

Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study

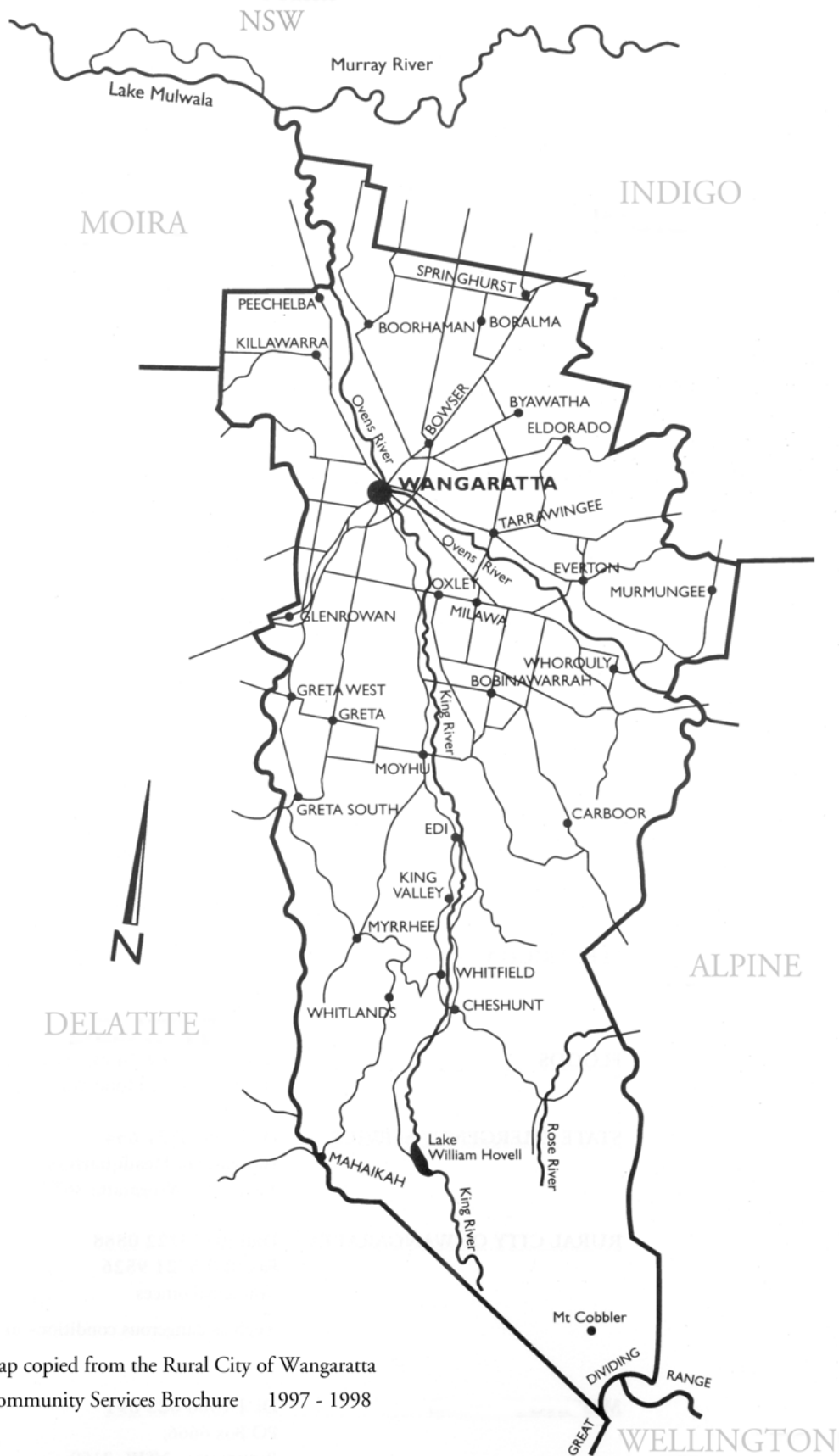
Volume 1

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&
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Prepared for the Council of the Rural City of Wangaratta

Map of the RURAL CITY OF WANGARATTA



Map copied from the Rural City of Wangaratta
Community Services Brochure 1997 - 1998

Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study

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Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study

Volume 1

Part A

INTRODUCTION

1 Aims of the Heritage Study

The Wangaratta Heritage Study was carried out in two stages. The main aims of the Stage 1 study were:

- To research and write a brief thematic environmental history giving a broad overview of the post-contact historical development of the Wangaratta district.
- To identify and list those places in the Rural City of Wangaratta which were considered to be potentially of heritage significance, and which warranted further investigation and assessment in the Stage 2 Study.
- To compile a bibliography of documentary sources used in researching the thematic history, and/or used to help identify places of potential heritage significance.

The main aims of the Stage 2 study were:

- To further document and assess the cultural heritage significance of those places which were identified to be of potential cultural significance in the Stage 1 study.
- To review the thematic environmental history.
- To make recommendations for the inclusion of places warranting protection within the local government planning scheme, and on the Victorian Heritage Register.

2 Funding

The Heritage Study was jointly funded by the Council of the Rural City of Wangaratta, and by the Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment (via Heritage Victoria).

3 Study Area

The study area was the whole of the municipality of the Rural City of Wangaratta, an area of 3,764 sq. km. with a population of more than 25,000. The Rural City of Wangaratta combines the former City of Wangaratta, the former Shires of Wangaratta and Oxley, and portions of the former Shires of Benalla (Glenrowan district), Beechworth (Murmungee district), and Yarrawonga (Peechelba district).

A map of the municipality, showing the main rivers, roads, townships and settlements, is included at the front of each volume of this report.

The municipality's economy has been based mainly on pastoral and agricultural activities, eg. cattle for beef and dairying, sheep for meat, wool, (and recently, milk for cheesemaking), grain, fruit, wine grapes & winemaking, hops and tobacco (once common but now diminishing). Manufacturing, construction, mining, administration, health and education, retail, tourism and other service industries are also prominent (or have been so). Much of the municipality's heritage relates to these activities.

4 Study Team

Carl Doring (mechanical engineer and industrial archaeologist):- attending public meetings, field surveys and preliminary site assessment at stages 1 and 2, database setup, computer mapping, photography and image processing, historical research at stage 2.

Margret Doring (civil engineer and architectural conservationist):- attending public meetings, field surveys and preliminary site assessment at stages 1 and 2, photography and image processing, database entry, general editing and report preparation, revision and editing and additions to the Thematic History at stage 2, assessment of the cultural heritage significance of places.

Michele Summerton (historian):- attending public meetings and researching and writing the Thematic History at stage 1.

Peter Haughton (civil engineer and computer consultant):- assisted with driving and photography during the initial (stage 1) field survey.

Bruno Doring (camera technician):- assisted with driving and photography during the initial (stage 1) field survey.

5 Tasks and Methodology

The work done for the Study, in general, followed the methodology as required by the study briefs. However, the order in which various tasks were done was altered and, due to the very large numbers of potential heritage items encountered during the preliminary (stage 1) survey, the time taken to complete the work was greatly extended.

Public Consultation - Stage 1

Public meetings were held at Wangaratta and six of the smaller towns scattered throughout the municipality. These were organised by Council and attended by the consultants, representatives of the Council and interested members of the public. Public attendance at these meetings was very low, but those people who did come were obviously interested and provided a lot of information.

The consultants prepared double-sided leaflets in advance of the meetings. On one side these contained information about the purpose of the heritage study, the names and telephone numbers of contacts at the Council and the postal & email addresses and telephone and fax numbers of the consultants Margret and Carl Doring. On the other side was a site nomination form, wherein members of the public were invited to nominate places they considered to be worthy of consideration as heritage items. Approximately 500 of these forms were handed out at the various public meetings or left at local stores,

and about 200 were handed out to property owners etc., during the field survey work. We received back approximately 110 completed forms nominating about 100 sites (with some duplications), which represents approximately 10% of the total number of sites in this inventory.

A major element of public participation in the study was the co-operation and information the consultants got along the way from property owners and other people encountered during the survey work.

Thematic History

Michele Summerton researched and wrote the thematic history, based on research into a range of primary and secondary documentary sources as described in the attached Bibliography. Michele attended all the public meetings and took copious notes on the discussions about the history of the district or of particular farmsteads and townships. Sometimes people at those meetings also provided copies of various local history publications concerning school centenaries, etc. In between the public meetings, Michele researched documents held by the Wangaratta Council, the Wangaratta Library, the State library and etc.. She was not able to gain access to the files of the Wangaratta Historical Society.

Further information contributing to the thematic history came from observations made and people met during the field survey, and from information provided in support of individual site nominations. For the stage 2 additions and revisions, additional information came from the stage 2 documentary research and the second round of field surveys.

The thematic environmental history is organised under section headings which are based on the Principal Australian Historic Themes set down by the Australian Heritage Commission, as guidelines to 'assist in identifying and assessing places across Australia for possible inclusion on heritage registers'. The historic themes developed in this history of Wangaratta will be found listed in the Table of Contents at the beginning of the Thematic History text.

The thematic history is extensively footnoted and is followed by a comprehensive bibliography. Where possible, throughout the thematic history, the reader is referred by study item numbers to relevant sites in the inventory.

Existing Heritage Registers

At the start of the study we received a list of the existing Wangaratta Heritage Overlays (Maps) Nos. HO.1 to HO.31, which were adopted as Sites 001 to 031 in the Stage 1 Inventory.

Copies of the entries in the National Trust, Australian Heritage Commission and Heritage Victoria databases, related to the Rural City of Wangaratta, were obtained via the internet. We also examined physical files held by Heritage Victoria relating to sites in the Rural City of Wangaratta, some of them on the official heritage register and others only considered for registration.

Field Surveys

We drove along virtually every road and lane in the municipality that was accessible to a 2WD vehicle (and along a few roads near Mt Cobbler that were 4WD access only), looking for potential heritage sites. Within townships we did a preliminary “windscreen” survey, and then a more comprehensive survey on foot. Buildings visible from the roadway were inspected and photographed from the roadside, using binoculars and telephoto lens if necessary.

Many farmsteads are set far back from the public roads, and/or are surrounded by mature garden trees (which themselves could be significant), with only a glimpse of (say) a high-pitched roof and tall chimneys to indicate the presence of an old farmhouse. Initially we routinely drove into such farms to look for the owners, explain the purpose of the study, and then inspect and photograph the exterior of the buildings at close range. However, this could involve several hours per property which was simply not feasible within the study budget and time constraints. In the latter half of the preliminary survey we generally made do with the distant glimpses to deduce that potential heritage buildings were probably there. A number of unexpected gems were found in the early close farm inspections (eg. several double-roofed coolstores, a two-hole toilet, a blacksmith’s forge, a tobacco kiln used as a prisoner-of-war hut, with Italian graffiti still on the walls).

A gratifying aspect of the close inspections was that 99% of the property owners we met were willing to let us photograph the exterior of their buildings, and many invited us to look inside and offered information on the history of their properties. This suggests a widespread acceptance amongst property owners that heritage is a valid council concern, and shows a high degree of pride in their own properties having heritage value. Only a handful of owners were hostile and ordered us off.

The study brief for stage 1 stipulated that the field survey should not be started until the thematic history was completed, but we found this to be quite impractical. The thematic history requires a great deal of research, and to save time we had to start the field survey long before the draft history was completed. However, we did draw up a list of probable themes early in the study, and frequently discussed additional themes that became evident from the ongoing historical research or from the field survey.

In many cases, the information gathered and photographs taken at a site in the first stage survey were sufficient to make an adequate assessment of significance, and the second survey could be used to inspect places which were missed in the first round, to confirm that other places were still intact and/or to take additional photographs.

Selection of Sites for the Inventory

During the initial field survey we had to make more than a thousand on-the-spot assessments of the likely heritage significance of particular sites, with about 900 buildings etc., eventually being chosen for inclusion in the Stage 1 inventory of potential heritage sites. The selection was generally based on the appearance of the sites, as we had historical information for only a tiny proportion of them.

An eclectic mix of sites was chosen for the Stage 1 Inventory, to represent the broad diversity of Wangaratta's historical activities. Borderline sites were generally included (rather than excluded), to allow a wider choice in Stage 2, but the standard for inclusion tended to rise as the study progressed and as we gained a better idea of the stock of potential heritage sites available in the municipality.

We anticipated that at Stage 2 of the study, about one-third to one-half of the Stage 1 sites would be selected for recommendation for planning protection under the revised heritage overlay, and this proved to be a reasonably accurate prediction.

Recording of Inventory Sites

Information on individual sites was recorded in the field by manual notes, by 35 mm colour and black-and-white film photography and later by digital colour photography. The location of the rural sites was marked onto 1:25,000 topographical maps. Back at the office, the basic information was entered into a computer database, some of the photographs were scanned or downloaded into the computer, and the information printed onto inventory forms, by methods described in the Guide to the Inventory (see Section D1 of this report). The stage 2 field survey work was supplemented where possible by additional documentary research, principally in the Wangaratta Historical Society files and Council records.

Documentation and Assessment

Every place given a study file number in the Inventory (about 900 places) has a clear plastic file pocket stored in large ring-back binders. All research material, field notes and photographic prints for each place is stored in one (or more) of these pockets. At present there are approximately 20 full ring-back binders taking up 2 metres of shelf space in our library. A principal part of the stage 2 work involved going through all this material and transferring the information to the database. Only after studying available photographs, notes and research material and composing descriptions and histories was it possible to make an assessment of the significance of each place.

6 Acknowledgements

The stage 1 and stage 2 studies were overseen by a Steering Committee comprising (at various times):

Anthony Griffiths, Wangaratta Councillor and Committee Chairman
Frank Darke, Manager of Regulatory Services, Wangaratta Council
Leah Smith, Planning Department, Wangaratta Council
Chris Lynch, Planning Department, Wangaratta Council
Patrick Miller, Heritage Victoria
Sonia Rapell, Heritage Victoria
Val Gleeson, Wangaratta Historical Society

We thank the Steering Committee members for choosing us to carry out the studies, for their useful input (eg. Anthony Griffith's suggestion to use the Country Fire Authority maps to help identify rural

buildings), and for their forbearance with the project running over time. We especially thank Frank Darke, who had day-to-day oversight of the study, and who was always courteous and co-operative.

We thank other council staff for their assistance, especially those in the planning, mapping and records sections, and in the library. We are especially grateful to Barbara O’Flaherty, Neville McCormick, Kevin Macklan and Jane Kaye, who were all enormously helpful with our historical research and mapping problems in stage 2. Val Gleeson and Rhonda Diffey were very helpful in providing access to the Wangaratta Historical Society records during the stage 2 research.

We thank those people who came to the public meetings and gave us background information about the history of the district, and many suggestions for sites to look for. We thank the people who took the trouble to return nomination forms directing us to specific sites which they considered of local heritage value, some of which we would not have found without the nominations. We especially thank the many property owners who allowed us to inspect their homes and sheds, who volunteered verbal or written historical information, and in some cases even sent us detailed written nominations for their own properties. Their co-operation and assistance is greatly appreciated.

Carl and Margret Doring

May 2004

**Rural City of Wangaratta
Heritage Study**

Volume 1

Part B

Thematic History

of

Wangaratta

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1 PEOPLEING THE CONTINENT

1.1 Aboriginal Communities

Aborigines have been living in Victoria for well over one thousand generations. They were our first explorers, colonisers and pioneers. Two Aboriginal tribes, the Pangerang and the Minjambuta, each owned clearly defined tribal lands straddling the broad area now defined by the boundaries of Wangaratta Rural City.

The Pangerang and Minjambuta tribes were independent cultural entities with their own language, and although they were neighbours, they would have regarded each other as foreigners. Sometimes relations were cordial, and there was intermarriage and special meetings for the purpose of barter. But there could also be disputes and hostilities. Members of each tribe were bound by a common language, customs, laws and beliefs as well as by their common ownership of the land. The Pangerang occupied the lower Ovens area in an arc across to the Murray at Echuca, while the Minjambuta lived in the upper reaches of the Ovens, King, Buffalo and Broken Rivers.

The Pangerang and Minjambuta tribes were each split into a number of smaller groups or bands of between twenty and fifty people who hunted and collected over their own recognisable lands, located within the boundaries of the larger tribal territory. People did move between neighbouring groups but each band retained its own identity through its spiritual and material attachment to its own locality. Bands within a tribe came together on occasion during the year.

Movement was important to their lifestyle because the economies of living off the natural landscape demanded it. Movements were patterned to the seasons and the need to be near water. The Pangerang would have enjoyed a variety of nature's foods; in the rivers and streams they would have caught different types of fish, eels and yabbies, while on the river's edge there were animals, such as possums, koalas, lizards and insects, and several varieties of wildfowl and diving birds, like the 'Wanga' or cormorant. The swampy wetlands around the Ovens River would have harboured an abundance of bird-life, snakes, tortoises and tuberous roots. Squatter Edward Curr observed the Pangerang spear fishing in winter. He wrote: 'After repeating this operation several times, they would rush, bitterly cold, to a big fire which had been prepared on the bank, and warm themselves in the blaze of smoke, and, after restoring circulation a little, plunge again into the cold river'.¹

On the drier plains could be found kangaroos, echidnas and wombats as well as different bush fruits and berries. The 'Karawingi' or emu strolled the alluvial plains of the Ovens River. Also on the plains was the 'Carrajar mongui', the place of goannas.² Many Aboriginal words like these were later adopted as place names by European settlers.

The Pangerang were deft craftspeople. Edward Curr, who was struck by the contrasting technologies in Aboriginal and European society observed this fact when he obtained the help of some locals when attempting to cross a flooded creek. The adept Pangerang were able to construct a canoe in virtually no time at all, and although it was perishable and frail, it was eminently sufficient for the occasion. By contrast, he mused that a European person 'checks for the time, sits down deliberately, and after a long

¹ Broome, p 15

² Woods, p 2

delay, produces an article of wood or iron which may serve him for good'.³ Curr clearly admired the Pangerang, and after living with a band for some months, he declared that they 'suffered less and enjoyed life more than the majority of civilised men'.⁴

Not a lot is known about the Minjambuta. Being people of the high ranges and Alps, they participated in the Bogong moth harvest and had access routes to Mt. Buffalo and the western side of the Bogong High Plains, where they camped in the summer months.⁵

We may think that the interaction of each tribe with the land was passive, that the landscape remained unspoiled by their intervention. Yet Aborigines scarred and altered the land to suit their purposes. They cut timber and bark from living trees for shelters, weapons, tools and canoes. At each camp site, Curr observed that 'great trunks have had the bark stripped off, branches have been broken, notches appear where the hunter has climbed'. Closer to the Murray, and probably along other waterways as well, he saw that 'nearly all the trees ... showed more or less traces of the presence at one time of a large number of natives: square pieces of bark for drying their opossum skins on had been cut, often to the height of 20 feet above the ground'. He also noticed scar trees where 'canoes of great dimensions' had been cut out.⁶

Tribes also practised firestick farming, by burning off large areas of land to encourage new growth of grasses and shrubs, as open woodlands provided more food than dense forests. We now know that much of the open land that attracted early squatters did not evolve naturally, but had been created by regular fire drives.⁷ The landscape of the study area was alive with such evidence when the first Europeans trekked through in November 1824. Hovell concluded that 'the blacks must be very numerous by what we can see by their signals one to the other, by their different fires, the trees which have been barked ...', also adding that 'In every direction the grass is on fire, and in one part to the West we can see the blaze some feet above the ground'.⁸

The present study is concerned only with those Aboriginal sites within the Rural City of Wangaratta that are associated with the post-contact period.

1.2 European Newcomers

1.2.1 Hume and Hovell

Although the Blue Mountains to the west of Sydney were crossed in 1813, it was not until the end of 1824 that the land to the southwest beyond Goulburn was explored. In October that year, a privately-funded expedition led by bushman Alexander Hamilton Hume and mariner Captain William Hilton Hovell set out to discover and assess the potential of the land which swept down to the southern ocean. With

³ Quoted from Dingle, p 10

⁴ Broome, p 16

⁵ Gardner, p 9

⁶ Quoted from Dingle, p 13

⁷ Dingle, p 13

⁸ Quoted from Flanigan, p 2

six servants, two carts drawn by bullocks, and a supply of horses, guns, dogs, provisions and charting equipment, the party took three months to wend their way to Port Phillip Bay and back.

After they reached Hume's station property on the outskirts of settlement beyond Goulburn, they charted a straight line to Westernport, and set off into unknown territory. By the end of October they were confronted by difficult country and had to abandon their carts. They passed distant mountains, and trekked on to arrive at the Murray River on 16 November. Hovell recorded this river in his diary as 'Hume's River'. They crossed it above the Mitta Mitta confluence, and climbed into the granite country near Beechworth, noting the spectacular scenery, but unaware of the gold beneath their feet which would be discovered nearly 30 years later.⁹ On Wednesday 24 November they came upon the Ovens River, which they so-named in honour of the private secretary of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Hovell noted the surrounding valley land, declaring it to be

exceedingly good the timber which grows on its banks is thin, but of very good quality. The land could be cleared at very little expense. There are fine hills and grass lands in the back. In my opinion it is as pretty a spot, and as valuable, as any I have seen since leaving home.¹⁰

This spot, near present-day Whorouly, is commemorated by a monument erected in the town's memorial park in 1924 to mark the centenary of the event. Settlers used to speak of the blazed trees at Whorouly showing the track taken by the party.¹¹

The explorers noted that the river was westward flowing, but a haze of bushfire smoke prevented a longer view in that direction.¹² They camped on the river bank and waded across next morning with very little trouble or delay. Although not as deep as other rivers they had encountered, Hovell observed the Ovens' potential to nevertheless 'flood at times'. He again noted the opportunities offered by the surrounding land, as well as the splendid vista of the valley back towards the mountains, one of which they named Buffalo:

The land at the back is as good as the land on the other side. It was here that we saw flax plants growing in perfection, its length being six to seven inches longer than a soldier's musket. It is here also we saw the honeysuckle and the grass tree in this country, we find the land to be good. A mountain bore SE about fifteen or twenty miles, a singular looking mount which we call Mount Buffalo.¹³

On Friday 26 November, the party came upon a 'creek of fine running water' which today is known as the King River. Its width was about 20 to 30 feet, and they had no doubt that it joined with Ovens at some further distance in the north-west of this extensive valley land. Impressed by the vastness of this territory, they named it Oxley's Plains, in honour of Major Oxley, the late Surveyor General of NSW.

Hume and Hovell pressed on, and in the weeks which followed they crossed other ranges which gently undulated and dissolved into more vast and fertile plains, until they eventually reached Bass Strait at Corio Bay. By Christmas Day they were on their way back, camping on the Hovell River, later to be

⁹ Graham Jones, p 1

¹⁰ Quoted from D. M. Whittaker, pp 14-15

¹¹ Spink, [not paginated]

¹² Jones, in *Memories of Oxley*, p 18, writes that local tribes burned off the kangaroo grass every year before summer

¹³ *ibid.*, p 15

known as the Goulburn. On 30 December they crossed a range and descended once again onto the Oxley Plains, the next day picking up with their outward bound track at the Ovens River. Their expedition was accomplished swiftly and without mishap, however news of their remarkable feat did not widely circulate until the publication of details of their journey in 1831.

1.2.2 Major Mitchell

Twelve years were to pass before more Europeans officially ventured through the Study Area. In 1836, between March and October, Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, made his famous expedition from Sydney down the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers to the Murray River, then across the northern and western plains of Victoria.¹⁴ A war veteran, and known as ‘a most zealous and indefatigable person, and an excellent draftsman’, the Major conducted his operation true to character. Outfitted in a scarlet jacket and tailored trousers throughout the laborious trek, he also had his twenty-two transported men wear suits of grey trousers and red shirts crossed by white braces.¹⁵ With all the discipline of a curious military procession or incursion,

The Major carried his rifle and pistols, the rest muskets and bayonets, pistols and carbines. Some of the men were mounted and led pack-horses, others drove sheep and cattle that were to be their food for the next three months, or walked beside the slow ox-carts loaded with survey instruments, the carpenters’ and blacksmiths’ tools, the tents, the gunpowder and the other stores. Two men had no other duty but to carry the barometers, holding them always in an upright position so that the mercury should not be disturbed.¹⁶

The cavalcade also included Granville C. Stapylton, the second in command, and a medical attendant, a collector of plants, a collector of birds, two sailmakers, a cook, a shepherd, a groom, three horse carters, six bullock drivers, a shoemaker, a carpenter, two blacksmiths and an aborigine named John Piper.

After crossing the verdant area he termed Australia Felix - the southern land of happiness - the party skirted the frontier settlement of Melbourne and pushed northwards, back towards Sydney, through present day Violet Town and Greta. To their west they saw a range of hills which they named Futter’s Range, after the ‘successful and public-spirited colonist’¹⁷ Robert Futter, whose farm had provided a welcome respite to Hume and Hovell during the first stage of their 1824 expedition. These granite hills were later renamed the Warby Ranges. On 15 October they reached the Ovens River, and,

no time was lost in launching our boat and we crossed and encamped on the opposite bank before sunset, having driven all the cattle and horses safely across also, although with considerable difficulty, from the steepness of the banks and softness of the soil at the water’s edge

They had crossed the Ovens near its junction with the King, and it was there, within just two years, that Wangaratta would have its beginnings.

¹⁴ Mitchell, of the 95th Regiment, was appointed Surveyor-General in succession to Lieut. John Oxley, R.N., ‘who had died from the privations of his expeditions into the interior’: Bassett, p 386

¹⁵ Bassett, p 388

¹⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁷ Whittaker, p 16

The Major then 'travelled on an open forest plain for nearly eight miles' and after linking up with Hume and Hovell's route, he rode on ahead and was back in Sydney by 3 November 1836 to claim all the laurels of an heroic homecoming. The rest of the party arrived two days later, and from then on it was only a matter of time before the face of the Port Phillip interior, and the lives of its indigenous owners, were irrevocably changed. News of the Major's discoveries spread far and wide, and his effusive account of the lush pastures south of the Murray River fired the imagination of many a colonist restless for new land. Remarkably, the expedition also left in its wake the route eponymously known as the 'Major's Line', a track of deep ruts formed by the cavalcade's heavy ox-cart and whaleboat, which stretched across the plains, providing a direction for settlers who were soon moving into the interior from the north of the Murray River.

To mark the centenary of the Major's epic trek, a number of townships and localities along his 'line' commemorated the expedition with a series of cairns, ceremonies and speeches. The Ovens River bridge at Wangaratta was officially named the Major Mitchell bridge in 1939. On a concrete pillar on the upstream side at the north-eastern end of the bridge, is a plaque commemorating Mitchell's crossing of the river on 15 October 1836 and its naming by Hume and Hovell on 24 November 1824. Today it is possible to follow the Major Mitchell route by car with the help of trail signs put up to commemorate the 150th anniversary of his journey in 1986.

1.2.3 Overlanders

Even before the return of Major Mitchell's expedition, overlanders had begun to trickle beyond the limits of the colony's official settlement, ostensibly to drive stock down to Port Phillip. By early 1836 ships were ferrying sheep and men across the Strait from Van Diemen's Land, precipitating the Port Phillip land grab. As news of this illegal activity spread, Governor Bourke had no alternative but to sanction settlement, which encouraged a rush to take up runs and a consequent market for stock. In October 1836, when the Major was returning through the Ovens area, John Hepburn, John Gardiner and Joseph Hawden had just left Howe's station on the Murrumbidgee with cattle they intended herding down to Port Phillip as a speculative venture. Reaching Gundagai, they met a number of the Major's rear party led by Stapylton, and were provided with details of the route ahead. They reached the Murray River in fourteen days, and forged further southwards to the Ovens River, where a broken axle delayed their progress. They arrived at Port Phillip in December 1836, finding 'only a few huts in the settlement'.

Another party herding cattle, led by W. A. Brodribb followed the route of Hepburn et al., but crossed the Murray near Albury instead of Howlong, and then picked up the Major's tracks near the Rocky Water Holes Creek. From that time, Albury became the usual river crossing point for overlanders. Some adventurers, like Alexander Fullarton Mollison, were known to take along a copy of the Major's itinerary as a guide to the frontier territory south of the Murray. Setting out on Tuesday 11 April 1837, Mollison drove 5000 sheep and 634 head of cattle down the Major's Line. Accompanying him were overseer Donald McLean, three aborigines, two dozen assigned convicts, with four bullock drays, two horse carts, 22 working bullocks, 22 horses and two pigs for breeding. On 13 July they had reached the junction of the Major's Line and Ebdens' Track¹⁸, near present-day Springhurst. However Mollison wasn't the first to cross over the site of this town; Brodribb had just recently pipped him at this point. The following day Mollison crossed the Ovens and pushed through to Port Phillip in early August. By

¹⁸ Charles Hotson Ebdens (1811-1867) took up Bonegilla, the first run formed south of the Murray. He was active in procuring the opening of the road from the Murray to Melbourne. (*Aust. Encyclopaedia*)

the end of 1837, traffic along the Sydney track was being swelled by drought affected stock shifted across from north of the Murray.

Some parties began to be harassed by bushrangers, and aborigines were increasingly hostile as George Faithfull found near Benalla when fourteen men were killed and his flock scattered. For this reason many overlanders joined forces for mutual protection. John Hepburn made another journey in 1838, joining up with William Bowman and W. Hamilton at the Murray to herd some 9000 sheep along the Major's Line. Numerous overlanding parties with sheep and cattle departed during these years. Edward Bell left Yass on 24 December 1839 and on arriving at the Murray overtook 'several expeditions' with about '10,000 cattle in various mobs' waiting to cross.¹⁹ By now, those reaching the Ovens Crossing would find a man named Rattray providing a small ferry service and accommodation of the most basic kind.

1.2.4 Land Seekers

While many overlanders were seizing an opportunity to sell sheep and cattle at big profits in Port Phillip, others were eyeing the potential of the land along the way. Below the Murray it was untouched by drought, and many a verdant pasture was just waiting to be claimed, as evidenced by the thoughts of one traveller camping on the Ovens on 16 May 1837:

..... the neighbourhood of running streams gives a cheerfulness to the scene, the river banks are fertile and the vegetation richer than elsewhere. We are camped just below the place where a small stream or river called the King joins the Ovens coming from the left. These two streams flow through a spacious level valley as far as the eye can reach and I have no doubt that on their banks are many beautiful spots and runs for both sheep and cattle. Being distant from Port Phillip by only one hundred and sixty miles, I have no doubt it will be settled shortly.²⁰

Several months passed before any land in the district was taken up. Initially, all were hastening to Major Mitchell's 'famed lands of Port Phillip', and not bothering to deviate 'to the right hand or to the left' of the well-trod itinerary.²¹ In February 1838, twenty-four year old George Faithfull, his brother William and their party ventured into the district. Like others, Faithfull was moving herds on the march down south. Yet on reaching the Ovens Crossing he began to recall Hume's description of the Oxley Plains, and so with the intention of leaving his horned cattle there, he turned off the beaten track to find the Plains. Still mindful of 'the finer lands spoken of by Sir Thomas Mitchell',²² Faithfull kept his sheep en route to the south. However, this group with the sheep only got as far as the Broken River (near Benalla) before they were attacked by aborigines. The flock was scattered, provisions were lost and there were killings on both sides. The Faithfulls retreated and took up land on the Ovens River at Bontharambo plains where they built a slab and bark hut, with a chimney and a small stockyard, near a lagoon. In July they moved upstream along the Ovens to George Faithfull's preferred Oxley site. There, they settled on the 'Oxley Plains' run covering an area of 92,000 acres around present-day Milawa, naming their homestead 'Wangaratta'. Later in the year William Faithfull returned to his station near Goulburn, leaving George to suffer more aggravation from local aborigines.

