct is in good condition with many buildings reflecting their period of construction and therefore having a high level of integrity.

Notable Buildings in the Precinct

The buildings that most strongly represent the heritage significance of the Dunlop Street precinct include those listed below

Mid-Nineteenth Century

128 Dunlop Street, Mount Shadwell Hotel and Stables is significant as one the earliest surviving structures in Mortlake dating from the 1855 and is located on a prominent corner location. It was altered in 1928 with a new street facade; this is evidence of both the evolving nature of the building and the prosperity during the interwar period prior to the Depression.

90 Dunlop Street, Macs Hotel shows evidence of mid nineteenth century bluestone construction and more recent early twentieth century construction.

43 and 47 Officer Street, a bluestone store (47) and the timber shop (43)(c.1869)

115 Dunlop Street, Penrose's is a handsome two level bluestone Georgian-style residence

Late Nineteenth Century

The cottage at 38 Dunlop Street Mortlake, is a small, single storey symmetrical Victorian timber cottage, erected in the late nineteenth century. It has a modest, intact form.

The un-numbered building located between 108 and 110 Dunlop Street [TP5251], is a late Victorian single-storey brick shop with remnants of bluestone in the side wall. Apparently once part of a larger structure, this shop was at times used as a general store, and later, a carriage maker's business. It is an important surviving early building, and provides evidence of the likely form of the precinct streetscape in the late nineteenth century. The larger structure, of which this building was once part dated from 1869. There is evidence of the original wall with bluestone and brick detailing surviving.

45 Dunlop Street is one of the earliest surviving residences erected in Mortlake. Constructed of timber and bluestone, it dates from c. 1860 and exhibits typical Victorian detailing and the use of local bluestone.

60 Dunlop Street is a late Victorian period shop c.1892 and is important evidence of early shop forms on Dunlop Street. It is also the one of the only places in Mortlake constructed of Warrnambool sandstone.

Early Twentieth Century

77 Dunlop Street is a prominent former State School building, constructed in 1858 and substantially remodelled and extended in 1900. It is important historically as a rural school originally established under the National School system in 1858, which became a State School and was significantly extended in 1900 due in part to increased enrolments. It

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demonstrates the growth of Mortlake and surrounding district in the late nineteenth century. It is also a fine and well-detailed example of a late Victorian school, which demonstrates the increasing influence of the Queen Anne style upon external school elevations by 1900. Of note are the eaves bracketing, picturesque massing of the roof gables, projecting gables with half-timbering, ornate timber brackets to the hoods over the windows formed by extended eaves, the gable bell-tower and the arched entry.

86 Dunlop corner of Webster Street, is a prominent corner shop that was a grocery, draper and furniture shop established in 1902. It has both face brick and rendered brick sections. It features prominent roof lighting and ventilation lanterns on the ridge line behind the Dunlop Street facade. Another feature is the relief lettering on the parapet describing the shop functions.

105 Dunlop Street was probably built around 1905 and has been a butcher shop since then. It is a good example of a small shop that has seen continuous use for its original purpose.

112-114 Dunlop Street, early twentieth century twin shopfronts that features dark brown glazed tiles and timber shop front joinery (on one shop). The building appears to have been altered with an Interwar style parapet.

62 Dunlop Street is a fine Victorian/Edwardian transition residence constructed in c.1905.

Interwar period

91 Dunlop Street (rear of modern shop). An intact interwar (c.1930s shopfront) survives intact at the rear of the modern building on this location.

93 Dunlop Street is a small Interwar period shop from the mid 1930s that has operated as a newsagent for most of its life. It makes a good contribution in scale to Dunlop Street.

99 Dunlop Street, State Savings Bank is a Georgian Revival two-storey building that provides evidence of the economic prosperity of Mortlake in the Interwar period.

117 Dunlop Street was likely to have been built in the Inter-war period. Although it has been altered with a new shop front recently it still makes a good contribution to the Dunlop Street precinct.

118 Dunlop Street), a very unusual Interwar Art Deco building, originally constructed as a car and machinery showroom.

107-109 Dunlop Street is a symmetrically designed five-bay c1928 shop front that has been associated with motor cars since its construction. While it has altered shopfronts it makes a good contribution to the Dunlop Street streetscape.

Post War period

28-35 Dunlop Street - St Colman's Catholic School, was constructed in c.1951 with a substantial new section added in 1959 and further additions c.1970. The school was run by the Sisters of Mercy who established a convent at 42 Dunlop Street. Both the school and convent are important examples of the interwar development which was occurring in Mortlake as a result of the post war Wool Boom.

42 Dunlop Street - the cream brick c.1950s Sister's of Mercy Convent.

Part of the site of 115 Dunlop Street, Penrose's includes a post-war shop that was used as a Masey Ferguson tractor showroom. The former showroom is considered to be a good example of post-war design and is considered to be contributory to the Dunlop Street precinct.

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80-84 Dunlop Street, Elders, is a very good example of Post-war shop design and it features angled metal framed shop fronts, large doors and a central second level section above a cantilevered awning.

116 Dunlop Street is a former building of the National Bank of Australasia (with attached rear residence). While currently painted an unsympathetic colour, it is a good example of postwar bank design and evidence of post-war confidence and development in Mortlake.

120-122 Dunlop Street comprises a pair of post-war shops that have a light face brickwork parapet above a cantilevered awning. They form a grouping of similar height with the adjoining fine Interwar office building at 118 Dunlop Street.

119-123 Dunlop Street, Golsworthy's Store is a c1962 post-war International Style modern shop that is a well-designed minimal structure but with a recent non-sympathetic colour scheme.

113 Dunlop Street, ANZ Bank, formerly the ES&A Bank is a 1960 building, which like the former National Bank building on Dunlop Street (north) is a good example of Post-war design and evidence of economic confidence in Mortlake in the post-war period.

111 Dunlop Street has small sections of bluestone visible at its side and while the current shop is non-contributory in its design and current colour scheme the remnant bluestone makes an important connection to the former structures on this and other sites; in this case it is likely to have been a saddler.

97 Dunlop Street is a good contributory example of Post-war shop design with a pair of shops in the one building (see also the Elders shops in Dunlop Street North that was built as three shops in one).

Places which are significant to the precinct

Timber Cottage - 38 Dunlop Street

Timber & bluestone cottage - 45 Dunlop Street

Timber residence - 62 Dunlop Street

State School (former) - 77 Dunlop Street

Grocer, Draper and Furniture Store (former) - 86 Dunlop Street

Macs Hotel - 90 Dunlop Street

Brick wall (capped) only - west boundary of 92 Dunlop Street [fronting Webster Street]

State Savings Bank (former) - 99 Dunlop Street

Store - between 108 and 110 Dunlop Street (TP5251)

E, S & A Bank (former) - 113 Dunlop Street

Penrose's - 115 Dunlop Street

Massey Ferguson Display Showroom - 115 Dunlop Street

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National Bank of Australasia (former) - 116 Dunlop Street

Interwar Showroom - 118 Dunlop Street

Golsworthy's Store - 119-123 Dunlop Street

Mount Shadwell Hotel - 128 Dunlop Street

Timber shop - 43 Officer Street

Bluestone store - 47 Officer Street

Places which are contributory to the precinct

St. Coleman's Catholic Primary School - 28-35 Dunlop Street

Sister's of Mercy Convent (former) 42 Dunlop Street

Dr Wheeler's residence (former - 56 Dunlop Street

Artist's store (former) - 60 Dunlop Street

Interwar brick residence - 66 Dunlop Street

Interwar brick shop - 74 Dunlop Street

Post war shops (3) and upper storey residence - 80-84 Dunlop Street

Interwar shopfront - rear of modern shop at 91 Dunlop Street

Timber residence (Edwardian) - 92 Dunlop Street [north east corner of Webster and Townsend Streets]

Brick shop - 92 Dunlop Street [Lot 1/TP21054]

Interwar Shop - 93 Dunlop Street

Pair of shops - 95-97 Dunlop Street

Brick shop - 105 Dunlop Street

Garage (former) - 107-109 Dunlop Street

Bluestone shop with 1960s facade - 111 Dunlop Street

Pair of shops - 112-114 Dunlop Street

Interwar shop - 117 Dunlop Street

Pair of post war shops - 120-122 Dunlop Street

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Catholic Church complex - south west corner Dunlop and Burke Streets [Lot 2/ PS417862]

Timber residence - 26 Webster Street

Places which are non-contributory to the precinct

Modern commercial premises - 72 Dunlop Street

Corrugated Iron Shed and access way- 91 Dunlop Street [Lot 1 & 2 TP319849]

Factory - 92 Dunlop Street [Lot 1/TP378648]

Land - 92 Dunlop Street [TP571038]

Post War House - 35 Townsend Street [Lot 1 TP914994]

Vacant Land - Townsend Street [Lot 1 TP550109]

Telstra exchange - Webster Street [Lot 2 LP221493]

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Dunlop Street precinct is located along the traditional (and still main) road through the township, and comprises an collection of (principally) commercial and civic buildings which are a representation of Mortlake's principal periods of growth and development, mainly the late nineteenth century, the early interwar period and the post-World War Two period. There are also a limited number of residential buildings dating from the late nineteenth century and mid twentieth century.

Places which are significant to the precinct

Timber Cottage - 38 Dunlop Street

Timber & bluestone cottage - 45 Dunlop Street

Timber residence - 62 Dunlop Street

State School (former) - 77 Dunlop Street

Grocer, Draper and Furniture Store (former) - 86 Dunlop Street

Mac Hotel - 90 Dunlop Street

Brick wall (capped) only - west boundary of 92 Dunlop Street [fronting Webster Street]

State Savings Bank (former) - 99 Dunlop Street

Store - between 108 and 110 Dunlop Street (TP5251)

E, S & A Bank (former) - 113 Dunlop Street

Penrose's - 115 Dunlop Street

Massey Ferguson Display Showroom - 115 Dunlop Street

National Bank of Australasia (former) - 116 Dunlop Street

Interwar Showroom - 118 Dunlop Street

Golsworthy's Store - 119-123 Dunlop Street

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Mount Shadwell Hotel - 128 Dunlop Street
Timber shop - 43 Officer Street
Bluestone store - 47 Officer Street

Places which are contributory to the precinct

St. Coleman's Catholic Primary School - 28-35 Dunlop Street
Sister's of Mercy Convent (former) 42 Dunlop Street
Dr Wheeler's residence (former - 56 Dunlop Street
Artist's store (former) - 60 Dunlop Street
Interwar brick residence - 66 Dunlop Street
Interwar brick shop - 74 Dunlop Street
Timber residence (Edwardian) - 92 Dunlop Street [north east corner of Webster and Townsend Streets]
Brick shop - 92 Dunlop Street [Lot 1/TP21054]
Post war shops (3) and upper storey residence - 80-84 Dunlop Street
Interwar shopfront - rear of modern shop at 91 Dunlop Street
Interwar Shop - 93 Dunlop Street
Pair of shops - 95-97 Dunlop Street
Bluestone shop with 1960s facade - 111 Dunlop Street
Post War Shop - 120-122 Dunlop Street
Brick shop - 105 Dunlop Street
Garage (former) - 107-109 Dunlop Street
Pair of shops - 112-114 Dunlop Street
Interwar shop - 117 Dunlop Street
Pair of post war shops - 120-122 Dunlop Street
Catholic Church complex - south west corner Dunlop and Burke Streets [Lot 2/ PS417862]
Timber residence - 26 Webster Street

Places which are non-contributory to the precinct

Modern commercial premises - 72 Dunlop Street
Corrugated Iron Shed and access way- 91 Dunlop Street [Lot 1 & 2 TP319849]
Factory - 92 Dunlop Street [Lot 1/TP378648]
Land - 92 Dunlop Street [TP571038]
Post War House - 35 Townsend Street [Lot 1 TP914994]
Vacant Land - Townsend Street [Lot 1 TP550109]
Telstra exchange - Webster Street [Lot 2 LP221493]

How is it significant?

The Dunlop Street precinct, Mortlake, is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Dunlop Street precinct, Mortlake, is of local historic significance to the Moyne Shire because it provides valuable evidence of the pattern of historic development in Mortlake during the key periods of development, especially the latter half of the nineteenth century (including its original survey and layout in 1853) and the mid twentieth century that are also associated with its key role as a rural town, servicing the pastoral industry for over 150 years. (Criterion A)

The Dunlop Street precinct, Mortlake, is of further historical significance to the Moyne Shire because it demonstrates the principal characteristics of the class of cultural places associated with commercial activity in rural towns for over one and a half centuries. This includes the limited or no setbacks to commercial premises, the predominantly single storey

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

character, wide street layout and range of readily identifiable building types, such as banks, shop/store, grocers, hotels and the like. (Criterion D)

The Dunlop Street precinct, Mortlake, is of aesthetic significance to the Moyne Shire for its ability to demonstrate particular aesthetic characteristics both in terms of the overall streetscape form, the important vistas including to the War Memorial and adjacent Shaw Street heritage precinct and the broader setting in Mortlake and beyond to places such as Mount Shadwell. (Criterion E)

The Dunlop Street precinct, Mortlake, is of further aesthetic significance to the Moyne Shire as it demonstrates examples of architectural design and construction from various periods that show a high degree of creative and or technical achievement and are in some cases associated with architects who are important in the history of Moyne Shire and other places. (Criterion E and F)

Recommendations 2014

External Paint Controls

Internal Alteration Controls

Tree Controls

Fences & Outbuildings

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Incorporated Plan

Aboriginal Heritage Place

Yes
-
No
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-
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TOWNSEND STREET

MOYNE
MORTLAKE

DUNLOP STREET HAMILTON HIGHWAY

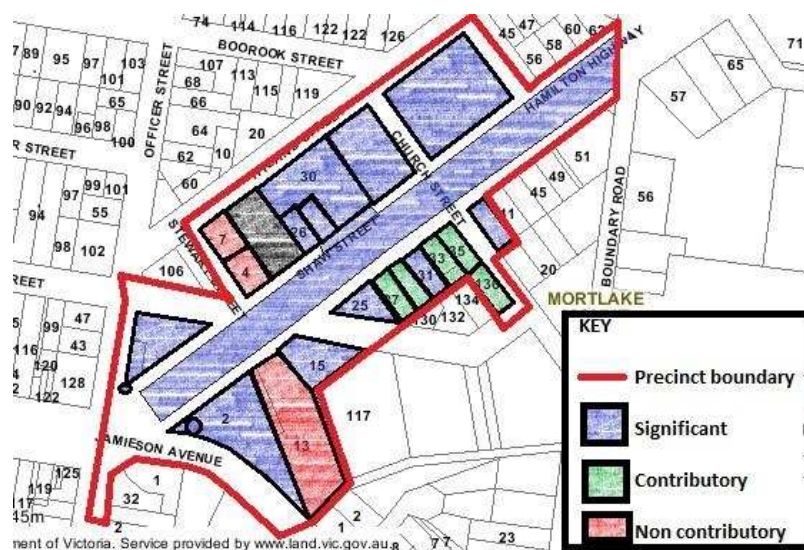
KEY

- Precinct boundary
- Significant
- Contributory
- Non-contributory

0 83m

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name Shaw Street Heritage Precinct Mortlake
Address JAMIESON AVENUE, MORTLAKE SHAW STREET, MORTLAKE STEWART STREET MORTLAKE TOWNSEND STREET MORTLAKE
Significance Level Local
Place Type Residential Precinct, Church, Commercial Precinct
Citation Date 2014



Shaw Street Heritage Precinct Mortlake - Precinct boundaries and identification of contributory, significant and non-contributory places



shaw street.jpg

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

History and Historical Context

Mortlake began as a small settlement known as Mt Shadwell. It was situated on a stream near the base of its namesake, the volcanic Mt Shadwell (670ft), where there was a reliable natural spring. The settlement emerged as a service centre for the neighbouring pastoral stations. The rich volcanic country also encouraged agricultural development, with many small farmers becoming established near Mt Shadwell by the 1850s. In 1855 surveyor Robert Scott surveyed the site for the township of Mortlake. One of the first substantial buildings was the Mount Shadwell Hotel (1855). The visiting James Bonwick declared two years later that 'The township is well chosen, near a stream always flowing from a Tea tree scrub.' [Bonwick, 1970, pp. 45, 34]

The town was approached from the east along the Great Western Road (now the Hamilton Highway); upon reaching Mortlake this road becomes Shaw Street and is a major thoroughfare into the town. Many of the earliest buildings in Shaw Street date from the beginnings of local government administration in Mortlake. The Mortlake District Road Board was proclaimed on 19 July 1860, and it became Mortlake Shire Council on 26 June 1864. The collection of early buildings along Shaw Street are built of local bluestone and generally exhibit high quality workmanship. Many were designed by local architect and Shire Engineer, Andrew Kerr, who practised in Mortlake and district from 1860 until his death in 1887. The large number of surviving buildings from the 1860s and 1870s demonstrates the significant growth of Mortlake during this period. They include the former Mortlake Post Office (1864); the former Mortlake Court House (1864); former Mortlake Temperance Hall (probably A. Kerr, 1873; now RSL Hall); the former Mortlake Shire Offices (1877-78); and the Mortlake Soldiers' Memorial Hall (former Mechanics Institute; 1869). There are also a large number of churches of various Protestant denominations, including the Uniting (former Presbyterian) Church (1862); the Anglican Church (1864); and the former Mortlake Methodist Church (now Lutheran Church) (1867). Later public buildings include the former local history museum (1893) and the Freemasons Hall (1911).