¹⁹ *ibid.*

²⁰ Extract from the journal of a party travelling from Sydney to Port Phillip, 16 May 1837 (precise source unknown), quoted from Angus, 1967, p 13

²¹ Whittaker, p 17

²² *ibid.*, p 18

The rush was now on for land on the Ovens. In March 1838, William Bowman established the 'Tarawingi' (Tarrowingee) run of 50,000 acres with 3000 sheep he had herded down from Strathallen in New South Wales. The same month, Dr George Edward Mackay took up the 'Myrrhee' run of 96,000 acres on the King River, although he didn't stay long. As news of the Faithfull massacre shuddered through the district, Mackay's servants deserted, leaving him no other choice but to retreat as well. Undeterred, by September he was back in the district on the 16,000 acre 'Whorouly' run.

September also saw the arrival of the Dockers at Bontharambo. The Rev. Joseph Docker, an Anglican parson in his mid-forties and older than the usual Ovens squatter, had set out in a covered wagon from Windsor, New South Wales, accompanied by his wife Sarah, their six children, several servants, horses and herds of sheep and cattle. A boat was carried on one of the wagons. The methodically planned journey took them six months, and would have taken much longer, had the family not come across George Faithfull at the Ovens, who

came to see Father and told him that he and his brother had taken up Bontharambo plain but had been obliged to abandon it on account of the depredations committed by the blacks. However my father rode out and looked at it and was so much pleased with it that he made up his mind to risk settling there instead of going on to Port Phillip as had been his original intention. The Faithfulls had built a slab hut covered with bark and my mother was very glad to go into this with as many of the family as it would contain.²³

The Docker family still hold Bontharambo today, although the original holding of 100,000 acres is much reduced.

Another newcomer was eighteen year old David Reid. Reid had been managing his father's station on the Monaro, but was inspired to take up his own run after meeting overlander John Gardner. Equipped with some 500 head of cattle, two bullock wagons and teams and six assigned servants, he reached the Ovens River on 8 September 1838, the same day as the Dockers, and claimed the 60,000 acre 'Carraragarmungie' (Carramungie) run on Reedy Creek. That same year William Clarke established the Ovens Crossing station, and in 1839, William Fury Baker settled 'Barambogie' changing its name to El Dorado, and John Boulds settled at 'Boorhaman' on part of the original Docker run. J. W. Chisholm took over the 'Myrrhee' run, and Charles Cropper settled 'Lacey'. By 1840 most of the best land in the district was claimed.

Disputes between neighbours over territory were inevitable as boundaries for these huge holdings were unfenced and at best only vaguely marked. Problems of a more serious nature, however were soon to preoccupy the squatters. The drought, which at first only affected the older districts above the Murray, began to tighten its grip over Port Phillip from 1838, and by 1841, a few of the most alert were beginning to sense a change in the economic climate. By the next year, the whole of the once buoyant rural economy was in collapse, the wool industry was in ruins, stock was near worthless and stations could be picked up for a song. During these years, Benjamin Warby took up 'Taminick'; Edward Bernard Green took up 'Kiellawarra' (Killawarra), comprising 62,720 acres in 1841; and George Christian Rowan and James Hutton Rowan bought the license to the 126,443 acre 'Peechelba' station in 1842. 'Tarrowingee' was taken over by Dr Francis Murphy, and Jason Withers purchased 'El Dorado'.

²³ *ibid.*, p 25

1.3 Contact

Frontier Relations between Aborigines and Europeans

Hume and Hovell did not see any Aborigines during their expedition. They saw trees that had been barked, observed the smoke of their fires, and even heard voices answering their calls. Hovell thought their bullocks may have frightened the Aborigines away. Although Europeans had not (on record) ventured through the area before, the explorers found that evidence of their culture had already begun to seep through. To their surprise they noticed trees cut by iron tomahawks, even in places as remote as the Ovens district.²⁴

Twelve years later in 1836, Major Mitchell's party made contact with Aboriginal tribes but it is not known if they interacted with the Pangerang and Minjambuta people. However, the same year, when overlanders John Gardiner and Joseph Hawdon stopped at the Ovens River 'a number of blacks made their appearance... Mr Hawdon followed the blacks who were very shy, but one, who had seen white men before, allowed Mr Hawdon to prevail on him to come to the camp'.²⁵

As the Major's Line became a well trodden route to the south, contact between Aboriginal and European people inevitably increased. In referring to the Colony of New South Wales, which included the southern frontier beyond the Murray, R. H. W. Reece has written that between 1837 and 1846 the colony 'experienced the worst racial clashes of its history'.²⁶ The squatting districts of Portland Bay and Liverpool Plains were the 'most severely affected', but incidents of hostility and 'lawless proceedings' also occurred around the Ovens area, culminating in the Faithfull massacre, in April 1838.

Accounts of the massacre and the number of European fatalities incurred vary greatly, and those on the Aboriginal side cannot even be guessed at. At the turn of the century, Benalla schoolteacher, Mr S. Uren, investigated the incident by interviewing an old resident, Jim Brown, the son of one of the men who had survived. A party of seventeen men and their sheep were camped for two weeks at a bend in the Broken River, known then as the Winding Swamp, while they awaited instructions from George Faithfull. On 11 April 1838, they were ordered to form the sheep into two flocks before heading off. The first flock had covered less than a mile when they were ambushed and two sheep speared. A battle ensued, between an estimated 300 Aboriginal warriors and a handful of Europeans. Two men escaped and alerted Colonel White of a nearby station, and a well equipped party headed out to the scene. A carnage ensued, with White and his party piling up native bodies and burning them to cover their actions. In the aftermath, three badly wounded Europeans were found hiding, one later dying, and eleven European bodies were buried.²⁷

Squatters rallied with retaliatory attacks against the local Aboriginal population, and Gardner writes that the Minjambuta tribe 'probably suffered the brunt of their wrath' as 'it appears that a wholesale slaughter of the Minjambuta occurred'.²⁸ Gardner believes the Minjambuta were again the target of Faithfull's

²⁴ *There Was A Time*, p 3

²⁵ *ibid.*, p 17

²⁶ Reece, p 23

²⁷ *Memories of Oxley*, p 19

²⁸ Gardner, p 10

guns when another incident occurred in the mountains.²⁹ The Faithfull massacre at Winding Swamp sent shockwaves through the colony. William Bowman, Colonel White and George Faithfull withdrew from their runs on the Oxley plains, as did Dr Mackay of Myrree, who had arrived only one month before. Settlers and overlanders agitated for protection, and Police Posts were soon set up at the main crossing places along the Sydney track. By the time Lady Franklin passed through in 1839, police were stationed at Benalla, there was an overland mail service, and runs had been re-established over much of the district. In the midst of all the fear and conflict, the newly arrived Rev. Docker and his family, of Bontharambo, settled into long and harmonious relations with the local Aborigines. They observed with interest how members of the Pangerang tribe would often hold tribal ceremonies on their run, on the island in a nearby lagoon on the Ovens River.

For those settlers who had earlier engaged in conflict, their troubles continued. In May 1840, local Aborigines set fire to Dr Mackay's Whorouly property and killed a servant, along with four horses. Faithfull continued to be badgered by hostile incidents, and both he and Mackay complained that the authorities had let them down. Faithfull was particularly bitter at the appointment of official protectors of the aborigines, as he interpreted their duty to be aimed at prosecuting squatters.³⁰ Despite his former experiences Dr Mackay went on to be an Honorary Correspondent to the Board for the Protection of Aborigines between 1861 and 1866. By the time Curtis Reid of Reidsdale Station, Carraragarmungie, assumed this role in 1869, there were only thirty-three Aboriginal people remaining in the Ovens area, with the Report of the Board that year stating, 'The original stock of Aborigines is rapidly disappearing, and has decreased fully one-half within the last seven years'.³¹

Mary Jane Milawa, the last of her (Pangerang) tribe, died in Wangaratta on 10 October 1888.

1.4 Squatters

The pastoral run properties established during the late 1830s and early 1840s within the boundaries of the Rural City of Wangaratta contribute significantly to its heritage. The extensive valley and plains created by the Ovens River and its tributary streams offered very favourable pastoral opportunities, with the watercourses often forming part of a run's boundary. The most important part of the run was the home station, consisting of homestead, outbuildings and cultivation paddocks. The woolshed (or shearing shed), then one of the most important farm buildings, was usually placed at a little distance away, but still within the core area. From an early date the home station site was contained within post and rail or log fencing. A sheep wash would be located a further distance away, on a stream. The broader acreage of the run usually remained unfenced for some years, and squatters employed shepherds to watch over their stock. Some staff and servants were free immigrants, others may have been ex-convicts or assigned servants (bonded labour), or Aborigines from local tribes.

From 1837 to 1841 grazing licenses covering many acres of grassland were taken up in the Port Phillip district, and from 1839, squatting licenses of £10 per year were issued for any run. With the exception of the Mallee and parts of Gippsland, almost all of Victoria was acquired by squatters in this way. Initially Port Phillip was divided into two squatting districts, Portland Bay and Westernport, but these were soon subdivided to add the Wimmera, Murray and Gippsland, with the Wangaratta stations

²⁹ *ibid.*, p 11

³⁰ Whittaker, p 21

³¹ Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, Aboriginal Historical Places Programme, Inventory No. 5.4-60

included within the Murray District. Each district was controlled by a Commissioner of Crown Lands who was also in charge of the Border Police. Additionally, licensees had to pay an assessment on the stock pastured on their runs, and this amount, with the fee, defrayed the expense of the police.³²

H. W. H. Smythe was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Murray District, at a salary of £4 per week, and some of the records surviving from his administration include stock returns collected for 1 July 1845. They indicate that squatting life was very much a masculine existence driven by sheep raising and hard work:

J. H. and G. C. Rowan's Peechelba Station: 25 acres cultivated, 10 persons on station (4 male free, 2 female free, 4 male bond), 73 horses, 123 cattle and 2376 sheep.

The Faithfull's Oxley Plains Station: 40 acres cultivated, 41 persons on station (29 male free, 7 female free, 5 male bond 'ticket-of-leave'), 2600 cattle and 11,665 sheep.

Agnes Reid's (David's mother) Carraragarmungee Station: 60 square miles, 32 acres cultivated, 24 male, 3 female and 6 children and 1 bond male (ticket-of-leave), 15 horses, 1500 cattle and 6568 sheep.³³

From 1848, new regulations were gazetted allowing squatters to purchase pre-emptive rights to their household blocks. As a reward for their pioneering efforts, holders of pastoral runs were able to purchase up to 640 acres (one square mile) of their station before any of the land was made available to the general public. If a squatter could demonstrate improvement of the property by establishing cultivation paddocks, and construction of a homestead, fencing and perhaps a woolshed, then a pre-emptive right would normally be granted. Squatters could apply by submitting a plan of their licensed run, indicating the location of the one square mile homestead block and all the requisite improvements. After approving the purchase, the block was pegged out by a government surveyor and the resulting plan, detailing all the improvements, lodged with the authorities. Some of the plans for stations within the Study Area can be seen at the Victorian Public Record Office, or the Central Plan Office, and importantly, they often indicate the location and number of buildings, fences, roads, types of vegetation and soils and paddocks under cultivation.

The plan for George Faithfull's Oxley Plains pre-emptive section shows the homestead buildings sitting snugly in a bend on the Tea Gardens Creek (north of Milawa and Oxley), with nearby grazing and cultivation paddocks also stretching down to the water. A strategically placed woolshed is on the other side of the creek, by the road to Wangaratta, and a sheep wash is over on the King River, some distance from the station core. The plan was drawn on 3 December 1857, by assistant surveyor, J Codett (?), who noted that the property contained 'good agricultural land of the best description, admirably cleared for cultivation.'³⁴

Joseph Docker applied for the Bontharambo homestead block on 16 October 1852, and was granted pre-emptive right early the following year when the property was flush with 33,000 sheep. The survey was not completed until 1855.³⁵ Joseph Boulds of Boorhaman applied on 10 April 1854 and was approved

³² *The Lands Manual*, p 2

³³ Angus, p 14

³⁴ VPRO, Pastoral Run Plan 1051

³⁵ Whittaker, p 25

in 1856. William Clark of Ovens Crossing Place, and E. B. Greene of Killawarra received approvals the following year, and James McCulloch of Peechelba, in 1863.³⁶ Surveyors were in great demand during these years, and squatters invariably had to wait until one was in the district.

Buildings and sites associated with the Study Area's pastoral runs and the Pre-emptive Rights era are of special heritage value. Not only are they significant for their rarity and early dates of construction, but they provide information for interpreting the layout and functions of a property, and (if any of the earliest structures or archaeological relics survive) demonstrate vernacular building methods. Perhaps because of the goldrushes and the influx of newcomers subsequently looking for land here, the great pastoral sheep runs did not survive as they did in Victoria's Western District, and consequently little evidence of pastoralism survives.

When miners came in their thousands to work the land nearby on Reedy Creek, David Reid's woolshed, built in 1843, had to be abandoned. The slabs were pulled apart by a digger named John Barton to secure the sides of his claim, earning him the title of 'Woolshed Jack'.³⁷ Today names like 'Woolshed Flat' and 'Woolshed Falls' (Indigo Shire) on the Reedy Creek provide clues to how this land was once used.

1.4.1 Pastoral Leases and Pre-emptive Rights

Around 14 pastoral leases and pre-emptive rights were granted to squatters in or bordering on the area that is now the Wangaratta Rural City. The relevant properties identified in this study are listed below:

Killawarra	Eldorado East
Peechelba	Eldorado West
Boorhaman	Ovens Crossing Place
Bontharambo Plains	Tarrawingee
Laceyby	Oxley Plains
Pelican Lagoon	Myrrohee
Carraragarmungie	Taminick Plains

These leases and rights are on record, and a brief description of a few of these properties is contained in relevant Inventory items in Stage 2 of the study. Some details of one of the properties have been partially researched:

Killawarra (*originally known as Kiellawarra*) Consisting of 62,720 acres, it was first occupied by Edward Bernard Greene in 1841. A Pre-emptive Right of 640 acres was applied for in 1856. This was transferred to John Rutherford on 26 January 1880, and forfeited on 13 November 1883. The first subdivision was by Thomas Nixon, District Surveyor, in 1867, comprising 60 allotments with a total area of 29,417 acres, Parish of Killawarra, and 4 allotments of 1421 acres in Parish of Taminick. Nearly all of these allotments were opened for selection under the Land Act of 1869.

³⁶ Angus, p 15

³⁷ Shepherd, p 14

Squatters' Houses and Pursuits of Pastoral Life

Approval for pre-emptive purchase gave squatters some security of tenure, and home stations which beforehand tended to be of less permanent construction, were now consolidated with substantial buildings. In 1843, the Dockers replaced the Faithfull's original hut with a timber cottage that had chimneys at either end. In 1858, they began to build the present brick and granite mansion, and improve other station buildings [study item 007]. When the mansion was completed the following year, at a cost of 19,000 pounds, a grand ball was held to celebrate the occasion.

Not many of the squatters had the financial resources of the Docker family, but nevertheless most managed to create a comfortable homestead and durable farm buildings. Some of the original fabric of Dr Mackay's The Grange [study item 311] is believed to remain within the present residence.³⁸ The Reid family's home, Reidsdale still exists [study item 669], although the large red brick house that we see today is thought to date from the 1880s. The internal arrangement of the existing house is thought to have been altered, and evidence suggests that when it was originally built, several of the main rooms could only be entered through doors from the verandah.³⁹ This feature may be a clue to an earlier house existing within the fabric of the present late nineteenth century building. Peechelba Homestead also still stands, although this residence is now outside the Study Area.

Once the home station block had been secured, many a pastoral property became well-established, and life more civilised. Mrs Docker's sister, Mary Spencer, visited Bontharambo in 1854, and was greatly impressed by station life and conditions. Although the family were yet to build their substantial homestead, they had managed to create a very comfortable existence in their timber dwelling; 'the sitting room is so cool and pretty, with its piano, books and flowers. The house is all on the ground floor, no stairs. The fireplace in the sitting room is as large as a closet'. Mary found station life busy and interesting, food was plentiful, and life's daily toil was sweetened by evening 'music and singing, dancing is also found very agreeable, the ladies having plenty of partners. Between the dances they promenade in the garden and regale themselves with grapes and peaches.'⁴⁰ The extensive property included an olive grove covering eight acres, 35 acres of vineyards for wine production, a large acreage under crop, stud horses, and herds of sheep and cattle.

1.5 Promoting Settlement of the Land

1.5.1 Selection

The era of the great pastoral estates began to wane with the introduction of legislation by the new colonial government of Victoria in the 1850s and 1860s, allowing for new systems of land use. Victoria's land was held by too few people, and pressures mounted on the government to carve up the expansive and largely unfenced land holdings occupied by squatters so that others could settle on the land as well. The legislation precipitated another land rush throughout the Ovens area and a patchwork of new farms began to introduce the regularity into the landscape that we observe today. These new property owners were generally a lot less affluent than those who initially took up squatting runs and

³⁸ Information supplied by owners of The Grange, at Everton Heritage Workshop held on 9 September 1999

³⁹ Personal communication from John Hawker, 21 July 2000

⁴⁰ Quoted from Angus, p 44

their backgrounds more varied. Intensification of farming continued into the twentieth century consolidating the patterns we see today in the land use of the Ovens district.

The first auction sale of land in the Study Area was held in Wangaratta on 26 and 27 November, 1855, when allotments surveyed as village lots as well as agricultural lots were offered. Joseph Docker took advantage of the sale and consolidated his pastoral holding with the purchase of land at prices from £1 to £6 per acre. Eighty-five lots of Tarrawingee land also went up for auction that year. George Spink and Thomas Kay in partnership bought a choice acreage, with Kay continuing to work as a carrier while Spink developed the Milford Grove farm, preparing a log house for the arrival of his sister Ann, and fiancée Sarah.⁴¹ There were further releases of land in May 1857, and a major release of 6000 acres covering the present site of Milawa was offered the same year just after Christmas. At the Milawa auction, Evan Cozens bought 86 acres, Kirwin Kerr, 104 acres, and Mr J. Edwards, 180 acres, all on the King River.⁴² Another purchaser was a man named John Graham. John Graham established one of the first vineyards in the district on his block in the 1860s, growing table grapes to sell to passing gold seekers. His grandson, John Francis Brown, planted the first wine grapes on the block in 1885 and established the firm of Brown Brothers, so well known today [study item 196].

Many buyers were newcomers from the nearby goldfields keen to settle into small farming. They, of all people, knew that the diggings provided a strong market for farm produce and sundry supplies. Other settlers were from much further afield. Newly married and new to the colony from Wurtemberg, Germany, William Grossman and his wife Katharine, settled on their modest farm comprising two blocks, each of eleven acres [study item 032]. Purchased by the Grossmans in 1857, the land was originally part of the huge Bontharambo holding leased by Joseph Docker.⁴³ William Blunden Richardson also bought land from the Bontharambo run, purchasing a 160 acre block in 1856. He planted 10 acres of oats, and sold his first yield of 40 tons of hay to Cobb & Co. at Beechworth. After purchasing more land he established the homestead, Richfield, where he also cultivated a vineyard and made wine.⁴⁴

Late in December 1858, land at Hurdle Creek was auctioned in lots ranging from 92 to 191 acres. News of the sale attracted five young men fresh from trying their luck on the Bendigo goldfields. Arriving on Christmas Eve, they pooled their money and bought a 92 acre block. The 'Farmers Five' set about clearing their land, as well as gradually increasing their holding to 600 acres, which they eventually divided into individual farms. One is still held by the descendants of original 'farmer', George Brown.⁴⁵ In 1860, further Crown Land sales were held around Moyhu and Oxley. Andrew Byrne, a farmer who also made a successful living from carting goods to the goldfields, was one of those who purchased land at Moyhu. An area of 320 acres was selected, and over the years he gradually increased his holding to between 3000 to 4000 acres.⁴⁶ In the Greta South area, the Fifteen Mile Creek Run station was also subdivided for settlement. Other areas settled during these years included Whitfield and Whorouly. On either side of the Ovens, between Bowman and Whorouly, Henry Kneebone obtained land and farmed

⁴¹ Woods, p 106

⁴² *Memories of Oxley*, p 28

⁴³ Pullen, p 1

⁴⁴ *Worthy of Mention*, p 65

⁴⁵ *ibid.*, p 41

⁴⁶ *ibid.*, p 42

potatoes, then with Chinese labour he started growing tobacco, as well as maize and wheat, and later diversified into sheep and cattle.⁴⁷

Under the 1860 Land Sales Act (Nicholson Act) three million acres of country land were surveyed into allotments of 80 to 640 acres and made available for selection. More land was set aside under the 1862 Land Act (the Duffy Act) and the 1865 Amendment. With the threat of their land being swept away at auction by selectors, most squatters fought hard against the bills and the 'bullying of a rampant democracy',⁴⁸ and many made little secret of their intention to do whatever they could to evade the legislation. When 'their' land did come up for auction, squatters were amazed at how easy it was to work the law to their own advantage; they joined the rush themselves, and put up the money for a third party or 'dummy' purchaser to buy the land on their behalf.

In 1867, District Surveyor Thomas Nixon subdivided the Killawarra run into 60 allotments with a total area of 29,417 acres in the Parish of Killawarra, and 4 allotments of 1421 acres in the Parish of Taminick. From 1870, selectors Christopher Dockendorff, William Rowe, John Rowe, John Allwood, Owen Francis and John Rutherford settled mainly along the Ovens River in Killawarra Parish. Robert Montgomery settled on the Benalla Road, and Giovanni Tai on allotment 27 on Chinaman's Creek. Surveyor Nixon also subdivided the Peechelba run in 1867.⁴⁹ That same year, Edmund Barker and his brother, Lot, who both arrived in the colony in 1855, selected 160 acres on the Ovens at Whorouly and grew hops and millet on their land, with success allowing them to buy an extra 110 acres some years later.⁵⁰

More land became available when the 1869 Land Act (the Grant Act) opened up the whole colony for selection. Settlers were now free to select up to 320 acres of unsurveyed land and then apply for the survey afterwards. The acreage was held under licence from the Crown for three years before it could be purchased, and during that time selectors were required to live on their property and make improvements, as well as pay an annual rent of two shillings per acre.⁵¹ The seven year repayment period allowed people with little or no capital to get onto the land for the first time, but the conditions also imposed a burden on those who did, as they could not afford to aim simply for self-sufficiency. The life of many a selector and his family was hard, but those who managed to survive generally turned farming into a profitable venture.

In the wake of the financial crash of the early 1890s the government opened more land. Covering some 4270 acres, the Whitfield Estate was subdivided into 35 blocks ranging from 58 to 364 acres.⁵²

⁴⁷ *ibid.*, p 52

⁴⁸ Neil Black, quoted in Kiddle, p 233

⁴⁹ Angus, pp 65-66

⁵⁰ *Worthy of Mention*, p 37

⁵¹ *The Lands Manual*, p 4

⁵² *Memories of Oxley*, p 129

Selectors' Houses

A combination of resourcefulness and tradition would seem to characterise the houses built by early selectors of the Ovens area. Henry Kneebone, who settled near Whorouly, came from Cornwall where his father was a farm labourer and the family was very poor. They lived in a humble stone cottage, stone being the usual material of a Cornish dwelling. When Henry settled on his farm block in 1857, he initially lived in a tent, then built a slab and bark hut, which he soon replaced with a granite house built from stone quarried locally. He called his home 'Hendrah' - my Cornish home.⁵³

Scotsman, William McDonald was a purchaser at the first Bontharambo Plains land sale in 1856. After purchasing 320 acres at £1 per acre, he proceeded to grow wheat, oats, barley, pumpkin, and potatoes, which he mostly sold to the nearby diggings. Wells were sunk, and grape vines and fruit trees were planted. A bricklayer was engaged to build the house, and William's diary of 1859-60 provides an account of its construction, with William and his employees felling and pit-sawing all the timbers for rafters and floor joists. On completing the house, William married Jane Munro, and as the vines began to thrive, he began to build wine-cellars making the bricks from the excavated earth.⁵⁴ William changed the name of his farm to 'Eclat Vineyard', and the buildings can still be seen today, not far from the Boorhaman Road [study item 190].

In the 1860s, Irishman Patrick Bradley was one of many selectors who took up Crown land in the district after the goldrush. Well educated, and with farming in his blood, he was determined to do well with his 320 acres on the Reedy Creek, nine miles from Wangaratta on the Eldorado Road. After clearing the land he also built a small hut with timber slab walls and thatched roof. Fences and sheds were put up, and in 1866 he married Mary, daughter of another local farmer. He liked the life of crop farming so much that he persuaded his brother Henry to migrate and take up a selection on a nearby block. An orchard and vegetable garden were established and grapes were grown. As life prospered, the original house was extended several times until it was burnt down in 1888, and was replaced.⁵⁵ Over at Tarrawingee, George Spink of Milford Grove farm replaced his log cabin with an eight-room brick house in 1866. Built with 40,000 bricks made on the site, the house served as the local Anglican church until one was built at Tarrawingee. When farm workers were in short supply during the goldrush, Spink and his business partner Thomas Kay imported four farm labourers from England and employed them for many years. The homestead at Milford Grove remains standing, as do the cottages built to accommodate farm staff.⁵⁶

James Charles Read acquired the lease of the Bontharambo Hills run in 1867, the land said to have been favoured by Joseph Docker for pasturing his fine wool sheep. He built a homestead of pink granite quarried from the nearby hills and changed the name of his holding to 'Springhurst'. In 1875 he was advised that the run was to be subdivided for selection. This prompted him to purchase the homestead block of 320 acres, and further parcels of land when they eventually became available [study item 572, now known as "The Springs"].

A granite house was also built by a Scottish stonemason, William Morrison. After emigrating to join the Victorian goldrushes, he bought land from the Crown at Everton Upper in February 1885, and

⁵³ *Worthy of Mention*, p 52

⁵⁴ *Worthy of Mention*, p 57

⁵⁵ *ibid.*, p 39 (No information has been found describing Bradley's houses as yet.)

⁵⁶ *ibid.*, p 31

constructed a solid house from coursed rubble, which he named 'Keith Hall' [study item 648]. The high gabled roof was capped by massive chimneys built of large neatly squared granite stones. External walls were two feet thick, and inside, he built fireplaces with large squared granite lintels. There was a stone dairy, as well as an orchard of citrus, nut and stone-fruit trees.⁵⁷ Another stone cottage built by Morrison is said to survive in Tarrawingee [possibly study item 309], and there are further buildings of his in Beechworth.⁵⁸

1.5.2 Closer Settlement to Soldier Settlement

The process of breaking up the larger holdings continued into the twentieth century under various schemes designed to make land available for small scale farming and agriculture, further consolidating the patterns we see today in the land use of the Ovens district. Selection was followed by Village Settlement, Closer Settlement and Soldier Settlement Schemes after both World Wars.

In August 1907, applications became available for 50 blocks of land in the Wangaratta area under the Improved Small Holdings Act,⁵⁹ a government scheme introduced by the Minister for Lands, Mr Mackay, to provide farming opportunities for people 'who are otherwise unable to obtain suitable land'.⁶⁰ Just over 227 acres belonging to Dr McCardle were re-purchased and re-surveyed by the government, and then divided into 15 blocks valued at 200 pounds each [study items 124, 124a & 124b were identified as part of this subdivision]. In addition a 339 acre farm near the racecourse at South Wangaratta belonging to Mr J. Williams was divided into 18 blocks of 12 to 25 acres. A third estate belonging to Mr Morey, of 228 acres on the Targoora-Lacey Road, with 14 blocks of between 12 and 15 acres was also purchased for this purpose.⁶¹ At the same time, the government also put on offer other small holdings in other parts of Victoria (Thomastown, Mordialloc, Warragul, Geelong, Daylesford, and the Bellarine Peninsula), bringing a total of 260 blocks available under the scheme. Of the 2900 applications received, 471 people applied for Wangaratta blocks. A few folk from suburban Melbourne and a disappointingly small number of locals applied. Most of the interest came from the Chiltern-Rutherglen-Wodonga area, however, many reputedly did not bother to inspect the land beforehand.⁶²

Under the scheme, the government provided the land, a small house (3 designs available in "ant resistant wood"), and stock to start the settler, who in return was expected to assist with building the house and erecting fencing. The Department of Agriculture had been energetically promoting intensive farming methods for small rural properties, and the new settler was supplied with seed and artificial manure, with the cost to be deducted from the first crop sales. Each district settlement was also provided with a foreman employed by the government, presumably to keep settlers on track with farm management.

New roads and bridges providing access to the holdings near Wangaratta racecourse were constructed, and by March 1908, four houses had been started, three on Williams' land, and one on Morey's, and ploughs had been purchased by the government.⁶³ By December 1908, 47 of the 4-room houses were

⁵⁷ NEHS Newsletter, vol 7, no 6, July 1968, p 2-3. (Possibly this is the stone ruin listed as Study item 648).

⁵⁸ Angus, p 72

⁵⁹ Possibly the same Closer Settlement Act of 1904

⁶⁰ *Chronicle Dispatch*, 31 August 1907

⁶¹ It is thought that Study items 124, 124a and 124b were part of this subdivision.

⁶² *Chronicle Dispatch*, 28 September 1907, 21 November 1907

⁶³ *ibid.*, 12 March 1908

completed, and about 200 acres were under cultivation with wheat, oats, potatoes, maize and vegetables, with some stock and poultry also being farmed.⁶⁴

It is not known if all successful applicants eventually settled on their holdings. Blocks close to markets or railways were usually keenly taken up, but elsewhere thousands of acres of land purchased by the government lay unused for want of settlers.⁶⁵ Of those who did settle at Wangaratta, not many of the families lasted on the land into succeeding generations. Most of the blocks were too small and/or too low a rainfall for long-term self-sufficiency in dairying or market gardening. Only the three weatherboard cottages at the south end of Salisbury Street [study items 124, 124a & 124b] have been identified as original "Closer Settlement" house designs.

The Closer Settlement Act of 1904 was revised during the First World War period in 1915, and in 1917, the Discharged Soldier Settlement Act made special provision for the re-settlement of returned soldiers and was administered as part of the Closer Settlement programme.⁶⁶ Some 21,000 ex-servicemen returning to Victoria expressed interest in settling on the land, and more than half of them took up holdings. At the same time, an increase in the number of British migrants helped to rekindle interest in the Closer Settlement (for civilians) Scheme.⁶⁷

Terms were very generous for returned soldiers, with the government supplying the land, and the finance coming largely from the Commonwealth. The Land Purchase Board recommended that returned soldiers pursue dairying combined with cash crops in the well-watered or irrigated parts of the State. Even before hostilities ceased, representatives of the Closer Settlement Board were visiting the Wangaratta district to assess its potential for subdivision into smaller holdings for returned soldiers. The following year, discussions were held in Wangaratta on the possibility of servicemen becoming share farmers, and a Soldiers Repatriation Scheme was established, with regional Shires asked to advise on suitable areas for soldier settlement.⁶⁸

A large part of the old Whorouly pastoral run was split up into 30 farms. Applications from 90 ex-servicemen were received for the holdings averaging 200 acres each, with 16 of the farms going to returned soldiers from the local area.⁶⁹ Twenty-nine new settlers made their home in Whorouly after land purchased by the Soldier Settlement Board was subdivided into smaller blocks [see study item 346]. Around Greta, land owned by Robert Williams was subdivided. At Moyhu, 'Laurel Grove' was broken up, with Rowland Jones securing the homestead block in 1921.⁷⁰ More soldier settlements were opened up at Merriang, Cheshunt, and possibly other areas.

Despite much well meaning advice and assistance from the government as well as local communities, many of the ventures failed, partly due to the inability of some settlers to run their farm as a business,⁷¹ but more often because the blocks were too small to be viable for the type of land they were on. Few Ovens district soldier settlers became wealthy from their dairying or fruit growing blocks. Many

⁶⁴ *ibid.*, 5 December 1908

⁶⁵ Dingle, p 125

⁶⁶ *The Lands Manual*, p 6

⁶⁷ Dingle, p 185

⁶⁸ *Memories of Oxley*, p 143

⁶⁹ *ibid.*, p 146

⁷⁰ Spink (pages not numbered)

⁷¹ Dingle, p 187

managed through the early years, but the severe drought of the mid-twenties, followed by the Great Depression, made for an all too harsh existence that few could sustain.⁷²

The lure of 'life on the land', however, maintained its attraction to more hopeful settlers following World War Two, when a second Soldier Settlement scheme was implemented. In the main, the post World War Two settlers were more carefully selected and better prepared than their forerunners. In 1949, five settlers took up blocks on Reidsdale at Tarrawingee, and four on Naughton's at Boorhaman. In 1950, three settlers were allocated blocks on Waldara, Wangaratta, and another three settled the following year at Carraragarmungee.⁷³ Holdings were larger than those of the first scheme and the programme better organised, allowing soldiers the option to now purchase farms of their choice, with special low-interest loans available from the Government.

Near Moyhu, on the East side of the King River, at least three original Soldier Settler farmhouses survive on an estate of three or more farms. These houses are all examples of a suite of simple, practical designs produced for the Soldier Settlement Commission by the well known firm of architects, Buchan Laird & Buchan of Geelong. These designs were built all over Victoria. In 2003 one of these houses [study item 088] was virtually unaltered from its original condition and layout, as built in c1950. Even the kitchen fit out had remained unchanged.⁷⁴

1.6 Migration

Those originally taking up runs in the study area were mainly of Scottish and English origin. Some as we have seen were doctors, clergymen, or soldiers or sons of soldiers ready for an adventurous start. With them came servants, some of whom were ex-convicts of all manner of previous occupation.

If this raw and unfamiliar land presented opportunity, then the goldfields were certain to guarantee prosperity. Such were the hopes of many a hard-pressed or adventurous person seeking the fastest passage to the colony once news of gold reached England in May 1852. Just prior to this, immigration had been flagging and the Colonial Land and Immigration Commissioners in London had only managed to fill their quota by selecting 'an unusual number of emigrants from the more distressed parts of Ireland'.⁷⁵ The discovery of gold eclipsed this, and in no time migrants were pouring into the colonies, and those already here were quitting their jobs for the diggings. Rural labourers deserted in droves, and concerned pastoralists were soon lobbying Governor La Trobe to sponsor the passage of more suitable immigrant families, who wouldn't just head for the goldfields. They also tried to target citizens of certain steady occupations, but despite this, half the male assisted immigrants, on arrival, went straight to the diggings.⁷⁶

⁷² Personal communication: M. Doring remembers as a child, travelling with her father (soon after to be a WW2 Soldier Settler, but then looking for a place to settle) to the wild bush country at the head of the Buckland Valley (a tributary of the Ovens River), and being amazed to be told that this had all been cleared by Soldier Settlers 30 years earlier. No visible traces of the farms survived, or of any cleared land. The farms had all been abandoned in the 1920s.

⁷³ Angus, p 17

⁷⁴ Personal communication: M. Doring grew up in an identical Buchan Laird & Buchan designed Soldier Settler house in the Benalla district. Study item 088 was instantly recognisable.

⁷⁵ Quote cited from Broome, p 68

⁷⁶ Broome, p 69

The news quickly spread, and a trickle of European migrants turned into a flood. Thousands of Germans left for Australia, among them the Vonarx and Grossman families who settled on the Ovens flood plain [see study item 032]. From northern Italy came Battista De Piazza in 1863. At first he went goldmining, then sawmilling before venturing into winemaking, orcharding and dairying, nut growing, then tobacco cropping.⁷⁷ Americans too, arrived on the diggings, following the Californian rushes of 1849.

1.6.1 Asian Migration

Chinese

Many Chinese from southern China were lured to the Ovens by gold. They had formerly been shopkeepers, merchants, mechanics and small-scale farmers from around the Canton region. In mid-1855, there were 60 Chinese on the Ovens goldfield, by August 1856 there were over 1000, and eight months later this number swelled to 4700, with Chinese diggers representing a quarter of the local population.⁷⁸ As alluvial gold yields dwindled, their numbers slowly declined over the next thirty years to about 1900 in 1880 and 470 in 1890.⁷⁹ Many died in exile, and their small headstones can be seen in cemeteries throughout the Study Area. Those more fortunate were able to finance passages home, while others drifted away from the goldfields in search of work. Many became farm labourers.⁸⁰

Several Chinese who stayed, settled into market gardening, shopkeeping and other ventures. Henry Lim Son became a settler in the Ovens valley, pegging out a bush block in the winter of 1874 near Cheshunt. In three years he had cleared the land, built a house, and was farming maize, hops and tobacco on 18 acres of land. He selected a further 80 acres to cultivate more tobacco, and despite two initial crop failures, his venture succeeded.⁸¹ Mah Ket became a storekeeper as well as a tobacco grower. He acquired land in the Wangaratta township and a house in Wilson Road where he and his wife Hing Ung raised a family of six children.⁸² Jacqueline Verrocchio, in her history and survey of tobacco growing in Victoria's north-east, believes that the Chinese 'almost certainly became responsible for popularising tobacco as a crop' in the Ovens area.⁸³ The site of a former Chinese market garden has been identified in revegetated landscape at Eldorado. Covering an area of approximately 1000 square metres, it consists of a number of raised beds about one metre in width running in a north south direction.⁸⁴

Indians

From the 1880s, Indians became well-known in country Victoria as hawkers of drapery and haberdashery. Almost every family in the Wangaratta district was on the circuit of at least one hawker. In the 1920s Grossman's Farm was regularly visited by the hawker known as Gauda, who brought 'a wealth of goods ranging from bloomers, corsets and flannels to everything one might need in the way

⁷⁷ Verrocchio, p 13

⁷⁸ Woods, p 57

⁷⁹ *ibid.*, p 66

⁸⁰ For example there were Chinese farm labourers at Reidsdale (personal communication, John Hawker, 17 July 2000)

⁸¹ *Memories of Oxley*, p 50

⁸² *Worthy of Mention*, p 71

⁸³ Verrocchio, p 3

⁸⁴ Heritage Victoria Database, H8225-0019 (archaeological site)

of household items'.⁸⁵ One of the last to trade was Goormac Singh, who came out from India in about 1900 and died in 1941.⁸⁶

1.6.2 Twentieth Century Migration

Australia's immigration schemes began to change after World War One, and during the 1920s Italians, Greeks and Macedonians began to arrive in the Wangaratta district. Many enterprising Italians joined the local tobacco industry. Some like the Valmorbida family, who eventually started up Australia's Italian-language newspapers, *Il Globo* and *La Fiamma*, started off in the Ovens Valley growing tobacco. Others like the Ruaros of Whorouly, started off share farming, and went on to buy land which they still farm today⁸⁷ [see study item 689].

When another wave of European migrants arrived in the 1950s, more Italians moved into the Ovens Valley to work tobacco crops. A few Italians first came to the valley as prisoners of war and were repatriated to Italy in 1945. Some of those men stayed at home only long enough to get married, or gather up their families and return as migrants, often persuading friends or brothers or cousins to join them. Many Italian returned soldiers found it difficult to settle down into their former lives and probably heard about Australia from their confreres.

The Ovens Valley was a good place to settle – there was land available and an Italian community here already. Many of these postwar migrants, like their predecessors, progressed from being labourers in the area to share farming and then to owning their own blocks. Some growers like Arnold Pizzini and Ralph Martinelli settled in the upper reaches of the King River above Whitfield. Pizzini was one of four ex-servicemen brothers who followed each other to Australia and settled in the valley. He recalls:

Well, it didn't take long to have a tremendous influx of New Australians to get involved with tobacco. At the time, I remember some of the locals telling me that if you want to sell the property, you sell it to some Italians ... they know what to do with it.⁸⁸

Although tobacco growing is declining, many of the Pizzinis and other Italian migrant families still live in the valley. Most have diversified into grape growing and winemaking, growing nuts or fruit, dairying and other agricultural pursuits.

⁸⁵ Pullen, p 52

⁸⁶ *Chronicle Despatch*, 6 September 1941

⁸⁷ Verrocchio, p 15

⁸⁸ Quoted from *Memories of Oxley*, p 193

2 DEVELOPING LOCAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIES

2.1 Developing Primary Production

Primary production in the Greater City of Wangaratta was initially driven by the pastoral industry, with sheep and to a lesser extent cattle sustaining the rural economy. While crops, vineyards and orchards, as well as dairying were often readily apparent on pastoral stations, they did not on the whole become commercial activities until the pastoral era began to wane and smaller selector blocks were available for more intensive farming. These farms became diversified in production, specialising to suit market and environmental conditions. The gold rushes and developing towns provided a ready market for all manner of primary produce, with beef, wine, oats, wheat, fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, hops and tobacco being just some of the provisions available from enterprising local producers. Despite the heavy demand for goldrush provisions, by the early 1860s the Ovens district had become almost self-sufficient in grain, dairy produce, fodder and meat.¹

The Land Act of 1862 (the Duffy Act) which opened up land for selectors, was also intended to diversify patterns of land use beyond wool, wheat and cattle. Under Clause 47, the 'novel industries clause', leases could be issued for Crown land not exceeding 30 acres in districts outside the proclaimed agricultural areas. Grape vines became a favoured crop, along with tobacco, with oranges and stone fruit, hops, olives, almonds and flax, some of the other more popular choices.²

2.1.1 Livestock and Grazing

Sheep

From the late 1830s the Study Area was inundated with thousands and thousands of sheep as squatters set up grazing runs to make their fortunes on wool. The Dockers of Bontharambo had between 6,000 and 7,000 sheep in 1841, 33,000 in 1853 and 44,000 in 1862.³ There was increasing demand for wool in England, where the woollen industry was becoming geared to factory production, democratising woollen commodities like clothing and carpets. As the settlers found, not all parts of the Ovens area were suitable for depasturing sheep. The sandy and heavily timbered foothills of the granitic Warby Ranges tended to produce sheep of poor quality, and in the 1860s bidders at stock sales could have their contracts cancelled if sheep were found to have originated from the Warbys.⁴

Before shearing it was necessary to remove dirt and grease from the fleece by washing the sheep. They were dunked and driven through a series of water pens, usually located on a creek. George Faithfull erected his sheep wash on Tea Garden Creek. The sheep were then sorted into yards where they were kept until they were shunted into the woolshed. A clean, grease-free clip was easier to compress into lighter bales, and fetched a higher price on the wool market.

¹ Woods, p 114

² Dunstan, D., p 38

³ Whittaker, p 25

⁴ *There Was A Time*, p 94

The Merinos, or other wool breeds of sheep which were grazed in enormous numbers in the very early days by the squatters, were not best suited to the climate and soil regimes of the Wangaratta valleys and flood plains. As the big squatting runs were split up into smaller farms through the 1860s and 1870s, and the higher reaches of the valleys were settled and cultivated, the populations of Victoria and New South Wales were booming. Locally, the provision of sheep meat became equally if not more important than wool production, and Merinos and other wool breeds were not known for the quality of their meat. Most of the popular stud meat breeds were not introduced until the very end of the 19th Century or later, but by then refrigeration had been introduced, the railways were well established and there were fast steam ships. The export of chilled meat was becoming as lucrative or more so than the export of fine wool. The smaller farms in the valleys and flood plains of the Wangaratta districts, with a (comparatively) high rainfall, had proved to be well suited to the smaller sheep flocks, greater intensity of care, and higher quality fodder that produced the best meat.

Of course the settlers' sheep still had to be shorn every year, and their wool, of whatever quality, could still be a regular source of a substantial supplementary income. Some larger farms had purpose built shearing sheds - but not all, because the operators of small farms could not justify the expense of building. Many of the small farmers could arrange to have their sheep shorn in their neighbours' sheds, usually for some exchange of labour or produce rather than cash payments.

In the Wangaratta district the big squatting runs such as Docker's and Faithfull's would have had sheep washes and early (pre-machine) shearing sheds, but there is no mention of these in the citations for Bontharambo [study item 007], and the Faithfull's sheep wash on Tea Gardens Creek, mentioned above, was not identified in the study survey. One big shearing shed from the 1860s survives at Redcamp [study item 461b], but in a ruinous state and supplanted by an adjoining modern shed. A number of shearing sheds in the district were noted in the survey. Most were purpose-built but a few have been adapted from other farm structures such as stables and barns. With one or two exceptions, their construction dates range from about the 1890s up to the 1950s. Some have been abandoned and some are still in regular use. A few of these sheds have been individually itemised with a specific photograph in the inventory, but most are just noted among a suite of buildings as part of a farmstead complex.

The former shearing shed at "Millbank" in Meadow Creek [study item 161a] was adapted from an 1870s hop shed. Another shed at "Guildford", Whorouly [study item 352a - no photograph] was converted from a 1920s stables building, probably after tractors generally supplanted working horses in the 1940s. The beautiful 1908 shed at "Glenlock", Everton [study item 790] has gone the other way, becoming a stable for thoroughbreds in recent years, while the smaller, c1934 shed at "Abberfold" [study item 791], a farm which was subdivided from "Glenlock" in 1928, is still in regular use for its original purpose. Two of the most impressive sheds in the district are at "Clear Creek", Byawatha [study item 759a], built c1900, and at "Ellerslie", Dockers Plains [study item 634], which appears to date from the 1940s.

Cattle

Cattle came to the Ovens along with the first sheep flocks. Hardier than sheep, cattle could be turned into the bush to graze and be mustered at a later date. Before these extensive runs were fenced, wayward cattle roamed widely. In 1846 the Reverend Docker complained that the Reids' cattle from Carraragarmungee were encroaching on his Bontharambo pastures.⁵ The first herd was probably introduced by George Faithfull, who led his long-horned cattle onto the Oxley Plains in February 1838.

⁵ Woods, p 8

The Dockers also brought cattle with them and their herd of 300 quickly expanded. By the time the Ovens goldrush was on, the Docker sons were driving 30 to 40 cattle to Beechworth every two or three days and selling them for a lucrative £500 cash in sovereigns.⁶ Profits were also to be made from hides and tallow.

Commons

Village commons were established around the same time as stock yards. During the 1870s a Crown Land common was gazetted at Eldorado to allow holders of miners' rights or graziers' licences to pasture their animals. It covered all unoccupied land for a radius of two miles around the town and was administered by a committee of trustees. Angus writes that the branding of stock with a large 'E.C.' in tar continued until about 1914,⁷ and that other village commons existed in the Study Area, notably one in Wangaratta (near the present cemetery), the *Farmers' Common* at North Wangaratta, the Tarrawingee Common gazetted in 1872, and the North Ovens Common gazetted in 1882.⁸ These had long been abolished by the time the Crown revoked the Eldorado Common and subdivided it in c1957. It was one of the last village commons to survive in Victoria as a common.⁹ Another common, known as 'sheep wash reserve' at Boorhaman, became a recreation reserve.¹⁰

Stockyards

In the early days the district's large numbers of sheep and cattle were kept by a relatively small number of land holders, and the selling and regulation of stock was not subject to controls. The earliest saleyards were organised by auctioneers, with the yard behind the Star Hotel, and another near the Horse and Jockey Hotel, being the most popular. As more land was opened up to small farming, stock numbers grew large enough for shire pounds to be established, and for regular stock sales to be introduced. In 1868 the Shire of Oxley set up a pound at Hurdle Creek, relocating it to the Oxley township in 1871, with George W Kennedy as the Shire's Pound Keeper. Regular stock sales commenced on 8 January 1875. Wangaratta soon followed, as did Yarrawonga, both with monthly sales commencing two months later. The railway had come through Wangaratta in 1873, and municipal stockyards, known as the Wangaratta Borough Market, were established near the railway line in 1877, on the former Police Paddock, now King George V Gardens [study item 221].¹¹

Market yards opened at Glenrowan in August 1885, and further yards were built at Milawa, Moyhu [study item 095] and Whitfield.¹² To meet the growing demands of the industry, new saleyards in Wangaratta opened on the highway in 1936 on a site known as Batchelor's Hill. Designed by Gordon Gutheridge, engineer of the Wangaratta Sewerage Authority, they were opened by the Premier of Victoria, Hon. Albert Dunstan on 27 July that year.¹³ The former bull sale ring survives on this site, now

⁶ Angus, p 14-15

⁷ Angus, p 23

⁸ *ibid.*, pp 17, 23, 25, 27, 28

⁹ *El Dorado Remembers*, p 15

¹⁰ Angus, p 25

¹¹ Whittaker, p 98

¹² *Memories of Oxley*, p 75.

¹³ Whittaker, p 98.

re-used as the Artists' Society Studio [study item 517]. A new stock selling centre opened in South Wangaratta in 1978.

Meat

Municipal abattoirs did not open until 1941. Also designed by Gordon Gutheridge, the two storey building was constructed by Messrs Pollard Bros., with R. Werner and Co. completing the refrigerated section [study item 440].¹⁴ Beforehand, animals went to privately-operated slaughter-yards, and the council initially met with considerable opposition to the new arrangement. The council's decision in the 1970s to lease the abattoirs for five years to Melbourne butchers was another unpopular decision.¹⁵

David Reid is said to have experimented with preserving meat for export to England but little is known about his attempts.¹⁶ Meat consumption began to rise in the nineteenth century, and the demand for meat in England in the late 1860s was intensified by the scarcity of local supplies due to cattle plague. This, in addition to wars in Europe and America, created a keen market for Australian meat.¹⁷ A rash of companies were formed by enterprising pastoralists and other firms, and as the demand kept up, three men of the Wangaratta district, George Phillipson Jnr., John Brincombe and Christopher Dockendorff, together with a Melbourne businessman, tried to float the Wangaratta Meat Preserving Company in 1881.¹⁸ Despite failing to attract the necessary capital, the venture pressed on in 1882 with the construction of a refrigerated meatworks with its own railway siding at South Wangaratta, and agreement was reached with the government to move carcasses to Melbourne in cooled railcars on the back of the afternoon train. The refrigerated building was constructed with double (possibly lumber type) brick walls about two feet apart and the space filled with insulation. A compressed air machine provided refrigeration. Too many problems, however and not enough capital sealed an early demise to the enterprise.¹⁹

Dairying and dairy co-operatives boomed throughout the district in the late nineteenth century, the dairy farms close to town producing fresh milk for the townspeople – the more remote farms producing butter, and later cream to be made into butter by the local factory. The profitable sideline of rearing pigs on the waste product, skim milk, emerged. In 1895 a bacon co-operative, registered as the Wangaratta Bacon, Curing and Freezing Works was formed, with George Phillipson, Walter Smith Snr., and Alex Robbie among the provisional directors. They occupied the former meatworks which was perfect for their purposes. However, just like the earlier company, the venture started off under-subscribed and eventually foundered. A new company was formed in 1913, which was taken over in February 1938 by well known bacon curer, J. C. Hutton, who went on to conduct a successful business there for some years.²⁰

Pig raising remained important to the district economy until the 1970s, its demise paralleling the decline of butterfat production. In the days when cream was separated from the whole milk on farm, most of

¹⁴ *ibid.*, p 169.

¹⁵ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 53

¹⁶ *There Was A Time*, p 111

¹⁷ Farrer, p 125

¹⁸ Whittaker, p 168, informs his readers that the company was established by the Dundas Brothers.

¹⁹ *There Was A Time*, p 112

²⁰ Whittaker, p 168-69

the skim milk became a waste product unless it could be fed to pigs. Many dairy farms had concrete block piggeries to match the ubiquitous concrete block dairies, mostly built in the 1930s and 1940s [see study items 123 & 453]. A big timber-framed piggery at “The Camp”, a WW1 Soldier Settler farm at South Whorouly [study item 346e] dates from the 1920s. One of the principal freight items carried by the narrow gauge Whitfield Railway [study item 035] for many years was pigs to market at Wangaratta. In some reminiscences of his days as a guard on the line, Harold Lindsay tells us:

Departure for the return trip to Wangaratta was about 9 or 9.30am and quite often we had three or four men with a couple of dogs from the stock and station agents travelling in the carriage. At practically every level crossing as far as Edi or Moyhu, the locals would load pigs. The NM livestock vans were usually on the front of the train so that the driver could stop them within half an inch of where required. The carts would back up against the side of the train and the pigs were herded straight into the vans. Occasionally the pigs would get away but usually things went nicely. Cans of cream, bales of broom millet, linseed, crates of fowls, vealers - killed and in bags - were also loaded at the road crossings.

..... When we reached what is now the Hume Highway at Wangaratta, we often had up to four NMs loaded with pigs. We had to unload them onto the road and chase them down to the market yards about 200 yards beyond the One Mile Creek. On a hot day they would all dive into the water and we had trouble getting them out.²¹

Allied Industries

A soap works operated on the One Mile Creek next to the rail line and may have existed there from as early as 1865, when Lyons soap works moved across from Beechworth. American pharmacist and prominent civic leader, J. C. Lyons, had been known for his Windsor, almond and rose soaps, as well as for his powders and perfumes when he resided in Beechworth.²² Edward Carwardine managed the factory until it was sold to Messrs J. Kitchen and Sons in about 1887, who maintained operations until the works closed and the building was sold in 1938. It functioned as a soft drinks manufactory for a while and then passed to carriers W. Canny & Sons, who used the building as a depot. Part of the factory still stood when Whittaker published his history of Wangaratta in 1963.²³

Several tanneries operated in the nineteenth century, the best known being Leishmanns in Templeton Street, Wangaratta. This complex, with its vats and soaking pits extended over a whole block.²⁴

²¹ Harold Lindsay, quoted in Simpson, L.McD., *Whitfield to Wangaratta Railway, 1899-1953, An Historical Record*.

²² Woods, p 81

²³ Whittaker, p 170

²⁴ *ibid.*

2.1.2 Dairying - Whole Milk, Butter and Cheese

Dairy Farming

In addition to placing a small number of acres under cultivation, pastoralists usually established their runs with a small herd of dairy cattle. When selectors first set up their farms, they often ran a small herd to provide a steady income from milk and milk products supplied to the diggings and surrounding settlements. The fertile pastures of the Ovens Valley plains and its clear running waters were ideal for dairying. In 1859 Rowland Jones started a dairy on the King River by leasing the dairy cattle from Myrrhee Station. About 200 cows would be hand milked every day by up to six men in his employ. The milk was then put into dishes and the cream skimmed off and churned into butter. Milk solids were also pressed into cheese, and all these products were taken to the nearby goldfields and sold for good prices.²⁵ The Read family of “The Springs”, Springhurst [study item 572], built a long, drop slab, 16-stand dairy/milking-shed, probably in the 1870s, and this continued in use for hand milking right up to the 1960s, first for the family’s stud Jersey herd and then for new owners’ cows from the 1940s.

Changes in Dairy Technology

Traditional methods for making dairy products remained practically unchanged until the revolution in dairy technology in the last twenty years of the nineteenth century. In the 1860s John Orlebar pioneered a highly successful cheese making venture at Allansford, Victoria. More small factories began appearing, but it was not until the introduction of the cream separator to Victoria in 1882, that the industry really began to develop. The first separators were large ones powered by steam or horses, but smaller units operable by hand began appearing later that decade allowing farmers to separate cream on their farms.²⁶ The skim milk from this processing would have been a waste product but for the development of small piggeries all over the valleys (for references, see the section on Meat above).

The first milking machines, introduced in the 1890s, made possible the modern style of dairy farm, with several hundred cows milked twice daily. All the latest technology, no doubt including milking machines, was used in c1913 in building the large, concrete dairy for Mr Quinn at “Targoora”, Wangaratta [study item 118b]. Quinn is said to have employed sharefarmers to husband the cows and do the milking. Because of the close proximity of “Targoora” to the Wangaratta township, it is probable that Quinn had the whole-milk market in mind when developing his dairy. This building, at some time converted to a shearing-shed, and its adjoining concrete silo, still exist and are visible from the Whitfield Road.

In the 1940s and 1950s, almost every farmer in the district built a concrete block milking shed/dairy, mostly to produce butter-fat (cream) for conversion to butter at the local factory, some for local consumption, but huge quantities for export to Europe. Most of these dairies survive, a few still producing milk or butterfat, others adapted to varying farm uses, many abandoned. The dairying cynosure of the valleys must surely have been at “Callemondah”, Moyhu [study item 123] - a concrete block, 4-unit, 8-bail dairy with a hipped tiled roof:

“..... attractively designed and finished in the most modern style and colours imaginable. The dairy block and yards are set on one complete block of concrete covering an area of 1562 square

²⁵ Rowland John Jones (1978) cited in *There Was A Time*, p 92

²⁶ Farrer, p 218

yards. The yards contain loading pens, drafting races and serving area." At the time the dairy was complete, a separate herd testing shed, calf pens and a piggery were planned, and when all was complete "the surrounding area will be laid out in flowering trees and shrubs."²⁷

Butter and Cheese Factories

Ovens Valley farmers first became aware of the above technical advances in dairying when Bartram's De Laval Separator was demonstrated at the Wangaratta Show in 1885. Convinced of its benefits, several of the more progressive farmers of the Milawa and Greta areas soon installed the machines. In September 1888, the Travelling Dairy, featuring dairy expert Mr Crawford, came to the Wangaratta Showgrounds, attracting some 200 district farmers eager for more information on progressive dairy methods. Crawford also attended a meeting at the Moyhu Hotel. A cheese factory had been planned for the town, but locals decided to also include butter making in the venture after hearing Crawford. That day Cr A Byrne moved that the Moyhu Butter and Cheese Factory be established [study item 091].²⁸ Meetings to set up factories followed all over the district. In 1889, Greta invited Messrs Higgins and Mitchell from the newly-built Thoona factory (Benalla Shire) to advise on how to set up a company. Laceby also had a meeting, with two sites being proposed for the factory, and Hansonville followed suit.²⁹

In 1890, three Milawa farmers, Michael Reid, John Marks, and John Wolstenholme, met to discuss setting up a factory in their area. Consequently, the Milawa Co-operative Dairy Company was established on 23 March 1891, with Stuart's Reserve being chosen as the site for the venture the following month. Two tenders were received for construction of the factory, with Mr W Patterson awarded the contract for £285. The contract for the equipment went to T. Robinson & Co. The factory took its first delivery of cream on 12 November 1891. It came from a number of creameries associated with the co-operative located at Bobinawarrah, Carboor, Tarrawingee, Reeds Creek, South Wangaratta, Everton, Laceby, Bowman's Forest, and Whorouly (1896-1933).³⁰ A new section was added to the building in 1915, and it was partly rebuilt in the 1960s.³¹ During its peak in the 1940s and 1950s, it employed up to eighty people [study item 021]. Springhurst's butter factory was built in 1893, and during its history ice-making was also a profitable business until household refrigeration became available [study item 587].

Changes began occurring in the industry as the small dairy herds became uneconomic and uncompetitive, and butter sales declined due to greater use of margarine. Small creameries closed, and smaller factories like those at Hanson, Greta and Moyhu merged with Milawa. The old Milawa factory was replaced by a new building erected in 1961-62, part of which was destroyed by fire in 1976. The factory eventually closed in 1992, but soon after returned to life as the Milawa Cheese Company. The Springhurst factory ceased operations under the Ovens and Murray Dairy, and it was renovated into an accommodation centre in 1984 [study item 587]. The building is Classified by the National Trust.

²⁷ *Victorian Dairyfarmer*, Nov.1956, p.17, *Colourful Modern Dairy at Moyhu*.

²⁸ See also the second and third Moyhu Butter Factory sites [study items 097 and 089].

²⁹ *There Was A Time*, p 92-93

³⁰ Tom Newth, *Milawa Co-operative Dairy Co. 1891-1992*

³¹ See Milawa Cheese Company factory [study item 021].

2.1.3 Grain and Crop Growing

Wheat, Oats and Hay

The Ovens Valley has plains splendid for agriculture as well as grazing. David Reid is credited with sowing the first wheat in the valley. He harvested twelve acres of crop in December 1839, and went on to build the first water driven flour-mill in the district on his Yackandandah run (Indigo Shire) in 1845.³² Wheat was a mainstay of bush life. In the early years of district settlement it was in short supply, and just as the community was nearing self sufficiency, the goldrushes erupted causing scarcity. Land sales in the Ovens Valley allowed for further agricultural development and helped establish hubs of farming communities. Apart from wheat, fodder oats and hay also found a ready local market. By the early 1860s, a considerable increase in grain production brought the district back to near self-sufficiency. Particular progress in grain growing was made at Tarrawingee where a new flour mill operated day and night by 1866.³³ Around 1870 a large corn exchange was built in Warby Street, Wangaratta. It didn't operate for long and was subsequently converted for use by the tobacco industry.³⁴

Increasing sophistication of ploughs, harvesters and threshers, encouraged further crop growing, as did the coming of the railway line, including the branch line to the Peechelba East wheat terminal [study item 857]. Wangaratta flour miller and stock agent, George Phillipson Jnr., designed an improved performance harvester, for which he was granted a patent in early 1879. He arranged for it to be built by T. Robinson and Co., the Melbourne agricultural machinery makers, and for his efforts he received third prize in an Adelaide competition, but declined the offer of a production partnership. Another of his inventions, a bagging device for winnowers, went on to be successfully manufactured by the Robinson company.³⁵ One of the first farmers in the district to purchase a Sunshine harvester was James Saunders of Peechelba, in 1894.³⁶ Like several other farmers, he cultivated on a share system, sowing and harvesting the grain on a grazier's large holding, and taking half the crop.

Wheat and oat silos, now mostly used for processed stock feed, were built along the rail line in the 1950s, and now survive as reminders of the former importance of grain growing in the district.³⁷

2.1.4 Flax and Broom Millet

In the 1930s there was a worldwide shortage of flax, used for linen, rope, string and canvas, and during the war the government encouraged farmers in the Oxley area to grow it under contract. Cyril Johnson, who took up a World War 1 Soldier Settlement block at Whorouly South [study item 346, called 'The Camp'], was actively involved in the Flax Growers' Association, which organised the growing of flax for the whole of Victoria.³⁸ A flax mill built near Myrtleford closed in 1965.

³² *Australian Dictionary of Biography*

³³ Woods, p 114

³⁴ Whittaker, p 170

³⁵ *There Was A Time*, p 113

³⁶ *ibid.*, p 124

³⁷ See Study items 251 and 270 in the inventory.

³⁸ *There Was A Time*, p 89

In 1872, Edmund Barker and his brother, Lot selected 160 acres on the Ovens River at Whorouly, eventually expanding their holding by a further 110 acres. That year they planted hops, and sowed the first millet crop with the intention of manufacturing straw brooms. In 1870 they imported machinery from America and as their broom making venture swung into action, they planted more millet in anticipation of their factory being successful. Shortly after this the first straw broom to be commercially made in Australia was marketed. Before this time all brooms used in Australia were imported from America. In 1873 examples of their brooms were sent to the London Exhibition and scooped first prize. This attracted the attention of American broom makers who set up three of their own factories in Australia, using American grown millet. However, the Barker brooms had captured the market, and became the preferred choice to others. The original factory is believed to be still standing.³⁹

One of Edmund's sons, also Lot, continued in the broom business, setting up a new factory in Vincent Road, Wangaratta, in 1908.⁴⁰ Known as the Eastern Broom Company, the firm secured a contract with the Victorian Railways, which necessitated the growing of extra millet in the Whitfield and Ovens River districts. The wooden handles came from timber mills at Alexandra via Melbourne for turning. In the 1930s the firm succumbed to a takeover by its American competitors. By this decade several of the Chinese families initially cultivating tobacco in the King Valley had opted for millet growing instead. For John William Mahlook it was an unfortunate decision. Threshing the millet by machine was a hazardous job, and John died at the age of thirty-five, his lungs destroyed by millet dust.⁴¹

In 1957, Robert Barker, grandson of Edmund, began making straw brooms on his property at Tarrawingee using the same equipment originally imported from America, and millet grown at Yellow Creek. He sold the business to the Australian Broom Company in 1971.⁴²

2.1.5 Vineyards and Wineries

The first vineyards were planted by squatters for their own wine production. While staying at Bontharambo in 1854, Mary Spencer observed 'that far less wine appears to be taken by the gentlemen in Australia than in England. Tea is the chief beverage ...'.⁴³ Bontharambo, with 35 acres under vines, must have nevertheless consumed more wine than other home stations in those days. William McDonald, an early purchaser of part of the original Bontharambo holding, was also interested in wine production. Soon after settling his property he travelled to Albury to buy 4000 grape cuttings from a Mr Crisp and began planting them on 9 August 1860. Construction of a cellar followed in a couple of weeks, which included a pot still to make brandy.⁴⁴ Apart from wheat, grape growing was William's chief interest, and within a short time he began calling his property 'Eclat Vineyard' [study item 190]. By 1865 William was producing excellent wines and brandy, his brandy winning a First Class medal at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Melbourne of 1866-67, the only prize awarded, and more prizes were subsequently won both locally and in London.⁴⁵ He had seventeen acres under vines in 1892, compared to 33 at Bontharambo.