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The surviving early fabric of Shaw Street, Mortlake, represents important developments in the public, religious and civic life of the town. Along with public buildings and churches, there are important public reserves that touch on this precinct: including the Market Reserve (identified in 1857 survey and permanently reserved in 1890); the Mortlake Public Gardens (commenced in the 1870s); and the Mortlake Swimming Baths (1925). The median strip in Shaw Street was beautified with a variety of exotic trees, including Moreton Bay Figs, Port Jackson Figs and other trees, added to the existing Peppercorns and planted by the local Progress Association after 1906. [Dungey, 2004, p. 104]

The approach from Darlington (to the east) was further developed after World War I with the planting of an extensive Avenue of Honour of Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) [on the Victorian Heritage Register]. As well as an existing memorial to the Boer War in the Botanic Gardens, further memorials in this precinct included the Mortlake War Memorial at the corner of Shaw Street and Dunlop Street (1922); the formation of a RSL Hall and planting of a Lone Pine from Gallipoli in the 1920s; and the extension of the Avenue of Honour after World War II.

Note to Planners Further information on the history of places can be found in the HERMES precinct 'child' records.

References

- Bonwick, James, 1970, *Western Victoria: its geography, geology and social condition: the narrative of an educational tour in 1857. with an introduction and editorial commentary by C.E. Sayers*, Heinemann, Melbourne
- Clark, Rev. H. *The Pioneer of Presbyterianism in the Western District: Presbyterian pioneer of the Western District. Pioneer of the Church: William Hamilton of Kilnoorat*. Terang Express, Terang, 1947.
- Doyle, Helen and Context Pty Ltd. 'Moyne Shire Heritage Study Stage 2, vol. 2 Thematic Environmental History', prepared for Moyne Shire Council, 2006.
- Dungey, Judy. *Nobody's Home*. 2004.
- Hood, Robert et al. *Mortlake Shire Centenary 1864-1964*. [1967]
- Land Conservation Council (LCC), 1997, *Historic Places special investigation: South Western Victoria*, LCC
- Murdoch, J.R. 'Mortlake: A township on the plains', *VHM*, 1925.
- National Trust of Australia (Vic.), 'Mortlake - Shaw Street Precinct: Urban Conservation Area', prepared by M. Read and D. Moloney, 1988.
- Mortlake: <http://www.smh.com.au/news/Victoria/Mortlake/2005/02/17/1108500207004.html>
- Mortlake Historical Society, 1985, *Pastures of peace: A tapestry of Mortlake Shire*, Shire of Mortlake, Warrnambool <http://www.geocities.com/mortlakevic/history.htm>

Description

Physical Description

Updated by Context 2014:

The Shaw Street Precinct is located primarily along both sides of Shaw Street, the wide Boulevard like entrance from the east into Mortlake, although there are a limited number of properties which front Jamieson Avenue, Stewart Street and Townsend Street.

The precinct forms an important gateway to the township of Mortlake, and is distinctive for its substantial collection of late nineteenth century heritage places, including a fine collection of imposing bluestone and brick church complexes and civic buildings, a row of late nineteenth century timber and bluestone residences, and the remnants of the 1880s street tree planting of Peppercorn Trees (interplanted with Norfolk Island Pine, Rock Fig and Moreton Bay Fig post 1906). The public buildings are clustered in the centre of the precinct, on generous allotments. The Church complexes are distinctive for their large lots, with intact open garden settings, traditional fencing and a range of buildings forming a complex.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

A small number of important early twentieth century civic places are also located within the precinct, including the Swimming baths, the Freemason's hall, Peace Tree and War Memorial.

The former Market Reserve survives at the western end of the Precinct. The Market Reserve retains its original form, with many of the original Elm trees (which formed a boundary planting to the reserve) surviving.

Places which are significant to the precinct:

- Mortlake Baths, 2 Jamieson Street
- Temperance Hall (former) and RSL Clubrooms, 15 Shaw Street
- Freemason's Hall, 25 Shaw Street
- Post Office (former) , 26 Shaw Street
- Shire Offices (former) and Norfolk Pines, 30 Shaw Street
- Bluestone house, 31 Shaw Street
- Court House (former), between 26 and 30 Shaw Street [CA 2a, Section 10 Township of Mortlake Shaw Street]
- Market Reserve Shaw Street, Intersection of Officer and Townsend Streets, [CA 11 &12, Section 3 Township of Mortlake]
- Norfolk Island Pine ('Peace Tree') , Shaw Street (north-east corner of Officer Street, Road reserve)
- Street trees (Norfolk Island Pines, Peppercorns, Moreton Bay Fig, Port Jackson Fig), Shaw Street (road reserve, between Officer Street and Terang-Mortlake Road)
- Mortlake War Memorial, Shaw Street (road reserve, west of 2 Jamieson Avenue)
- Soldier's Memorial Hall and former Museum, CA4 Section 10 Township of Mortlake, Shaw Street
- St Andrews Uniting Church Complex, Lot 1 PS519320, Shaw Street
- St James Anglican Church Complex, CA 8 Section 10, Township of Mortlake, Shaw Street
- St Stephen's Lutheran Church, CA1 Section 20, Township of Mortlake, Shaw Street (cnr Church St)
- Iron milestone, Shaw Street (road reserve near 30 Shaw St)

Places which contribute to the precinct:

- Timber residence, 27 Shaw Street
- Former Lands Department Offices (Soldier Settlement), 29 Shaw Street
- House (with imitation brick cladding), 33 Shaw Street
- Victorian timber house, 35 Shaw Street
- Timber cottage, 136 Townsend Street

Places which are non-contributory to the precinct

- House, 13 Shaw Street
- Land, Lot 1 TP414850 Shaw Street (west of 13 Shaw Street)
- SEC Mortlake, 4 Stewart Street
- Land, 7 Hyland Street

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Shaw Street Precinct is located principally along both sides of Shaw Street, Mortlake. A small number of places front Jamieson Avenue, Stewart Street and Townsend Street.

The precinct, with Shaw Street as its central Boulevard, forms an imposing entrance from the east into the township of

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Mortlake. It is distinctive for its substantial collection of late nineteenth century heritage places, including a fine collection of imposing bluestone and brick church complexes and civic buildings, a row of late nineteenth century timber and bluestone residences, and the remnants of the 1880s street tree planting of Peppercorn Trees (interplanted Norfolk Island Pine, Rock Fig and Moreton Bay Fig post 1906). A small number of important early twentieth century civic places are also located within the precinct, including the Swimming baths, the Freemason's hall, Peace Tree and War Memorial. The former Market Reserve survives at the western end of the Precinct, and retains both its original boundaries as well as many Elm Trees which were planted along the boundary of the reserve. The numerous fine public and ecclesiastical buildings set on large lots provide a distinctive nineteenth century character.

Places which are significant to the precinct:

- Mortlake Baths, 2 Jamieson Street
- Temperance Hall (former) and RSL Clubrooms, 15 Shaw Street
- Freemason's Hall, 25 Shaw Street
- Post Office (former) , 26 Shaw Street
- Shire Offices (former) and Norfolk Pines, 30 Shaw Street
- Bluestone house, 31 Shaw Street
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Places which are non-contributory to the precinct

- House, 13 Shaw Street
- Land, Lot 1 TP414850 Shaw Street (west of 13 Shaw Street)
- SEC Mortlake, 4 Stewart Street
- Land, 7 Hyland Street

How is it significant?

The Shaw Street precinct is of historical, architectural and social significance to the Shire of Moyne.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Why is it significant?

The precinct is of historical significance as it demonstrates the establishment and development of Mortlake in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The collection of substantial, early civic and religious complexes which survive within the precinct illustrate that from its earliest conception, this area of higher ground, on the main road of the town was set aside as its own area, with a distinctive civic function. This development was parallel to the broader acquisition and development of pastoral properties in the area, and transport between the major towns north, south, east and west of Mortlake.

The residential and further civic development in the latter part of the nineteenth and early twentieth century evident on the east side of Shaw Street represents a move away from this model, and is evidence of the expansion of the population and need for additional (including residential) land as shown through new 'in fill' development in areas previously designated as public land. The 'beautification' of the township through the planting of street trees is typical, but the choice in planting species and location (in the Shaw Street median strip) is uncommon, being a mix of Figs, Norfolk Island Pines and Peppercorns, rather than a single species. (Criterion A & B)

It is of further historical significance as it is an unusual example of a town planning layout, which allocated public and religious denominational land in a specific area, separated from the town centre by public parklands (Market Reserve, the Swimming Baths, and Tea Tree Reserve [outside of this precinct]). While this was widely practiced in South Australia, only a few surviving examples are believed to remain in Victoria. (Criterion A and B)

The precinct is of architectural significance as it demonstrates a range of finely designed and constructed architect designed civic and religious buildings which are highly intact externally. These include those constructed with locally quarried bluestone, such as the Shire Offices (former) Court House (former), Post Office (former), Lutheran Church, Presbyterian Church, Anglican Church, museum (former) and Temperance Hall. Other buildings of red brick, dating from the Edwardian period, such as the Freemason's Temple demonstrate similar fine craftsmanship in different materials (c.1911, red brick) and the Swimming Baths Pavilion (c. 1920, brick, stucco and Cordova tile). (Criteria E and F)

Recommendations 2014

External Paint Controls

Yes

Internal Alteration Controls

-

Tree Controls

Yes Refer to Incorporated Plan

Fences & Outbuildings

-

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

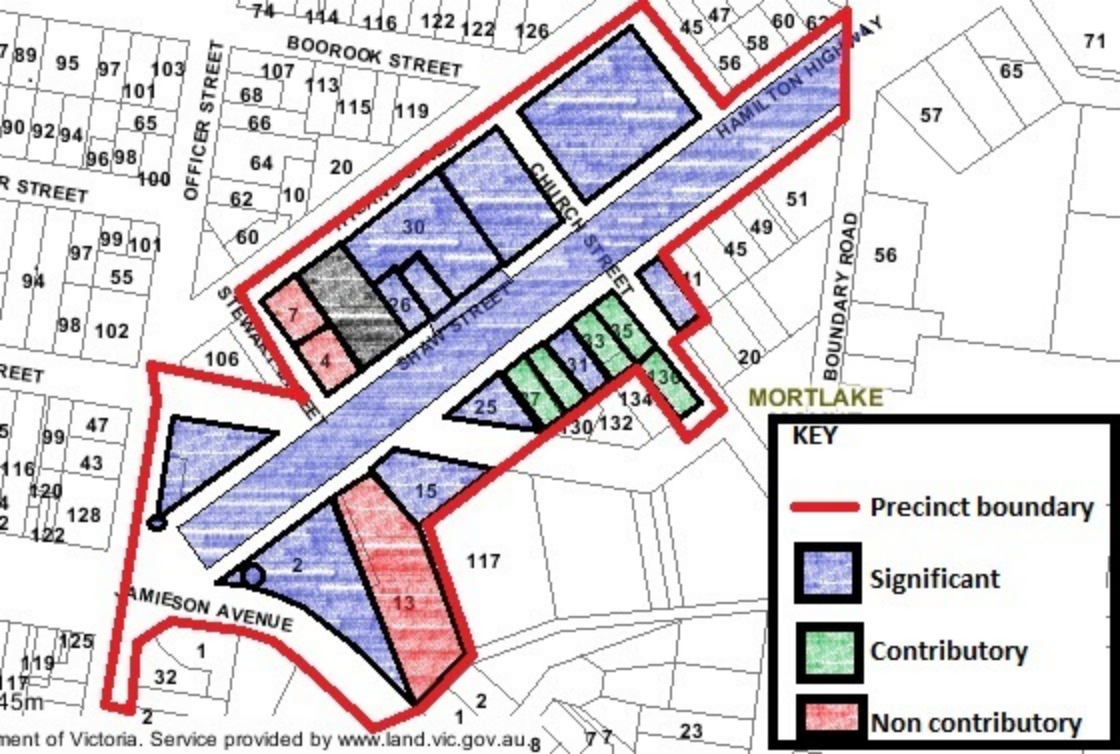
Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Butter Factory and managers residence (former)	File No	2192
Address	2 Boundary Road MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Buttery,House		
Citation Date	2006		



butter factory collapsed section, 2012



Mortlake, Old Butter Factory, 2 Boundary Road.JPG

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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

History and Historical Context

The Mortlake Butter Factory was opened in 1894, following the opening of a railway branch line to Terang in 1890. The factory was built on land subdivided from the Coolagh estate. The butter factory powered the town of Mortlake with electricity from 1912 until the township was connected to the SEC in the 1920s. In 1930, the factory turnover was 24,000 pounds of butter. The factory ceased to operate around 1936 when it was sold to the Glenormiston Cheese and Butter Company. [Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., 2013].

By the 1940s, the building was identified on an Australian Army map as 'old butter factory'. This building is also known as the Mortlake Wool Stores, indicating that at some time it has been used (like many other redundant Butter Factories) as a wool store in the past.

REFERENCES

Mortlake High School, n.d.. 'Mortlake History Trail':8
"Godbold, Norman", 1989. Victoria: Cream of the country
"Australian Army map, 1941"
Armstrong in Hood et al., 1964. History of the Shire of Mortlake
"Forth & Yule (eds)", 1998. Biographical Dictionary of the Western District of Victoria:144
Land Conservation Council, 1996-97. Historic Places: South-west Victoria
Mortlake Historical Society, 1985. Pastures of Peace [check]:"55, 63"
"National Trust of Australia (Vic.), file no. 6388 ?Mortlake Butter Factory Co. Ltd?."
Victorian Heritage Inventory.