³⁹ *Worthy of Mention*, p 37

⁴⁰ Spink; *There Was A Time*, pp 50-51

⁴¹ Verrocchio, p 17

⁴² *Worthy of Mention*, p 37

⁴³ Diary of Mary Spencer cited from Whittaker, p 60

⁴⁴ Diary of William McDonald cited from Whittaker, p 62; *Worthy of Mention*, p 57

⁴⁵ *Worthy of Mention*, p 57

By the 1860s small-scale vineyards had begun to flourish throughout Victoria, including the north-east, where local growers formed the Murray, Ovens and Goulburn Vinegrowers' Association. Over in Beechworth, Hungarian settler, J. A. Rochlitz had a ten acre vineyard and was growing 95 varieties of grapes bought from Adelaide in 1856.⁴⁶ At Milawa, Scottish selector, John Graham purchased land in 1857 and planted a vineyard, as well as other produce, to sell to the goldfields [study item 196]. A healthy competition between local vigneron emerged, their market swelled by sales to the diggings. Selector Andrew Swan had gone in for mixed farming at his property St Leonard's at Londrigan. He planted 45 acres of vines in the 1860s and built a small cellar in which to process his wine, which on all accounts was a favourite with the Chinese goldminers. He built a larger, two-storey cellar in 1870 made of brick and red gum. Wine-making ceased in 1901, and the wine crusher is now in the Eldorado Museum.⁴⁷ Another selector, George Spink, of Milford Grove, Tarrawingee, also diversified into grape growing, sending his brandy and wines to the Intercolonial Exhibition 1866-67, as well as to London and Paris.⁴⁸

The 1860s were favourable beginnings for the fledgling industry, but soon there was a glut of wine and local vigneron had difficulty finding more markets. Cartage to Melbourne was expensive, and in those days other wine growing districts like Geelong had already secured most of the market. In 1867 Charles Brache took advantage of the situation by opening the Murray and Ovens Wine Cellars at 112 Collins Street, Melbourne, buying wine from eight district growers, among them J.B. Docker of Bontharambo, and Curtis A. Reid of Reidsdale.⁴⁹ A large wine cellar still stands at Reidsdale [study item 669].

The settled activity of wine growing endured, and another period of expansion occurred later that century. In about 1887 the Grossman brothers planted fourteen acres of Shiraz, Muscadelle, Brown Muscat, and Doradillo, as well as several other grape varieties. Sultanas and currants were also produced for the dried fruit market.⁵⁰ In the 1890s they completed a wine cellar with walls made from mud and straw applied to a stringybark framework. Stubble straw, together with reeds from the Reedy Creek flats on their property, was also used to craft the high pitched thatched roof [study item 032]. The roof kept the cellar cool in summer and temperate in winter.⁵¹ The cellar still stands today, although the roof is now corrugated galvanised iron.⁵²

John Graham's small vineyard was inherited by his daughter Rebecca, who married George H. Brown. In 1889, their son John Francis Brown made his first wine from Riesling, Shiraz and Muscat varieties, in a Canadian-style barn still in use today as a fortified wine store [study item 196]. An earlier building from the 1860s period of the vineyard also survives at their Milawa Vineyard.⁵³ John's only son, John Charles Brown, and his sons, now cultivate the largest selection of grape varieties grown in Australian vineyards and they export overseas. They have a number of vineyards, including Everton Hills bought

⁴⁶ Woods, p 115

⁴⁷ *Worthy of Mention*, p 24

⁴⁸ *ibid.*, p 31

⁴⁹ Dunstan, D., p 113

⁵⁰ Pullen, p 11

⁵¹ *ibid.*, p 10; the thatching was replaced with galvanised iron in 1926, p 57

⁵² See study item 032a.

⁵³ See study item 196.

in 1950,⁵⁴ and the Whitlands Estate⁵⁵ commenced in the 1980s, one of the highest and coolest vineyards in Victoria [study item 077]. The Brown Brothers company is now one of the largest employers in the Rural City of Wangaratta.

In May 1892, the Board of Viticulture compiled a register of vine growers throughout the state, with the following identified in, or just outside the Study Area: G A Barry, acreage unknown, Eldorado; W Bawden, 2 acres, Eldorado; Alex Blaikie, 20 acres, North Wangaratta; Robert Cox, unknown acreage, Hercynia Vineyard, Taminick; F G Docker, 33 acres, Bontharambo, Wangaratta; John Ferguson, 2.5 acres, Hazeldean, Milawa; James G Gardiner, 20 acres, Milawa; George Hedge, 1.5 acres, Everton; James Macey, 36 acres, Estcourt, Boorhaman, Wangaratta; Christian Mull, 2 acres, Eldorado; William McDonald, 17 acres, Eclat, Docker's Plains, Wangaratta; Alex McKenzie, 7 acres, Boorhaman, Wangaratta; William Oates, 2 acres, Eldorado; Charles Olsson, 3 acres, Mia Mia, Reidsdale; Albert Plum, 2 acres, Docker's Plains, Wangaratta; James Pratt, 35 acres, Boorhaman, Wangaratta; William Richardson, 7 acres, Docker's Plains, Wangaratta; E Riley, 1 acre, Wangaratta; F Ryley, unknown acreage, Wangaratta; Samuel Shaw, 40 acres, Reidsdale, North Wangaratta; Samuel Shaw, 30 acres, Tarrawingee; Andrew Swan, 23 acres, St Leonard's, Wangaratta; James Willis, 2 acres, South Wangaratta.⁵⁶ Other growers known to have vineyards during this period include William Doig at Hurdle Creek, and James Henley, of Richmond House, Markwood, both of whom irrigated their vines.⁵⁷

Grape phylloxera [*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*], the aphid-like insect whose nymph form destroys vines with rootstock of European origin, first became evident in the Geelong region in the 1870s. By the turn of the century it was undermining the industry in north-east Victoria, with most vines succumbing to the infestation. In 1912 it struck the Grossman vineyard and spread rapidly, devastating the prosperous family business for some years.⁵⁸ New vines were eventually planted in September 1922 with the rootlings purchased from the Rutherglen Viticultural Station and cuttings also taken from new phylloxera resistant rootstock vines at Eclat Vineyard two miles north of the property. Shaw's vineyards over at Reidsdale were also selling phylloxera resistant vine cuttings at 15 shillings a thousand.⁵⁹ Vines with phylloxera resistant roots originated from the Americas. The vines that grew the good European wine grapes could be grafted onto the American rootstock. John Francis Brown of Brown Brothers had replanted with grafted vines, starting in 1916 and giving the family a head start on the rest of the district. Brown Brothers proved to be the only commercial vineyard in Wangaratta which persevered through the bad years and has survived to this day.⁶⁰

From the 1970s Victoria's wine industry has again flourished with the return of small wineries. A number have opened in the Ovens and King valleys, such as; John Gehrig, a twenty acre vineyard at Oxley established in 1976; the Lana-Trento Vineyard and Winery established by the Pizzini family near Whitfield in 1978; Wood Park Wines at Bobinawarrah in 1989, along with Read's, and Ciavella's, at Oxley, Morris's at Markwood, Avalon Winery north of Whitfield, and more recently the larger Miranda Wines which opened in 1998. Today at least sixteen wineries can be found in the Ovens and King

⁵⁴ John Brown, personal communication, 31 September 1999; their Everton Hills vineyard had been planted in about 1945 by an Italian vine grower. The oldest existing Brown Brothers vines date from 1937.

⁵⁵ See study item 077.

⁵⁶ Dunstan, D., pp 238-58 (spelled as listed; the Grossman, and Brown vineyards are absent from the list)

⁵⁷ *Memories of Oxley*, p 104

⁵⁸ Pullen, p 16

⁵⁹ *ibid.*, p 51-52

⁶⁰ Dunstan, Keith, *passim*

district, in addition to numerous independent vineyards supplying grapes to wineries there or outside the district. Many of these vineyards have replaced tobacco plantations. Two big co-operative grape crushing plants have been set up, one at Whitfield and one which, for a while, created a new use and extended life for the third old Butter Factory building in Moyhu [study item 089].

2.1.6 Orchards and Honey

Orcharding became one of the small farm activities favoured by selectors. Blacksmith and wheelwright James Brien took up land in 1863 at Wangandary, near the Warby Ranges and planted a five acre orange grove with seedlings purchased from Parramatta, New South Wales. His was the first commercial citrus grove in Victoria.⁶¹ According to Angus, some of the original trees were still there in 1967 [study item 565]. Francis Ryley, a vine and fruit grower, was another farmer in the area to produce some of the first oranges in commercial quantities, along with Mr C. Chandler who was exhibiting his produce at the Wangaratta Show by 1866.⁶²

As an indicator of the popularity of local orcharding, the Wangaratta District Vine and Fruit Growers Association was formed in 1891, with Mr E. R. Irving as Secretary. As the industry began to organise itself, the government appointed experts to advise primary producers on irrigation, fruit culture and on the packing of fruit for export. Alexander Blaikie had been drawn to the area by gold and then worked as a carter. He bought land at North Wangaratta and planted an orchard and vineyard, concentrating on preparing muscatels and sultana raisins. From the 1880s he 'was distinguished ... for the lead he gave in the growing and preparation of fruits for market', as demonstrated by the prizes he won year after year for his produce.⁶³ By 1893, he was growing plums, grapes for dried raisins and sultanas, apples, apricots, damsons, pears, peaches, nectarines and cherries, an orcharding tradition that has continued for many years on the eastern slopes of the Warby Ranges.⁶⁴ Other successful plantations on the Warby slopes included the citrus groves of the Frost and Gibson families. Arthur Gibson planted his first trees in 1902 on 24 acres, his terraced grove later expanding to 50 acres. Oranges were sent all over Australia, and Gibson's Florida Grove orchard 'was the first to make the district famous for its oranges'.⁶⁵

Orchards were planted in other parts of the district as well. Selector farmer, Andrew Swan planted an orchard of fruit trees along with grapevines in the 1860s. He started off with 70 acres planted with apple, cherry, peach and apricot trees, and later with the help of his sons, he planted more trees, the orchard 'becoming the largest in Australia'.⁶⁶ Swan & Sons St Leonard Orchard fruit was sent all over Australia. Victoria's first export apples went from St Leonards to Germany in 1912. The orchard declined and ceased during the Second World War. Over at Everton, selector William Morrison, of Keith Hall [study item 648], grew citrus, nut and stone fruit trees from the 1880s. This orchard was destroyed by fire in the 1920s.

⁶¹ Angus, p 68

⁶² *There Was A Time*, p 94; Whittaker, p 130

⁶³ *Worthy of Mention*, p 38

⁶⁴ *There Was A Time*, p 127

⁶⁵ *Worthy of Mention*, p 85

⁶⁶ *ibid.*, p 25

As another source of farm income the Grossmans also had fig, quince and walnut trees.⁶⁷ Some of the old knotted figs remain on the property today. Almonds were also grown by the Grossmans along their north and north east boundary fences. Harvesting was in March and involved beating the trees vigorously with sapling sticks. Mats made from hessian bags were laid out to catch the falling nuts, which were taken to the cellar for drying on racks, and then removed from their husks and sent to Melbourne. In 1922 the family had 119 almond, and 150 fig trees. Large quantities of almonds were also grown at Eldorado. Several of the trees remain today, and each August their blossoms are a celebrated feature, attracting sightseers and artists to the township.

Honey

Mr Thomas Gambold of Everton was known for his bee-keeping and honey-making skills in the 1890s, and was the chief honey supplier to the district. In September 1898 he was working on the hives owned by Dr Mackay for two and half days a week.⁶⁸

The area covering the Killawarra Forest and Warby Ranges is one of the State's best wintering sites for bees. The honey comes mainly from the pollen of Ironbark trees and Grey Box, but also from ground flora and other eucalypts. Local fruit and nut growing is an allied commercial activity, and wattles and desert banksias have been planted to ensure consistent supplies of pollen. One such grove of wattles was planted at the turn of last century by citrus grower, Bill Frost to form the words 'Frost's Honey'. Over two kilometres long, the wattle grove became a local landmark, particularly in spring when the hillside sign could be seen from the air on the Sydney to Melbourne plane flight. The sign no longer survives. Spink writes that bees were also kept in the Whorouly area.⁶⁹ Beekeeping is still practised within the Rural City of Wangaratta, and at least two honey factories are still operating in Wangaratta.⁷⁰

2.1.7 Tobacco

The Chinese are credited with introducing tobacco growing to north-east Victoria when they started up market gardens during and after the Ovens goldrush. Initially they probably grew small quantities for personal use, while concentrating on other market produce. Most of the tobacco consumed by the colonies came from America, but when the Civil War (1861-1865) interrupted supplies, a market opened for locally produced leaf. An import tax had been imposed on imported tobacco in 1854, and when the duty was raised in 1862 there was further impetus for developing a local industry.⁷¹ In 1863, James Henley, a Markwood farmer made £3500 from tobacco farming, after cropping 27 acres of Florida, Havana, Connecticut and Maryland varieties on the Ovens river flats.⁷² Henley had visited California some years before and modelled his venture on American lines, even employing an experienced Kentucky planter to supervise the crop.⁷³ The following year he expanded the plantation and was employing 22 workers. The plug tobacco (for pipe smoking) was processed in a three-storey stone factory equipped

⁶⁷ Pullen, p 52

⁶⁸ Milthorpe, p 21

⁶⁹ *History of Whorouly* (no publication details)

⁷⁰ "Golden Queen" Honey Factory (Study Site 254), and "Wangaratta Apiaries" Factory (Study Site 829).

⁷¹ Best, p 5

⁷² Woods, p 114; Verrocchio, p 3

⁷³ *Memories of Oxley*, p 80

with all the necessary machinery. The building still stands today, its external appearance resembling a flour mill [study item 683].

Other local farmers followed Henley's example. Samuel Norton planted a tobacco crop on the One Mile Creek close to the street named after him in the Wangaratta township, and processed the leaves in his own factory. Business went well until his manager fell off the verandah of the Bull's Head Hotel and died.⁷⁴ A North Wangaratta grower, Mr Slater, also found it profitable to manufacture locally instead of sending the leaf to Melbourne. Over at Whorouly, millet broom maker, Edmund Barker, diversified into tobacco growing and processing, using imported moulds to produce plug (chewing tobacco) sold under the labels Barker's Favourite and Barker's Aborigine.⁷⁵ Other factories operating at this time included Messrs. Porter and Ford, also at North Wangaratta, and a stemmery which operated briefly in the town at Warby Street. Further afield, James Ah Katt opened a manufactory at Yackandandah (Indigo Shire), later transferring to Wangaratta.⁷⁶ As the industry began to develop from the 1860s and 1870s, it became usual for local Chinese to become involved in share-cropping with some of the larger land holders. Henry Kneebone commenced share-farming with Chinese labourers in 1877 at Everton, and similarly, from the 1880s, the Rae Brothers at Gapsted (Alpine Shire).

By the 1870s tobacco production was becoming one of the mainstays of the district, with the Chinese dominating with their agricultural expertise, some becoming owner-managers of their own plantations. Selector, Henry Lim Son grew over 80 acres of tobacco near present-day Cheshunt, and other Chinese selectors and growers included Mah Ket in Wangaratta, Ah Goon at Edi (formerly Hedi), Ah Mony at Farrell's Flat, as well as John Mahlook, and William Fosang both in the King Valley. William's drying shed still stands and Verrocchio has identified it for being 'significant as an example of a tobacco drying shed used prior to the introduction of flue curing technology. It is also historically and socially significant as a building constructed by a Chinese selector-farmer'.⁷⁷

Towards the end of the century, brighter, superior American leaf tobacco came to be preferred by the consumer, causing the local industry to decline. A significant factor at fault with the Australian leaf was its method of curing, drying and sweating. American tobacco since the Civil War had been cured in kilns instead of dried in sheds where the temperature could not be regulated. In 1896, an American expert, Alexander J. Bondurant was imported by the Victorian Government to advise local growers on improved methods of growing and curing, and a year later a government experimental farm of 18 acres was established at Edi on the advice of the Department of Agriculture. That year it tested warm air curing with charcoal. It was replaced in 1902 with a new 118 acre farm at Whitfield which operated until 1912.⁷⁸ Experiments were also undertaken in conjunction with growers, and in 1916 Arthur and Edgar Rae of Gapsted agreed to test some new tobacco varieties as well as commence 'the first serious experiments' with flue curing.⁷⁹ The first kiln proved unsatisfactory, and a second concrete kiln was built by Les Rae in 1920. Today the furnaces and interior remain intact, and the original stick frame for drying is still there. At Everton, the Kneebones built two brick kilns, also wood-fired [study item 310].

⁷⁴ Whittaker, p 170

⁷⁵ *ibid.*, p 51; *Worthy of Mention*, p 37

⁷⁶ Verrocchio, p 3; *Memories of Oxley*, p 81

⁷⁷ Verrocchio, p 36

⁷⁸ *ibid.*, pp 9-10

⁷⁹ *ibid.*, p 10

Still standing today, they are among the earliest kilns in the north-east to survive from this experimental period, their brick fabric contributing to their rarity.⁸⁰

Flue-curing became a widely practised process by the 1920s, and the tobacco industry began to thrive once again, attracting more growers. At Greta, the Griffith brothers, who were traditionally associated with sawmilling, branched out briefly into growing tobacco, their crop being one of the earliest grown on unirrigated land. Joe Griffiths took one year to design and build the large kiln made of corrugated iron and timber which can still be seen on the Docker-Greta West Road [study item 560]. The venture failed to become profitable and was abandoned after a few seasons.⁸¹

Several of the Chinese families working in the King Valley ceased cultivating tobacco by the 1930s. Some left the area, others diversified into other crops. Italians were particularly attracted to tobacco growing from the 1920s, when many families began emigrating to Australia. Working first as a labourer, then in a tobacco growing partnership at Whorouly East, Joe Rinaudo went on to purchase his own farm at Markwood in 1935 and grew tobacco until 1948. Gelindo Ruaro also practised share farming before buying a farm near Whorouly in the early 1940s [study item 689].⁸² A second wave of Italians followed after the Second World War, along with smaller numbers of Spanish, Greek and Yugoslav migrants. Giovanni Paola migrated in 1952 and has since grown tobacco for much of the time. He now owns part of James Henley's farm at Markwood. Arriving the same year, Alf Pizzini also quickly became involved in tobacco growing, and in 1959 he and his brothers expanded their venture from Eurobin (Alpine Shire) into the King Valley [study item 059], at one stage (early 1960s) being the biggest growers of tobacco in the southern hemisphere. Kilns built during the 1950s through to the 1970s moved away from concrete and brick, with the preferred material being corrugated iron.

Today, the industry is highly mechanised but it is a lot smaller, with fewer growers, and with the government now preferring to fund more socially acceptable crop research. This has resulted in many growers opting to diversify into viticulture and other crops such as chestnuts.⁸³

2.1.8 Hops

A great deal of beer was consumed on the Ovens goldfields, prompting a number of small breweries to open. Initially hops were purchased from Tasmanian growers, but from the 1860s hop vines began to be planted locally, and by the 1870s there was a thriving industry. Among the first hop plants grown in the north-east were those of E. Rogers, who cultivated some roots in the garden of his Imperial Hotel in Camp Street, Beechworth in early 1860s.⁸⁴ Keen to experiment and quick to capitalise on the new crop was pioneer tobacco grower and Milawa hotel keeper, James Henley of Markwood, who launched into hop growing on a large scale. John Moon, owner of the Pioneer Hotel by the Ovens River ford near Everton, was another early hop grower, employing up to thirty Chinese labourers on a permanent basis.⁸⁵ A big Everton grower was coach proprietor, Hiram A. Crawford, who had emigrated from America. He built a large brick hop kiln, workshops and men's huts for his hop garden, which in 1885 extended

⁸⁰ *ibid.*, p 35

⁸¹ *ibid.*, p 13

⁸² *ibid.*, p 14-15

⁸³ *ibid.*, p 24

⁸⁴ Woods, p 162

⁸⁵ *Worthy of Mention*, p 59

over 45 acres of irrigated river flats on his Brookfield property. Falling hop prices forced him to halve his acreage the following year.⁸⁶

The largest hop gardens of the north-east were to be cultivated on the wide Ovens flats over at Eurobin (Alpine Shire). The country around Myrree along the Boggy and Fifteen Mile Creeks became the main centre in this Study Area [study items 450 & 457], with gardens dotted also around the Hurdle Creek, and other creek valleys [study items 161a & 331]. During the 1960s the small hop growers began to be phased out by large companies and by the importation of hop concentrate. In the early 1980s the industry was further set back by floods followed by drought, and falling hop prices. Few survived; by 1995 Hurdle Creek's seven hop gardens had been reduced to one, those of the other valleys were halved, and the upper King River Cheshunt gardens all but disappeared.⁸⁷ Today about four historic hop kilns remain standing in the Fifteen Mile Creek valley.

2.1.9 Agricultural and Pastoral Shows and Associations

The impetus for forming an Agricultural and Pastoral Association initially came from land holders wishing to protect their interests against calls for the government to survey and cut up grazing runs adjacent to the diggings. The Association was short-lived, and on 4 April 1859 some of the members met at Wangaratta's Commercial Hotel with the intention of forming another organisation that would be a branch of the Port Phillip Farmers Society. The Ovens and Murray Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Association was thus established, with its chief objective to advance the agricultural and pastoral progress of the district.

In August 1859 the Department of Crown Lands and Survey confirmed a grant of ten acres for the Society's grounds in the Wangaratta township, and the first exhibition was held on Tuesday 20 March, 1860. A ploughing match followed in July on the estate of Rev. Joseph Docker, with ten entries competing for medals. The annual show of 1861 featured an award for the best managed farm larger than 20 acres, and Messrs Spink and Kay of Milford Park at Tarrawingee won the prize of a silver cup donated by Dr Mackay of The Grange, Tarrawingee. The competition was set up to accommodate the interests of the small farmer as well as the pastoralist, and within a short time prize categories were reflecting the diversification from the production of beef, mutton/wool and cereals, to tobacco, vines and other fruits. In 1862, Joseph Docker won an award for the most extensive planting of vines. The next year there was a special prize for the best sample of raisins, and Samuel Norton won the President's cup for his tobacco leaf. Included in the produce for 1865 were lop-eared rabbits, Australian pheasants, preserved apricots, raspberry syrup and beeswax.

Horses, particularly the working variety, were a show highlight, and at the 1866 exhibition in February, the cup was presented by Mr Spink to Mr Mackay (the cup donor) for Prince Oscar, the most perfect animal on show. Amongst the novelty produce exhibited that year were olive oil made from olives grown by Joseph Docker, teasels (a plant used in mills for combing wool and cotton) grown by Mr Spink, raw silk grown by Mr R. Ford, oranges from Mr C. Chandler, and fruit bottled by Mr Simpson of Ellengowan, Hurdle Creek. Another show was held in September to collect suitable entries for the Intercolonial Exhibition in Melbourne, and an impression provided by the *Beechworth Constitution*

⁸⁶ *ibid*; Verrocchio, p 5, indicates that Crawford also started growing tobacco at Everton in 1882 and became one of the largest growers in the Ovens Valley, employing Chinese labourers.

⁸⁷ *Memories of Oxley*, pp 208-209

newspaper hailed the occasion as ‘The greatest event in the history of Wangaratta’.⁸⁸ First prize went to Wangaratta and Oxley flour millers, Messrs Allan & Baldry. In 1874 the Association moved to conducting regular spring shows, and the advent of the railway brought more people to what was then Wangaratta’s premier annual event [study item 284].

By 1880 entries reached 826. By 1887 they had risen to 1600 with attendances flourishing as well. Cattle pens were built in 1884, and a year later a pig pen was built and an additional ten acres of land were acquired for the ‘parking’ of horses and carriages. A more substantial schedule of works was commenced in 1887 which included covered sheep pens, a booth, and a large and delightful grandstand worthy of the district’s prosperity. Designed by Mr A. J. Wighton of the North Ovens Shire Council, it was constructed in similar fashion to the Albury grandstand which could accommodate 700 spectators.

In 1904 poultry enclosures, horse boxes, more cattle pens, and an iron fence along Evans Street, were built, while in 1906 a new office and judge’s room were added, and the needlework room extended. More iron fencing, along Park Street went up in 1907, along with a ladies cloak room. By 1915 it was decided to change the date of the show to each October. Another change occurred in 1920 when the original name of the Ovens and Murray Agricultural and Pastoral Society was amended to Wangaratta Agricultural and Pastoral Society. By the 1940s the grounds were becoming home to many of the town’s sporting bodies, and in wartime 800 troops were accommodated there. The postwar years saw the erection of the horticultural hall, football club rooms and an industrial pavilion. In the 1960s land was reclaimed from the lagoon and river flats area, and a new cattle pavilion built.⁸⁹

In 1966 the association’s name was changed again, this time to Wangaratta Agricultural and Industrial Society, to more accurately reflect the produce of the district.⁹⁰ The Society continues today. The organisation and its annual show in early October are historically important for their strong associations with the Study Area’s farming, industrial, and recreational history.

2.2 Developing a Manufacturing Capacity

The district’s strong and diversified primary industry base attracted various manufacturing establishments to the area. As the township of Wangaratta developed, it became the centre for these enterprises, although some, like milling works, preferred to be located in smaller surrounding settlements. In the twentieth century Wangaratta became a leading example of the decentralisation initiative encouraged by the government.

2.2.1 Milling

Flour milling was one of the earliest industries in the Study Area, remaining an important part of the industrial life of Wangaratta well into the twentieth century. As we have seen, pioneer squatter, David Reid is credited with sowing the first wheat in the Ovens valley and with building the first water driven

⁸⁸ 7 December 1866, cited from Whittaker, p 130

⁸⁹ This paragraph and those above on this subject are based on information in Whittaker, pp 126-138

⁹⁰ O’Callaghan and Findlay, p 119

flour-mill in the district on his Yackandandah run in 1845.⁹¹ In 1856, David's brother John, and Dr George Mackay erected the first steam flour mill in Templeton Street, Wangaratta, near the Sydney Hotel. It was operated by Messrs Allan and Baldry from 1858 to 1861, during which time William Allan also opened a large three-storey steam powered mill at Oxley [study item 004].⁹²

Another mill, the Victoria Flour Mills also commenced operation on 3 March 1861. Built by William Clark and David Evans, in Murphy Street, Wangaratta, between Ely Street and Merriwa Park, its position capitalised on water from the King River. The mill was subsequently owned by several partnerships, notably David Evans, George Phillipson and Francis Higgins, William Allan and his son in 1882, and Teague Bros. in 1906, when it was known as the Wangaratta Flour Mills. It was rebuilt in 1887, and in 1952 it was moved to another site in Alumatta Street. When re-opened by Rt. Hon. Robert Menzies, on 20 October that year, 'it was the most modern mill of its size in Australia'.⁹³ It was closed down by the Flour Millers' Association in the 1960s (?) when factors relating to export and bread-making flours made it uneconomic to operate. It was then used as a grain store.

Another of Wangaratta's early mills was built by John Burrows and engineer Richard Tomlins, who came to the town in 1860. Facing stiff opposition from local millers as well as sawmillers, they first opened a sawmill, which provided them with the requisite timber for their new flour mill which they built at North Wangaratta. Tomlins returned to England in 1865, and Burrows went on to extend the enterprise with a second mill at Barnawartha. In 1887 the mill was leased by Malcolm Frazer, and later used as a tobacco factory before being demolished.⁹⁴ The fourth mill to open in Wangaratta, The North-Eastern Flour Mill, was built at the railway yards by grain dealer and former baker and farmer, George Phillipson, who had previously leased the Victoria Mill. For three years he combined milling with a flourishing auctioneering business, before selling the mill to Alex Clements in 1887. It was purchased by W. J. and P. Smith in 1905 and they ran it until it closed down in about 1959.⁹⁵ Today there are no flour mills operating in Wangaratta.

Throughout the nineteenth century smaller flour mills also operated in settlements outside Wangaratta. At Markwood, enterprising farmer James Henley, who pioneered local tobacco growing and hop cultivation, also ventured into milling on the Ovens River with partner Jonathon Bell, gristing wheat for local farmers at a cost of eight pence a bushel [this building thought to be study item 682].⁹⁶ There was also a mill in Oxley set up by William Allan during the same period. This red brick building still stands and is included on the Victorian Heritage Register [study item 004].

In the early 1950s Victoria's milling industry was thriving with 14 metropolitan and 25 country mills running to capacity to fill export orders. In less than twenty years the number of mills dropped from thirty-nine to sixteen, and by 1980, after export markets disappeared, there were just five mills left and these were now under the control of large milling groups.⁹⁷ Most country mills stopped operating.