Description

Physical Description

Updated by Context 2014:

A site inspection in 2012 revealed that the timber factory building had collapsed in part and may be hazardous and in danger of whole building failure. The former brick cheese room and managers residence however, are intact and in fair to good condition:

2006 description:

In 2005 This site was viewed from the roadside but was not inspected internally. An earlier site inspection by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) follows below:

BUTTER FACTORY: 'The butter factory consists of three adjoining timber buildings each with a gabled corrugated iron roof, the middle section has the typical vented ridge roof while the other two roofs are simple gables. The L-shaped section on the south side has walls somewhat higher than the northern two sections. The timber lined walls have charcoal insulation placed in the cavity.'

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

CHEESE ROOM: 'The cheese room has double brick walls built in English Bond form with a low gable corrugated iron roof.'

MANAGER'S HOUSE: 'The associated dwelling is a simple Victorian timber house which was possibly the manager's residence'

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

There are very few intact butter factories surviving in Moyne Shire. Remnants of original buildings exist at Koroit and Macarthur, while others, such as Grassmere, have not survived.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Mortlake Butter Factory, built in 1894. This is a single-storey building, constructed from timber with a brick-built cheese room. A manager's residence is situated nearby.

How is it significant?

The former Mortlake Butter Factory is of architectural and historical significance to the Shire of Moyne.

Why is it significant?

The former Mortlake Butter Factory Company building complex is of local historical significance as a typical small town butter factory of the mid 1890s and one of the few surviving butter factories in the Shire of Moyne. The buildings gain significance because all three sections of the original factory survive; the small timber butter factory (charcoal lined, now collapsing); the double brick cheese room and the associated manager's residence which stand on a sweeping corner at the outskirts of Mortlake on the road to Terang. (Criterion A)

It is of further historical interest as the only source of power for the whole of the township of Mortlake for over 10 years, from 1912. (Criterion A)

The Mortlake Butter Factory is of local historical significance for its role in the development of the local dairy industry. The opening of the factory is also associated with the arrival of the railway and with new technologies that enabled more efficient distant marketing of dairy products. (Criterion A)

The Mortlake Butter Factory is of local architectural significance as a representative example of a typical butter factory built in the 1890s. The survival of the brick-lined cheese room and the nearby manager's residence enhance the site's significance.

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls	-
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	-
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Presbyterian Church (former)	File No	2607
Address	50 Boundary Road MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Church		
Citation Date	2006		



Presbyterian Church (former), c1857

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

Updated by Context 2014 (addition of new information provided by Mortlake and District Historical Society, 2013):

This small bluestone building was erected by members of the local Presbyterian congregation as a Presbyterian church on a site donated by the incumbent Presbyterian minister, Rev. William Hamilton. Following his arrival in 1847, Hamilton had first held church services in some of the private homes in the district, including Captain Webster's homestead at Mount Shadwell. He was subsequently appointed the incumbent minister at Kilnoorat and Darlington. The small church at Mortlake was commenced in 1856 and completed in September 1857 at a cost of 190 pounds (*Mortlake Dispatch*, 7 September 1938; Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., 2013).

According to some sources, the building was also used as an early school, kept by Miss Blewitt (later Mrs West) who ran this school for only twelve months just prior to the opening of the Mortlake Common School on 21 September 1858 (Hood et al, 1964:32; Jeff Gray, pers com, 2005). This information however is refuted by the Mortlake and District

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Historical Society, who state there is no evidence to support the fact that Miss Blewitt ran her school in the old church (Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., 2013).

In 1860, it was decided that the church was too small to cater to the 70 or 80 strong congregation and so the congregation decided to build a new and more commodious church. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Shaw Street was opened on 8 June 1862 (Mortlake and District Historical Society, pers. comm., 2013) (please refer to the separate citation for St Andrew's Church).

In 1861, when the local court of petty sessions was transferred from Hexham to Mortlake, court hearings took place in the old bluestone church building (MHS, 1985:30). The church was also used in the 1860s for meetings of the Mortlake Roads Board and, later (after 1864), the Mortlake Shire Council. From 1864 through to 1878, the former church served as the Shire Offices and occasionally as a court house.

In the 1920s it was occupied by John Williamson and his wife. In the 1930s it was occupied by Mrs John Williamson. The building is privately owned and has been converted to a house. [c.1996]

References

- Mortlake High School, n.d.. 'Mortlake History Trail' p.5
Gray, Jeff, Mortlake Historical Society, pers. com., October 2005
Murdoch, J.R., 1921. *Mortlake: A township on the plains*
Hood, Robert et al., 1964. *History of the Shire of Mortlake* pp. 32, 36
Mortlake Historical Society (MHS), 1985. *Pastures of Peace*
Mortlake and District Historical Society, personal communication via email, 1 January, 2013
State Library of Victoria (SLV) Picture Collection

Description

Physical Description

This is a small simple square-formed bluestone building with a hipped corrugated iron roof and a tall bluestone chimney. The stone is laid roughly in courses with rough quoining to openings. It is a rudimentary and unadorned structure. The building has since been added to.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The building known as the Old Presbyterian Church, Mortlake, is an unusual early church building that dates to the 1850s. Built in a primitive vernacular style, it differs to the Presbyterian churches surviving in the Shire that date to the 1860s and 1870s.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The building known as the Old Presbyterian Church, Mortlake, erected in 1856-57, is a small square bluestone structure with a hipped corrugated iron roof and a tall bluestone chimney. The stone is laid roughly in courses with rough quoining to the openings. It is a rudimentary and unadorned structure.

Later additions to the building are not significant.

How is it significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The building known as the Old Presbyterian church, Mortlake, is of historical and aesthetic significance to Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

The building known as the Old Presbyterian church, Mortlake, is of local historical significance for its part in the history and development of the Presbyterian Church in Mortlake and the broader Western District. Here, the church established a particularly strong foundation owing to the large proportion of Scottish settlers in the area. This modest first church building in Mortlake demonstrates the early efforts of the Presbyterian congregation to establish a permanent church in Mortlake. The building also has local historical significance as the meeting place of the Mortlake Roads Board and, subsequently, the Mortlake Shire Council. (Criterion A)

The building known as the Old Presbyterian church, Mortlake, is of local aesthetic significance as a primitive vernacular bluestone structure built in a rudimentary, unadorned style. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls

-
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Internal Alteration Controls

Tree Controls

Fences & Outbuildings

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Incorporated Plan

Aboriginal Heritage Place

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	The Hill residence and Hoop Pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>)	File No	2576
Address	27 Cairnlea Lane MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	House, Tree		
Citation Date	2006		



The Hill residence



Hoop Pine (*A. cunninghamii*) at The Hill

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

History and Historical Context

This property known as 'The Hill' at Mortlake was originally part of Captain Webster's Mount Shadwell pastoral run. This pastoral license was first held by the Derwent Company from 1839, with Thomas Anderson acting as superintendent. Captain Webster took it over in 1840. Robert Burke purchased it from Webster around 1850 or 1853, and held the main run from 1853 until 1857. [Hood et al., 1964, p. 31; Sayers in Bonwick, 1970, p. 45]

Robert Burke had the house built in 1854 after he lost his original homestead in a large bushfire elsewhere on Mt Shadwell Station. In 1857, the travelling journalist James Bonwick noted that the station was 'now in the hands of the kind hearted Mr Burke' and that the country was 'of the richest description, especially that on the slopes of the volcano'. [Bonwick, 1858, p. 33] Burke distributed the government rations of food and blankets to the local Aborigines who had been dispossessed of their lands. [Pastures of Peace, p. 57]

Burke sold the property to Frederick Puckle in 1861 [Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., January 2013]. In 1878, William Brumley purchased the house and surrounding land from Police Magistrate, Frederick Puckle and resided here until his death. [Sayers in Bonwick, 1970, p. 45; Mortlake Dispatch, 10 August 1938]

In 1885, the property was put up for sale and described as 'The handsome Family Mansion, two storey high, situated at the base of Mount Shadwell, has a beautiful eastern aspect and a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding country. It is replete with every comfort and every convenience that artistic tastes could desire. The numerous rooms are lofty, highly finished, and well ventilated. The kitchen is detached and there are commodious stone stables, coach house, harness room, store rooms, groom's residence, yards etc. The flower and fruit gardens are well and artistically laid out and nothing has been spared to make them complete. The pleasure grounds are delightful retreats. A beautiful avenue, embracing a most picturesque view, leads up to the mansion. Water is laid on throughout the whole of the building,

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

supplied by means of a windmill and steam pump. Pipes run in various directions to the house, outbuildings, gardens etc., so that a large and copious supply of the purest water is always at hand. In fact, no expense has been spared. The home is a model comfort. At a short distance is the Farm House, build of stone and wood, containing 11 large rooms, with stabling cowsheds, woolshed and drafting yards, everything complete. On another part of the estate is a Farm House with kitchen and all necessary outbuildings. On the Blind Creek, which flows through a portion of the estate, sheep dip yards have been erected. The land adjoins and is partly intersected by the properties of J.A. Webster, Esq. and Wm Armstrong, Esq. on the west and south, Messrs J. and P. Manifold, on the north and Mrs Hamilton on the east. The carrying capabilities as well as the fattening qualities of Mount Shadwell District are famed throughout the colonies. This estate is one of the choicest of the neighbourhood and the soil, the scenery and the climate cannot be surpassed. To any person in search of a comfortable and picturesque home, the auctioneers can conscientiously recommend this estate.'

The auctioneer went on to say: 'Mr Brumley, as you are all aware, came here in the early days and now feels that he would like a trip to the old country. It is a yearning that overtakes us all after spending many years away and it was the reason for Mr Brumley's desire to sell. I need not dwell on the great prize I am about to offer you. The value of the property is well-known. Better agricultural or grazing lands are not to be found anywhere. It has all been cultivated and is notorious for its excellent yields of either cereal or root crops and has brought from £5 to £6 per acre for the season only. The residence you are all acquainted with. Mr Burke laid the foundation and started the building. Mr Puckle followed and made additions but it remained for the present proprietor to complete it. Mr Brumley made it what it is now. When he took it there was one great drawback - the want of water. This Mr Brumley's enterprise and energy has supplied and now not only has the house and immediate surroundings a never-failing supply of the precious fluid but every paddock can be irrigated, the water being raised by means of steam and windmills and stored in tanks, which supply the troughs and water to the grounds. These improvements all go with the property and will be left in first-class working order. The property is also well-sheltered from the cold winds. No matter what seasons come, you can fatten stock and I can assure you the Ballarat butchers say that no stock ever sold in Ballarat equalled that from Mount Shadwell' [Mortlake Dispatch, 1885]

It is unlikely however to have sold, as Brumley lived at The Hill until his death in 1918, proceeded by his wife's death in 1906. It is however known that the property was leased to Grace McKenzie of Woolongoon in 1889. (Mortlake and District Historical Society, 2013)

In the 1960s, the house was owned by Mr J.C. Nolan. It has since been altered at the rear, with the former stables adapted as part of the residential use, but the front section appears to be largely unaltered.

REFERENCES

- "?An important land sale in 1885?, Mortlake Dispatch, 11 August 1937."
- "?History of Mortlake?, Part V, Mortlake Dispatch, 10 August 1938."
- , 1970. "Bonwick, James, Western Victoria, first published 1858":45
- "Hood, Robert et al.", 1964. History of the Shire of Mortlake:31
- "National Trust of Australia (Vic.), file no. 58 ?St James Church, Mortlake?."
- , 1965. Souvenir of the Centenary of St James Church Mortlake - 1865-1965.
- "SLV Pictoria (on-line images) - John Collins photos, 1983."

Mortlake and District Historical Society, Personal Communication via email, 1 January, 2013

Description

Physical Description

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

This large double-storey bluestone residence is located on the slopes of Mount Shadwell in Mortlake. The house is built in a simple early Victorian (or late-Georgian) style with a symmetrical facade, a hipped roof, stone chimneys, and a verandah with timber columns. On either side of the central entrance there are double hung, timber framed windows with stone sills. There are three windows to the upper storey facade. The main house has a rough coursed treatment; the side abutting wing on the east side appears to have been added later, due to its finer masonry work. The former stables at the rear have been incorporated into the house. There is a large Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) at the front of the house, which is a local landmark, and dates from the late nineteenth century.

The front of the house is relatively intact, but alterations at the rear and side of the building have compromised the building's integrity. The former bluestone stables at the rear have been incorporated into the house.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

'The Hill', Mortlake, is an unusually large double-storey bluestone villa dating to the period c.1854-61. Most double-storey homesteads in Moyne Shire were built in the 1860s and 1870s and later, which makes this a comparatively early double-storey residence. Stylistically, in terms of its fine stonework and Georgian facade, the house bears some similarity with Penrose's [115 Dunlop Street] in Mortlake.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Hill, 27 Cairnlea Lane, Mortlake, is a double-storey bluestone villa erected in the period c.1854-61, and added to thereafter. The architect is not confirmed. It has a symmetrical facade with central entrance and timber posted verandah. The mature Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) in the homestead garden, was almost certainly planted in the nineteenth century. The rear section of the house, which were formerly stables, has been converted to a garage. The homestead, its setting and location, as well as the mature Hoop Pine are significant.

How is it significant?

The Hill, 27 Cairnlea Lane, Mortlake is of architectural, historical, and aesthetics significance to the Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Hill, 27 Cairnlea Lane, Mortlake, is of local architectural significance for its fine masonry work, and as a rare double-storey bluestone villa built in the period c.1854-61. There has been a suggestion that it may have been designed by Alexander Hamilton, however, this is as yet not confirmed. (Criterion E and B)

The Hill, 27 Cairnlea Lane, Mortlake, is of local historical significance as a rare example of a pastoral homestead that dates to the period of c.1854-61 and for its connection with the Mount Shadwell pastoral property, which was important as the first licensed pastoral run in the Mortlake district, established in c.1839. The relative isolation of the site from the township and from other developments reflects this historical development. (Criterion A)

The Hill, 27 Cairnlea Lane, Mortlake, is of local aesthetic significance as a largely intact Victorian residence with a simple, well proportioned facade and fine quality stonework. The site is also of aesthetic significance for its picturesque siting and surrounding views outwards of a relatively preserved cultural landscape, which is enhanced by the relative lack of development around the property. The Hill of Mount Shadwell, after which the property takes its name, is the most dominant physical landmark in Mortlake, and the Hoop Pine is a local landmark. (Criterion E)

The Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) planted in the homestead garden at The Hill, 27 Cairnlea Lane, Mortlake, is of local scientific (horticultural) significance as a large and mature example of this species.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls	-
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	Yes Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine)
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Mortlake Cemetery	File No	2115
Address	Cemetery Lane (CA B1 Section 10, Parish of Mortlake) MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground		
Citation Date	2006		



Mortlake Cemetery gates

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

This site was gazetted for use as a public cemetery in 1859 and trustees were appointed. The Mortlake cemetery was opened in 1861 and the first recorded burial dates to that year [Hood, History of the Shire of Mortlake (1964), p. 33; Ian Marr website] The cemetery was burnt out in the 1939 fires.

Historical notes on the development of the cemetery from the DHS file are as follows:

1859: trustees were Rev William Hamilton, Robert Burke, William Brumley, Thomas Whitfield Cooper and James Purcell [in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1867: Regulations (hand-written copy on file), gaz. 19.7.1867 [in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1924: First abstract of accounts recorded 10 burials in this year, with a total of 561 to date, no ornament beyond headstones, graves in good order, fence in poor condition, and a lack of funds [in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1926: Trustees described the general condition of the cemetery as being good 'in the ordinary Country Cemetery style'

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

[abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1929: fence and entrance gate need repairing [abstract of accounts, File H. Cem 348, DHS].

1930s: during these years the trustees reported an average of 11 burials per year. There was little money, and the fencing needed repair. The cemetery's condition was fair but 'rough', with the cemetery's lack of a sexton blamed for hampering adequate maintenance of the grounds [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1939: trustees reported that 'owing to the recent fires in this district the cemetery has been completely burnt out. All fences buildings and trees has [sic] been totally destroyed only stone memorials and iron fences remain' [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS]. Public donations toward renewal of fencing were listed as totalling £57 pounds. Also listed were repairs to 'memorial gates' [Statement of receipts and expenditure for year ending Dec 31 1940, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1940: The trustees reported that Mr Jamieson of Stony Point Estate, Darlington, supplied iron entrance gates and paid for their erection at a total cost of £60. Messrs McDonald Bros had supplied materials for re-fencing, which was constructed by a working bee in which 40 Mortlake men had provided free labour. The cemetery, as a result, was in good order and everything was new. No wooden fences around graves would be allowed from this time onwards due to their vulnerability to fire. It was estimated that 746 had been buried in the cemetery since its inception [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1943: abstract of accounts noted that the condition of grounds had deteriorated due to the shortage of labour [in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1956: abstract of accounts noted doors of shed and public convenience needed repair, and gravelling of paths and eradication of elm suckers and gorse was required [in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1959: a grant of £100 was received. The trustees intended to use this money to plant trees, and repair and paint fence and front gates. The Shire intended to grade and gravel the cemetery drive free of charge. Suggested works included lining 'shelter shed' with cement sheet and rabbit control [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1960: 75 trees had been planted and Apex was painting the fence and shelter shed [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1961: Many of the trees planted in the previous year had died and needed replacing. Weed growth, especially periwinkle and gorse, was almost out of control [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held by Department of Human Services].

1965: 50 cypresses planted by Apex [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1966: abstract of accounts recorded that there was no water on site, and toilets needed replacing [in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1967: the cemetery was in a very poor condition [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1974: trustees put forward proposal to construct a 'columbarium' in cemetery to cater for the increasing number of cremations [letter to the secretary of the trustees from secretary of the Commission of Public Health, 27 March 1974, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS]. The trustees also sought a grant of \$1310 to build this, and to renew fences. However the government declined to approve a grant, as the construction of the columbarium was not a 'maintenance' item [report by K.J. Pata, Grants to Cemeteries, Dept of Health, 1974/75, in File H. Cem 348].

1975: plan for the columbarium received 23 June 1975 by the Department of Health. In this year, the trustees received the news that the Governor in Council had approved expenditure of \$750 on the columbarium wall [letter to secretary of trustees from the secretary of the Commission of Public Health, 9 Oct, in File H. Cem 348, held by Department of Human Services.] The trustees also received \$200 as a government maintenance grant, and planted 70 trees [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1977: the cemetery was in 'excellent condition' through the work of the Rotaract Club. The trustees wished to seal the main drive and gravel others [abstract of accounts, in File H. Cem 348, held DHS].

1979: a further grant of \$400 for maintenance was received [letter to secretary of trustees from the secretary of the Health Commission of Vic, 16.1.1979, in File H. Cem 348].

1983: abstract of accounts noted gates needed sandblasting and paths in excellent condition. Trustees wished to erect fence around the 'niche wall' (columbarium) [in File H. Cem 348].

1984: A report was written after the cemetery was visited on 20 June, noting that there had been 1320 interments since the cemetery's inception, with 16 occurring the last year. Wooden fencing was recently renewed, and the fencing and shelter shed painted. Sheep were grazed in the grounds to keep grass down. Roads consisted of grass and gravel, and

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

were tidy. Graves were spread throughout cemetery, with 7 acres in use. A burial register, plan of the cemetery, minute book and receipt book were all in existence. Apparently, the trustees were considering handing over management to Mortlake Shire Council. Photos taken at the time of the visit are on file [File H. Cem 348, held DHS; File ends. New file no. 907C0400297]

REFERENCES

"File H. Cem 348 (Mortlake Cemetery), held by Department of Human Services, Melbourne."
"Hood, R.A., Armstrong, M. and Gray, W.J.", [1967]. Mortlake Shire Centenary 1864-1964:33
"Records and layout of graves available from Betty Brumley, Mortlake"
Mortlake Historical Society, 1985. Pastures of Peace
"VGG, 1859 - for reservation date."
Ian Marrs Cemeteries of South-West Victoria website.
Land Conservation Council, 1996-97. Historic Places: South West Victoria
"Sutherland, Alexander", 1888. "Victoria and Its Metropolis, vol. 2":86

Description

Physical Description

The cemetery is entered through cream brick gateway built to the memory of Robert and Johanna Jamieson by the descendants (c.1950s-1960s); the rest of the fence is chain wire on ornamental timber frame with round-top posts.

Monterey Cypress line most of the reserve sides (semi-mature) and where some have been removed they have been replaced. A fibrous cement sheet clad shelter and store, with a terra-cotta roof is located close to the entry (c.1920s).

Diagonal raised pathways are evident, now overgrown, as indicators of a formal layout.

The south section of the reserve has been fenced off with only two graves in the south-west corner. This, the placement of lawn cemetery and the collumbrian disrupt perception of the layout. Recent signs show the denominational compartments.

Notable monuments include many from the Presbyterian section and hence many Scots; the major mason in the cemetery is Wooles & Carpenter, Warrnambool, whose work was well conceived and executed and is generally still in good condition. The typical memorial from this mason has a basalt base and granite upper, with an iron railing on a basalt plinth. Jamieson grave, polished pink granite on a basalt base: Johanna (1822-1898) and Robert (1863-1926); Mary McKenzie grave, born Moorefield, Scotland, died 1863, also Ann McKenzie her mother a Gothic Revival basalt and marble; Alex M. McLeod, son of William and Catherine (d.1897, aged 28); MacDonald grave, John (of Loch Aber, Mortlake, d.1912); Fitzgerald, Ann (b. Girvan, Scotland) and George (b. Stour Head England, 1828): cast-iron railing, white marble angel on top of an obelisk; Pagan, John grave: white marble panel in carved basalt pedimented frame; Brumley family graves (mason Wooles & Carpenter, Richard Brumley and Charlotte; C.W. & E.J. Brumley, mason G. Nash); Polly family; Smith grave (Wooles & Carpenter); Denney family (Wooles & Carpenter); McKinnon, Mary (wife of Archibald, born Isle of Skye, Scotland) and Archibald: broken; Geddes, James & Elizabeth (d. at Mt Shadwell, 1864): basalt obelisk; McGregor, Margaret: Gothic Revival basalt; Hamilton, Rev. W. (Presbyterian) et al.; Aikman, James (b. Glasgow) and Isabella (Wooles & Carpenter); Catholic section (Jageurs & Sons, Melbourne. Among the masons) Finn, Patrick; Ryan family graves; Evans, John; Purcell family; King, Michael (Wooles & Carpenter, Rhunic Cross) Manefield (?), Catherine Rene (fine iron, old stone, 1860s) in fenced area: David & Mary West, 1867; Richard & Mary Blewitt and Son, 1865-, carved basalt.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Mortlake Cemetery is one of the earlier cemetery reservations in Moyne Shire. It is notable for its large proportion of Presbyterian graves, reflecting the large number of Scottish settlers in the area. There is little evidence of a nineteenth-century garden layout.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mortlake Cemetery, located in Cemetery Lane, outside of Mortlake township, is a public reserve set aside for the purpose of a cemetery in 1859, with the first recorded burial dating to 1861 (and the first headstone dating to 1855). Significant elements include the numerous fine gravestones and decorative grave surrounds, raised pathways and other evidence of the nineteenth century layout, arranged according to denominations. The Cypress around the boundary are a traditional planting, and contribute to the setting of the cemetery. They are considered to be significant to the place.

How is it significant?

Mortlake Cemetery, located in Cemetery Lane, Mortlake, is of historical, aesthetic and social significance to Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

Mortlake Cemetery, located in Cemetery Lane, Mortlake, is of local historical significance as a public cemetery site established in 1859 and first used in 1861. (Criterion A)

Mortlake Cemetery, located in Cemetery Lane, Mortlake, is of local aesthetic significance for the collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century stone monuments and iron fences around graves. It is also of aesthetic significance for evidence of a nineteenth century layout. (Criterion A and E)

Mortlake Cemetery, located in Cemetery Lane, Mortlake, is of local social significance as a place of burial for the local community since 1861, and hence an important place of pilgrimage, prayer and remembrance. (Criterion G and H)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls

-

Internal Alteration Controls

-

Tree Controls

- Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

-

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Moonya	File No	2598
Address	71 Darlington Road MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2006		



Moonya 71 Darlington Rd Mortlake

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

Information supplied by Mortlake and District Historical Society, 2013:

George Graham, who was a partner in the local business Neilson & Graham, owned this residence and it was most likely erected for him between 1900 and 1910. Neilson & Graham conducted a business in Dunlop Street from 1890 until 1947 and erected a new general store in 1902 and also a grain store in 1907. Fiddes & Morgan, local builders, erected the general store for them and most likely built Moonya for George Graham at the same time. Mr Graham, his wife and daughter lived at the property until mid 1940s, after which it was rented by local pastoral families who had lost their homesteads in the fires of 1944. Neilson & Graham's business was sold to the Pink Brothers in 1947.

The Luckock family of Ennerdale rented this house from 1944 until 1945 during the building of a new homestead after their previous one had been destroyed during the disastrous grass fires of 1944. H. V. Shepherd and his family rented Moonya for 12 months in about 1946 while they also waited for their new residence to be built on their Tourac property on Five Mile Lane later named Talkook.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Dalgety & Co very soon after this were reputed to have purchased it as a residence for their manager, Austin Kelly and his wife. It may have been purchased by the Kelly's at a later date, but this has not been confirmed. Mrs Kelly spent a good deal of money on the house during her occupation. After her husband Austin died, she continued to reside here until about 1980, she died around this period. It was then sold by the Union Trustees.

(Researched by Florence Charles for the Mortlake & District Historical Society from information supplied by Ian Cathcart, Lorna Cameron, Helen Cameron, Chris Luckcock and Gladys McKenzie)

Description

Physical Description

Moonya, at 71 Darlington Road Mortlake is a substantial single-storey Victorian brick residence with a hipped roof and a return verandah supported by turned timber posts. There is a deep cast iron valence and rough cast render above the verandah to eaves. Full length double-hung sash windows to verandah. The house is sited on a large parcel of land, with a largely modern (c. 1980s) garden, with some older plantings.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

This is a substantial Victorian brick residence, which is a relatively rare building type in the town of Mortlake.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Moonya, at 71 Darlington Road, Mortlake is a substantial Edwardian red brick residence with a hip roof clad in corrugated iron, four original intact red brick and render decorative chimneys and the original timber verandah and fretwork. The residence is surrounded by a large mature garden.

How is it significant?

Moonya, at 71 Darlington Road, Mortlake is of historical and aesthetic significance to Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

Moonya is of local historical significance as one of the few brick residences from the Victorian or Edwardian periods to survive. (Criterion A)

It is of aesthetic significance for its attractive Victorian detailing and form, as well as its garden setting. It provides a significant contrast to other housing types across Mortlake from this period. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls	-
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	-
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Railway station masters residence	File No	2030
Address	67 Dowling Street MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Railway Residence/Quarters		
Citation Date	2006		



Mortlake Station Masters House, 67 Dowling St

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

A network of railway lines was built in the late 1880s that ran from Geelong, through Warrnambool to Koroit and Port Fairy, and from Koroit to Hamilton via Warrong, Hawkesdale, Woolsthorpe and Minhamite. Trains arrived in Mortlake in 1888 [Hood et al, 1964, p. 34]

The former Mortlake Station-master's House is still there, but there are no surviving railway buildings. The verandah has been removed. [LCC]

It is not known when this building was erected. According to Andrew Ward (1982), this building was relocated from Vite Vite and has been considerably altered in the process. [LCC]

REFERENCES

"Ward, Andrew", 1982. Railway Buildings in Victoria

"Mortlake Historical Society, pers. com., 2006."

"Hood, Robert et al.", 1964. History of the Shire of Mortlake

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

LCC, 1996-97. Historic Places: South-west Victoria

Description

Physical Description

The former Railway Station Master's Residence is a modest Victorian timber residence, fronting Dowling Street, near the former Railway Station site. While the original form of the building is still clearly discernible, numerous ad-hoc additions have been undertaken in the form of new rooms.

The Station Master' Residence is the only structure which survives of the once important Mortlake Railway Station Complex. Fragments of the former railway use can be seen in the form of embankments, a number of Monterey Pines and Monterey Cypress and a pipegate hung ontrack section posts which leads to the original station site and former station yard (located on the corner of Dowling and Webster Streets.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

There are relatively few surviving buildings remaining in situ that were once part of the network of railway lines that ran through what is now Moyne Shire. When these lines were closed at the end of the twentieth century, the lines were pulled up and many of the building were removed. The stationmaster house at Panmure also survives in Moyne Shire and is perhaps a better example than that at Mortlake. Other surviving buildings associated with this railway system include the station building at Koroit, the goods shed at Port Fairy, and a small timber shed at Hawkesdale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Railway Station Master's Residence of the Mortlake Station at 67 Dowling Street, Mortlake. The residence is a simple asymmetrical late Victorian timber residence, the original form of which is easily discernible. The building is one of the only built structures relating the Mortlake Railway Station complex which survives.

The numerous, obvious additions in timber of various rooms are not considered significant.

How is it significant?

The former Railway Station Master's Residence at 67 Dowling Street, Mortlake is of historical significance to Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Railway Station Master's Residence at 67 Dowling Street, Mortlake is of local historical significance as one of the only surviving built structures relating to the Mortlake Railway Station. The station was one of the important stops on the rail line that linked Mortlake with other major towns. The surviving relics of the former Mortlake railway are part of the story of the development of rail services in Victoria in the 1880s. (Criterion A)

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls	Yes
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	-
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Railway cottages	File No	2572
Address	20 & 24 Dunlop Street MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2006		



24 Dunlop Street Mortlake



HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

20 Dunlop Street Mortlake

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes
Designer / Architect PWD

History and Historical Context

Information provided by Mortlake Historical Society, 2004 :

These two cottages are locally referred to as the 'railway cottages'. [Mortlake meeting, PDF, MD11] They were quite likely erected at the time the railway line to Hamilton was opened in c.1890. There was also a railway line to Terang which opened earlier - in the 1880s. The cottages were possibly built to provide accommodation for railway workers, station master, etc.

The railway used to take cattle from Caramut to the Newmarket saleyards in Melbourne. [Mortlake meeting, PDF, MD11]

REFERENCES

Chris Fitzsimmons has a report on the railways (at MCDC Inc.)
"Hood, Robert et al.", 1964. "History of the Shire of Mortlake, 1864-1964"
Mortlake Historical Society, 1985. Pastures of Peace

Description

Physical Description

Two timber cottages with gabled corrugated iron roof and skillion front verandahs. The cottages have symmetrical front elevations with a central front door flanked on either side by a double-hung sash window. Both remain intact in terms of their original overall form but have been subject to a number of alterations. The verandah to No. 24 has been rebuilt and the roof reclad in Colourbond.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

There are relatively few buildings remaining in situ that were once part of the network of railway lines that ran from Warrnambool to Koroit and Port Fairy, and from Koroit to Hamilton via Warrong, Hawkesdale, Woolsthorpe and Minhamite. When these lines were closed at the end of the twentieth century, the lines were pulled up and many of the buildings were removed. Other surviving buildings associated with the railways include the railway station building at Koroit, the goods shed at Port Fairy, the former station-master's house at Panmure, the station master's house at Mortlake, and a small timber railways shed at Hawkesdale.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

The cottages known as the 'railway cottages' at 20 and 24 Dunlop Street, Mortlake, are small double-fronted Victorian timber cottages of uniform style and size. They are thought to have been erected in association with the Mortlake railway, probably in the late 1880s or 1890s.