⁹¹ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*

⁹² Whittaker, p 167; *Memories of Oxley*, p 51

⁹³ Whittaker, p 167

⁹⁴ *ibid.*

⁹⁵ *ibid.*, p 168; *Worthy of Mention*, p 33

⁹⁶ *Memories of Oxley*, p 32

⁹⁷ Lewis Jones, p 116

2.2.2 Blacksmithing and Engineering

In rural areas, the services of a good blacksmith were indispensable; they not only shod horses, but also made and repaired agricultural machinery and farming implements, and were in great demand for their skills in repairing carts and other vehicles. Those who built new machines and vehicles went on to exhibit them at the Agricultural Shows. Horse racing was a popular pastime of many early settlers, and Thomas Sales' handiwork was keenly sought after by local owners and trainers. Sales was Wangaratta's first blacksmith. Initially employed as a contractor to repair carts and shoe horses for a Sydney to Melbourne mail run business, Sales settled at the Ovens Crossing in about 1848, setting up a shop in a small slab structure near the present Reid and Ovens Streets intersection. He made the ironwork for William Clarke's punt, and it was from Clarke that he bought a block of land on the corner of Ely and Murphy Streets to establish his second shop in the 1860s. Sales Street, Wangaratta is named in his honour.⁹⁸ Another early blacksmith was Andrew Swan, who came to Wangaratta in about 1848 to service the Crawford and Connolly coaches. By 1866 he was running his own business in Faithfull Street.⁹⁹

William Hughes worked in the area as a blacksmith and wheelwright before starting his own business in Ovens Street. In August 1868 he opened the district's first iron foundry in North Wangaratta, later moving his works to Parfitt Road. When farming began to boom in the 1860s as more selectors settled farms, his iron foundry flourished. When it peaked in the 1870s, Hughes was employing 32 men. His lathe as well as special tools and pig iron, were imported from Wales to Melbourne and then were transported via rail to Echuca, up the Murray River and down the road to Wangaratta, as most items did until the rail came through Wangaratta in 1873. Charcoal for the furnaces was burnt during winter in the Warby Ranges. When work slowed down, he and his sons did contract work with their threshing machine around North Wangaratta. Being a draughtsman, Hughes was able to design his own inventions, these including various harvesters, winnowers, scarifiers and strippers, as well as iron mould-board single and double furrow ploughs, the latter believed to be first in Australia.¹⁰⁰ He also reputedly made the first local iron mould board ploughs, previously made of wood. A lack of business acumen led to the closure of the foundry in about 1875. In the early 1880s, William 'Billy' Edwards took over an old blacksmith's shop in Faithfull Street, before moving to Templeton Street, where his uncle ran the Sydney Hotel. Dubbing himself 'the Plough Man', he was kept busy making ploughs of the single furrow type.¹⁰¹ In the late nineteenth century there were about ten members of the Culph family working in blacksmithing in the north-east. Robert Culph conducted blacksmith shops at Oxley, Myrtleford and Milawa, and his brother Charles was one of the blacksmiths reputedly involved in making armour for the Kelly brothers.¹⁰²

Charles Ernest Ruwolt (1873-1946) migrated with his family from Germany to South Australia in 1878. After completing an apprenticeship with a machinery manufacturer, he moved to Victoria and worked with various foundries and notable engineering firms before opening his own iron foundry and blacksmith shop in Wangaratta in 1902. Situated in Clements Street [study item 374], on the site of the old Wangaratta Hotel, the business was equipped with a large lathe, drilling machine, steam engine, and other appliances. Initially, he repaired agricultural machinery, and made ball bearings and his own

⁹⁸ *Worthy of Mention*, p 26

⁹⁹ *ibid.*, p 24

¹⁰⁰ Whittaker, p 170

¹⁰¹ *Worthy of Mention*, p 83

¹⁰² *Memories of Oxley*, p 254

patented windmills. Soon he was servicing the dredging industry along the Upper Ovens, and by 1909 he was building his own dredges, with the first of thirteen completed in 1910. Within ten years he became the leading manufacturer of mining dredges used in Australia and exported to Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, South Africa, and New Guinea. At its peak, the works in Wangaratta employed 60 men. In 1914 Ruwolt moved his business to the Melbourne suburb of Richmond. The Wangaratta works closed and was subsequently dismantled after it failed to find a suitable lessee. In Melbourne, Ruwolt went on to diversify into heavy industrial work, road-making equipment, crushing machinery for mining, and hydraulic presses for the emerging car industry. By 1938 the company was one of the largest engineering firms in Australia, employing 600-700 workers. In 1948, after Ruwolt's death, 'his great industrial enterprise' was purchased by British firm Vickers, who subsequently traded as Vickers Ruwolt.¹⁰³ Charles Ruwolt's Wangaratta residence 'Mepunga' still stands in Mepunga Avenue [study item 243]. It was purchased by Mr L. N. Gunther when Ruwolt moved to Melbourne.¹⁰⁴

With the advent of the motoring age, businesses undertaking repairs to horse drawn vehicles gradually disappeared. Some in the trade, like Thomas Laidler of Wangaratta, who had the town's first motor taxi, made the change to servicing automobiles, and swapped coachbuilding and blacksmithing for panel-beating.¹⁰⁵

2.2.3 Aluminium

An aluminium factory was built in Wangaratta during the Second World War to ensure supplies of fabricated aluminium for the nation's Aircraft Construction programme. With the only rolling and extruding plant in Australia located in Granville, Sydney, it was felt that the country was leaving itself in a vulnerable wartime situation. A duplicate plant was therefore proposed for a location in Victoria, with Wangaratta chosen because of the railway line, its access to electricity from the Kiewa scheme, and the availability of land. As a patriotic gesture, Australian Aluminium Pty. Ltd. was persuaded to build the factory and operate it as a 'munitions annexe', the deal being confirmed on 1 July 1942.¹⁰⁶ By January 1943, when the building was well under way, the urgency of the matter began to diminish as sea routes across the Pacific became safer. By the end of the war, the factory was still not fully equipped and was only using its furnaces to recycle scrap aluminium. When the project came to a standstill, a decision was made by the Secondary Industries Commission to dispose of the property, with the rolling mills eventually going to a buyer in India. In 1947 the factory buildings were leased to the Canadian firm Bruck Textiles, who still operate on the site to this day [study item 247].

2.2.4 Yarn and Textile Mills

Samples from the Geelong Woollen Mills were shown in the Wangaratta district, sparking some interest in the idea of starting a mill in Wangaratta, but it was not until 1876, when a meeting was held at the Royal Victoria Hotel, that plans were initiated. Deputations were sent to mills at Geelong and Ballarat, but funds were not sufficient to launch the Wangaratta venture. A year later, in October 1877, Robert Dunlop tried unsuccessfully to drum up support for a mill at Oxley, and in the early years of the

¹⁰³ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*; Whittaker, pp 170-171

¹⁰⁴ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 7

¹⁰⁵ Whittaker, p 169

¹⁰⁶ *ibid.*, p 172

twentieth century, when the industry was reaching new peaks in Victoria, further attempts were made in Wangaratta. Once again capital was the sticking point, and it wasn't until the end of World War One, when local storekeeper and merchant, William Callander Snr. led a group backing a new proposal, that the Wangaratta Woollen Mills company was incorporated on 20 December 1920. Callander was appointed as Chairman, a position he held until his death in 1945.

The mill was built during 1922-23 and consisted of a large saw-tooth roofed structure 244 feet long and 66 feet wide. A powerhouse, with two boilers made by Messrs Thompson & Co. of Castlemaine, and generators made by Brush Electrical Co. England, had a chimney 100 feet high and a large cooling pond.¹⁰⁷ The powerhouse was opened and a foundation stone laid to the mill by the Hon. Premier of Victoria, Mr Lawson, on Friday 14 July 1922, at 3.00 p.m. Later in the year, Frank Firth arrived from England to oversee the installation of the mill's 28 machines. By March the following year limited production commenced with just six workers. A shortage of skilled textile workers meant that more staff needed to be trained, and about 20 local women were taken on for this purpose. In total, some 1000 employees were to work at the mill when it opened, some housed by the mill in 27 workers' cottages built nearby. The Premier returned to officially open the premises on Friday, 31 August 1923. It was reputed to be 'the most efficient in the Commonwealth' with 'all the latest appliances for reducing labour and increasing efficiency'.¹⁰⁸

The Wangaratta Woollen Mills briefly generated electricity for its own use and for Wangaratta township. However, generation of the mill's own electricity ceased in 1927, when the State Electricity Commission began supplying power to Wangaratta. As the mill grew, more buildings were added, including an administration building, recombining mills, amenities block, warehouse and dyehouse. Despite its name the mill did spin fibres other than wool.¹⁰⁹ On 30 June 1977 the mill transferred to new owners, Australian Country Spinners [study item 520].

Quick to anticipate the benefits presented by the opening of the Wangaratta Woollen Mills, locals, Miss Nolan and her sister, Mrs McCormick, opened a small knitting factory behind Hellier's shop in Murphy Street in June 1923. They also rented showroom space in the Criterion Hotel building, and by August that year they had outgrown their accommodation and had purchased a block on the corner of Reid and Ovens Streets to build a new factory.¹¹⁰ Operating as Glenatta Knitting Mills (combining the names Wangaratta and Glenrowan), the company employed many local women, had its own mail order service, and was renowned for the durability of its product. It closed in 1973.¹¹¹

Looking to set up a large rayon and textile factory after World War Two, the Canadian firm, Bruck Textiles, began leasing the former aluminium factory from the government from 1 January 1947. By 1958 they owned the factory [study item 247]. As Whittaker writes, 'the influence of Brucks on Wangaratta' has been 'endless'.¹¹² They have been civic-minded and have sponsored many sporting and other bodies. The company also helped provide funds for the 1950s expansion of the water works. More recently, in celebrating 50 years in Wangaratta in 1996, Bruck Mills handed over a \$50,000 cheque to the community - half for use in the Wangaratta Library and half to sponsor a small business

¹⁰⁷ *The Wangaratta Woollen Mills*. Company booklet, 1922

¹⁰⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ Whittaker, p 172

¹¹⁰ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 13

¹¹¹ *ibid.*, p 31

¹¹² Whittaker, p 173

fellowship. The Wangaratta Library moved into its present home in Ovens Street in 1996 and the building was renamed the Bruck Community Resource Centre.¹¹³

‘Bruck House’, a residence established for visiting company executives, was graciously made available for the Governor and other celebrities visiting Wangaratta [study item 247b].

By the end of the 1950s, Wangaratta Woollen Mills and Bruck Mills (Australia) together provided one of the best examples of decentralised industry in the State of Victoria. In the year 2000, Wangaratta’s textile industry still employs some 14 per cent of the local workforce. In 1998, Bruck Mills contributed \$30 million to the Australian economy and was the largest employer in Wangaratta, employing some 520 local residents.¹¹⁴

2.2.5 Brickmaking

Wangaratta’s first brickworks date from 1902 when brothers, Joseph and George Ferguson, established the ‘Wangaratta Brickworks’ on their own land not far from where the Wangaratta Woollen Mills were later built. The works went on to expand over nine and a half acres and included two clay holes about 25 feet deep, as well as tramways, sheds and three kilns. In the company’s early years the brothers invented the ‘Ferguson Dry Press Brick Machine’, and in 1906 they sent several letters to architects promoting the bricks manufactured by their dry press method. Well-known Melbourne architects, Godfrey and Spowers responded to the firm in August that year:

We have much pleasure in stating that your patent-machine made bricks have given us every satisfaction. We are now completing a homestead in which we have used some 200,000 bricks and the quality has been remarkably even, and the waste very small. We recommend their use to anyone requiring a first-class brick.¹¹⁵

Business flourished, particularly within a fifty mile radius of Wangaratta. When the Wangaratta Woollen Mills were built next door in 1922-23, 100,000 bricks were used in just one wall of the main building. The business expanded to Sydney with three new brickworks in 1930. When the clay ran out in 1973 the Wangaratta works closed, it being too expensive to move to another local site. That year the complex was sold to the Wangaratta Woollen Mills, and the pits were filled and the site cleared, with the levelling of the 80 feet high chimney attracting a large crowd of onlookers.¹¹⁶

2.2.6 Brewing

The earliest brewer’s licence in the Wangaratta district was issued to James Meldrum. His ‘Meldrum’s Pale Ale’ ‘was joyously quaffed throughout the length and breadth of the Murray valley, permeating in all direction’, wrote the *Chronicle* in 1863.¹¹⁷ That was, however, until Kerford’s brand beer became the more popular drop, forcing Meldrum’s demise. The Ovens goldfields provided a thirsty market for

¹¹³ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 37

¹¹⁴ ‘Bruck Mills Community Environmental Report’. February 1998

¹¹⁵ Letter to the company dated 2 August 1906, cited in *Chronicle*, 18 February 1987, p 11

¹¹⁶ *Chronicle*, 18 February 1987, p 11

¹¹⁷ *Chronicle*, 22 January 1863, quoted from Whittaker, p 168

local beer, and no fewer than four major nineteenth century breweries existed, no doubt along with a number of smaller concerns. After Meldrum's folded, the Wangaratta Brewing and Malting Company was formed, with shareholders including many local enthusiasts. The foundation stone for the new brewery was laid to the flow of champagne, brandy and whisky on 22 September 1868 before a crowd of 400 people. Designed by architect, Thomas Merritt, and built by contractor, John Grant, and Clerk of Works, Mr Coyle, the three-storey brick structure was erected in Chisholm Street, near the river, and the cellars are believed to still exist today.¹¹⁸ The building itself was completely gutted by fire on 12 March 1908 after being idle for some fifteen years.

Another Wangaratta brewery was started up by John Dodsworth in 1872 on the banks of the Ovens in Grey Street. Known as the Victoria Brewery, the venture took over the Wangaratta Brewing and Malting Company in about 1877 after it had failed. The Buffalo Brewery, thought to have been established in 1867,¹¹⁹ had a five-storey brewing tower and tall chimney. Situated away from the rivers, it capitalised on clear spring water sourced from seventeen wells sunk near Boundary Road (now Phillipson Street). It was flanked by a huge boxthorn hedge yarding the brewery horses which pulled wagons of beer to the diggings near Eldorado and Beechworth. The brewery owned its own hotels, and the old Buffalo Beer sign in the Boorhaman Hotel, once owned by the brewery, is believed to be the last relic of its advertising. Messrs Bryant and Shiel, who owned other breweries at Maldon, Shepparton and Stawell, took over the Buffalo in 1902. By 1912, their capacity was 100 hogs-heads of beer per week, with their refrigerator capable of producing two tons of ice per day.¹²⁰

Following the sale of the brewery to a Melbourne brewer, Bryant established a cordial factory in a timber building at the rear of his former premises. It operated from the late 1940s until 1952. Manager, Sid Smyth built his house next door in Brodie Street from materials salvaged from the brewery stables.¹²¹ The tower and chimney were demolished, and the steel vats removed in 1957. Soft drink makers, Cohn Brothers took over in 1961 and added a modern office block to the front of the premises. The Yoo Hoo soft drink factory opened in Wangaratta in 1973, and Cohns closed in 1979.

2.2.7 Office Technology

By the 1950s Wangaratta was recognised as the progressive city of Victoria's north-east, and living proof that decentralised industry could thrive alongside agriculture. It had become a city in everything but name; a claim formally achieved in 1959. As its textile industry began competing with low cost Asian mills over the coming decades, the arrival of international company IBM in 1976 was seen as another progressive step in the city's manufacturing role, and a lead to 'taking its first secure step away from its dependence on textiles'.¹²²

In 1975 the State Development and Decentralisation Ministry assisted the Wangaratta Development Committee in negotiating with IBM to decentralise their operations in Australia. After considering several centres, the company purchased 134 acres in South Wangaratta, and while the factory was being

¹¹⁸ Whittaker, p 168

¹¹⁹ *Chronicle*, 3 February 1967 estimates 1867, however information held by the North-Eastern Historical Society dated 1975 points to 1902 as the date the brewery was established

¹²⁰ Sourced from letter to North-East Historical Society, 5 June 1975

¹²¹ *ibid.*

¹²² *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 31

constructed it occupied temporary premises at the Wangaratta Woollen Mill.¹²³ A number of local workers were sent to Canada for training in February 1976, and in August that year, the company began assembling electric typewriters. Premier Hamer laid the foundation stone to mark the commencement of building the new factory in September 1978, and the Federal Minister for Industry and Commerce, Philip Lynch officially opened it for business in December 1979. The manufacture of personal computers commenced in 1983. In 1997 control of the factory's high-tech operations passed to Bluegum Technology, then the largest contract manufacturer to the computer industry in Australia and New Zealand.¹²⁴

¹²³ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 51

¹²⁴ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 31

3 EXPLOITING NATURAL RESOURCES

3.1 Mining for Gold and Tin

Within a month of Victoria's long-awaited separation from New South Wales in July 1851, the celebrations were eclipsed by the excitement of gold fever. Hundreds of diggers descended on the Mt Alexander area, and very soon Central Victoria was awash with thousands of fossickers who had overlanded, emigrated or left local jobs. The small township of Wangaratta was all but deserted by the rush. Local squatter, David Reid joined the throng and set off with some of his shearers, buying equipment in Melbourne on the way. But moderate success soon made him realise that his efforts were better rewarded by farming. More strikes began to be made in other parts of the new colony, luring prospectors further afield. Early in 1852 James Meldrum, Wangaratta publican, and former shepherd overseer to the Reid brothers, began organising prospecting parties into the Ovens district ranges and gullies, with one of his party returning 'with nearly a pint-pot of gold'.¹

A few months later two young gold miners with experience from the Californian rush of 1849 received permission from David Reid to prospect his Woorajay Station (Indigo Shire). They found gold on 3rd August 1852 after sinking shallow holes in Spring Creek, 'in front of the outstation hut that stood where Beechworth now stands'.² The event marked the beginning of the 'Ovens Rush' and within a few months thousands of prospectors 'from all parts' were flooding into the north-east.³ Nearly everyone passed through Wangaratta, and the small town sprang to life along with new surrounding settlements, such as Eldorado. Great tracts of landscape in the Ovens Valley were never to be the same again, nor were several of the large pastoral estates. Runs were intersected by new tracks and pastures overrun and despoiled not only by miners, but by splitters and stock thieves. David Reid sold out, losing 'heavily on the sale of Yackandandah and Wooragee, as both runs were rendered useless for the profitable pasturing of stock'.⁴

James Meldrum and Alexander Tone from Wangaratta were among the first arrivals to sink holes alongside the first claims. Governor La Trobe quickly organised two gold Commissioners as well as ten troopers to enforce regulations such as miners' licences, and the banning of alcohol on the diggings. By January 1853 the Ovens population surged to about 8000. Prospectors on foot or on horse, government troopers and wagons with supplies, streamed up and down the Melbourne to Sydney Road, joining the local rural traffic. The road, which went via Greta and was up to one mile wide in places,⁵ became cluttered with overnight tent towns. Miners moved further downstream of Reid's Creek (aka Reedy Creek), and the first rich fields at Woolshed were discovered early in 1854. A few miles further down, another gold town sprung up at Sebastopol, which had a population of 6,000 by 1856.

¹ Woods, p 10

² David Reid quoted from Whittaker, p 53

³ *ibid.*

⁴ *ibid.*, p 55

⁵ Whittaker, p 54

3.1.1 Eldorado

The first notable strike to occur in the Study Area, was in June 1854 at Eldorado, also on Reid's Creek. It is often thought that the name of this goldfield and its associated settlement followed from the richness of the diggings, this being the Spanish name for a mythical city abounding in gold. Yet the name is much older than this and dates from when William Fury Baker took up the Barambogie run near Chiltern in 1839. He named the homestead block 'Eldorado Park' and changed the name of the run to 'Eldorado' in 1848.

At first the Eldorado rush was unsuccessful due to the gold being too deep for the small-scale prospector. However a more permanent operation started up a year later in 1855, using sluicing, and in 1859 the first mineshaft was excavated. This type of organised or syndicate mining required capital, equipment, and experienced wage-earning miners. In 1859 the McEvoy Company was formed with fourteen shareholders, and with Mr J. McEvoy as Chairman. More mines followed, including the Champion, United Ovens, Wellington, Warrior, Kneebone, Golden Stream, Golden Lake, Great Extended, North Wellington, Endeavour, Kangaroo, Spread Eagle, Tribet, Cornwell, Washington, The Tin Pot, Try Again. Some of the companies were the Freehold Gold Company; the Melbourne and Ballarat Company; Darling Grant and Company; Devon and Company; and Perseverance Company.⁶ As early as 1853 Ovens miners began to discover that the black sand in the wash dirt of their workings contained tin, and many companies set themselves up to mine both gold and tin, with tin adding an enormous amount to the total value of local mining operations. The first smelting of tin in Australia was undertaken at Eldorado, and the Mines Department, Melbourne has a sample of this smelting in its museum.⁷

Kneebone Company

One of the first showpiece operations was by Kneebone and party in 1859. That year they managed to penetrate 'the treacherous gravel drifts in the subterranean bed' of the creek. Working 'an upper floor of rich washdirt by means of a sixty-five feet deep shaft and drives; their claim spanned a creek curve upstream' of where the township of Eldorado would soon stand, and was worked by twenty men aided by two steam engines to pump out the water and haul up washdirt.⁸ Soon others such as the McEvoy company would match their extraordinary success. Working expenses were high, and when the Kneebone company, in conjunction with other companies, attempted to lower wages in September 1869, miners met at the local Oddfellows Hall and voted to strike. A bitter confrontation ensued, with the company directors bringing in 90 strike breakers from Melbourne and Ballarat. When the Ballarat group arrived in Wangaratta on 29 September, they were met by 200 Eldorado miners and forced to retreat. The second group were also turned around. Police reinforcements were brought in, but the matter eventually died down, with the company men correctly predicting that those miners with families would need to return to work.⁹ The company folded in 1872.

⁶ Angus, p 55; *Eldorado Remembers*, p 4

⁷ *Eldorado Remembers*, p 5

⁸ Woods, p 101

⁹ *ibid.*, p 102

McEvoy Company

By 1867 the Eldorado population reached 2,000. This more permanent form of mining with workers on regular wages led to the development of a township. There were three newspapers, about sixteen hotels (some with theatres), post office, court house, a number of shops, as well as many dwellings occupying the undulating land stretching back to the foothills from the creek.¹⁰ The Eldorado Company, a co-operative which later re-formed as the Second McEvoy Gold Mining Company, sank a shaft in 1867 which produced large yields until it was abandoned in 1871. New, equally lucrative shafts were excavated, one, 240 feet deep running beneath the creek and under the township. By 1878 the claim had become insolvent. A third McEvoy operation opened at the end of 1890.

Mining alluvial gold from deep gravel beds next to or beneath Reedy Creek was very difficult and dangerous work. Despite the care taken in building the network of tunnels with timber supports (coming from as far away as Stanley, now in Indigo Shire), tragedies still occurred. The worst accident happened at the McEvoy at 3.45 a.m. on Saturday 20 July 1895, when six of the eighteen men working that night lost their lives from a great inrush of sludge entering the main workings. Five of the victims were buried together in the Eldorado Cemetery. The grave is marked by a memorial unveiled on 4 November 1961. The mine remained open, although the bottom workings were closed. After further problems as well as the loss of another life, the mine closed permanently in 1901 due to poor returns. In the lead up, there had been a strike which failed to be resolved by management and workers. The demise of the McEvoy signalled the end of deep mining at Eldorado.

3.1.2 Sluicing and Dredging

Cock's Company

John Cock was one of the early Eldorado miners, arriving in 1858. The 23 year old was the son of a Cornish miner, and soon he was the youngest mining manager in the state, being employed by the Ovens Gold and Tin Mining Company. He and his family stayed in the town until 1879, and then moved to Chiltern. Well respected for his mining skills, he went on to work for the Wallace group of mines extending between Rutherglen and Howlong. J. A. Wallace concentrated on developing the mining technique known as pump hydraulic sluicing or hydraulic dredging. He tried it in the Yackandandah district in the late 1880s and 1890s, but the best results came when it was used by John Cock at Eldorado, working the gold-bearing gravel beds flanking Reedy Creek. The formation of Cock's Pioneer Electric Gold and Tin Sluicing Company in 1899 heralded a new era in Eldorado mining, changing from deep lead mining to open cut sluicing, and finally bucket dredging. Projects using these new extraction methods would last at Eldorado until 1954.

In 1900 the Cocks Pioneer company began open cut sluicing at Eldorado, using electric power generated at its own power house built on the eastern side of the township, where operations commenced. It was replaced by a new power house with more efficient machinery in 1914, built further downstream at the confluence of Clear and Reid's Creeks. With its boilers running on wood, timber cutting and carting became a large local industry, and contract work for creek diversions and settling dams provided further work. The complex, which included storerooms, workshops, metal treatment plants and offices, covered a large area, with their mining lease containing the greater part of the Eldorado diggings. Two Bellis and Morcom steam engines generated 6,600 volts of electricity to supply the three largest motors on a

¹⁰ *Eldorado Remembers*, p 3

barge at Eldorado.¹¹ With more power, operations on the western side of the town went on to be much more intensively developed; Reid's Creek was diverted and settling dams were excavated. Excellent returns were made during these years, and in 1921, the depth of the operation was increased from 72 feet to 89 feet. In 1924, when the sluicing barge was floated further downstream, reports indicated that in total 64,397 ounces of gold and 855 tons of tin had been extracted.¹² Cock's Pioneer ceased in 1929 when yields dropped, although smaller companies continued on the creek, some mining tin and working through the dumps.

In 1934, a new Cock's Pioneer company resumed sluicing operations bringing another period of mining prosperity to the town. The following year the company commissioned the building of what was to be the largest dredge of its kind in Australia, from the Thompson engineering company of Castlemaine. So massive, it was assembled at the mine site south-west of the town, and was officially opened by the Minister for Mines on 1 May 1936 [study item 001]. The dredge, which mined both gold and tin, operated around the clock until August 1954, when it was shut down due to falling profitability. During its eighteen years of service it won 70,664 ounces of gold and 1,383 tons of tin concentrate from the flats of Reid's Creek. It operated with a continuous belt of about 110 steel buckets carried on a movable arm. Plant on the dredge separated out the small amounts of gold and tin in the alluvium and discarded the waste. Large settling ponds built by the company held the muddy water until the silt had settled. Clean water was then pumped back into the dredge pond, which in 1936 covered 62 acres.

The dredge has remained in its final mooring place since it ceased to operate in 1954. Its unique status as an historic mining monument was officially recognised in 1976 when it was included in the Victorian Heritage Register. In 1984, its ownership passed to the State government.¹³ The dredge precinct is now managed by Parks Victoria, and visitors can take a fifteen minute interpretive walk around the site. Some of the larger settling ponds associated with the dredge can still be seen along the Eldorado - Woolshed Road. Dredge Paddock, and Cock's Pioneer Top Cut open cut mine (a water filled mine covering up to five hectares) provide the township with swimming pools and an emergency water supply. The mining dumps have become a hunting ground for gemstone fossickers. A walking track commencing at the first swing bridge on Reid's Creek provides various vantage points for viewing the site of the McEvoy Mine and associated series of mullock heaps, McEvoy Monument and the dredge workings.

Evidence of Chinese mining activity in Eldorado appears to be scarce, although it is known that Chinese market gardens were cultivated near the town.¹⁴

3.1.3 Gold Elsewhere

Wangaratta was never a goldrush town, but some gold was discovered at the junction of the Ovens and King Rivers by Messrs McCallum and Wilson in April 1866. A syndicate comprising Messrs Lucas, Evans, Bickerton, Sayer and Gibson set themselves up to prospect the claim, and a shaft, some twenty-five feet deep was sunk, but the project was unsuccessful.¹⁵ In other parts of the Study Area, a series of isolated rushes and small scale mining attempts have occurred in the Black Range in the King Valley,

¹¹ *ibid.*, p 10

¹² *ibid.*, p 11

¹³ Parks Victoria.. *Cock's El Dorado Dredge* (Heritage Notes brochure 1996)

¹⁴ Heritage Victoria Site H8225-0019

¹⁵ Whittaker, p 55

and at Stockwhip Creek. More recently, in 1939 the Weone Mine commenced operations with a water wheel in Cunningham Gully, Murmungee. Several unsuccessful efforts were also made to find gold at the Warby Ranges and at Killawarra.¹⁶

3.2 Other Mining

3.2.1 Turquoise

A number of small reefs of turquoise were discovered above Edi in the late 1880s by prospectors, Burke and Gascoigne. News of the find caused a flurry in gemstone circles, as it was hailed as the first discovery of this stone in Australia. A number of claims were taken out, and the mines worked over for several years [study items 832 & 833].¹⁷

3.2.2 Molybdenite and Quarrying

Molybdenite is a sulphite of the metallic element Molybdenum. It is found as crystals with a metallic lustre resembling graphite in a certain type of fractured granitic rock. It was discovered near Everton in 1915 and mined by the Standard Molybdenite Company from 1917 when there was a local demand for it in Australia during and after the First World War to produce special high-speed tool steels and armaments. The principal world deposits are in Colorado, USA, and presumably it was only economic to mine in Australia when USA and Scandinavian sources were withdrawn or unavailable.¹⁸ The mine closed in 1943. At times of peak production it provided work for as many as 46 men as miners, plant operators, carpenters and managers.¹⁹ Devastated by a fire on New Year's Day, 1928, the mine did not re-open until 1933, when the principal client was Germany who used the ore for hardening steel. By 1937 there were at least four shafts at the mine, a tramline, a six mile water race and various heavy machines to crush the ore. Part of the site was also occupied by workers' huts and tents.²⁰

In 1977 the Ovens Improvement Trust turned the mine into a quarry, with the rock used to help arrest erosion along local creeks and rivers. Numerous trees were planted so as to soften the appearance of the quarry in the landscape.²¹ Evidence of the former molybdenite mine has now all but disappeared [see study item 703].

An earlier quarry was opened up by the Country Roads Board in the hills behind Springhurst in 1921, employing 40 men crushing granite for road construction.²² Significant deposits of granite can be found in the Warby Ranges where there have been a series of quarries, and in the hills towards Beechworth. Granite was initially used by some settlers for domestic building construction, and it also went on to be

¹⁶ *There Was A Time*, p 17

¹⁷ *Memories of Oxley*, p 85. Stone, Derrick, *Gemstones of Victoria*, pub. Jacaranda Press, 1967.

¹⁸ Parkes & Mellor, *Mellor's Inorganic Chemistry & Hurlbut, Minerals and Man*

¹⁹ Milthorpe, p 19

²⁰ *ibid.*, p 20

²¹ *Chronicle*, 2 August 1989, p 4

²² Angus, p 64

quarried for monumental work and churches, and crushed for roadmaking and railway construction. Granite from the Warby Ranges can be seen in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Wangaratta.

3.3 Timber

3.3.1 Timbergetting and Charcoal Burning

The eucalypts found in the Study Area such as the ancient river red gums, iron barks, grey box and stringy barks, as well as the Murray pines occurring around the northern end of the Warby Ranges, were quickly recognised as a valuable resource by district settlers. Their bark, logs and saplings made many of the earliest buildings and other structures such as the district's first bridges. William Clark's punt at the Ovens Crossing was constructed of river red gum timber in 1848. Box and ironbark timber has been harvested from Killawarra State Forest and Warby Ranges, now a State Park. These durable timbers have provided poles for telephone, fencing posts and dry firewood for Wangaratta homes. Evidence of timber getting activity from the early twentieth century can be found in these forests in the form of iron spikes and logging camp sites.

Charcoal burning was another activity undertaken at forest camps. Burning was a skilled craft, the process requiring meticulous preparation and watching for several days and nights. Good charcoal was sought after by blacksmiths, as this type of fuel burnt at twice the heat of wood, did not contaminate the hot iron, and was easy to transport because of its light weight. Wangaratta blacksmith William Hughes obtained his charcoal from burners working in the Warby Ranges. Camps were known to have operated also in the Springhurst hills.²³

3.3.2 Sawmilling & Further Timber Processing

During the goldrushes sawmilling was a large local industry in the Peechelba area, with the principal customers being the mining companies working the deep leads at Rutherglen and Indigo. As mining tapered off, sleeper cutting for the north-eastern railway took over from 1873, absorbing many unemployed miners. Three mills at Peechelba East railway station provided cut firewood. One mill at Peechelba East lasted until 1952, producing thousands of feet of sawn red gum timber annually.²⁴ Another sawmill at Springhurst railway station procured timber from stands of local grey box.²⁵ Around Myrree in the southern part of the Study Area, timber was one of the district's most important industries. From the late nineteenth century several mills were established, bringing an influx of families to the small isolated settlements which surrounded each mill. Some of the mills operating in Myrree included Montgomery's, McNulty's, McCashney's (1916-1923), Lawry's, Ball Bros., Yobb & Close, Handcock's [study item 457b], Beveridge's, Bill Flanigan's and Hackett & Ryan. One of the best remembered sawmillers was Julie Hales who managed to profitably manage a mill in tough economic times with horses, bullocks and steam engines. The 1939 fires wiped out many mills, with most of those remaining moving into the towns.²⁶

²³ *There Was A Time*, p 206

²⁴ Angus, p 48

²⁵ *ibid.*, p 64

²⁶ Flanigan, p 26-27

For many years, much timber from within the Rural City has been transported outside the Rural City for processing into products such as plywood or wood chips. During the 1990s the Dominance company set up a large manufacturing plant within Wangaratta to produce medium density fibreboard using the latest technology. Today the raw product is mostly thinnings from the region's pine plantations.²⁷

²⁷ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 36

4 BUILDING SETTLEMENTS AND TOWNS

4.1 Wangaratta - A River Crossing Town

Wangaratta had its beginnings as a river crossing. Indeed in the early years of settlement this point at the confluence of the Ovens and King Rivers was known as the Ovens Crossing Place. Major Mitchell and his party were the first Europeans to camp on the Ovens after crossing on 15 October 1836. In the wake of the famous expedition, overlanders and settlers followed, and the place became a routine stopping point.

The Dockers also encamped here, meeting up with George Faithfull in September 1838, who too had rested at this point some months earlier. The government no doubt was keen to establish a formal route down south, and their efforts to do so were timely. In April 1838 the Faithfull massacre between Europeans and Aborigines had occurred near the Broken River (Benalla). A series of raids and reprisals followed from both sides, causing some settlers to flee from their runs. As settlers and overlanders agitated for protection, the *Sydney Herald* urged, 'it is absolutely necessary to station a military force on the Port Phillip Road, until that is done there will be no safety in travelling'.¹ The colonial administration was spurred into action, and on 3 June Governor Gipps wrote to the Surveyor General's Office recommending that mounted police be stationed at points on the route between Yass and Port Phillip. At the end of June, William Lonsdale, then chief official in Port Phillip, was instructed from Sydney to designate four town reserves on the Sydney Road at crossing places on the Murray, the Ovens, the Goulburn and Violet Creek, in order that 'Post Houses, Police Stations and Houses of Public Entertainment as well as ferries if necessary' might be established there.²

Between April and June 1838, Assistant Surveyor, Henry Cavendish Butler, in conjunction with Granville Stapylton (of the 1836 Mitchell expedition) surveyed the Wangaratta portion of the Sydney to Melbourne road, but a township site remained unsurveyed. In January 1839 the Deputy Surveyor General was able to report that crossing place surveys had been prepared for Violet Creek, and the Murray, and that a town survey for the Ovens was anticipated. In the next few months, Surveyor Thomas Scott Townsend travelled from Yass to Melbourne noting the pastoral stations above and below the Ovens 'crossing place'.³ A local squatting run taken up by William Clark even bore the name, 'Ovens Crossing Place'. Townsend further noted, 'I surveyed the land on the left bank of the Ovens River which affords a good site for a town'.⁴ The site was open box country with strings of lagoons.

The first Europeans to actually settle at the crossing were Thomas Rattray and his wife. In 1838 they operated a small store from a bark hut and conducted a flat-bottomed ferry, charging twelve shillings for the crossing. Situated on the south side of the river near the site of the Sydney Hotel in Ovens Street, their two roomed premises also provided accommodation of a most basic kind, as well as sly grog. William Clark bought Rattray's store towards the end of 1839 and replaced it with a three-roomed cottage built of split slabs, known as the Hope Inn. Clarke also constructed a large punt which at its peak returned him £100 each day. Opposite Clark on the north side of the river, John Bond⁵ built

¹ *Sydney Herald*, 21 May 1838

² Quoted from Priestley, p 68

³ Whittaker, p 23

⁴ Quoted from Whittaker, p 34

⁵ Whittaker, p 29 and *Victoria's Historic Post Offices - Wangaratta*, pub. Australia Post

another slab and bark store and inn, in which the post office was established in 1843. A somewhat astonished John Dunmore Lang, on his way to Melbourne in January 1846, found the inn to be quite civilised:

I was gratified, and I confess not a little surprised to find in the parlour at Bond's Inn, a comfortable well conducted house of accommodation for travellers at the crossing place of the Ovens River, several Latin and Greek books, which I found on enquiry belonged to a son of the innkeeper who had been studying the classics in Melbourne.⁶

The store and inn was bought by John Rogers in 1845 then by James Meldrum in 1847.

Despite Surveyor Townsend's advice of 1839, the township site remained unsurveyed. The matter did not re-surface until May 1848, when Surveyor Robert Hoddle noted that 'during the last two years there had been many applications for allotments at the place and I consider that if there were 60 allotments marked out they would sell readily'. The job was quickly despatched to Assistant Surveyor Thomas Wedge, who with the help of six men, completed the task by October that year. Hoddle was thus able to report to Surveyor-General Thomas Mitchell,

I have the honour to forward a plan of the ground near the crossing place of the Ovens river, showing the allotments marked on the south side of the river by the Assistant-Surveyor Wedge ... I beg to state that His Honour, the Superintendent [Governor La Trobe], has given the native name 'Wangaratta' to the township subject to your approval.⁷

Squatter George Faithfull had earlier adopted this name for his Oxley homestead, which is said to be derived from the Aboriginal words, 'Wanga' a cormorant, and 'Ratta' to sit, or 'Wonga' black cormorant, and 'Barratta' a white or black cormorant.⁸ Significantly, that year James Meldrum renamed his hotel on the north side of the river, the Wangaratta Hotel.

Wedge's plan containing about 200 blocks, showed eleven streets named Chisholm, Ovens, Mackay, Faithfull, Docker, Reid, Rowan, Grey, Baker and Templeton; and all with the exception of Ovens and Templeton were named after district pioneers. At the same time the Broken River crossing place was surveyed as the Benalla township. The first Wangaratta land sales were held in Melbourne on 28 June 1849, with the allotment on the corner of Grey and Rowan Streets being the first to be purchased. Buyers included William Clark, James Meldrum, John Crisp, John Gray and Jacob Vincent. A second sale was held on 15 May 1850, followed by a third sale just over a week later.⁹ The land sales encouraged enterprise, and soon the small settlement began to take the shape of a town with new services and settlers. In 1848 the first brick building was constructed in Faithfull Street. Thomas Sales set up his blacksmithing business, and John Crisp opened a butcher shop on the north side of the river in Parfitt Road. He also had a punt and slaughter yards, and later opened the Royal Hotel (now the Pinsent) in Reid Street, on the south side of the river.

When gold was discovered on Reid's Creek (Reedy Creek) in August 1852, the township of Wangaratta sprang to life with astonishing growth. Prospectors streamed up and down the Melbourne to Sydney

⁶ *ibid.*, p 29

⁷ *ibid.*, p 34

⁸ Angus, p 13

⁹ Whittaker, p 34-35

Road and Wangaratta's fledgling businesses did a roaring trade. James Meldrum's Wangaratta Hotel earned him up to £150 per day from bar and dining takings. An upstairs ballroom was continually packed with merry-making miners.¹⁰ Gold seekers were a thirsty lot, and a local brewer quickly capitalised on the action, undercutting the price of brands brought up from Melbourne. Local produce found a ready market, and carters of goods were in demand, as were the services of blacksmiths, tradesmen, butchers and general storekeepers. Along with small businesses there came the more settled presence of churches, a court house, telegraph office, library and hall, and even a racecourse. The first school which had already opened in 1848, swelled with new enrolments and had to be enlarged.

With the Ovens rush underway, some time after 1852 the government purchased Clark's punt, leased it out, and installed a toll house at the river. Presumably this action was to raise money for the construction of the first bridge, which commenced in 1854, and was completed in 1855. No doubt Meldrum knew that the location of the new bridge leading from Murphy Street would reduce the business of his Wangaratta Hotel. In a canny move he sold the hotel in December, 1853 back to John Rogers for £10,000. Business fell off, particularly after the opening of the bridge which diverted traffic away from the hotel.

The town survey and the new bridge set the grid and axis for the development of the township. Optimism remained buoyant, and by the late 1850s another mark of the town's progress was expressed in calls for the publication of a local weekly newspaper. Already, Wangaratta saw itself as the hub of an important district:

We understand that arrangements are being made to publish a weekly newspaper Wangaratta is the centre of an extensive and populous district and one which probably contains the elements of prosperity to a greater extent, perhaps, than any other portion of the Colony of Victoria¹¹

In early settlement times several of the small towns on the Ovens and King Rivers also served as crossing places. For example, punts were located at Tarrawingee and Everton.

4.2 Farming Villages

Many, if not most of the settlements within the greater Rural City of Wangaratta owe their origins and development to their potential as farming centres. Pastoralism, followed by farming was the main factor that initially led to the settlement of the district in the nineteenth century. When the government began to survey towns and carve up the extensive and largely unfenced landholdings occupied by squatters, many buyers were newcomers from nearby goldfields. They, of all people knew that the diggings provided a strong market for farm produce and sundry supplies. Many villages within the study area were thus sufficiently close to the mining districts to benefit from them as well as from the passing trade. However, the progress of villages such as Springhurst and Moyhu, has been based on more permanent agricultural foundations. The more remote settlements, such as those in the upper King valley, have been more sparsely settled with villages remaining small to this day.

¹⁰ *There Was A Time*, p 11

¹¹ *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*, 26 April 1859, quoted from Whittaker, p 55

Farming Villages Associated with Pastoral Runs

Some villages, by virtue of their name, indicate their origin from land that was formerly part of a particular pastoral station. The town of Tarrawingee derives its name from the pastoral lease taken up by William Bowman in 1837. The name is said to be Aboriginal, meaning ‘emu’ or ‘water in plenty’.¹² Dr Francis Murphy purchased the lease in 1846 and he sold it to Dr Mackay in 1853. Two years later nine square miles of Tarrawingee land from Dr Mackay’s station was divided into approximately 40 farms of varying sizes. A township was surveyed, and a post office opened in 1858, with Thomas Ladson formerly of Beechworth appointed as postmaster.

The village of Oxley derives its name from George Faithfull’s station, Oxley Plains, settled in 1838. The village grew up on the eastern bank of the King River from 1855 and its streets, notably Green, Macartney and Faithfull Streets, honour the names of pioneers. From 1855 bullock drivers and other traffic travelling between Beechworth and Melbourne began to cut through the Oxley Plains station land. Instead of travelling into Wangaratta, they crossed the Ovens at Everton and cut through to Oxley, saving a day’s journey. The Pioneer bridge at Everton served to further develop this route. Ideally positioned to capture the goldfields traffic, Oxley grew to have as many as six hotels as well as a variety of stores and services.

The name of the village of Whorouly (Warroley), surveyed in 1871 by G. Henry Davidson, was based on the original name of the squatting run taken up by Dr George Mackay. Myrree was another station, as were Boorhaman, Laceby, Killawarra, Peechelba, and Eldorado. Whitfield, on the upper King River, derives its name from the squatting run Whitefield, which had once been part of the Myrree run. Because of their more isolated location in the alpine foothills, the farming settlements of Myrree and Whitfield were slow to develop.

4.3 Villages Serving the Goldfields

Along with Wangaratta, several villages within the Study Area thrived as stopping points on routes to the Ovens diggings. As mentioned above, the small settlements of Oxley and Everton benefited from a track that was opened up through the old Oxley Plains station leading to Beechworth. Tarrawingee was also on the goldfields route, and services such as Thomas Ladson’s store built between 1862 and 1867 [study item 006], and Hopton Nolan’s Plough Hotel of 1864 [study item 005], aimed to take advantage of the passing trade. The two buildings continue to stand as important landmark features on the Beechworth Road. They, along with other buildings of this period, are a reminder of the district’s more prosperous past. The cross-roads village of Milawa, first known as ‘The Square’, provided further opportunities for respite at its leading hotels, the Commercial [study item 153], and the Emu built in 1860 by local farmer James Henley [study item 183].

The small town of Greta had long been a wayside stop on the Sydney to Melbourne Road, as travellers were channelled past it as they negotiated the gap in Futter’s Range. Greta in pre-goldrush days had a small inn and was on the Melbourne to Yass mail route. The town was surveyed by Thomas Wedge in 1852 and provision was made for agricultural allotments as well as for a cemetery. When gold traffic began streaming north the pace of development dramatically changed, and Greta grew with stores,

¹² Angus, p 72

hotels, blacksmiths' shops, schools and a police station.¹³ Greta virtually disappeared when the railway, then the Hume Highway supplanted the old gold highway.

4.3.1 Gold Villages

The village of Eldorado owes its origins to the discovery of gold there in 1854. The rush differed from those closer to Beechworth in that the gold lay deep underground, requiring skilled, wage earning miners to extract it. A settled workforce led to a permanent type of goldfield settlement and a sizable township. In 1861 there were about 40 huts, thirteen houses, five hotels and a range of businesses, including eating houses and primitive clubs.¹⁴ After just ten years of mining, the township possessed over 1500 residents, and with three newspapers it even out-published Beechworth in its reporting of events. A Wesleyan chapel and Oddfellows hall built in 1867 were soon accompanied by other public buildings, notably a brick Catholic church [study item 768], St Jude's Church of England [study item 019], a Congregational church, a court house and a brick school [study item 577].¹⁵ At one stage hotels numbered twenty, some with their own theatres. With high expectations for the town's future, provision was made for Eldorado's main street to extend some two miles long with several crossing streets. The names of these thoroughfares; Mackay, Bowman, Kerford, and Horrocks perpetuate the memory of early local identities. Town blocks were allocated at the central streets and for one block deep along Main street. Further land not used for mining purposes was taken in up in half acre residential blocks, this being most of the area along the creek back to the foothills. Unoccupied land within a radius of two miles around the town was designated for use as the Eldorado Goldfields Common where town residents could graze their animals. The township peaked with 4,000 residents in the 1870s.¹⁶ Now the original hotels have gone along with the theatres, newspapers, cafes, clubs, even the police presence, although many of the more substantial original buildings such as the Catholic and Anglican churches and the former school survive, giving a little indication of the existing village's former glory.

Edi, on the King River, had its beginnings as a mining community. At its peak it had two hotels, two blacksmiths, a police station and a government experimental farm. Originally known as King Flat, the settlement adopted the name of Edi (aka Hedi) in 1879.¹⁷ Edi only survives now as a few farms on a road intersection and river crossing.

4.4 Lost Villages

The village of Battley was once located near the Everton junction on the Beechworth Road, an area now known as Bennett's Corner. There were buildings facing both roads, and a hotel stood on the corner alongside a racecourse that even had its own grandstand. Because there was a toll-gate in Battley, travellers to the Beechworth and Buckland diggings used a number of minor roads to avoid the town. Traces of some of these roads were still evident when Colin Angus wrote his history of the Wangaratta Shire in 1967.¹⁸ The village itself disappeared leaving scant physical evidence of its existence. Battley's

¹³ *Memories of Oxley*, p 30

¹⁴ Sheppard, p 24

¹⁵ Woods, p 102

¹⁶ Angus, p 55

¹⁷ *Memories of Oxley*, p 33

¹⁸ Angus, p 71

demise was probably due to the establishment of a railway station in 1875 which became known as Everton Upper. Business gravitated to the new rail town; two hotels were built, and in 1884 the Tarrawingee police station was transferred to a site nearby the station. The station was also the post office, and rail staff occupied four of the town houses. Although a new hotel and store were built after the turn of the century, the town began to decline. The police station closed in the 1930s, and a disastrous bushfire in 1944 sealed the fate of the town, destroying most of the buildings.¹⁹

4.5 Railway Towns and Villages

The north-eastern railway, the second major undertaking of the Victorian Railways Department, opened to Belvoir (Wodonga) on 21 November 1873. The Wangaratta-Beechworth branch line opened to Everton on 7 July 1875, and to Beechworth in September 1876. Everton used to be an important junction town on the lines to Beechworth and Bright, although this fact is not very evident today. The Beechworth line closed in 1977, and the line to Bright in 1978 [study items 650 & 649].

Spur lines from Wangaratta were also built to Peechelba [study item 857] and Whitfield [study item 035]. The railway brought many changes to the district and was a key factor in the growth of a number of towns. In Wangaratta, grain stores and new businesses such as the frozen meatworks, were attracted to the rail reserve area, and this pattern was repeated in the smaller centres. The Peechelba East spur line became important to the wheat, sheep and timber settlements north of Wangaratta. An early impetus for Springhurst's development came from its location at the junction of the Melbourne road and the road from the river port at Wahgunyah, and it was also a stage for coaches. Later, Springhurst had silos and a butter factory [study item 587] which depended on using the station on the main Melbourne-Wodonga line.

Extending south from Wangaratta, the narrow gauge Whitfield railway opened in 1899 and closed in 1953. The line went through the King river valley settlements of Docker, Moyhu, Claremont and Edi, and terminated in Whitfield. The line was particularly important to local communities involved in developing local industries such as hop and tobacco growing, butter and cheese making, sawmilling and millet growing. It also provided transport for townspeople, and for livestock – particularly pigs [see section 2.1.1 - meat]. The first two butter factories at Moyhu [study items 091 & 097] were built right next to the railway line.

4.6 Tourist Centres

The fortunes of Eldorado have ebbed and flowed since gold was discovered here in 1854. More recently the landscape has attracted sightseers, painters and writers, and tourists who can wander about the workings of the washed and scarred Reedy Creek valley and marvel at the immense gold dredge at its final mooring place. They can fossick for gemstones, visit the historical museum, and survey the small stock of historic buildings still scattered throughout the town.

Over in the Oxley/Milawa area, locals once catering to the passing trade of miners, now offer an array of gourmet provisions and accommodation to tourists, or to skiers on their way to the snowfields. Brown Bros. were selling flagon wines to skiers in the 1950s, and now have a sophisticated cellar-door

¹⁹ *ibid.*, p 72

saleroom and gourmet restaurant. The idea has caught on, and dozens of wineries in the Ovens and King valleys now offer tastings and cellar-door sales to tourists.

Glenrowan to the south-west of Wangaratta is famous for its association with Ned Kelly. On 26 June 1880 the Kelly gang shot Aaron Sherritt dead and then pulled up sections of the North-Eastern railway track expecting to derail a train carrying police to the town. The strategy proceeded to plan and they took possession of the Glenrowan Hotel along with hostages, and waited for the train. Several prisoners were freed and one flagged down the train warning the police. A siege ensued, and at dawn an armoured Ned Kelly emerged from the hotel, only to be shot in the legs by police, and captured. After negotiating the release of the rest of the prisoners, police set fire to the hotel and the remaining members of the gang were either shot or burnt in the blaze. Ned was hanged on 11 November 1880 in Melbourne. Was Ned a hero or outlaw? The story of Ned Kelly, the defiant iron-clad bushranger has achieved the potent status of Australian legend. At Glenrowan, Ned has become a major tourist attraction, with larger than life reconstructions, and a light and sound display dramatically setting the scene for interpreting the event.

4.7 Community Halls

The humble hall is invariably held to be the most important building in a community. The hub of community life, some are the first buildings erected by a community and still stand long after other town buildings have come and gone. The building of a hall signifies that a sense of community has developed in a district. They are places where community decisions have been made, where weddings have been celebrated, where locals have danced and met, and have voted, where sporting trophies are put on show, and where sons fallen in war are honoured.

There are halls all over the Study Area. Well maintained, they proudly display the progress and efforts of their communities. Some have remained the same size, others, like the Milawa hall [study item 186] and Tarrawingee hall have expanded with additions of new tea rooms, porches and toilet blocks. More recent halls, like those at Whitfield and Greta [study item 488], have been amalgamated with modern sporting facilities. Most have been built on reserves allocated by the Crown for community purposes.

Halls are administered by local committees. The first meeting of the Everton hall committee was held on 2 October 1897. A decision was made to call tenders for the making and burning of 40,000 bricks to construct a public hall. A further tender to construct the hall was awarded to Messrs Mason and Emery in February 1899. Four months later the opening of the hall was celebrated with a grand ball [study item 651]. From that point the hall was in constant use. A supper room was added at the rear during the inter-war years. Today the Everton hall remains a focal point for the community and is still in constant use.²⁰ Completed in 1915, the Greta hall was officially opened with a grand concert after the harvest in March 1916. Before that time the community used a building made available by Hector Sinclair.²¹

The foundation stone for a public hall at Moyhu [study item 115] was laid on Armistice Day in 1928 and the Moyhu Memorial Hall was officially opened on 7 May 1932 before a crowd of 400 people. A hall at Edi Upper [study item 102] opened on 17 April 1929, the Carboor hall in 1933, and one at

²⁰ Milthorpe, p 20-21

²¹ *Memories of Oxley*, p 141

Whorouly South [study item 347/8] also opened in the 1930s.²² Myrree's first hall was built in the 1920s by a carpenter from Greta named Mr Brown. Timber was cut by working bees at Handcock's Mill. In December 1967 it was replaced by the Myrree Soldiers Memorial Hall.²³

Many public halls in the Study Area had their beginnings as Mechanics' Institutes. The Milawa Hall, on Factory Road (formerly Three Chain Road), was built in 1889. The Bobinawarra Library donated books and a bookcase for the opening, an event that was celebrated with a grand ball. Originally the building consisted of only one room. Two extra rooms were added in 1890, and a supper room in 1899. In April 1907 the hall hosted a banquet to salute the surviving founders of the district and their families. The building was enlarged in 1962 when the institute and library closed. In the 1980s a new section was added to the front. Some halls like the Bobinawarra Soldiers Memorial Hall, built in 1925, honour district men and women who served in the wars [study item 173]. Cloakrooms at the rear of the brick hall were added in 1939, followed by a concrete brick supper room in 1960. Cheshunt's first institute was built in about 1895, but the present timber hall dates from between 1937 and 1939 [study item 043]. It is used in conjunction with the town recreation reserve gazetted in 1902. Other halls within the Study Area which commenced as Mechanics' Institutes include those at Boorhaman, Peechelba and Wangaratta South.²⁴

4.8 Houses and Other Buildings

4.8.1 Houses in the District

Although European settlers first came to the district in the late 1830s, scant physical evidence of dwellings from this period remains. When settlers arrived, one of their first tasks would be to urgently erect some sort of rudimentary dwelling from materials at hand. This would later be replaced by a more substantial and permanent dwelling as leased land became purchased land and the settled property became more prosperous. A generation or two later it was common for the "permanent" house to be replaced by yet another dwelling, with the earlier house usually being demolished or abandoned.

Settler houses from the mid-nineteenth century are also scarce. However, the Heritage Study inventory has identified a very large number of farm houses and urban houses dating from late 19th to mid 20th centuries, ranging from modest cottages to grand mansions, many of which will be included in the Heritage Overlay as items of local heritage significance. A few are possibly of State significance. A few particular dwellings, of varying significance, are noted below.

A timber cottage of 1843 built by the Dockers at Bontharambo would now have to be one of the oldest buildings in the Study Area. It sits among a complex of successive structures charting the development of this important pastoral property, including one of the district's grandest houses, a brick, stone and stucco mansion built in 1858. Designed by architect Thomas Watts, the two-storey building is dominated by a sixty foot tower and is an outstanding example of early Italianate design [study item 007]. The complex, including buildings and some trees, is included on the State Heritage Register.

²² *ibid.*, p 157

²³ Flanigan, p 21

²⁴ Information on Mechanics' Institutes sourced from Baragwanath & Hodgson

The first person to build on the western outskirts of Wangaratta was barrister and solicitor Con Ahern. In 1907 he built the mansion Corinya [study item 273] overlooking the One Mile Creek beyond the end of Rowan Street. He moved out when he won the seat of Indi in 1913, and the property passed to the Catholic Church who leased it to the Callander family. In 1929 it transferred to the Presbyterian Church, who subdivided the estate creating the Wangaratta suburb of West End.²⁵

Solicitors were apparently doing well in the town; another of Wangaratta's notable houses, Warra in Murdoch Road [study item 008], was built for local solicitor, Harold A. Murdoch. It was constructed in 1908 by Murdoch's brother-in-law, builder Francis Hardess. Francis' brother, Charles, of the firm Hardess and Lording, completed the leadlighting and stained glass. The land had been acquired by Murdoch's father, William, in 1867 and originally comprised ten acres. Warra is a notable provincial example of the Federation Queen Anne style, popular in metropolitan Melbourne at the time. Warra is one of very few buildings in the Rural City which are on the Victorian Heritage Register.

The first flats to be built in Wangaratta were erected in 1939 at 55 Ryley Street. Known as Hume Court, the two-storey brick block containing four two-bedroom flats was built by local identity, Julia M. Callander.²⁶

4.8.2 Workers' Housing and Housing Estates

It was common for farmers and pastoralists to employ men who lived on the farm in separate small houses or huts, sometimes close to the main farmhouse, or sometimes at a remote part of the property where livestock had to be watched. It was also common for huts or dormitories to be provided for seasonal farm workers, who picked fruit or harvested tobacco, etc. Hiram A. Crawford erected mens' huts for his hop plantation workers at Everton in 1880s. The Heritage Study inventory has noted a number of such rural workers' housing, most as one of several structures making up a farmstead [for example, see study items 151a, 346c, 357b, 457a].

A scheme introduced under the Small Holdings Act, providing small farm houses for needy settlers was perhaps the first type of government housing to be introduced at Wangaratta from 1908. Built outside the town on small rural blocks, the majority of these modest timber homes have since been engulfed by Wangaratta's south-western suburbs (see 1.5.2 - Closer Settlement to Soldier Settlement above). Three surviving Closer Settlement houses were identified in the Heritage Study inventory [study items 124, 124a & 124b].

In 1922 Wangaratta Woollen Mills announced that it would provide 27 cottages for employees. When the mill opened a year later, southwest of the town beside the road to Melbourne, an entire new suburb called Yarrunga began to mushroom. During World War Two the first Housing Commission homes were built in Vincent Road and Smith Crescent [study item 034], and in less than a decade the town's Housing Commission estate in the Yarrunga area grew to be the fourth largest outside Melbourne. An aluminium factory had been built in Wangaratta during the war, and initially consideration was given to building the first local commission houses from this material. However, local aluminium production failed to eventuate and the factory was leased to Bruck Mills.

²⁵ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 29

²⁶ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 16

By 1965 both Bruck and the Woollen Mills were short of labour and in order to attract more employees to the town, the government was asked to provide 50 additional commission homes.²⁷ A year later ten more were allocated with the promise of more to come. At the same time a private subdivision allowing for nearly 100 homes to be built between Edwards Street and Champagnat College helped to ease the situation.²⁸ Although a further 61 commission homes went up in 1970, shortages remained high and houses for rental were scarce. The government allocated ten more in 1972, and that year Wangaratta Council issued a permit for the building of 38 flats within the city, and for the first strata title subdivision.²⁹ Twenty-five new commission homes followed in 1973, along with private subdivisions in the West End, one of 196 blocks, and another in Cribbes Road. The following year, 1974, saw the opening of two more private subdivisions, the Balmoral estate in Edwards Street, and another in Salisbury Street. A town plan released that year by the council provided for the orderly expansion of the city towards a population of 40,000 people.³⁰

The need for further housing remained acute, and in 1975 tenders were let for an extra 30 commission houses in Yarrunga, and a block of 20 acres in West End was purchased by the government for additional houses.³¹ In 1979, 25 homes became available in the Cruse Street estate, and private subdivision of the Waldara Golf Club commenced. Some of the original commission houses were demolished in the 1980s, commencing with a group of six which were replaced by ten cluster units. As late as the 1980s some families were still waiting up to two years for a house.³²

4.8.3 Architects and Builders

In the early days of the settlements, most buildings, whether dwellings or farm sheds or community buildings, were designed and built by their owners or workmen or by a few neighbours getting together. The Old School at Murmungee [study item 002] is one of the earlier examples of such community efforts. It was built in 1869 as a school and meeting place for Murmungee settlers' and gold miners' families. The Murmungee school is surprisingly intact, but not too many of the other early buildings or dwellings survive in a recognisable form. The first house at "The Grange", near Everton [study item 311], is thought to have been designed by George Mackay in c1846, and presumably built by him and his workmen. It has been incorporated as part of the existing house, and thus is thought to be the oldest surviving habitable dwelling in the district. The first dwelling at Bontharambo, a slab hut with a bark roof built by the Faithfull brothers in 1838, is thought not have survived. The ruins of a timber cottage, built for the Dockers in circa 1843, still exist close to their grand Italianate mansion of 1858 designed by Thomas Watts. This mansion [study item 007] was possibly the earliest architect designed building in the Wangaratta district.

An interesting archaeological site at Myrree contains the ruins of the Evans family's first "Redcamp" homestead [study item 461], built by the family in the 1850s, and added to and altered over the next hundred years until it was abandoned for the new "Redcamp" nearby [study item 461a], designed and built in circa 1951 by W.A. Parnall, a Wangaratta builder.

²⁷ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 15

²⁸ *ibid.*, p 17

²⁹ *ibid.*, p 40

³⁰ *ibid.*, p 46

³¹ *ibid.*, p 51

³² *ibid.*, p 63-74

Until recent years, there seem to have been very few architects who made their home in Wangaratta. Charles H. Summers, Architect, of Faithfull Street, appears as the designer of “Kawanda”, in Swan Street [study item 258] and the Railway Hotel in Mackay Street [study item 380], both built in 1908. Johannes Emanuel Lundholm was born in 1864 in Sweden and trained there as an architect. He sailed to Australia on the SS Orient in 1886 and lived in several places in Victoria and southern NSW for some years before moving to Wangaratta in 1899. He was living in Faithfull Street with his wife and two children when he was naturalized in 1904. Later he moved to the Orange district in NSW. He is known to have designed several interesting buildings while he lived in Wangaratta, including “Trotman’s Buildings” on the corner of Reid and Murphy Streets [study item 201], completed in 1909, and the original Co-operative Store, on the corner of Reid and Ovens Streets [study item 222] in 1906. The most interesting building of Lundholm’s we have found is undoubtedly “Brooklyn”, a farmhouse in North Wangaratta [study item 582] built in 1911. This house in the popular Queen Anne style is a pioneer of concrete block construction - possibly the first such house designed by an architect in Victoria. Lundholm’s mastery of the material leads one to speculate as to whether he could have had some part in the design of other pioneering local concrete structures built from 1915 to 1921 by the builder George Murphy (see below).

Although the designers or builders of the vast majority of buildings could not be identified in this study, the names of a number of builders and architects did emerge in the research on properties looked at in the survey work. Some of the architects’ names are recognisable in the wider sphere of metropolitan Melbourne. In 1875 (Leonard?) Terry and (Percy?) Oakden of Melbourne designed a banking chamber in Reid Street, with manager’s residence above, for the London Chartered Bank. The building is listed as the “Former ANZ Bank” [study item 010], and is thought to be oldest substantially intact commercial building in Wangaratta. Ruck & Cummings, MRVIA, a Melbourne firm, designed the former St Paul’s Presbyterian Church [study item 012] in 1898. William Wardell, the designer of St Patrick’s Cathedral in Melbourne, was responsible for the original St Patrick’s Church in Ford Street [study item 219]. Another celebrated church architect, particularly associated with the Anglican church, is Louis R. Williams, who designed the modern Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral [study item 011] in the 1960s and the charming small reinforced concrete Holy Trinity Anglican Church at Whitfield [study item 044] in 1934. Occasionally an architect was called in to design alterations or additions to existing buildings. One famous Melbourne architect, Selwyn Bates, of Bates Smart and McCutcheon was engaged in 1950 by the new owners of “Fairfield Park” at Greta South [study item 480] to design additions to their 1870s neo-Georgian style mansion homestead.

The names of other Melbourne architects pop up occasionally, usually associated with government, business or church - as for instance: F.L. & K. Klingender as architects of a number of buildings for the Country Fire Authority including the 1933 former Fireman’s House in Ford Street [study item 040a]; A.C. McKnight, FRAIA, as architect of Armstrong House, the 1933 home built for the Anglican Archdeacon in the Anglican Cathedral Close [study item 038a]; Harry J. Little, FVSA, of Collins Street who was responsible for the 1939 “Commerce House” in Murphy Street [study item 206] and some 1950 houses in Bruck Court for Bruck Mills [study items 247f & 247g].