How is it significant?

The railway cottages at 20 and 24 Dunlop Street, Mortlake, are of historical and aesthetic significance to Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

The railway cottages at 20 and 24 Dunlop Street, Mortlake, are of local historical significance for their association with the building of the Mortlake railway in the late 1880s. (Criterion A)

The railway cottages at 20 and 24 Dunlop Street, Mortlake, are of local aesthetic significance for their simple form, small size and general uniformity. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Internal Alteration Controls

Tree Controls

Fences & Outbuildings

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

Incorporated Plan

Aboriginal Heritage Place

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Slaughterhouse (former)	File No	2913
Address	Lot 1, TP24134 Hamilton Highway MORTLAKE	Significance Level	State
Place Type	Abattoir/ Meat Processing		
Citation Date	2006		



Slaughterhouse (former) Mortlake

Recommended Heritage Protection	VHR Yes HI - PS Yes
Designer / Architect	Unknown

History and Historical Context

This small building, constructed from locally cut basalt, is believed to have been built as a stable in the 1840s. Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., 2013). The land was part of Hexham Park, and although the homestead was not at this location, it is believed that this building may have been associated with an outstation. The building used as a slaughterhouse, possibly from the 1920s, when it formed part of the local abattoirs operated by William Cathcart, a local butcher. [Craig Proctor / Jeff Gray, Mortlake, pers com, 2006] The building is currently in use as a farm building. The Hexham Park homestead was demolished but there are remnants and foundations of outbuildings remaining.

REFERENCES

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

"Cooper, John", 1989. At the Hopkins
Mortlake Historical Society, 1985. Pastures of Peace
"Wheeler, Ross, Mortlake, pers. com., March 2006."
"Craig Proctor / Jeff Gray, Mortlake, pers. com., 2006."
Mortlake and District Historical Society, Personal Communication via email, 1 January, 2013

Description

Physical Description

This is a rudimentary gabled bluestone building, of coursed random rubble, which is located in a paddock on the Hamilton Highway west of Mortlake. The façade of the building, which faces the highway, has a central entrance with narrow slots on either side in lieu of dressed windows. The roof is clad in corrugated iron. The building is in a poor condition. There is stone paving at the front.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The vernacular form of this bluestone building at Mortlake is fairly rudimentary. But if this building can be proven to be a surviving building from the early pastoral settlement in the 1840s, it would be a very rare building type - not just in Moyne Shire but the Victoria generally.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The bluestone stable/slaughterhouse on the Hamilton Highway, west of Mortlake, is thought to have been erected in the 1840s as a stable when the land formed part of the pastoral property Hexham Park. The structure has a gabled corrugated iron roof and a symmetrical facade with thin slot openings instead of windows, and cobbles at the entrance. The building was later used as a slaughterhouse, probably from the 1920s.

How is it significant?

The bluestone stable/slaughterhouse building on the Hamilton Highway, west of Mortlake, is of historical and architectural significance to the Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

The bluestone stable/slaughterhouse building on the Hamilton Highway, west of Mortlake, is of historical significance as a rare surviving building from the 1840s. (Criterion B)

The bluestone slaughterhouse building on the Hamilton Highway, west of Mortlake, is of architectural significance as a rare surviving structure that demonstrates early vernacular traditions and architectural features such as the use of local roughly quarried basalt. (Criterion E and F)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls	-
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	-
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Inserted by Context Pty. Ltd., 2012 Status changed from 'Recommended for VHR' to 'Recommended for Heritage Overlay' for purposes of sorting and data management for Moyne Amendment C55. (A. Neylon)

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Tea Tree Gardens and Lake, Boer War Memorial, Montgomery Pavilion and Gardeners Residence	File No	2108
Address	Jamieson Avenue MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Reserve		
Citation Date	2006		



Tea Tree Gardens



Tea Tree Gardens Lake

Recommended VHR - HI - PS Yes
Heritage Protection

History and Historical Context

This site was reserved for the purpose of 'public park and garden' in 1872 after a petition signed by 64 townspeople was delivered to the Minister for Lands. Local action to have the site converted to a garden stemmed from local concerns that the tea tree swamp was a health hazard. [Hood et al., *History of the Shire of Mortlake*, 1964, p. 33]

The requested reservation was 'public park and botanic garden', but although the various government memos adopted this as the proposed reservation type, the reservation was processed and gazetted simply as 'public park and garden', with the word 'botanic' dropped. Correspondence to the Lands Department from residents of Mortlake, which is held in the Crown land reserve file, however, continues to refer to the site as a 'botanic gardens' in the 1870s and 1880s. Alexander Kerr, a local architect designed the layout of the gardens in 1883, with guidance of a list of trees supplied by W. M Guilfoyle (Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne). [Mortlake and District Historical Society, pers. comm., 2013]

Work was carried out in the late 1870s to drain the tea-tree swamp, which enabled the planting out of the reserve. In 1877, the site came under the management of the Shire Council under a local Committee of Management, and was fenced. Plantings commenced in 1883, one of the first being the Holm Oak, which was planted to commemorate the birthday of Queen Victoria [Ibid.]. Additions to the site included a tennis court, requested by Dr Sweetman [Sweetnam] in 1884. The same year the Shire Council let a contract for a weatherboard resident caretaker's cottage for the sum of 276 pounds. [Hood, *History of the Shire of Mortlake*, p. 57]

A stone memorial to local men who fought in the Boer War was erected c.1903. A swimming bath was proposed for the site in the 1890s, but this was not built, rather it was built several decades later on its current site in Jamieson Avenue.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Land was also set aside from the gardens for a bowling club in 1922 and also for a scout hall. A timber pavilion, which was erected in 1924 by the widow of former Shire Councillor, store-keeper and local philanthropist, Thomas Montgomery. The pavilion commemorates Montgomery's service to the community and is modelled on similar structures in Perth's Kings Park [Mortlake and District Historical Society, pers. comm., 2013]. The pavilion enhanced the passive recreational aspect of the site. In the 1930s the site was described as 'Botanical Gardens' and the Curator was Gilbert Cochrane. [WSA 1930, p. 88]

In 1947, the Education Department was granted the southern section of the reserve for use to build a consolidated school. The former gardens were further reduced in 1965, when the local council opened a caravan park on the site near the lake and requested that the reservation be changed from 'public park and gardens' to 'public park and recreation' to reflect the changed use of the site. [Rs file 5959] The gardener's cottage has been adapted for use by the local Apex Club. More recently, the gardens aspect has been enhanced, for example with the development of the Tea Tree Lake in 1988, which was funded by the Commonwealth as a Bicentennial project. There is some local interest now in restoring the title 'Mortlake Botanic Gardens' to the site.

Young trees, including specimens of Turkey Oak and others have recently replaced aged Elms which had become unsound [Ibid.]

Boer War Memorial

The basalt and white marble obelisk was erected by the residents of Mortlake to the memory of the soldiers of the Empire who fell in the South African War 1899-1902 (includes Corp. John B. Yates, 2nd Kitchener Fighting Scouts and Lance Corp. Duncan and Priv. Walter Clark). [LCC] The inscription on the memorial reads 'Erected by the residents of Mortlake & District to the memory of those soldiers of the Empire who fell in the South African War 1899-1902'.

Additional information supplied by Mortlake and District Historical Society, 2013

The stonework was done by local builders Fiddes & Morgan, who donated their labour and many of the materials to the cause. It was unveiled in March 1903 by Mr Thomas Montgomery J.P., in the presence of over five hundred people, mostly women and children.

One notable visitor on the day was T. A. Brown better known as Rolfe Boldrewood, the author of "Robbery Under Arms".

The local band, under the leadership of Mr A. Twyford, played a couple of selections before Mr Montgomery spoke, and after which the local children sang "The Man behind the Gun". Rev McBride then spoke about the sadness of the occasion followed by Rev. T. Collins. Mr Montgomery then hauled the flag to half mast after which the firing party, consisting of Privates McBride, Evans, Stewart, Geddes and Whitson under Captain Morgan fired a three volley salute. Rev Wagg then moved a vote of thanks to all who had assisted in procuring the monument, especially Mr. James McKenna and his daughter Mrs. Walter Hyde.

Holm Oak

Information provided by Mortlake and District Historical Society, 2013

This Oak tree was planted in 1883 to mark Queen Victoria's birthday. It is located adjacent to the Montgomery pavilion. A news item published on 3 February 1960 with the headline 'Oak Tree 77 Years Old', mentions the planting: A perusal of the early files of the Dispatch reveals an interesting item relating to the planting of an oak tree in the Mortlake Gardens on 24th May, 1883.

The paragraph reads: "The ceremony of planting trees in the Mortlake Gardens was preceded with the planting of an Oak tree in honour of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and was carried out on Queen's Birthday, 24.5.1883, by Cr Thos. Dowling,

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

president of Mortlake Shire."

The article continued: "A representative of the Dispatch contacted the curator of the gardens, Mr W.J. Clague, who is of the opinion that the Oak tree likely referred to still stands near the Montgomery Pagoda. 'I feel sure that this tree, because of its size and age, is the likely one that was planted on that historic occasion'; said Mr Clague.' [Dispatch, 3 Feb 1960] The Oak was the backdrop for the Mortlake Centenary Celebrations in 1933, which opened at the pavilion in the Botanic gardens."

REFERENCES

- Craige Proctor, Mortlake, pers com., April 2006
Mortlake Dispatch, 3 February 1960 (kindly provided by Craige Proctor).
Gilfedder, Francine, 1996. "Provincial botanic gardens in Victoria" in Victorian Historical Journal, special issue, April 1996"
Whitworth, R.P., 1881. Guide to Melbourne and Victoria
Postcard, held SLV
Hood, R.A., Armstrong, M. and Gray, W.J., [1967]. "Mortlake Shire Centenary 1864-1964" (p.36)
Postcard, 'Willow Walk', [private collection]
Mortlake Shire Council, c.1980s-90s. 'Mortlake Tree Study' (undertaken by former Shire of Mortlake)
Mortlake High School, n.d.. 'Mortlake History Trail':9
Back to Mortlake Committee, 1985. "Pastures of Peace" (p.5)
'Rotunda, Tea Tree Lake, Mortlake', Camperdown Chronicle, 10 November 2000"
Postcard, 'Oak Avenue', c.1920s [private collection]
Mortlake Public Park and Gardens, Rs file, 5959 (held DSE)
Lands Conservation Council (LCC), 1996-97. "Historic Places: South West Victoria"
1930. Warrnambool Standard Almanac (p.88)
927. Sixth Australian Bowling Carnival (p.246)
- RSL, 1994. "War Memorials in Victoria" (p.126)
Mortlake High School, n.d.. 'Mortlake History Trail': (p.9)
War memorials in Victoria website
Mortlake and District Historical Society, Personal Communication via email, 01 January 2013.

Description

Physical Description

The Tea Tree Gardens in Mortlake comprises an ornamental garden, with a lake (c.1988), memorial pavilion (c1924), gardener's residence (c1880s), and Boer War Memorial (c1903) located within it. The area is located south east of the centre of Mortlake, in a low lying area, reputedly once a swamp, but was drained c.1977. By 1883, the gardens were referred to as the 'Mortlake Botanic Gardens', although its formal status as a Botanic Gardens is somewhat disputed.

The gardens clearly had an excellent collection in the early twentieth century, and was noted 1918 for its towering elms, pines and willows. The park still shows strong evidence of an ornamental garden, with rows of mature Elms (along the drive across the site, with lesser maturity for eastern drive) and Ash (south and east boundaries), a Norfolk Island Pines and particularly fine examples of Holm Oak and Irish Strawberry. There are also fine, large examples of Oleander, Olive and other ornamental trees and shrubs; a rose garden, notable 1920s shelter (Montgomery Pavillion) and a kiosk near the lake, a row of mature Lombardy Poplars (following the creek line), scoria/gravel pathways, and the recently introduced

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

lake with its willows on the island (c.1988), mature exotic shrubberies, the weatherboarded caretaker's residence (c.1884) and the Boer War monument (c.1903).

The park is enclosed with an angle-rail and post fence with altered gateway. In addition there are the typical incursions of other uses such as the bowling club and tennis courts, both with unrelated ancillary buildings (cream brick 1950s- and fibrous cement sheet, respectively) and the Scout Hall (with Conite walls, deck roof, 1960s). There is also a camping or caravan area which has been screened with hedges and an associated 1960s amenities block. These buildings are located on a separate title to the Gardens and are excluded for the Heritage Overlay.

Boer War Memorial

A simple bluestone obelisk, with a panel of white marble on each face where inscriptions have been placed. It is located within the rose gardens. The inscription on the memorials reads 'Erected by the residents of Mortlake and District to the memory of those soldiers of the Empire who fell in the South African War 1899-1902'.

Rose Garden

The Boer War memorial is surrounded by a rose garden, and mature plantings such as Italian Cypress, Flowering Gum, Weeping Elm and Irish Strawberry.

Gardener's cottage

The Gardener's residence is a typical Victorian timber residence, which has been added to at various times. Among the rear outbuildings is a prefabricated garage clad with fibrous cement sheet dating from the 1920-30s, which faces Officer Street.

Notable Trees

Notable specimens are a mature Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) which dates from c.1883; a fine Weeping Elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii') and Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and a large example of Irish Strawberry (*Arbutus unedo*). The site also contains stands of Lombardy Poplar and Weeping Willow.

Montgomery Pavilion

Timber construction comprising a small roofed section and a larger open section with seating all around. There is a gabled roof with carved brackets and a tapered finial to the gable end. Inside the open section, there is a central panel which looks to have been designed as a notice board. The roof is corrugated iron and there is an external chimney.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Tea Tree Gardens Reserve, Mortlake, was set aside as a reserve for botanic gardens in the 1870s, and in 1883 a Botanical Gardens was designed by Alexander Kerr using a list of trees supplied by W. M Guilfoyle of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne. The site was laid out with pathways and planted with exotic species. It was known as the Mortlake Botanic Gardens until at least the 1930s and possibly the 1950s. The significant elements of the place are:

Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*) (1883) [see Hermes record No. 122922]

Collection of early plantings including mature shrubberies and specimens of Elm, Weeping Elms, Weeping Willow, Oleander, Olive, Lombardy Poplar, Ash, Norfolk Island Pines.

The layout of the gardens, including the arrangement of features, pathways, lake and landscape

The former timber curator's cottage (1884)

Boer War memorial (c.1900s)

Montgomery Pavilion (1924).

Rose Garden memorial.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

How is it significant?

Tea Tree Gardens Reserve, Mortlake, is of historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the Moyne Shire. The Montgomery Pavilion is of historical and aesthetic significance to Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

Tea Tree Gardens Reserve Mortlake, is of local historical significance as a site reserved as a public garden in the c.1870s and maintained as a garden until at least the 1930s. It is important for the individual elements that are important in the civic development of the town and former Shire of Mortlake, such as the Holm Oak (1883), the former curator's cottage (1884), the Boer War memorial (c.1900s), and the Montgomery pavilion (1924).

Tea Tree Gardens Reserve, Mortlake, is of local social significance as an important local community place. It has been the site for passive public recreation for over one hundred years.(Criterion G)

Tea Tree Gardens Reserve, Mortlake, is of local scientific (horticultural) significance for its collection of exotic species, in particular for its fine specimens of Holm Oak and Weeping Elm. This site is of local scientific significance for the lake and wetland, which offer a variety of educational opportunities.(Criterion B and F)

Tea Tree Gardens Reserve, Mortlake, is of local aesthetic significance as a landscaped garden with remnants of nineteenth century planting and layout. The Montgomery Pavilion is also of local aesthetic significance for its decorative timber form. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls

-

Internal Alteration Controls

-

Tree Controls

Yes

Fences & Outbuildings

-

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Presbyterian Manse (former)	File No	2602
Address	96 Mill Street MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Presbytery/Rectory/ Vicarage/Manse		
Citation Date	2006		



Presbyterian Manse Mill Street Mortlake

Recommended Heritage Protection	VHR - HI - PS Yes		
Designer / Architect	Andrew Kerr, Kerr, Andrew	Architectural Style	Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

*Updated by Context Pty. Ltd., 2013
(minor modifications to text based on information provided by Mortlake and District Historical Society)*

The Presbyterian congregation was established soon after the settlement of the district, on account of the large number of Scottish Presbyterians among the first settlers. Many of the wealthy squatters were Scottish, which provided a source of funds for church-building. The Rev. William Hamilton arrived in the Western District in 1847, the same year in which a Presbyterian Church and Manse were established at Noorat (Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., January 2012).

Hamilton began to preach at a number of station properties in the district, including Mount Shadwell from the late 1840s. In 1856, a small bluestone Presbyterian Church was erected in Boundary Road, Mortlake (now 50 Boundary Road). By

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

1858, it was reported that Hamilton had 'retired to his private farm on Mount Shadwell', a property named 'Cairnlea'. [Bonwick, 1970, p. 33] He nevertheless continued to preach until his full retirement in 1873. He died in 1879. Many of the wealthy squatters were Scottish, which provided a source of funds for church-building. The Rev. William Hamilton arrived in the Western District in 1847 and began to preach at a number of station properties in the district, including Mount Shadwell. A manse was established at Kilnoorat in 1847. A small bluestone Presbyterian church was erected in Boundary Road, Mortlake in 1856. Within two years, it was reported that Hamilton had 'retired to his private farm on Mount Shadwell'. [Bonwick, 1970, p. 33] He nevertheless continued to preach until his full retirement in 1873. He died in 1879. (Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., January 2012).

The next Presbyterian minister after Hamilton was Rev. J. Dykes (1876-81), followed by Rev. W.M. Alexander (1881-91), for whom a new manse was planned in 1882. A large block in Mill Street, located some distance away from the Presbyterian Church, was purchased in March 1883 from local squatter Robert G. Armstrong for the sum of 300 pounds (Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., January 2012).

Mortlake engineer and architect Andrew Kerr was commissioned to design the new manse, and in 1882, he invited tenders for the erection of a new manse. Construction took place from 1883-84 at a substantial cost of 2000 pounds. Rev. Alexander moved into the new manse once it was completed. The Scottish-born Kerr built a number of churches for the Presbyterian congregations in the district, including those at Woodford, Hexham, Purnim, Ellerslie and Nirranda, and most notably the elegant Presbyterian Church at Warrnambool. The elaborate manse at Mortlake, completed in 1884, points to the strength, wealth and influence of the local Presbyterian congregation. The manse was one of Andrew Kerr's later works; he retired from the position of Shire Engineer at Mortlake in 1887.

Other local ministers to reside at the manse include Rev. W. McBride (1892-1927), Rev. N.H. Joughin (1927-30), Dr Finlay Fraser (1930-34), Robert Nairn (1934-39), J.L. Hurse (1939-43), Boag (1943-47) and Malcolm McQueen (1947-50). [Pastures of Peace, 1985, p. 171]

In 1950 a new residence in Darlington Road was purchased for the incumbant minister. 'In 1953 the church sold the property and it is now privately owned.' ['Mortlake History Trail', p.10] The family of Beryl O'Gorman lived at the former manse for 40 years. [Beryl O'Gorman, pers com. 2001] In the 1980s the former manse was owned by Mr and Mrs James Wilson.

The chapel located at the front of the property is not part of the original Presbyterian church. It was relocated to the current site in recent years ((Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., January 2012).

REFERENCES

- Mortlake Historical Society, 1985. Pastures of Peace:171-72
Mortlake and District Historical Society, Personal Communication via email, 1st January, 2013
- Mortlake High School, n.d.. 'Mortlake History Trail':10
"Beryl O'Gorman, pers com. 2001"
, 1973. The Rolling Years:8
"Tonkin, Ray", 1971. ?Three Nineteenth Century Warrnambool Architects - ?Andrew Kerr?:76
"Bonwick, James", 1970. Western Victoria:33

Description

Physical Description

The former Presbyterian Manse is a rendered stone villa set well back from the road. There is a verandah at the front with a projecting gabled bay and four stone chimneys. Windows on projecting bay are pointed gothic style. There are some mature plantings in the garden and possible remnants of a nineteenth-century layout. There is also a small timber chapel on the property, with stained glass windows, moved to the site in recent times. This is not significant.

In 1971, architectural historian Ray Tonkin commented on the building as follows:

'The plan is similar to the popular Victorian plan with a front room projected forward with a gable roof. It suggests a gothic inspiration, but goes little further. The house is divided by a central passageway. The projected elevation is fenestrated unusually with a semi-circular headed window flanked by log narrow rectangular windows with a porthole immediately above. This fenestration is surmounted by subtle moulding. The chimneys are decorated so as to give the impression that they curve at the top, another unusual feature and one that we haven't seen from Kerr's work before.'
[Tonkin, No. 2, p. 76]

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

This is a substantial and finely built Victorian villa residence, which is relatively unusual for a manse in a country town. The manse has a deep set-back in a garden setting. There is no other comparable known local work by architect Andrew Kerr. Outside of Moyne Shire, a comparable example is the Victorian-style villa designed by architect George Jobbins at 25 Princess Street, Warrnambool (City of Warrnambool), in c.1871, which was later acquired for the purpose of a Presbyterian manse.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Presbyterian Manse, 96 Mill Street, Mortlake, is a Victorian villa residence erected in 1883-84 to a design by noted local architect Andrew Kerr. The house is rendered bluestone with a projecting gabled bay and has Victorian detail in its cast iron work and mouldings. The house is set back from the road and set in a mature garden setting.

The small chapel located towards the front of the property is not significant.

How is it significant?

The former Presbyterian manse, Mill Street, Mortlake, is of historical, architectural and aesthetic significance to Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Presbyterian manse, Mill Street, Mortlake, is of local historical significance for its part in the history and development of the Presbyterian Church in Mortlake and the broader Western District. Here, the church established a strong foundation owing to the large proportion of Scottish settlers in the area. The substantial size of the manse at Mortlake, and its generous siting and set back, reflects the strength and influence of the Presbyterian community in the district. (Criterion A)

The former Presbyterian manse, Mill Street, Mortlake, is of local architectural significance as a fine example of the work of local architect and Shire Engineer Andrew Kerr. (Criterion F)

The former Presbyterian manse, Mill Street, Mortlake, is of local aesthetic significance for its Victorian detailing, and the house's deep set-back and garden setting. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls	-
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Mill Cottages	File No	2603
Address	106 & 108 Mill Street MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Flour Mill		
Citation Date	2006		



106 Mill Street Mortlake



HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

108 Mill Street Mortlake

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR - HI - PS** Yes
Designer / Architect Alexander Hamilton

History and Historical Context

The Mill cottages, named 'Moffat' and 'Pullenboon', were probably built in c.1860. They were originally part of the property of the Mortlake Flour Mill, and it is thought that they were constructed as the owner's cottages during the period the mill was controlled by Aikman, Hamilton and Geddes. It is likely they were designed and built by local builder (and, later, self-taught architect) Alexander Hamilton. ['Mortlake History Trail', p.10] Hamilton married Mary McWilliam in 1860 and they took up residence in one of the cottages soon after. [Forth and Yule, 1998, p. 56] The cottages were almost certainly built before 1864, when the rust attacked the wheat crops in south-west Victoria; after this time, capital expenditure in milling flour would have declined.

There is some conjecture over who named gave "Moffat" its name. Forth and Yule [1998, p. 56] states that the cottage takes its name from the town in Scotland where Alexander Hamilton was born., while the Stewart family, who later lived in the cottage came from Moffat in Scotland, and believe that they named the house (Mortlake and District Historical Society, Personal Communication, 12 January 2016).

REFERENCES

Blairs Guide 1987:198
Mortlake High School, n.d.. 'Mortlake History Trail':10
Forth and Yule (eds), 1998. Biographical Dictionary of the Western District:56-57

Description

Physical Description

The Mill Cottages comprise a pair of adjacent single-storey bluestone dwellings on large lots, with hipped corrugated iron roofs and concave front verandahs. The cottage known as Pullenboon has a symmetrical front elevation which contains a central front door flanked on either side by a timber-framed, double-hung sash window with dressed stone architraves and sills. The roof has narrow corbelled bluestone eaves and a chimney to either side with ornate clay pots. The verandah has a timber frieze and presumably non-original cast-iron brackets. Alterations also include the concrete verandah floor and the c.1920s weatherboard addition to the rear.

Moffat Cottage was originally of the same basic design as Pullenboon but has substantial additions and alterations, possibly dating from c.1880. A weatherboard wing with a canted projecting bay has been erected to one side of the original cottage and the verandah has been rebuilt with a cast-iron frieze and posts.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The Mill Cottages are unusual as a building type as they constitute a pair of matching residences and because they were allegedly built as early employee accommodation. They are relatively well preserved Victorian bluestone cottages, comparable to Willow Cottage also in Mortlake.

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Mill Cottages, located at 106 and 108 Mill Street, Mortlake, are twin bluestone cottages built in c.1860 by the local builder and later, self-taught architect, Alexander Hamilton, connected to the nearby Mount Shadwell Steam Flour Mill. The external fabric of both cottages, the views between the cottages, their setting on large lots and proximity to the nearby Flour mill are significant.

How is it significant?

The Mill Cottages, 106 and 108 Mill Street, Mortlake, are of historical, architectural and aesthetic significance to Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Mill Cottages, 106 and 108 Mill Street, Mortlake, are of local historical significance as early cottages built in association with the Mount Shadwell Steam Flour Mill c.1860, and are indicative of the important milling industry in Mortlake in the nineteenth century.(Criterion A)

The Mill Cottages are of local architectural significance as good examples of modest residential designs of Alexander Hamilton, local builder and, later, self-taught architect who resided in the district for many years, and lived in Moffat cottage. The Mill Cottages are of local aesthetic significance as good examples of simple bluestone Victorian cottages which, despite alterations, are still identifiable as a matching pair. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls

-

Internal Alteration Controls

-

Tree Controls

-

Fences & Outbuildings

-

Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

-

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	MONDILIBI HOMESTEAD COMPLEX, GARDEN and TREES	File No	2555
Address	1111 MORTLAKE-ARARAT ROAD, MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex,Garden House,Tree		
Citation Date	2014		



Mondilibi (2)



Mondilibi (27)

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Designer / Architect Smith, Sydney & Ogg, Smith & Ogg **Architectural Style** Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts

History and Historical Context

Mondilibi was originally part of John Moffat's extensive Hopkins Hills pastoral run. This extended across an enormous area from Chatsworth to Woorndoo. In 1903, Moffat's Hopkins Hills estate was sold by his executors and subdivided into five sections, including Chatsworth House, Salt Creek, Boorook, and Flat Top Hill. The Flat Top Hill (or Mondilibi) section was purchased by the John James Irving Winter in 1903, and he commissioned Messrs Sydney Smith and Ogg, architects of Melbourne to prepare designs for "a residence, and iron and wooden station buildings at Flat Top Hill, Mortlake" (*Camperdown Chronicle*, 28 June 1904, p.2).

John James Irving Winter was born in 1872 the eldest son of James Winter and Caroline Pettet of *Shurringile*, Victoria and received his education in England under private tuition. In 1900 he married Sybil Petrie Blundell the daughter of the late Martin P. Blundell of the Bank of Australasia but the marriage did not produce any children. It was in his time that the name of the property was changed to *Mondilibi* and in 1905 he established his Merino flock by purchasing rams from James Russell of *Barunah* and ewes from *Carngham* and *Langi Willi*. He made the decision not to purchase any other blood, but to fix the merit of his sheep by methodical breeding. At that stage the property consisted of some 5,200 acres and had been formed from igneous rocks strewn over the ground in such profusion as to render it unfit for cultivation, but still fertile and healthy for sheep. The soil then was still fairly deep and the pastures dense and vigorous with sweet natural herbs and grasses amongst which prairie grass was interspersed with kangaroo grass. (Mortlake Historical Society, 2012).

Early photographs of the homestead show the residence approached by a serpentine gravelled drive through an intensively planted garden, thick with shrubs, perennials and trees, including a number of immature conifers. The drive was bordered by natural field stones, and took a less direct approach than the current drive.

There has been some speculation that the house was designed for the Winter family by the prominent Melbourne landscape gardener William Guilfoyle (Crozier, pers. comm., 2005). While this is possible given that Guilfoyle was still designing private gardens in 1910 (around the time the house was built) no firm evidence has been determined. Guilfoyle was director of the Royal Botanic Gardens until 1909 and he died in 1912. His last private commissions in country Victoria included Dalvui, Terang (1898); Mooleri, Birregurra (1903-10); Turkeith, Birregurra (1905-1906); and Mawollock, Beaufort (1909). The use of the picturesque lake (now a dam), serpentine drive through the intensively planted garden, terrace and deliberate arrangement of the garden to integrate the residence into the surrounding landscape, while providing 'views in' and 'views out' are often associated as being 'Guilfoyle' trademarks, however numerous other designers of the period were also influenced by the designs of Guilfoyle and used these garden elements as well. The majority of the mature trees in the garden at the front of the residence appear to date from the interwar or post WW2 period, and are unlikely to survive from the Edwardian period, when the garden was believed to have been laid out.

Although formerly known as Flat Top Hill, it was renamed with the more picturesque 'Mondilibi', after the Manifolds purchased the property in 1922. The house appears to have been altered internally around the 1920s - quite likely this occurred when the Manifolds acquired the property. There was possibly a wide entry hall in the original design, but this was later incorporated into the living room. There are ornate timber fire surrounds in the hall way section and in the living room. The garden includes a number of English Oaks, which were probably planted by the Manifolds, given their penchant for oaks as evident at Purrumbete. In 1839, Mrs Jane Manifold (nee Synnott) had ceremonially planted an oak tree at Purrumbete to mark the site of the future Purrumbete homestead. A Turkey Oak planted at Mondilibi has a date of 1922, the year that the Manifolds arrived. The tree was perhaps planted to mark their arrival.

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Edward Walford Manifold was born in 1892 and was the son of W. T. Manifold of *Purrumbete*, Weerite. He attended Cambridge and went to Britain to serve in the Royal Field Artillery in WW1. He joined up with his brother William Bee Manifold and served from 1915 until 1918. He was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry at Thiepval in 1916, and made a Captain in 1918.

After gaining land experience in Queensland he purchased *Mondilibi* in about 1922 and in the same year he married Margaret Lorn Alston the daughter of Thomas and Alice Anderson. They subsequently had three daughters and a son.

In 1940 a grass fire destroyed the woolshed and outbuildings at *Mondilibi*, also 5,000 acres of land, 4,000 sheep and some cattle (*The Argus*, 14 March 1940, p. 7). In 1941 Edward sold shorthorn cows at a record price at the Newmarket Saleyards in Melbourne. He also bred Corriedale sheep.