Other architects’ names associated with Bruck’s are R. Latimer of Collins Street, who designed Bruck staff houses in Sisely Street [study items 247i, j, k & l] and L. Hume Sherrard, ARIBA & ARAIA, also of Collins Street, who designed the house in Vernon Road for Mr Arms, Bruck’s administrative manager, in 1953 [study item 441]. Unquestionably the most famous architectural firm associated with Wangaratta, and also with Bruck Mills, is the partnership of Romberg & Boyd. It is said that Frederick Romberg, the partner of Robin Boyd, designed one of the factory buildings for Bruck circa 1950 [part

of study item 247]. Robin Boyd was responsible for the design of several company houses in Bruck Court [study items 247c, d, e & m] and for “Bruck House” [study item 247b], which was built in 1950 to be a guest house for senior staff and others engaged in business with Bruck Mills who were visiting Wangaratta. Bruck House was also often lent to Wangaratta and nearby Benalla Municipal Councils for the use of important visitors to the region such as State Governors, or Government Ministers. In the 1950s, there was no other high class accommodation in Wangaratta or Benalla for such dignitaries.

Certain provincial architects or designers had practices that extended as far as Wangaratta. For instance: a Mr Ambrose of Beechworth is said to have designed the beautiful little Anglican Church in Eldorado in 1870 [study item 019]; Gordon and Gordon (both FRVIA) of Albury and Melbourne designed the 1896 “Targoora” Station homestead near Wangaratta [study item 118]; and James W. Sproule, of Albury, designed a tiny, functionalist style house in Crisp Street [study item 864] for a local jeweller who had shops in Albury and Surfers Paradise as well. The doyen of such provincial architects must have been Harold L. Hanlon, AVSA and ARAIA, who lived in Benalla, but kept a branch office in Trotman’s Buildings for some years. Among many other Wangaratta buildings, Hanlon was responsible for the design of some of the finest 20th Century houses in Wangaratta, including “Weeroona”, Dr Kelly’s (later Dr Phillips’) house in Ford Street [study item 369] - recently (sadly) demolished to make way for a car park, “Park House” in Meldrum Street [study item 429] and a tiny but beautiful “Old English” style house and garden in Harper Street [study item 547].

The well known Geelong firm of Buchan, Laird and Buchan were responsible for the design of the earliest Housing Commission houses to be built outside metropolitan Melbourne - specifically, the 1944 Project houses in Vincent Road and Smith Crescent [study item 034]. A few years later the same firm was engaged by the Soldier Settlement Commission to design prototype farmhouses for soldier settlers all over Victoria. A few of these houses were identified in the Wangaratta districts. One in particular, “Koorinal Park” at Moyhu [study item 088] has survived (in 2003) virtually unaltered, inside or out, from the original drawings. Two other houses on the same Moyhu soldier settlement estate were identified as by Buchan, Laird and Buchan, but were not closely inspected and were not included in the inventory. There are probably other BL&B designed houses around the Wangaratta farming districts, and some are known to still exist in the Broken River valley (Benalla Shire). The architecture firm survives as the Buchan Group, now based in Melbourne.

Occasionally a firm of structural engineers would be called in to design some special structure - usually industrial in nature. W.C. Howitt, as engineering consultant, was associated with Water Works Trusts in several districts at the beginning of the 20th Century. His design for the steel Millard Street Water Tower [study item 432] has stood the test of one hundred years of time. Notably, the fabricator was a woman, Mrs C. Challingsworth, probably the only woman running such a business in Australia at the time.³³

Builders from out of town were not often employed except on major structures such as the Eldorado Dredge [study item 001] where Thompson’s Engineering and Pipe Co. Ltd., of Castlemaine, were employed as fabricators and builders, or St Joseph’s Convent Chapel where the builders were Geo. T. Gatens & Sons of Brunswick - a firm probably preferred by the Melbourne architect.

³³ Doring, C. & M.J., *Heritage Assessment of the Steel Water Tower, Millard Street, Wangaratta*, 1999.

Some names recurred often. Two builders in particular had such a strong influence on the appearance of urban and village streetscapes in Wangaratta that their buildings became instantly recognisable in the survey. Often, the most interesting farmhouses turned out to have been built by one of these two firms.

The earliest mention of the name George Murphy noted during the research for this study was part of a small advertisement in a cutting from the *Wangaratta Chronicle* of Wednesday the eighth of October 1913, near the bottom of the page in *District News*. This appears to offer the preparation of plans and specifications by George Murphy at a low or no charge, presumably as consideration for obtaining the building contract for the design. We have seen no information about where or how Murphy trained, nor when he set up his business in Wangaratta, but certainly by 1915 he was a highly skilled and expert building practitioner with an original flair for structural design and an extraordinary capacity, particularly in his fairly remote provincial locality, for absorbing and implementing the latest technological developments in the world of engineering and construction. It seems evident that these talents must have been inherited, via both nature and nurture. An abbreviated Murphy family tree in the Wangaratta Historical Society collection shows that George (William) Murphy's grandfather, also George Murphy, was a civil engineer (and a close British contemporary of the very famous civil engineers Isambard Kingdom Brunel and Robert Stephenson). George Murphy's father, James Val(l)ance Murphy, was also a civil engineer.

George Murphy was a local pioneer in the field of concrete construction. In 1915 he built a house, "Warillah" [study item 045] with cavity walls formed from two thin leaves of poured concrete. At the same time he was the principal contractor for the Milawa Co-operative Dairy Company [study item 021]. Two years later he built "Mont Ara" [study item 524] a house near Greta, using the same construction techniques as "Warillah". A concrete church at Whitfield [study item 050] and a concrete house at Oxley [study item 150], in the most modern style, followed in 1921. A number of other houses in the inventory are attributed to Murphy, and there would be many more in the district not identified, but those noted above particularly demonstrate his skills. George Murphy was born in Yackandandah in July 1882, and died at Wangaratta in May 1934 at the early age of 51 years.

The other builders who feature frequently in the heritage study inventory are John Wilson Law and Bill Law of the firm of J. Law & Son. The construction (and probably the design also) of around 20 buildings in the inventory is attributed to this firm. Many more houses of high quality identified during the survey were evidently a product of the firm, but could not all be included in the inventory. John Wilson Law was born in 1872. He was a tenth child and was still a little boy when his father died. He had very little formal education and trained as a carpenter. He and his wife Mary moved to Wangaratta in the early 1900s. He worked for several Wangaratta builders, including George Murphy, in the years up until he and his son Bill established the firm of J. Law & Son in 1922.

Either John Law or Bill (or both) were superlative bricklayers, and their brick houses demonstrate an artistry and skill in the trade which is instantly recognisable in any street of Wangaratta. Some notable houses of theirs in urban Wangaratta include the 1935 "Meersbrook" [study item 135], "Weeroona", "The Doctor's House" [study item 369], designed by Harold H. Hanlon of Benalla in 1935, unaltered for 69 years but sadly demolished in 2004, "Carlisle" [study item 543] built in c1935, many of the fine houses in the Cathedral Close [study items 038b to 038g] and Mr S.M. Arms's house, designed by L. Hume Sherrard in 1953.

4.8.4 Notable District Residents and Their Houses

The former homes of prominent local citizens can have much historical interest for today's locals or visitors to Wangaratta, irrespective of their architectural merits. Some houses which came to notice during the survey had belonged to politicians (e.g. Sir John Bowser, MLA, briefly a state Premier, lived in Murdoch Road [study item 873]), industrialists (e.g. Charles Ruwolt, founder of Vickers-Ruwolt, the famous engineering firm, lived in "Mepunga" [study item 243]), local councillors (e.g. Alexander Henry Smith was a progressive and innovative farmer and grazier, an Oxley Shire Councillor for 37 years and President of the Council eight times [study item 120]). Many other notable owners or residents included magistrates, headmasters, solicitors, storekeepers, wine making families, medical doctors and pioneer farming families. Such places in which some personal or familial connection with the history of Wangaratta was recorded are noted in the inventory under Historic Sub-Theme 4.8.4.

4.9 Supplying Services

4.9.1 Water

In the early years of settlement, buildings clustered near the banks of rivers or streams to enable easy access to a water supply. Water carrying was a common way of earning a living in those days. In Wangaratta, the Fitzpatrick brothers, Don, Pat, Jim and Mick carted water for several years from the King River and made themselves a fortune.³⁴

As the town grew, the need for a stored and reticulated water supply increasingly became a topic for discussion, and on 25th May 1871 a committee was appointed by the Borough Council to report on the matter. The government had already decided to build the north-eastern railway line, and its route through Wangaratta was assured when construction commenced in 1870. Various cost cutting measures were taken by the railways department for this major engineering project, and so the arrangement to sell water to the borough council would have been an idea well supported by the government. As steam trains needed water, major stations along the line were provided with water towers. Wangaratta's brick tower with a capacity of 40,000 gallons was commenced in September 1873,³⁵ and an agreement by council to accept the proposal had been reached earlier that year in February. The tower as well as pumps and engines associated with the supply were to be the property of the department, while the council was to provide the reticulation, its costs met by a government loan.³⁶ The landmark four stage water tower continues to dominate the railway precinct today, with each of its levels expressed externally by a brick string course and by round arched windows [study item 009b].

A site for a pumping station was found on the King River at Millard Street, and in May 1874 tenders were awarded to John Danks for cast iron pipes, and to Slater and Co. for freight. Laying commenced on 24 February 1875, with W. B. Smith completing the task. Mr Henry Kett is recorded as the first person to be connected on 21 April 1875.³⁷ Over 1902-3 new steam powered pumping machinery and a new steel water tower were installed at the Millard Street depot, where the tower still stands today [study item 432]. It is one of few heritage items in the Rural City to be gazetted on the State Heritage

³⁴ Whittaker, p 85

³⁵ Ward, p 193

³⁶ Whittaker, p 85

³⁷ *ibid.*

Register. Reticulation work continued and on 4 October 1904, the Wangaratta Waterworks Trust was gazetted, comprising nine members of the borough and one government nominee, with the mayor elected chairman.

In 1923 the Trust decided to erect a new water tower in Norton Street at the railway end of Norton Street. The full height of the 105 feet tall structure was to be filled with water. Leaks, listing, and other troubles soon started on its completion in 1924, and in April 1925 the tank crashed to the ground. After much wrangling a new tank was finally completed in April 1929 [study item 395].

The same year saw plans prepared by engineers B. A. & D. B. Smith for a new pumping installation powered by electricity. On 19 August, tenders were awarded to the Electricity Commission for the control wiring, to the Reinforced Concrete Co. for a pumping house at the Millard Street depot, and to Robinson & Co. for pumping plant. The work was completed in November 1930. As the King River sometimes ceased to flow, an alternative water source from bores on the Ovens River flats was implemented. This system's filtration plant commenced operations on 6 July 1938. To cope with increasing demands from factories as well as from homes, a new filtration plant and pumps opened on the Ovens River bank in Faithfull Street early in 1949, with extensions carried out in 1956. Additionally, a large storage basin was built close to the filtration plant in the early 1950s with the Housing Commission and Bruck Mills assisting with finance.³⁸ In 1973 further extensions to the pumping and filtration plant were undertaken.

A number of dry years between 1930 and 1944 led to the Trust investigating a proposal for a gravitational scheme, involving a water storage dam with a pipeline to the town. Although the matter lapsed, the need for a dam continued to be advocated, particularly after 1959 when Wangaratta gained city status. In 1964 construction began on a dam on the Buffalo River, and in 1969 the King River dam was commenced. Named the William Hovell Dam, it began storing water from May 1971.³⁹ The building of the dams provided a strong period of growth for the Study Area, with Wangaratta City and the Oxley Shire becoming involved in several projects involved with construction work and roadmaking, and new, sealed roads opened up tracts of previously inaccessible country. Wangaratta's growth as a city and its capacity to attract industry was now assured, as was the intensively practised irrigated agriculture of the Ovens and King valley flats.

4.9.2 Sewerage, Gas, Electricity

Although steps were taken to initiate the sewerage of Wangaratta in the early 1920s, it was not until April 1933 that the Borough Council Sewerage Authority was constituted and plans made to undertake the task. Gordon Gutheridge was appointed as consulting engineer, and F. C. Dallimore for undertaking the detailed survey. Two inner city waste water pumping stations built in the 1930s are noted in the heritage study inventory [study items 388 & 536] The connections, which provided much work to local plumbers, continued through the 1930s, with the newer suburbs, West End and Yarrunga, following in the 1950s and 1960s. A disposal depot in North Wangaratta treated the sewage, and it was not until 1948 with post-war population increases that the system required modification. It was further modified in 1959, and in the 1960s a new pumping station was built.⁴⁰

³⁸ Unless otherwise indicated the above information on the Waterworks Trust has been sourced from Whittaker, p 85-92

³⁹ *Memories of Oxley*, p 203

⁴⁰ Whittaker, p 92-95

Gas first became available in 1888. The gas company also provided tar for road and footpath making. In 1962, the Colonial Gas Association converted to propane gas. Wangaratta's electricity was finally switched on officially, on 14 September 1922. The town became one of the last in the district to convert to electricity due to the monopoly enjoyed by the gas company. As discussions dragged on, a solution was presented by the new Wangaratta Woollen Mills company, incorporated in 1920. As they were about to build a large mill and generate their own power, they offered to supply electricity to the town as well. Their scheme was accepted by Council in July 1921, and the following year electrical contractors started work in the town, resulting in the completion of a powerhouse in April, followed by the erection of poles and wires.⁴¹ This power source was superseded by electricity from the Kiewa hydro scheme, completed in 1944.

4.10 Setting Up Business

4.10.1 Hotels

Inns and hotels were among the first buildings erected in the Study Area. Early hotels served as strategic roadside stopovers and convivial eating and drinking places for overlanding teamsters and diggers, and changing posts for coach lines. Frequently they acted as the hub of a settlement, combining the services of general store, post office, and meeting place. During the heady goldrush years some became prominent entertainment venues, even providing theatrical performances. At Laceby, the first school opened in a room at Devine's Laceby Hotel.⁴² The opening of rail lines, commencing with the North-Eastern in 1873, provided further stimulus for the building of new hotels near stations.

Wayside inns, combining a store, were among the first buildings to appear at stopping places and river crossings on the Melbourne to Sydney Road. We know that in 1838 Thomas Rattray ran a store and sly grog shop along with the ferry he operated on the south side of the Ovens River. About a year later local squatter William Clark bought the ferry and replaced the store with a business he conducted as the Hope Inn. A second inn was built on the other side of the river in 1843. Another early inn on the Melbourne road was conducted by a local squatter by the name of Robinson, who obtained a licence to run the Greta Inn in 1844.

Wangaratta Hotels

Routes through the Study Area swelled dramatically with gold traffic in the 1850s. Local settlers and emerging towns greatly benefited from the trade, and hotels boomed. James Meldrum's Wangaratta Hotel (formerly Bond's Inn), on the north side of the river did a roaring business with miners, its bar, diningroom and upstairs ballroom continually packed with thirsty patrons.

Thomas Millard built the Royal Victoria Hotel in 1854, and William Clark, who had purchased the whole of Murphy Street from Reid to Ely Streets in the first Wangaratta land sales in June 1849, built a substantial hostelry in 1855. On 17 February that year he called for tenders to build the three-storey, verandahed Commercial Hotel on the corner of Reid and Murphy Streets. It was christened for business with a bottle of champagne by Clark's son William, who was hoisted up to smash the bottle against the chimney. The hotel prospered and in March 1861 William Murdoch of the nearby Royal Hotel took over

⁴¹ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 12

⁴² *Memories of Oxley*, p 41

the licence.⁴³ The Commercial was enlarged a number of times, and when demolished in 1968 was Wangaratta's oldest hotel.⁴⁴

The Royal, another of Wangaratta's early premises, had been built as a hospital by Dr John Gemmell, who bought this site and others in Reid Street at the second land sale of May 1850. He soon sold, and the building became the Royal Hotel, and later the Pinsent Hotel, which still conducts business today [study item 213]. Parts of the original building have been incorporated into the present structure. The original Hope Inn established by William Clark was destroyed by fire and replaced by William Painter's Sydney Hotel, first licensed in 1864. The Sydney is still operating today, having been rebuilt for the second time in circa the 1940s [study item 230]. The Post Office Hotel in Murphy Street was another establishment that initially flourished from goldfields money. In 1875 it was purchased by the Bank of New South Wales and demolished in 1907. In the 1870s the Royal Victoria Hotel was owned by leading shire figure and local brewer, Frank Michell.⁴⁵ It was demolished and replaced with a tilt slab office building in 1999.

At North Wangaratta there still stands the Vine Hotel, its name perhaps deriving from the abundance of grape vines (more so than hop vines) widely grown in the district during these years. Built as a single storey structure in the 1860s by Henry Parfitt, the hotel also served as a general store and post office, and for some time its rooms were used for meetings by the Wangaratta Shire Council. After the hotel was destroyed by fire in 1883 it was rebuilt by Parfitt and then sold [study item 160]. In the neighbouring Oxley Shire, the assembly room at Milawa's Emu Hotel was used for formal meetings by the Oxley Council for many years [study item 183].

Largely as a result of pressure from the powerful temperance lobby, the State government set up the License Reduction Board in 1907 to close down surplus hotels, and the board gradually moved around the state recommending the closure of hundreds of hotels.⁴⁶ Some Wangaratta publicans it seems, responded to the threat of closure by improving their establishments. The Royal was refurbished in 1908; the Albion was remodelled and an extra storey was added to the Council Club in 1909 [study item 210]; and in 1910 improvements were made to the Sydney Hotel.⁴⁷ When the board sat at Wangaratta in May 1912 it concluded that the district's stock of twenty-four hotels should be halved in number. Wangaratta's Royal Oak closed, along with the Albion and the Royal Oak in Eldorado, the Bontharambo at Boorhaman, and the Albion at Springhurst. More closed over the next three years,⁴⁸ and others followed, particularly after the advent of motels in the 1950s. After the Criterion in Murphy Street was demolished in 1970 Wangaratta was left with just eight hotels.⁴⁹

⁴³ Whittaker, p 40

⁴⁴ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 22

⁴⁵ *Memories of Oxley*, p 78

⁴⁶ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 6

⁴⁷ *ibid.*, p 4

⁴⁸ *ibid.*, p 6

⁴⁹ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 32

Hotels in the Villages

Wangaratta's pattern of hotel development was repeated in the smaller towns. Those on the Melbourne to Sydney Road invariably became the hubs of a small settlements that flourished during the gold years. At Greta, the Goldseekers Inn opened, followed by the Newmarket and Victoria hotels.⁵⁰

New routes opened up across the Ovens plains during the goldrushes, land was thrown open for sale and settlements began to spring up, with many enterprising locals gearing themselves to benefit from the passing trade.

Farmer and publican Colin Gardner opened the Commercial Hotel at Milawa, also incorporating a store and butcher's shop which offered a 24 hour service during the gold rush, turning over more than £100 a day [study item 153]. He had arrived from Melbourne with his brother in 1853.⁵¹ The roof of the hotel collapsed in January 1977 when a powerful storm damaged many local buildings. His house, Ercildoon, built in the 1880s still stands in the town [study item 188]. Another well known establishment was James Henley's Emu Hotel built in 1860 on the corner opposite the Commercial [study item 183]. It no longer operates as a hotel, but survives as a gourmet mustard factory and Bed and Breakfast establishment. In the nearby town of Oxley, another well known stop for travellers was Dunlop's Oxley Hotel and store. It stood beside the King River and a Chinese man by the name of Quom Po cultivated fresh vegetables for the store in the hotel's adjoining paddock. It was later taken over by George Clancy who closed his more modest inn further down the street.⁵² The town was also served by the Headquarters Hotel, George Moore's Exchange, and a hotel conducted by the Bourkes.

Near Everton there was the Pioneer Hotel at Tea Garden Creek. Conducted by John Moon, it was situated strategically by the Ovens River ford, where travellers to Beechworth would cross. Moon was also one of the area's first hop growers.⁵³ The Farmers' Arms Hotel run by the Keady family was another well-known Everton hotel [study item 798]. Catering to traffic heading for Whorouly, via Henley's Gap, there was the Whorouly Hotel operated by Michael Dodd. The original timber, shingle roof structure was replaced in the 1930s by the more substantial building standing there today [study item 679]. Close by was the Whorouly Bridge Hotel which opened in the 1870s, and another establishment, the Star Hotel was also known to have operated.⁵⁴ Still standing on the Beechworth Road at Tarrawingee, is the Plough Inn, built in 1864 for Hopton Nolan [study item 005]. The complex comprises a two-storey hotel with a two tier recessed verandah, and an adjoining single storey, brick stable block. Eldorado was known to have had about 20 hotels during its peak goldrush years. Fire destroyed the one remaining hotel, the Star, in November 1953.⁵⁵ The many hotels which flourished, and which continue to stand in towns throughout the Study Area are too numerous to mention in this report. Those that do survive invariably remain central to the public life of their communities.

⁵⁰ *Memories of Oxley*, p 40

⁵¹ *ibid.*, p 52

⁵² *ibid.*, p 41

⁵³ *Worthy of Mention*, p 59

⁵⁴ *Memories of Oxley*, p 42

⁵⁵ *Angus*, p 61

4.10.2 Shops.

As more people moved to the Ovens River Crossing Place, buildings began to cluster on the riverbanks, close to where water was obtainable. William Clark's Hope Inn was already on the south bank, and soon this enterprise was joined by Thomas Sales' blacksmiths shop, which specialised in reshoeing horses on the Yass to Melbourne mail run. John Crisp set up a butcher shop on the north side of the river, and by 1848 he was competing with another butcher, Thomas Millard, who after a few years sold the business and established the Royal Victoria Hotel.⁵⁶ A third butcher, Michael Cusack, opened a shop in 1850. More store owners opened businesses, and over the next few years a bakery was established by Thomas Lamond, a boot shop by William Hunt, a chemist by Mr Pearce, and the first stationery and bookshop by Hugh Munro. In 1861 he was advertising a lending library of some 700 books.⁵⁷

William Meldrum started a general store before 1865 in Murphy Street and it survived almost 100 years. The store then passed to Harrison Bros and Kettle. After the building was destroyed by fire following Harrison's death, the business was sold to William Callander and his brother-in-law, Charles Forer from Dookie, and the business re-commenced selling in 1910 under the name, Callander and Forer's Big Store. Later Callander and his two sons Arthur and William formed the firm, Callanders. In 1938 they rebuilt the store, replacing it with a modern streamlined design. Part of the large new shop was leased to G. J. Coles, and the two businesses were side by side for many years. In 1969 Coles purchased the whole shop and converted it into a specialty store.⁵⁸ The Callander family were significant contributors to the business and community life of Wangaratta for many decades. William, who died in 1947, played a leading role in the establishment of the Wangaratta Woollen Mills, was involved in many organisations, and he was a borough councillor for fifteen years, serving two mayoral terms.

Wangaratta boomed in the post-Federation years and new businesses such as Callander & Forer's, together with several new buildings transformed the appearance of the town centre. There was the Bullivant Building (1902) in Murphy Street; the offices of barrister C. J. Ahern (1907) in Reid Street next to the London Bank; the J. J. Handley building (1908) in Faithfull Street; Glasgow House (1909) in Murphy Street [study item 205]; Trotman's Building (1909) corner of Murphy and Reid Streets [study item 201]; the three-storey shop for Mitchell's (1910) on the corner of Murphy and Reid Streets; and Corry's building (1910) on the site of the old St George's Hall [study item 211].⁵⁹

The North-Eastern Co-operative Society Store, a general store with its owners being share-owning people of the district, also made its appearance at this time [study item 222]. The idea for a co-operative store arose with Michael Reid and John Marks wanting to start up such a store in Milawa, but after canvassing the proposal with interested community members they were persuaded to open in Wangaratta. Over 30 enthusiastic locals attended an inaugural meeting held at the Royal Hotel in Reid Street in September 1905, and the first meeting of the new society followed on 16 November 1905. A site on the corner of Ovens and Reid Streets opposite the saleyards was decided on for purchase, and the North Eastern Co-op Society was formally established on 2 March 1906, with a board elected later that month. Soon after, architect J.E. Lundholm (of Trotman's Buildings) prepared plans for a large store with 10,000 sq feet of floor space, and tenders were let in May to E. Beardmore. The store opened with a staff of ten on 15 September that year, selling grocery, hardware and produce. The Co

⁵⁶ Whittaker, p 30

⁵⁷ *ibid.*, p 30-31

⁵⁸ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 36

⁵⁹ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 4

Store flourished, and 1963 it had a staff of 94 and 24,000 sq ft of trading space.⁶⁰ When the famous institution celebrated its 70th birthday in 1976 it enjoyed sales worth over \$5 million.⁶¹ It has been the largest and most successful co-operative store in Victoria.

Other stores thriving at various times in Wangaratta include, Thomas Irving's White House. Established in about 1876, it traded in hardware, furniture and joinery, and also operated as a funeral parlour, before it closed in 1958. Well-known stores in Murphy Street were conducted by the Osmotherleys, Pinkertons, Kendalls, Manleys and Sloans. Wangaratta's business hub enjoyed a long period of prosperity. In 1981 it was announced that Wangaratta was to be the site for Victoria's first K Mart store. Many hoped that the arrival of the new super store would help reverse the trend towards out of town shopping increasingly noticed by Wangaratta's retailers. Although some traders feared that the large all purpose store would draw more custom away from the main shopping strips. Construction proceeded through 1982 and into 1983, with the store opening on 27 June. Coles closed its Murphy Street store the same year (1983). As feared, smaller city shops experienced a slump in trade, but eventually shoppers drifted back.⁶² The same year a Kentucky chicken chain store opened.

Motorised living brought about a decline in specialised shops operating in surrounding towns. Many closed, losing their business to Wangaratta. Some historic shop buildings, particularly those around Oxley and Milawa, have been taken over by new businesses serving the tourist trade. A butcher's shop in Milawa [study item 154], is still complete with slaughtering shed, stockyards, carriage shed and stables (all in a small paddock) plus the adjoining butcher's house. The shop has been empty for many years, but may soon find a new use as a Cellar Door for a nearby winery.

The historic store at Tarrawingee, built for Thomas Ladson between 1862 and 1867, was constructed to take advantage of the traffic to the Beechworth goldfields and in expectation of the railway line coming through [study item 006]. The railway line to Beechworth was built in 1875-76 although it bypassed Tarrawingee, and the store business failed. It then became a post office and residence, and today visitors can inspect the home and former store, still with many of its original shop fittings.

4.10.3 Banks.

Banks gravitated to the gold rich town of Beechworth before setting up chambers in Wangaratta. The first Wangaratta bank opened as an agency for the Bank of New South Wales in January 1859, in a rented a slab hut in Victoria Parade (formerly Chancery Lane). It was quickly followed the same month by an agency for the Oriental Bank Corporation, which lasted a few months then closed. The Wales purchased its own premises in 1861, comprising a single storey banking chamber and a two-storey residence in Faithfull Street, near the junction of the Ovens and King Rivers. In 1875 the bank purchased the Post Office Hotel in Murphy Street, and built new premises there in 1907.⁶³ The Bank of New South Wales has long been closely associated with the development of the town; many settlers and district pioneers banked there, many of the town's public accounts, such as those of the courts and police were held there, managers of the bank have acted as city treasurers as well as government

⁶⁰ Whittaker, p 32-33

⁶¹ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 56

⁶² *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 33

⁶³ Whittaker, p 32

nominees on the Water Trust, and its long serving managers have been closely connected with municipal life.

The London Chartered Bank opened in the town in about 1871, and built new premises at 49 Reid Street in 1874. The bank was absorbed by the former English Scottish and Australian Bank (ES&A) in 1921, and became the ANZ Bank when these organisations were amalgamated [study item 010]. The building was occupied by Rickards and Henderson in 1974.⁶⁴ By 1963 there were eight banks in Wangaratta, some also with agencies and branches in Wangaratta's suburbs.⁶⁵ A new Commonwealth Bank opened in 1976 on the corner of Murphy and Reid Streets.

⁶⁴ *ibid.*; O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 48

⁶⁵ Whittaker, p 32

5 ESTABLISHING TRANSPORT and COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 Roads and Routes

The Major's Line, followed by rough tracks blazed by overlanders and squatters were the first routes to cut through the Study Area. As traffic increased to and from the Ovens goldfield and surrounding settlements, stopovers and inns sprang up on the main routes.

In November 1851, following the establishment of the Colony of Victoria, the Legislative Council appointed a Select Committee to examine the condition of the colony's roads and bridges. While Port Phillip had remained a district of New South Wales no significant road development had been undertaken, and the roads remained, in the committee's words, 'in a state of nature'. Too many roads simply followed the tracks of early settlers, routes were poorly located, they were too narrow and encroached upon by buildings and they were badly aligned and constructed.¹ To deal with the problem the committee recommended that a Central Road Board and district road boards be established. District road boards were slow to be formed; some were established in the early 1850s, but many such as North Ovens and Oxley did not form until ten years later. When they did eventuate, road improvement works and bridges were their chief preoccupations. This priority remained when the Oxley and North Ovens Road Boards attained Shire status before the end of the 1860s. The development and construction of roads within the study area has been covered in section 6.2 of this history.

5.1.1 From Sydney Road to Hume Freeway.

The origins of the Hume Highway, one of the most important roads in Australia, can be traced back to routes pioneered by Hume and Hovell and Major Mitchell. During their return journey to New South Wales in 1824, Hume and Hovell followed a course which established the general direction of a road which, many years later, was to be named in their honour. Major Mitchell's expedition, twelve years after Hume and Hovell, established a track known as the 'Major's Line', which for some years was the route favoured by overlanders trekking between Sydney and Melbourne. This track gradually fell from favour as travellers began to recognise the superiority of the course taken by Hume and Hovell, although within the Study Area, the present Hume Freeway tends to follow the Major's Line.

These tracks were then broad general courses rather than set routes:

For generations 'the Sydney Road' referred not to a line of pavement, but to a roughly defined route along which travellers had many choices of track.²

The decision to run an overland mail service encouraged the idea that the track from Melbourne to Sydney was reliable enough to serve a commercial purpose. The mail route, which began operating on 1 January 1838, helped to establish the trail that would, with modifications, become known as the 'high road to Port Phillip' and later still, the Hume Highway.³ Although the track became transformed into a rough road for much of its length by the 1850s and 1860s, it was notoriously subject to closure due

¹ Anderson, p 14

² D. Chambers, 'A History of Road Development in Victoria 1834-1961', quoted from Anderson, p 215

³ Anderson, p 33

to flooding. An added peril was the predations of bushrangers - men such as the notorious Harry Power who operated in the region of the Study Area. When the north-east railway came through in 1873, some road travellers preferred to follow alongside the rail track instead of the existing roadway.

When the Country Roads Board was formed in 1913, the Sydney Road was still unreliable, its upkeep largely at the mercy of local councils who preferred to spend money on smaller local roads used by their ratepayers. That year the Road Board inspected the road and found that

Between Longwood and Wangaratta there are several fairly long sections which have originally been cleared and formed only, where the formation and in some cases the clearing is hardly discernible.⁴

The Board declared Sydney Road a main road in 1914. Ten years later it was declared a State Highway, a move that transferred complete financial responsibility for the road to the Country Roads Board and led to it being renamed the North-Eastern Highway. In 1928 New South Wales and Victoria agreed to name the road in honour of Hamilton Hume, an act that drew attention to the historic ties which bound the States together. As road traffic increased with the rise in car ownership, particularly after World War Two, a great deal of work was undertaken to improve the Hume Highway. Touring the State by car began to flourish as a popular holiday pastime. Road improvement also allowed for more reliable inter-capital commuting by car and (motor) coach.