Margaret Manifold died in 1952 at Mortlake aged 50 years and Edward died at *Mondilibi*, Mortlake on October 23, 1959 with his land going up for auction twelve months later. *Mondilibi* of 5,662 acres was offered for sale in seven lots by public auction at the R.S.L. Hall in Mortlake on Friday, November 25, 1960.

At this time the homestead was described as ".*The most attractive homestead is of solid brick construction and consists of 16 main rooms with bathrooms, internal toilets and maid's quarters, S.E.C., H.W.S., and septic sewerage. The homestead is situated in an attractive garden setting of lawns, ornamental trees and shrubs. Also. a wool shed of 8 stands, shearers quarters, garage, machinery sheds, cattle yards and loading ramp, sheep yards and a plunge dip.*" (*Mortlake Dispatch*, December 12, 1960, in Mortlake Historical Society, 2012)

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Description

Physical Description

Updated by Context 2014:

Mondilibi, Mortlake, is a single-storeyed asymmetrical red brick Edwardian Arts and Crafts homestead built c.1909 at the base of the Flat Hill and close to the course of Salt Creek. The driveway is defined by a substantial bluestone entrance on the Mortlake-Ararat Road, and the residence approached through a driveway lined with mature Monterey Pines (c.1910) and mixed natives (post 1945). At the front of the residence is a substantial gravel terrace which is separated from the front garden by a drystone wall and stone steps. Immediately south of the terrace and residence is a very large mature Turkey Oak (*Quercus cerris*) planted in 1922.

The brick residence is single storey and asymmetrical with a wide front elevation, slightly off centre front entrance and windows along the front across the gardens and lake beyond. Ventilation openings for the large sub-storey cellar are

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

visible along the front facade. The front entrance is sheltered by a semi-circular porch supported on columns. Internally, the main entrance hallway leads into a large lounge room, which is lined with timber panelling. Both the hall and lounge room have decorative timber fire surrounds that in the hall includes carvings of gum leaves and native flora. The southern wing of the homestead, which was used as a schoolroom, has a large bay window. The roofs are clad in corrugated iron, and numerous chimneys (both singular and larger) protrude in a tapering form above the roof line. The chimneys are rendered in roughcast and have original terracotta chimney pots on almost all.

The front garden slopes gently down to a large lake, which is fenced with farm fencing. This section of the garden is comprised largely of open lawn and rock-edged garden beds. Notable trees include a Turkey Oak (*Quercus cerris*) planted in 1922 (according to its plaque), other later specimens of English Oak, Turkey Oak, Scarlet Oak, Ash, Sycamore, English Elm, Lilly Pilly, Peppercorn, Lillypilly, Silver Poplar and Bull Bay Magnolia. The garden also contains a tennis court.

To the north of the residence is a grassed garden which has an unusual row of sugar gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) exhibiting a multi-stemmed growth habit resulting from past bush fire damage. Nearby, a fine lemon-scented gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) planted on the edge of the drive exhibits unusual branching. This tree was planted in 1944, and escaped the bush fire which ravaged the adjacent sugar gums. Also planted around 1944 are a pair of mature paperbark (*Melaleuca* sp.) immediately north of the residence. To the rear (west) of the residence, there is a substantial weeping elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii') with an unusually tall (3.5 metre) graft. A small brick pump house (the upper portion rendered with roughcast) is located at the rear of the residence, with a gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The pump house retains many of the original early fittings, including the gauge on the exterior of the building.

It is noted that a collection of early farm buildings are located approximately 300m north of the homestead garden. These comprise what appears to be mens quarters, a large kitchen and/or dining hall, machinery shed and other buildings. The footings of other buildings also survive in this area. Sydney Smith and Ogg architects prepared drawings for a "residence and iron and timber station buildings" in 1904, the construction of which was to be tendered for at the same time as the homestead. These buildings date from the same period as the homestead, and although are constructed of timber and iron as opposed to brick, have for the most part identical chimneys (tapering, Arts and Crafts style chimneys which have been rendered in roughcast, with embedded chimney pots). One chimney (on the kitchen building) appears to be a simpler brick chimney typical of the Edwardian period, and may be associated with a specific function. The buildings are all clad in short sheets of corrugated iron, and have finely crafted timber window frames, door frames and timber doors. The windows are generally double hung sashes with either single panes up and down or four panes up, one down. The roofs have been re-clad in corrugated asbestos in the post WW2 period.

Comparative Analysis

Mondilibi, Mortlake, is relatively unusual as a homestead design as there were fewer large pastoral homesteads built in Moyne Shire in the early 1900s compared to the number erected in the mid to late nineteenth century. While a number of large estates were broken up under Closer Settlement legislation and new residences built, these were often more modest homes. Exceptions include Eumeralla East homestead at Macarthur (1906) and Boorook at Woorndoo (c.1906). Several homesteads were also remodelled during the early 1900s, such as Injemira, Grassmere (remodelled by Sydney Smith and Ogg architects); and The Union, Woolsthorpe. No other examples of Smith and Ogg's designed 'station buildings' in corrugated iron and timber as survive at Mondilibi are known within the municipality.

Statement of Significance

Updated by Context 2014:

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What is significant?

Mondilibi Homestead Complex is located at the base of Flat Top Hill overlooking the Mortlake-Ararat Road, south of Mortlake. The complex dates from between 1904 and 1909, and was built to the design specifications of Sydney Smith and Ogg, architects of Melbourne for John James Irving Winter. The significant elements are:

- The red brick homestead and detached engine pump room (at the rear), both designed by Sydney Smith and Ogg architects;
- The setting and siting of the homestead, at the base of Flat Top Hill (using the natural feature as a backdrop to the house and garden);
- The garden setting of the residence, including the gravel terrace and drystone wall defining the terrace, and steps leading to the garden from the terrace and ornamental lake c.1909;
- The mature Turkey Oak (*Quercus cerris*) located south of the residence c.1922 (see Hermes No.122206);
- Standardised Weeping Elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii') at the rear of the homestead;
- The iron 'station buildings' (outbuildings) designed by Sydney Smith and Ogg architects c.1904-1909;
- The layout of the driveway, including the plantings of Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) and the bluestone entry gates on the Mortlake-Ararat Road entrance.

Elements which are not considered significant include all modern (post 1960) constructed shedding, the dwellings and associated buildings and gardens located along the driveway (constructed for employees and their families), the Poplar suckers which have emerged around the ornamental lake, the native plantings in the driveway and the sugar-gum and pine plantations located on the property (excluding the Pines lining the driveway).

How is it significant?

Mondilibi homestead complex is of architectural, aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) significance to the Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

Mondilibi homestead complex is of local architectural significance as a rare example of a relatively intact 'designed' Edwardian homestead complex, complete with homestead, outbuildings and station buildings and landscaped grounds. It is of further architectural significance as an example of Sydney Smith and Ogg's early pastoral work on a large scale, which as a newly built complex is uncommon within the municipality. There are other examples of smaller homes or woolsheds being designed locally by the firm in the period 1900-1906, or re-works of large homesteads at this period, but few complete homestead complexes such as Mondilibi represents. (Criteria B & D)

The Mondilibi homestead complex is of aesthetic significance for the way in which the complex responds to the surrounding volcanic landscape, notably Flat Top Hill, which is used as the backdrop for the complex. The house has been carefully sited and designed to respond to the landscape feature, and is intended to both see out and be seen. Flat Top Hill is used as a foil to the long, low arrangement of the homestead with its projecting entry porch and gabled bay sections reaching forward into the landscape, which provides a sense of the homestead and garden integrating into the surrounding landscape. The layout of the grounds is also of aesthetic significance, as it demonstrates the Australian response to the picturesque movement, made popular by William Guilfoyle and other landscape designers of the time. The picturesque elements include the homestead deliberately elevated on a flat terrace overlooking a gentle slope the ornamental lake and the winding serpentine drive which provides glimpses of the main residence through the trees. The later planting of specimen trees in the lawn enhances the aesthetic sensibilities of the garden. (Criterion E)

A number of fine mature trees within the garden are of scientific (horticultural) significance as they exhibit outstanding or unusual characteristics for their type and species. The Turkey Oak (*Quercus cerris*) planted by the Manifold family on their arrival at Mondilibi in 1922 is an outstanding example of its type for its very fine form and exceptional size, and is recognised by the National Trust through inclusion on its Significant Tree Register (T11964). The standard Weeping Elm (*Ulmus glabra* "Camperdownii") is of horticultural significance for its rare form, being a specimen of standardised

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Weeping Elm, with an unusually high graft (3.5m). (Criterion E and Criterion B)

Recommendations 2014

External Paint Controls	-
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	Yes Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>) adjacent to house, <i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Camperdownii' in rear garden; Weeping Elms
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	Yes
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual.

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Willow Cottage	File No	2606
Address	102 Townsend Street MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	House		
Citation Date	2006		



Willow Cottage

Recommended Heritage Protection	VHR - HI - PS Yes
Designer / Architect	Alexander Hamilton

History and Historical Context

*Updated and amended by Context Pty. Ltd. 2013
(additional information supplied 2013 by Mortlake and District Historical Society added)*

This cottage is believed to have been built in the 1860s, and may be the work of architect Andrew Kerr or Alexander Hamilton (Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., January 2013). The cottage was owned by John McWilliam, a butcher who operated a butchers shop nearby (Ibid.). John McWilliam arrived in Australia from Scotland as a child, and later worked for Rev. Hamilton at 'Cairnlea', Mortlake before purchasing a local butchery in 1877 (Ibid.). He married Margaret Loutitt and together they raised their six children in the cottage. After their deaths (John in 1944 aged 97 and Margaret in 1951, aged 99), two of their unmarried daughters lived in the cottage until their deaths in the 1960s (Ibid.)

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Although the architect is not known, it was possibly the work of Alexander Hamilton who built a number of bluestone buildings in Mortlake at that time. Stylistically, it is similar to Hamilton's Mill Cottages (c.1864) in Mill St, Mortlake.

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Description

Physical Description

This is a double-fronted Victorian bluestone cottage with a double gabled roof. The house is built of coursed bluestone and there is a front verandah trimmed with ornate cast iron. There are two bluestone chimneys set into the roof. The roof is clad with corrugated iron. A later amenities block has been added to the north.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Willow Cottage is an important early surviving cottage in relatively good condition in Mortlake that dates to the period of the 1860s-1870s. It is less rudimentary in style than some of the other early cottages dating this period. Others of this period and style in Mortlake include the cottage at 42 Dunlop Street, Mortlake, and the Mill Cottages at 106 & 108 Mill Street, Mortlake.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Victorian bluestone cottage known as Willow Cottage, situated at 102 Townsend Street, Mortlake. The house is built of coursed bluestone with a double gabled roof. There is a front verandah trimmed with ornate cast iron. The materials, construction and form of the cottage suggest a construction date of c.1860-1870.

How is it significant?

The Victorian bluestone cottage known as Willow Cottage, situated at 102 Townsend Street, Mortlake, is of historical and aesthetic significance to Moyne Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Victorian bluestone cottage known as Willow Cottage, situated at 102 Townsend Street, Mortlake, is of local historical significance as an intact early bluestone cottage believed from the 1870s during the early period of development in Mortlake. (Criterion A)

The bluestone cottage known as Willow Cottage, situated at 102 Townsend Street, Mortlake, is of local aesthetic significance for its stonework, its use of local basalt and the Victorian detailing, including the ornate cast iron to the front verandah. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls	-
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	-
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO - individual

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Woolongoon Homestead Complex, garden and Quercus robur	File No	2121
Address	689 Connewarren Lane MORTLAKE	Significance Level	Local
Place Type	Homestead Complex		
Citation Date	2006		



Woolongoon homestead



Woolongoon stables

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR - HI - PS** Yes
Designer / Architect Walter Butler

History and Historical Context

The land occupied by the Woolongoon estate was originally part of the Connewarren pastoral run that adjoined the extensive Merrang pastoral run on its eastern side. The Bolden Brothers, who first arrived in Victoria in 1839, held the Grasmere country from 1840; this extended practically from Mortlake to Warrnambool and included Woolongoon. Records show that a settler named Watson was also in the area. [He had taken up Merrang in 1839.] In 1841 Connewarren and part of Merrang was bought by Claude Fairie, in partnership with George Rodger. [Claudie Farie owned Merrang with George Rodger owning Connewarren; total area, 44,910 acres.] This property was then separated in 1848 when the partnership was dissolved.

In 1853 Mrs. Jemima Vans Robertson (nee Dunlop), the widow of Col. Henry Dundas Robertson, who died in Bombay, India, purchased it from Charles Rodgers.

Anthony McKenzie arrived in Victoria in 1851, aged 17. This was the year before his aunt, Jemima Vans Robertson, arrived in Victoria. His other aunt, Flora Wallace-Dunlop, was already in residence at *Hexham Park* so it is possible that the young Anthony came to the Western District soon after his arrival in 1851. [Mortlake and District Historical Society, Pers. Comm., January 2013].

On October 19, 1865 at the Presbyterian manse in Geelong, Anthony, 29, married nineteen year-old Grace Beveridge Murdock (Murdoch) who had been born in Tasmania, a granddaughter of pioneer obstetrician and paediatrician, Dr James Murdoch, who had arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1822. One of the witnesses to the marriage was Archibald C. Eddington of *Ballangeich Station*. [Mortlake and District Historical Society, pers. Comm., 2013]

On Anthony's marriage his aunt Jemima gave him £800 to build a home on the family estate. Anthony constructed a large bluestone residence which formed the nucleus of the present *Woolongoon* homestead. For the next thirty years until his death Anthony was manager of *Connewarren* for his Aunt Jemima. In 1870 Jemima divided her land into two parts. She remained on *Connewarren* in the homestead - *Connewarren House* - with 640 acres, her pre-emptive right and leased the other portion of 17,492 acres to her nephew. The leased portion and the new homestead then became known as *Wollongoon*. [Mortlake and District Historical Society, pers. Comm., 2013]

Anthony McKenzie was well known as an amateur rider and his team of chestnuts was always a feature at the Warrnambool races. After McKenzie's death, his widow retained Mr. A. Barbour as manager for sixteen years, after which time Wollongoon property was taken over by Alexander Dundas Robertson, a grandson of Jemima Robertson. [Mortlake and District Historical Society, pers. Comm., 2013]

A keen horseman, A.D. Robertson built grand bluestone stables in 1890. A tender notice placed by architect A. Playdell, which was published in the Warrnambool Examiner on 8 March 1890, called for 'stabling and loose boxes' and 'bluestone walls'. Playdell carried out internal work to the stables in 1895. The stables are extremely ornate and finely crafted, with a variety of different coloured timbers used, including mahogany (photos can be viewed at the State Library's on-line picture collection). The arched stone entrance has the Robertson family crest over the door and the date '1890'. Soon after completing the elegant structure, Robertson was made bankrupt from exorbitant racing debts and his Woolongoon property was put up for sale.

William Weatherly purchased both Woolongoon and nearby Connewarren at a mortgagee's auction in 1895. Weatherly

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

was a British immigrant who had arrived in Victoria in 1860. After his arrival he had stayed first with the Hoods at nearby Merrang. The Weatherly's had been acquainted with of the Hood family back home in England. After taking sheep to Queensland for some time, William Weatherly returned to the Mortlake district and purchased Woolongoon in 1895. In 1900, he was noted as a member of the Geological and Historical Society, based in Melbourne.

By the time William Weatherly purchased Woolongoon in 1895, he had amassed considerable wealth as an original director and shareholder of the successful Broken Hill Proprietary Company. By 1908, he had built the elaborate two-storey homestead at Woolongoon. Erected in the Edwardian period, the house has elements of the Scottish Baronial style that had been popular in the Western District in the second part of the nineteenth century, and which is seen, for example, in the castellated parapet and the false tower at the front corner. It is believed that the Robertson's' single-storey bluestone homestead of the 1860s was incorporated into the new design as the nucleus of the house. It is likely that the fashionable Melbourne architect Walter Richmond Butler, who had remodelled the Weatherly's family home, 'Billilla' (originally built 1876), at seaside Brighton in 1906, was also responsible for the design at Woolongoon. [Miles Lewis, pers. com., March 2006; Bate, 1983, p. 376] There are some similarities between the two houses - the elegant proportions, the tower; and the deep porch with columns. The scalloped detail that appears in the parapet balustrade at Billilla is echoed in the elaborate cast iron verandah at Woolongoon. The Woolongoon homestead was later extended, probably in the 1920s, with an extensive staff wing and a third level that provided additional bedrooms.

The present house was built (or greatly enlarged and remodelled) in c.1907-08 by William Weatherly.

In 1909 Lionel James Weatherly, William's son, took over both properties, combining them as Woolongoon. Lionel Weatherly was committed to local interests and the progress and development of the district. He served as a Mortlake Shire Councillor from 1919 to 1926, and was its President in 1922-23. [Pastures of Peace; Forth and Yule, p. 163] When Woolongoon was subdivided after the First World War for soldier settlement, Lionel Weatherly took a personal interest in the subdivision (and in the selection of farmers) and these farms proved very successful. In 1918 he 'gave 888 acres of Woolongoon for two farms for local returned soldiers. In 1922 he organised a further seven local returned men on to 2552 acres of Woolongoon, financed through the Soldier Settlement Board. In 1924 he sold an additional 13,000 acres to the Board and assisted in the layout of 39 farms and the selection of the occupants.' [Forth and Yule, p. 163] From 1926, Lionel was involved in the establishment and development of the CSIR (later CSIRO), and made facilities available at Woolongoon for experiments. [Forth and Yule, p. 163] His wife, Faerlie Weatherly (nee Chomley), established a branch of the Country Women's Association in Mortlake, which was one of the earliest in Victoria. [Hood et al., 1964, p. 35] There was formerly a school located at Woolongoon to serve the children of workers (or soldier settlers?) in the area.

The Weatherly's were keen horse riders and kept a number of race horses. Behind the stables is a complex of bluestone buildings, including men's quarters and tack room. Nearby is also a small timber building that was used as a kerosene shed for gas lighting. Lionel and Faerlie's eldest child, Jean (later Luckock), fostered a love of horses as a girl growing up at Woolongoon and went on to become a competent horsewoman. [Forth and Yule, 1998, p. 85]

In 1944, the combined property passed to William (Bill) Weatherly, Lionel's son, who held it until 1967, when the property was again divided, with the Connewarren section going to his son Richard, and Woolongoon going to his son James. Both are the current owners.

In a photograph taken in 1914, only a few years after Woolongoon was built, the homestead garden appears relatively undeveloped. The house is shown in a stark setting, but with a tall conifer just visible in the foreground. [See image at University of Melbourne archives on-line] The circular carriage drive, however, probably dates to the time of the original homestead (this was not uncommon feature of the 1860s homesteads in the Shire - for example at Langulac, c.1864). The Weatherly's became passionate gardeners throughout their time at Woolongoon. They developed and implemented a plan for the garden between 1911 and 1920, which included areas of lawn and a network of paths and beds. [Watts, 1983, p. 147] The garden was enhanced with several important specimen trees. The British poet laureate John Masefield planted an oak tree in the front garden in 1934. The Weatherly's had met Masefield on a sea voyage from Europe and had invited

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

him to stay with them at Woolongoon. Two cherry blossoms brought over from Japan were planted by Faerlie Weatherly in the 1922. A large Claret Ash was also planted near the front corner of the house. A Chinese gardener known as 'Jim' lived in a small hut on the property. His wheelbarrow survives. There used to be a greenhouse near the kitchen garden, but this recently collapsed. There was also once a hedge enclosing the garden and a large area for cut flowers. There was also an extensive orchard, which included a pear walk and an apple walk. The garden is maintained by current owner Luki Weatherly, who writes a column in the Melbourne Age, 'A Country Garden'.

If indeed Walter Butler designed the house at Woolongoon, it is also possible that he also provided a design for the garden, just as he had at the Grimwade family's seaside mansion, 'Marathon' at Mt Eliza. Heritage Victoria describes the garden at Marathon as follows: 'The garden, also designed by Walter Butler, with its formal terraces, axial layout, structures, stairs, walls, paths, pergolas and ornaments reflects the Arts and Crafts philosophy of garden design, and of creating outdoor 'rooms'.' A similar description might have been written for the intact and extensive garden at Woolongoon.

Additional information provided by Mortlake and District Historical Society, 2013:

Anthony McKenzie was only seventeen years old when he arrived in Victoria in 1851. This was the year before his aunt, Jemima Vans Robertson, arrived in Victoria although his other aunt, Flora Wallace-Dunlop, was already in residence at *Hexham Park* so it is possible that the young Anthony came to the Western District soon after his arrival in 1851. For the next thirty years until his death Anthony was manager of *Connearwarren* for his Aunt Jemima. In 1870 Jemima divided her land into two parts. She remained on *Connearwarren* in the homestead - *Connearwarren House* - with 640 acres, her pre-emptive right and leased the other portion of 17,492 acres to her nephew. The leased portion and the new homestead then became known as *Wollongoon*. After the Weatherly's acquired the property in 1895 it became known as *Woolongoon*.

Homestead.

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

c.1910-1914

"Weatherly, Luki, Woolongoon, pers. com., 18.10.05."

Description

Physical Description

The following description is based on a site inspection undertaken in 2005 by Helen Doyle in Association with Context.

Woolongoon homestead is a large, double-storey roughcast rendered masonry residence with a corrugated-iron clad hipped roof. The facade of the house is quite varied in form. The bulk of the house, on the left-hand side has a low-pitched hip roof. At the left-hand end there is a projecting pavilion one bay wide. The ground floor has French doors secured by louvered shutters, with a single window above. The doors and window have a simple architrave of polished grey stone as do the other windows of this section. The right-hand side has three bays and is set behind a double-storey colonnade. The posts of the ground floor are covered in vines and are not visible, but those on the first floor are half-height masonry columns with Ionic capitals resting on rendered piers. There is a rectangular pier at the right-hand end. Between columns the rendered balustrade is curved downward, infilled with scrolled wrought iron. There is a front door on the ground floor, with two floor-length windows to the right. The door has full-length sidelights and flanking pilasters and a segmentally arched fanlight. The door is heavy timber with eight panels.

The right-hand side of the facade is progressively set back. There is a double-storey Scottish Baronial corner tower at the centre of this section. Circling it at the ground floor is a skillion-roof verandah resting on Ionic columns. The ground floor windows at the base of the tower are full-length. Those above are single-pane double-hung sashes, with delicate curved label moulds above. The tower parapet is similar to the balustrade: short, stocky render piers with a curved section between filled with a simple cast iron grille. The right-hand end of the facade is set back the farthest and is blank apart from a projecting chimney breast. The chimney is mostly roughcast, with a band of smooth render near the top below a narrow entablature.

The large gabled stables are built of irregularly sized rock-faced bluestone. This date of 1890 is recorded, together with the Robertson family crest, on the keystone over the arched entrance on the gable-front facade. The arch is infilled by vertical lining boards, with a rectangular door and highlight in the centre. The timber door has diagonal boarding. Above the arched entrance is a single six-pane double-hung window. There are more high-set windows on the side elevations.

The property contains a very large garden divided into ornamental, recreational, and productive zones. The house is approached via a scoria drive which runs through pastures dotted with mature River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), passing a tennis court before curving into a circular drive in front of the house. Within this drive is a lawn with a mature Plane tree and English Oak (*Quercus robur*). This Oak was planted by poet laureate John Masefield in 1934, and is included on the National Trust of Victoria's Register of Significant Trees. Rock-edged garden beds flanking the south side of the drive here have been planted with mixed age trees, including a short row of semi-mature oaks, an old Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria pattersonii*), Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*) and Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*), underplanted with shrubs and herbaceous plants. The northern side of the drive features a mature row of Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*), which also screens the drive from the adjacent paddocks. A large Claret Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* 'Raywoodii') is growing near the small swimming pool near the northern corner of the house. This was planted in 1947.

On the southern side of the house is the 'paradise garden'. This is a highly ornamental garden featuring sloping lawns, paths, garden beds and fine mature trees. Although the garden was largely replanted in the 1950s by Faerlie Weatherly, a number of earlier trees are extant, and this mid twentieth century planting has significance in itself as a new layer of design. The early plantings include a pair of Japanese cherries (*Prunus sp.*) planted in 1922, a Weeping Yew (*Taxus*

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baccata 'Repandens'), a large Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), and English Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Plantings from the 1950s include fine Silver Birches (*Betula pendula*). The paradise garden is texturally rich and highly picturesque.

In the past, many more hedges had been planted in the garden, but have gradually been removed. In the southernmost part of the garden is the produce area. Here plum and apple walks were planted in the past but are now gone. The area was, and remains, a vegetable garden. Today, asparagus, strawberries and other vegetables are grown, but in the past, many additional beds held dahlias and other flowers grown specifically for cutting. Until around 1900, a Chinese gardener lived in a house at the foot of this garden. The chimney of his house remains today.

Beyond the produce garden is the lake. In the 1850s the lake was used as a sheep wash, and retains early dam walling. There are also a large number of other outbuildings clustered near the homestead.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

As a complex of homestead, garden, stables and outbuildings, Woolongoon is one of the most unusual and intact pastoral sites in Moyne Shire and in the State of Victoria. The Woolongoon homestead (c.1907-08) is a most unusual and striking early twentieth century design compared to other pastoral homesteads in western Victoria and, more broadly, across Victoria, which tend to be mid to late nineteenth century, Victorian-era styles. There are a handful of other homesteads in Moyne Shire erected in the early 1900s, but these are built to a much more modest scale - examples include Mondilibi, Mortlake (c.1903-09); Boorook, Woorndoo (1905); and Eumeralla East, Macarthur (1904).

The bluestone stables at Woolongoon are large, well built and unusually elaborate in their overall design and fine fittings; they have also been very well maintained. The date of construction (1890) is relatively late for such elaborate stone stables of this size and quality. While the architect of Woolongoon still needs to be positively identified, it is highly likely to have been Walter Richmond Butler. As well as the Weatherly's Brighton mansion, Billilla (1906), other comparable works by Butler include 'Thanes', Kooyong (1908); and the Grimwade family's 'Marathon' (1914), Mt Eliza, both of which are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and both of which are comparable stylistically to Woolongoon.

Previous Statement Significance

What is significant?

Woolongoon in Connewarren Lane, Mortlake, is a pastoral complex that comprises homestead, bluestone stables, homestead garden, and a number of outbuildings. The homestead is an elegant double-storey villa that was erected in c.1907-08, probably to a design of Walter Richmond Butler (and allegedly incorporating an earlier 1860s bluestone homestead). The bluestone stables were built in 1890 by A.D. Robertson to a design by architect A. Playdell, with additional internal work also carried out by Playdell in 1895. The extensive homestead garden contains a number of significant plantings and is designed around various different parts and uses. The mature trees include an English Oak (*Quercus robur*) listed on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) 'Register of Significant Trees', and a highly decorative 'paradise garden' of considerable aesthetic appeal.

[See Hermes No.122205 for English Oak (*Quercus robur*) SoS that applies]

How is it significant?

Woolongoon homestead complex, Mortlake, is of architectural, scientific (horticultural) and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Woolongoon homestead (c.1907-08), located off Connewarren Lane, Mortlake, is architecturally significant to the State of Victoria for its large size and for its unusual and elaborate early twentieth century design, which is quite likely the work of Walter Richmond Butler. The bluestone stables (c.1890) are also of architectural significance for their elaborate

and ornate design, particularly the fine workmanship of the internal joinery, and the fact that they are virtually completely intact. They are an impressive work of architect A. Playdell. The homestead site as a whole, which includes various other outbuildings, including bluestone workers' cottages (c.1860s) and the Chinese gardener's cottage (c.1910s?), together forms an important collection that represents the workings of a large early twentieth century homestead complex.

The homestead and stables are also of local historical significance for their association with the Weatherly family, a prominent pastoral and horse-racing family associated with western Victoria, and with Mortlake in particular. The family has served in local government and has been important in the town's civic and community life.

Woolongoon homestead garden is of historical, aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) significance to the State of Victoria. It retains its compartmentalised layout, developed between 1911 and 1920, which demonstrates a hierarchy of uses, many fine mature trees, including an English Oak (*Quercus robur*) listed on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) 'Register of Significant Trees', and a highly decorative 'paradise garden' of considerable aesthetic appeal.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Woolongoon, at 689 Connewarren Lane, Mortlake, is a substantial pastoral complex that comprises homestead, stables, outbuildings, the homestead garden and lake. The homestead complex is approached via a long driveway, which has a park-like arrangement of indigenous Red Gums and planted Monterey Cypress in the paddocks to either side. The homestead is an elegant double-storey villa that was erected in c.1907-08, probably to a design of Walter Richmond Butler (and allegedly incorporating an earlier 1860s bluestone homestead). The bluestone stables were built in 1890 by A.D. Robertson to a design by architect A. Playdell, with additional internal work also carried out by Playdell in 1895. The extensive homestead garden contains a number of significant plantings and is designed around various different parts and uses. The whole of the complex is considered to be significant. Significant elements include: the exterior of the homestead, stables, outbuildings and remains of the gardener's cottage; all of the homestead gardens, including all of the trees and the garden layout, including the vegetable gardens and paradise garden; the lake; the approach to the homestead.

How is it significant?

Woolongoon homestead complex, Mortlake, is of architectural, scientific (horticultural) and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Woolongoon homestead (c.1907-08), located off Connewarren Lane, Mortlake, is architecturally significant to the State of Victoria for its large size and for its unusual and elaborate early twentieth century design, which is quite likely the work of Walter Richmond Butler. The bluestone stables (c.1890) are also of architectural significance for their elaborate and ornate design, particularly the fine workmanship of the internal joinery, and the fact that they are virtually completely intact. They are an impressive work of architect A. Playdell. The homestead site as a whole, which includes various other outbuildings, including bluestone workers' cottages (c.1860s) and the Chinese gardener's cottage (c.1910s), together forms an important collection that represents the workings of a large early twentieth century homestead complex. (Criterion E and F)

The homestead and stables are also of local historical significance for their association with the Weatherly family, a prominent pastoral and horse-racing family associated with western Victoria, and with Mortlake in particular. The family has served in local government and has been important in the town's civic and community life. (Criterion A and G)

Woolongoon homestead garden is of historical, aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) significance to the State of Victoria. It retains its compartmentalised layout, developed between 1911 and 1920, which demonstrates a hierarchy of

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uses, many fine mature trees, including an English Oak (*Quercus robur*) listed on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) 'Register of Significant Trees', and a highly decorative 'paradise garden' of considerable aesthetic appeal. (Criterion E)

Recommendations 2006

External Paint Controls	-
Internal Alteration Controls	-
Tree Controls	Yes
Fences & Outbuildings	-
Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted	-
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	-

Other Recommendations

Add to HO -individual

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