Catering to the motoring phenomenon, new roadside services such as motels, and service stations with refreshment rooms opened up in towns and along the highway. During this period local car ownership soared, as demonstrated by the number of new car dealerships and service stations that continued to open. Wangaratta's seventeenth service station opened in 1973, and changes were made that year to Wangaratta's central business district to cope with increased cars, including completion of a large off-street car park.⁵

In 1973 plans for the duplication and realignment of the highway were drawn up, transforming the route into a rural freeway which would bypass most of the towns. The project was completed in sections, with the Wangaratta district proposed in 1976. As all of the Hume Highway towns within the Study Area, including Springhurst and Glenrowan as well as Wangaratta were to be bypassed, the local community responded with mixed reaction, with the business sector less than enthusiastic. The Wangaratta By-Pass opened in the 1990s after the completion of a huge construction project that included carrying the freeway across the King River, the Ovens River and numerous other watercourses and their associated flood plains.⁶

5.1.2 Coaches and Bullock Teams.

The reliability and speed of road transport was dependent on the weather. In dry times roads could be dusty and bumpy, but at least they were firm, and the river crossings low. In winter the journey was arduous and long. Whole bullock teams and wagons with their ponderous loads could get bogged, or lost in flooded rivers.

⁴ Quoted from Anderson, p 218

⁵ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 43

⁶ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 37

During the 1850s a daily Beechworth to Melbourne coach service took three days to travel via Wangaratta with overnight stops at Benalla and Seymour.⁷ Spirited efforts were made to cut the time, and by the 1860s the journey could be reduced to around twenty-four hours depending on the condition of the roads.⁸ During these years several lines of coaches were passing through Wangaratta, and a district coaching network conducted by Crawford and Connolly was the predominant company operating between the towns of Wangaratta, Beechworth, Eldorado and Rutherglen. Hotels strategically located at stopover points on early routes often served as coach service centres, mail exchanges and changing places for horses.

One Mile Creek, south of Wangaratta was a popular camping place for bullock teams, and a small community developed there, providing stores and blacksmithing services for travellers. The settlement diminished in importance after the opening of the railway in 1873. The railway brought fast, regular transport to and from Wangaratta and eclipsed the slow road transport of coaches and bullock wagons until challenged by the motor car in the 1920s.

5.2 Punts and Bridges

Punts and bridges have been central to the development of settlement, farming and commerce in the Study Area. In the early years streams and rivers were crossed by ford, boat or punt, with the first bridges on main roads appearing in the 1850s.

Punts

From 1838 Thomas Rattray operated a punt across the Ovens at the 'crossing place' which became Wangaratta town. His business, which also included a store, was purchased towards the end of 1839 by local squatter William Clark, who set up the Hope Inn and monopolised the crossing traffic with his punt. In 1848 or 1849 Clark commissioned Phillip Keighran to build a larger, hand-sawn, red gum craft for £500. This punt was at least 30 feet long and 16 feet wide, and a windlass hauled it across the river with several lines of strong rope at each end. From January 1853, the punt was owned by the government and a toll-house was placed at the riverbank. John Crisp was also known to have conducted a punt, but it was never as successful as Clark's, which took thousands of miners across the river, and was used by the gold escort on its journey to Melbourne. The punt served to facilitate the movement of government officials as well as travellers and their goods, and it promoted the early settlement of the Wangaratta township.

Clark's historic punt was rediscovered late in the summer of 1964, when the waters of the Ovens were unusually low and clear. Amazingly the craft was intact, with nails, spikes and great, water worn timbers still in place. After attempts to remove the punt failed, pieces of it were recovered and stored. A remnant of the punt's red gum hinged ramp is presently mounted in Wangaratta's Apex Park [study item 322]. A punt at Tarrawingee, at one stage operated by David Walsh, served for many years until it was replaced by a bridge in 1877. In the 1850s there was a ford across the Ovens River near Everton.⁹

⁷ Woods, p 82

⁸ Angus, p 79

⁹ *Worthy of Mention*, p 59

Bridges

The opening of the bridge across the Ovens at Murphy Street in 1855 made the Wangaratta punts obsolete. Six tenders for the proposed single span timber bridge and its approaches were received on 17 January 1854, and just over a year later, tenders were called for the building of a toll house and gate. The Borough Council took over toll collection on 1 January 1864 and the system remained until 31 December 1873 when the bridge was thrown open to free traffic. The toll house remained in situ, unoccupied until the early years of the twentieth century when it was finally demolished.

Repairs were undertaken to the Wangaratta bridge in 1862 and 1870, and by 1884 it was considered so dangerous that Council considered closing access. Later that year on 5 November 1884 tenders were finally called for a new timber bridge, to be located a little downstream from the first bridge. It was opened with much celebrating on Monday 28 June 1886. At 450 feet long, about half of it spanned the river with the rest crossing the river flat on the northern side. The old bridge was removed. The second bridge served for many years before the river spans were strengthened by extra trusses in 1922.

Plans for a third bridge commenced in 1933. Opened on 12 December 1934, the new structure spanned the river with a bridge of 140 feet, with an approach bridge of 100 feet on the northern side. Designed by engineer, W. A. Ozanne, it was constructed of concrete piers on wooden piles, with steel girders and wooden decking. It was built beside the second bridge on the site of the first bridge. A stock bridge opened on 16 February 1935. It was built with timber from the second bridge and gave access to the stockyards where the King George Gardens are today. To celebrate the centenary of Major Mitchell's stopover in October 1836, a tablet was laid in the third bridge and the bridge named the 'Major Mitchell Bridge'.¹⁰ Construction of the present concrete and steel bridge commenced in July 1983.¹¹

The history of bridges large and small within the Study Area is one of overcoming obstacles to permit the flow of communication and the transport of produce to market centres. In more recent years, technology, improved funding and regulation of river systems have combined to provide safer and more stable crossings. Before, there was always the threat of seasonal floods which could delay bridge works, severely damage structures or even wash away older bridges. The area covered by the boundaries of the former Oxley Shire constantly experienced these troubles.

Typical of many early structures was the bridge over the Rose River, built in the 1890s by local residents using only axes, adzes and augers. Known as Webb's bridge, it was washed away in the record 1917 flood, 'but was so strongly built that when last seen it was floating away still in one piece'.¹² Typical also of many bridge crossings, it was succeeded by another timber bridge and later replaced by a concrete bridge.

Bridge construction remained a major preoccupation of local Roads Boards and Shires and during the 1880s new crossings included those at Whorouly (Opposition bridge, 1881), Moyhu (Newlight bridge, 1882), Boorhaman (1885), Edi (1886) and Tarrowingee (1887). However, like the Wangaratta bridge these too, became old and damaged. When William Calder, chairman of the newly formed Country Roads Board inspected the Oxley shire in 1914, there were some 200 timber bridges, many old with

¹⁰ Whittaker, p 42-44

¹¹ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 15

¹² Moonie, p 12

rotting timbers.¹³ Some like the Hurdle Creek bridge had been damaged and weakened by modern traction engines cracking their timber planks.

Many bridges were either severely damaged or swept away in the June floods of 1917. Not one bridge remained on the Buffalo River, and those at Whitfield and Edi were almost total losses. The Pioneer and Rocky Point bridges were badly damaged as was the Oxley embankment and bridge approaches.¹⁴ Urgent works repaired many, but the difficult job of replacing the bridges did not near completion until the 1960s. For these reasons few if any bridges remain from the nineteenth century within the Study Area, although some early abutments or timber trestles survive; for example at Eldorado, remnants of the Kangaroo Bridge are still to be seen.¹⁵ At Cheshunt, anyone standing near the single-lane first concrete bridge over the King River can look downstream and see the approaches to the modern, wider concrete bridge, then step forward onto the old concrete bridge and look upstream to see the remnants of an even older timber trestle bridge and, beyond that, the remains of a ford [study item 060].

5.3 Railway Network and Development

Victoria's first railway lines were built with private capital. The line to Hobson's Bay (Port Melbourne) built in 1854, which was also the first railway line in Australia, was funded this way, along with the Williamstown - Geelong line of 1857.

Beechworth began agitating for a railway line to the Murray River port at Albury from 1862, and the idea gained stronger currency after the opening of the railway line to Echuca from Melbourne a year later. Steam boat travel along the Murray was greatly advantaged by the Echuca line, and although it seemed a roundabout journey, it was quite usual for passengers and goods to arrive at Wangaratta via the Echuca rail route and Murray steamer, with a coach taken from the Wahgunyah port. This is how writer Ada Cambridge reached Wangaratta in 1870. A vivid account of her journey can be found in her autobiographical record, *Thirty Years in Australia*, published in 1903. Beechworth's proposal for a rail link to the Murray was made in vain, as was the 1863 petition of Wangaratta and Chiltern residents for the government to build a railway line from Sandhurst (Bendigo) to Albury.

In 1869 the government investigated a more direct and ambitious route to the north-east, with the line crossing the Dividing Range near Kilmore, passing through Seymour, Violet Town, Benalla, and Wangaratta to Wodonga. When Chiltern won the privilege to also be on the main line, Beechworth began lobbying for its own branch line from Wangaratta, which it eventually achieved in 1876.

5.3.1 North-Eastern Railway

The north-eastern railway, which opened to Belvoir (Wodonga) on 21 November 1873, and to Albury on 14 June 1883, was a major government undertaking. It was Victoria's third main-trunk railway, following the opening of lines to Ballarat in 1862, and Echuca in 1863. It was also the first trunk line built totally under the direction of Thomas Higginbotham, Railways Department Engineer in Chief

¹³ Whittaker, p 106

¹⁴ Moonie, p 16

¹⁵ Sheppard, p 135; this book was published in 1982, it is unknown if the remnants are still there in 2000

(1860-1878). The north-eastern railway is important for being the largest engineering work of its day and for the contributions made by local firms who for the first time were responsible for the construction and installation of all major components. For instance, Langlands Foundry Co. made the iron cylinder bridges, Oppenheimer and Co. the telegraph instruments, and a number of firms constructed the station buildings. The line played a vital economic role in serving the north-east, Murray River and Riverina trade, and importantly, was the nation's first intercapital rail link.¹⁶ The trains brought new life to station towns. Towns such as Glenrowan 'were almost created by the line'. Old settlements which were bypassed, like Greta, declined.¹⁷

An act of parliament passed on 11 November 1869, authorised construction of the main trunk line of the north-eastern railway, and the first sod was turned in June the following year. With cost savings on the huge project a necessity for the government, cast iron piers were to be used instead of stone for bridges at major river crossings, as were brick and timber instead of stone for station buildings. The major bridges, situated at the Goulburn, Broken and Ovens Rivers, were supported by cast iron cylindrical piers, not only for economy, but also because of the additional strength and resistance they offered to flood waters. These were the first cylindrical pier bridges erected in Victoria, and were precursors to others erected at several crossing points on the Murray. The Wangaratta bridge opened in November 1874 after the line initially used a temporary bridge. It has the largest span on the railway and still retains its original cast-iron piers, wrought iron main span girders and 'flying' lateral braces, a distinctive characteristic of the line's major bridges.¹⁸ Only the smaller and shorter wrought iron beams to the approach spans have been replaced – with steel beams.

The major passenger stations at Seymour, Benalla, Wangaratta, Wodonga and Chiltern were built in 1874-75 featuring polychrome brickwork. The contract for the Wangaratta station was signed in April 1874. The single storey building with a smaller two-storey section to one end, is still largely intact with its hipped slate roof, and cast iron posted concave verandah to the platform. The station complex is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, its importance enhanced by the surviving footbridge, signal box (built 1887), water supply system and goods shed. The circular brick water tower was built in 1873, and initially also provided water to the town. It is an important remnant of railway infrastructure from the age of steam.

The Melbourne to Wodonga line was joined to the Sydney to Albury line when this was completed in June 1883. However, as the Victorian railway lines were not standard gauge, it was necessary for passengers to change trains at the NSW-Victorian border. The standard gauge project began in 1957, when a second line from Melbourne in the 4ft. 8½in. gauge was laid. The section from the north bank of the Ovens River to Bowser was the first part to be laid locally, in November 1959. The laying of the line through Wangaratta necessitated a road underpass at Rowan Street, a cutting for by-passing the station, and an overpass near Roy Street. The first goods train travelled the line on 3 January 1962.¹⁹

¹⁶ Ward, vol 2, p 151

¹⁷ Griffiths, p 22

¹⁸ Ward, p 180 (Ward's inspection in 1988, present condition unconfirmed)

¹⁹ Whittaker, p 146

5.3.2 Branch and Spur Lines.

Beechworth and Bright Railways

In 1873 a Beechworth branch railway was incorporated into a general Railway Construction Bill and the Bill passed despite harsh criticism from some politicians who felt the line would only service a lunatic asylum and gaol.²⁰ The first stage of the line opened to Everton on 1 July 1875, with the Beechworth terminus following on 29 September 1876. It was built by contractors Overend and Robb. The railway was extended from Everton to Myrtleford in 1883 and to Bright in 1890. In July 1891 a line opened from Beechworth to Yackandandah. Passenger services from Bright ceased on 11 June 1952, and from Beechworth on 10 April 1953. The Beechworth line, which ran for 101 years closed in 1977 [study items 649 & 650].

Boorhaman and Peechelba East Spur Line

A spur line from the north-east railway, which ran from Beechworth Junction to Boorhaman and Peechelba East was built in the 1880s to convey the wheat harvest. Beechworth Junction was given the name Bowser in February 1922, in honour of Wangaratta identity Sir John Bowser (1856-1936), one time speaker of the Victorian Parliament and Premier. The former station at Bowser was the district centre for crop receivals. There are still some silos at Peechelba East, but very little appears to survive at the Bowser end [study item 857].

Springhurst to Wahgunyah Spur Line

Another spur railway line was established from Springhurst via Rutherglen to Wahgunyah, but as the route of this line lies almost entirely in Indi Shire, it was not researched for this study.

5.3.3 Whitfield Narrow Gauge Railway.

The Whitfield line went on and off the agenda for well over twenty years before it opened in 1899. Factors such as the route and the type of gauge had been sticking points, but eventually a low budget narrow gauge light railway was decided on to cover a distance of about thirty miles along the King Valley between Wangaratta and Whitfield. The decision to go ahead was timely - local farmers were increasing production, and Upper King timber was in great demand at Rutherglen mines. The first train, from Wangaratta to Moyhu, set off on 11 March 1899 [study item 035]. A corrugated iron clad, timber framed, double engine shed was built at Whitfield in 1900. 'The Whitty' and also its later peculiar rail motor, the 'Spirit of Salts', endeared themselves to locals and became part of district folklore during the line's fifty-four years of service (the line closed in 1953). The engine shed [study item 035a] which still stands at Whitfield is the only remaining example of a narrow-gauge engine shed in Victoria, others having once existed at Colac, Upper Ferntree Gully (on the 'Puffing Billy' line) and at Moe.²¹

²⁰ Woods, p 130

²¹ Ward, Vol 4, p 493

5.4 Air Travel

The first aeroplane to land at Wangaratta arrived at lunchtime on 14 July 1914. Flown by aviator Monsieur Guillaux, the tiny Bleriot made a safe landing to the cheers of a waiting crowd. Carrying mail between Melbourne and Sydney, Guillaux's historic flight was then the longest air mail flight in the southern hemisphere. A shorter mail flight had previously been made between Bendigo and Ballarat.²² It is believed that the first commercial flight occurred when Mr and Mrs Joseph Lewis were flown from Wangaratta to their property, Thistlebrook at Moyhu, in a Farman bi-plane aeroplane flown by Graham Carey under contract to *Pals Children's Magazine*. The same plane was also used for publicity stunts to advertise the sale of Wangaratta Woollen Mill shares in 1920. Bill Callander's daughters, Lena and Alma dropped handbills from the air which read 'Buy Woollen Mills shares and make Wangaratta fly ahead as we are flying now'.²³

Amy Johnson, the first woman to fly solo between England and Australia, landed her single-engine aircraft on 15 June 1930 in a Bowser paddock. She was welcomed by the largest crowd ever gathered in Wangaratta. About 18,000 people arrived by train, car and horse to witness her first stop in Victoria. Miss Johnson was conveyed to the Pinsent Hotel for an overnight stay, thereby creating the biggest traffic jam ever seen in the town.²⁴ The Bowser paddock proved to be handy as an emergency landing field and refuelling spot for the growing number of aircraft making the flight between Melbourne and Sydney. A couple of months after Johnson's touchdown, a new Shell aircraft refuelling centre was established there, the first in country Victoria, and possibly Australia.²⁵

In November 1930, New Zealand aviator Oscar Garden landed his Moth at Bowser as part of an epic flight from London. An RAAF team made Bowser its temporary base in the Spring of 1930 while the government carried out a photographic survey of the Murray Valley. The first local woman to fly solo was Miss Jess Kay in November 1938, after she trained with the Wangaratta Aero Club. Wangaratta's airport was moved from Bowser to the Greta Road at the end of World War Two.

In 1982 Wangaratta Council purchased a 77 hectare block on the Greta Road for construction of a new aerodrome, which officially opened on Sunday 9 June 1985, before a crowd of 14,000 people. In October 1984, a decision had been made to house the Joe Drage historic collection of aircraft at Wangaratta in a specially built hangar at the Drage Airworld Museum. Designed by engineer Bruno Gatzka, the hangar was revolutionary in allowing its construction to be undertaken on the ground before being raised into final position by powerful jacks. When the hangar was ready the Drage collection was flown from Wodonga to be displayed with the Malcolm Long collection. At the opening of the new aerodrome in June 1985, over 100 historic aircraft took to the air in celebration. The official opening of the museum was performed by Premier, John Cain on Sunday 15 December the same year.²⁶

²² *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 7

²³ *ibid.*, p 10

²⁴ *ibid.*, p 14

²⁵ *There Was A Time*, p 186

²⁶ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 34

5.5 Communications

5.5.1 Mail.

The first postal service through Wangaratta started in 1838 after overlander Joseph Hawdon successfully tendered to conduct the service between Port Phillip and Yass. He left Melbourne on 2 January 1838 and arrived at Yass five days later. Hawdon's assistant, John Conway Bourke, continued the run until the end of 1838, when new contracts were let for just sections of the journey. In the early 1840s, various mail contracts were secured by local squatter, E. B. Green of the Kielewarrah run, who used his property to breed horses for the various mail contracts he held. In 1843 a post office was established in a store and inn built by John Bond on the north side of the Ovens River, and the service was conducted by subsequent owners, John Rogers and James Meldrum. In 1848 the post office moved to Meldrum's new hotel, the Wangaratta, with A. C. McDonald the first appointed postmaster.

When the town began to develop on the south side of the river, the post office followed, moving to various shops. Edward James Peacock was appointed postmaster from about April 1850 and was succeeded by John Foord around 1853, and then by Albert Ely in January 1855 and Edward Lucas a few months later. The post office remained at Lucas' store in Reid Street until 1 January 1861 when it moved to the telegraph office in Murphy Street (where the Free Library building stands), with Joshua Thwaites as the post officer. In 1872 it was decided to erect a new post office on the opposite side of Murphy Street. Construction commenced in 1873, and the building went up in stages to 1889. A clock was added in 1890 and further additions made at various times up to the 1960s and beyond.²⁷ Typical of the village post offices was the one established in 1861 at Eldorado - just one of many town services operating in the flourishing gold town during its rush years.

5.5.2 Telegraph & Telephone.

Electric telegraph services reached Wangaratta in July 1858, greatly improving the town's communication with Melbourne and other centres. A new single-storey stone building was erected solely for the purpose in Murphy Street, and a contract was let to A. Amos and Co. The premises were shared with the local post office service from January 1861, and the two moved to the new post office building in 1873-74. A telegraph station was established at Eldorado on 3 January 1871.

A telephone exchange opened in the Wangaratta post office on 9 March 1904 with 33 subscribers. A direct trunk line to Melbourne was established on 2 December 1924. An automatic telephone exchange was officially opened by the Federal member for Indi, R. McN. Holten M.P. on 18 October 1959.²⁸ The district's remaining telephones were connected to automatic exchanges by the late 1960s.

5.5.3 Newspapers

One of the early newspapers to circulate the district was the *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*. In April 1859 it referred to arrangements which were being made to publish a weekly Wangaratta journal. However nothing came of the plan and the *Advertiser* as well as the *Chiltern Standard* continued to

²⁷ Whittaker, pp 45-48

²⁸ *ibid.*, p 48

cover the district. Around late 1861, a new townsperson, John Rowan, came to Wangaratta and opened a printing works, and on 21 March 1862 he produced the first *Dispatch* newspaper, officially known as the *Wangaratta and Benalla Dispatch*. The spelling of the name was later modernised to *Despatch*. At first the paper was printed from a timber and iron building in Murphy Street opposite Ely Street, with the office located in Reid Street. The newspaper was printed by hand on an Eagle Press. A second newspaper, the *Wangaratta Times*, was produced by Mr W. H. C. Hughes, at Reid Street from about the late 1860s.

In December 1870 Angus McKay purchased the *Dispatch* and published it until 1907. The newspaper was published twice weekly from 1882 and bought out another rival journal, the *Wangaratta Star* which George S. Searle had started in Faithfull Street in September 1872. In 1891 the *Dispatch* installed new printing machinery supplied by Messrs Gordon and Gotch of Melbourne.

The *Dispatch*'s main rival was the *Chronicle*, which was started by George Maxwell in 1884, and survives to this day. It issued from a building in Murphy Street, and a few months into circulation John Bowser became part owner and editor. After 35 years in politics Bowser returned to the newspaper and became the sole owner in 1905, and only relinquished control due to ill health in the eighteen months before his death in 1936.²⁹ After McKay's retirement, the *Dispatch* was run by Reg Norton, former chief reporter of the *Chronicle*. He was bought out in 1921 by *Chronicle*-trained William T. Higgins, who amalgamated the two newspapers after Bowser's death in 1936 to form the *Chronicle-Despatch*.³⁰

Other newspapers published within the Study Area have included: the *Eldorado, Oxley and Tarrawingee Advertiser*, printed and published by Lovell, Reynolds and Co.; the *Eldorado News and Mining Record and Ovens General Advertiser*, published by Hughes and Co., and printed in Main Street Eldorado; and an *Eldorado Times*, all circulating in the Eldorado area from the 1860s to the late 1870s.³¹

5.5.4 Radio

On 26 February 1925 Wangaratta radio station 3WR on the corner of Murphy and Reid Streets came on air and could be heard all the way to Beechworth. The service commenced with two items played from a gramophone followed by a live solo rendition from Miss Vallander. Wangaratta's radio station was the third to commence in Victoria, and the first licensed commercial station in country Victoria. Unfortunately the station's life was short as a public broadcaster; it ceased to operate in December of the same year. It became a licensed commercial station again in 1931.³² The first long lasting radio station, 3NE, was officially opened in 1954 by the Attorney General and Acting Postmaster General, Senator Spender, at a variety concert at St Patrick's Hall.³³ Radio 3NE is still broadcasting.

²⁹ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*

³⁰ Unless otherwise cited, information on Wangaratta newspapers is from Whittaker, pp 55-58

³¹ Angus, p 57

³² *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 12

³³ *ibid.*, p 22

6 GOVERNING AND DEVELOPING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

6.1 Murray Districts

The earliest form of local government to extend over the Study Area was the district office administered by H. W. H. Smythe, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Murray Districts. The Ovens region was initially regarded as an extension of the Murrumbidgee District, but in 1843 it became part of the newly declared Murray District of Port Phillip, under Commissioner Smythe, who was stationed at Benalla. His duties were to deal with annual depasturing licences, stock tax returns, the transfer of runs (a frequent occurrence in the 1840s), as well as boundary disputes and other grievances.

In November 1852 Smythe was appointed resident commissioner in charge of the Ovens goldfield. Gold commissioners had considerable responsibilities; with police assistance they were expected to enforce gold licences over a wildly fluctuating population, receive and guard gold for escort, settle claim disputes, occasionally perform magisterial duties, and maintain order on the fields. Smythe met an untimely death while attempting to cross the Broken River at Benalla in May 1853.¹

6.2 Roads Board and Shire Formation

6.2.1 Oxley - Road Board District to Shire

The colonial government of Victoria legislated to allow the formation of district road boards after the Central Roads Board was established in February 1853. Their purpose was to oversee road and bridge construction in their area, and members of a local board were elected by district landowners. They tended to be slow to form, and until 1858 expenditure on main roads constituted the major financial disbursement of government. During 1862 and 1863 the Buckland, Indigo, Rutherglen, Yackandandah, Stanley, Wooragee, North Ovens and Oxley Road Boards were proclaimed. They were empowered to levy rates and road tolls for the improvement of local roads and bridges and received government subsidies. The Oxley Road Board, gazetted on 18 July and declared on 21 November 1862, had been petitioned by 78 land holders for an area between the Ovens and King Rivers. The Greta-Myrree area and the King Valley were included two years later. It did not include Wangaratta. At the board's second meeting held at the Emu Hotel, Milawa, on 13 December 1862, nine board members were elected and rates were fixed at one shilling per acre for cultivated land and one penny for pasture. In the early years the Board's major preoccupation was improving the district's bad roads and difficult river crossings which impeded farmers from getting their produce to marketing centres. In 1863 three bridges went up; a major crossing of the King providing access to the township of Oxley, and two smaller bridges over Cropper's and Dry Creeks.² More bridges and roads followed.

The Oxley Road Board was created a Shire on 11 December 1865, when its population was about 700 and there were 112 dwellings. Land for the purposes of a public hall had been gazetted in the Oxley township as early as 1869, but it was not until 1875 that the first section of a shire hall was built, with the Council holding its first meeting there on 5 June [study item 194]. It was constructed by Robert Montgomery, a local farmer (of the Farmer's Five; see 1.5.1, Selection), who was involved in building

¹ Woods, p 26

² *Memories of Oxley*, p 36

a number of bridges and other projects for the Shire. Robert Dunlop, of the Oxley Hotel, who was also a skilled carpenter, crafted the table and forms for the interior, and his wife planted trees outside the building in 1876.³ The hall remained the official shire office until 1936, when the Oxley Council began leasing office space in Wangaratta. In 1963 it built its own offices and council chamber in Rowan Street, a move which upset some ratepayers who had anticipated Moyhu as a more appropriate shire centre.

Road and bridge works in the Shire's early years included the building of the road to the Tarrawingee punt, upgrading the roads to Wangaratta and Whorouly, and building the approaches to the Pioneer bridge at Tea Tree Creek. During 1867 water reserves were set aside and commons were established in Oxley, Moyhu and Greta. Bridge and roadmaking tended to exhaust the Shire's finances, and floods in the 1860s and 1870s increased the burden. As the Shire went into the 1880s roads and bridges remained a major preoccupation; in 1881 a new crossing known as the Opposition Bridge was opened at Whorouly; in 1882 the Newlight Bridge opened at Moyhu; and in 1886 a bridge across the King at Edi opened. In recognition of the natural beauty of the shire, Power's Lookout and Paradise Falls [study items 041 & 083] were declared reserves. When William Calder, chairman of the newly formed Country Roads Board inspected the Shire in 1914, there were some 200 timber bridges, many old and their timbers rotting.⁴ Bitumen sealing of many of the gravel roads commenced in the late 1930s and was held up during WW2. By the 1960s the difficult job of replacing the Shire's bridges was almost complete.

6.2.2 North Ovens - Road Board District to Shire

The district started off as part of the Rutherglen Board established in September 1862, which extended north to the Murray and south along the Ovens, adjoining the township of Wangaratta. Early in 1863 settlers closer to the Ovens moved to form their own local government. A separation committee was formed and residents were publicly advised not to pay rates to the Rutherglen Board. Chairman of the committee, Henry Parfitt, proprietor of the Vine Hotel, even went to Melbourne to put their case to the government. After a great deal of wrangling the North Ovens district was proclaimed on 10 June 1863, and the election of board members was held on 21 October, with 93 ratepayers casting their vote at the home of Charles Chandler, of North Wangaratta. The first meeting of the North Ovens Board was held on 26 October 1863 in the home of John Dunkley of North Wangaratta, with Parfitt elected as the first chairman. Thereafter it met at the Vine Hotel for many years. In 1883 the shire lost its home and some of its records when the Vine Hotel was destroyed by fire. Meetings were then held in the Baptist Church opposite until a new purpose built shire hall opened the following year on land purchased from Parfitt.

One of the first concerns of the Board was to obtain a share of the toll revenue from the Ovens bridge. Another priority was to address the flat and badly drained roads of the district, with the offer of a reward for the discovery of gravel for roadmaking standing for many years.⁵ Bridge making was also high on the agenda, and bridges across the Ovens at Tarrawingee and Boorhaman were built in 1887 and 1885. The boundaries were the right bank of the Ovens River, and an arc running from Peechelba through Springhurst and Eldorado to Tarrawingee. In 1905 the Board area was extended south-easterly taking in the area between Tarrawingee and Everton. A year later, the Killawarra Riding comprising the Killawarra, Wangandary and South Wangaratta districts, west and south of the Ovens River, transferred from the Benalla Shire. The Shire changed its name to Wangaratta Shire in November 1916, and in 1923

³ *Memories of Oxley*, p 48; Whittaker, p 105

⁴ Whittaker, p 106

⁵ Angus, p 22

the offices moved to the Wangaratta township, with meetings held in the municipal library. In 1955 the Shire offices were transferred to a new two-storied office block in Ely Street. The council chamber was one of the first of its type and served as a model for other municipalities.⁶ As with the Oxley Shire, sealing of district roads commenced in the late 1930s and by 1963 most of the main roads had been sealed.

6.3 Wangaratta Township Municipality

Under the terms of the Municipal Act 1854, a petition from rate paying residents was necessary before a municipality could be formed. In October 1862, a petition signed by 160 householders of Wangaratta was published in the *Government Gazette*, urging that their locality be incorporated as a municipal district. In demonstrating their status as a district centre, they referred to the substantial brick buildings, twelve stores, two churches, three schools, three smithies, three large steam flour mills, two tanneries, and other industries firmly established in their midst.⁷ They further stated that their town contained 'a large trading and farming population' and stood in the centre 'of an extensive agricultural district'.⁸ Their submission was favourably received and the Municipal District of Wangaratta was proclaimed on 15 June 1863, five days after the formation of the North Ovens Road Board District. The first municipal election was held on 15 July at the court house on the corner of Faithfull and Murphy Streets, and a week later the positions of surveyor and town clerk were filled, and various committees appointed.

The council initially held their meetings in the court room, with the magistrates room used as the committee room. By August however they were meeting in the Commercial Hotel, as repair work commenced on the court house, and here they continued to convene until council offices were built in 1867. Land on the west side of Ford Street was reserved for the purposes of a Town Hall and Athenaeum on 8 February 1864, and during 1867 the first four rooms of Michael Egan's design were built by Lewis Griffiths, with the foundation stone laid by the Mayor of the Borough, James Dixon, on 28th June that year.⁹ A jar containing copies of the *Argus*, *Wangaratta Dispatch*, the *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*, and the *Federal Standard*, as well as a commemorative scroll and other small items, was ceremonially laid to rest. The offices were occupied from about January the following year, and despite determined efforts in the 1870s to follow through with the building of a town hall, it did not eventuate. A new council chamber was added in 1892, and this building provided sufficient space for over 90 years. During this time the Athenaeum moved to another site in Murphy Street. The 50th anniversary celebrations of the council were held on 16 July 1913.

Wangaratta entered the 1950s on the threshold of city status, which officially came in 1959. Early in the decade it became evident that more accommodation was required, and in 1954 a house on the east side of Ford Street was acquired and occupied by the engineer's department until it was demolished in 1961. In its place a new office block, with a council chamber and committee room on the first floor, was built by contractor W.A. Parnall to the design of architects Leith, Bartlett and Associates. It was officially opened by the Mayor, Cr. A. L. Jackel, on 19 August 1962. During demolition of the former offices, the commemorative jar of 1867 was recovered. A new Town Hall was also built, and when it

⁶ *ibid.*, p 31

⁷ *ibid.*, p 19

⁸ Whittaker, p 64

⁹ *ibid.*, p 73

was officially opened by the Governor on 6 December 1962, a ceremony was held to re-lay the 1867 foundation stone in the wall of the porch.¹⁰

New city offices in Ovens Street were officially opened by Sir Henry Winneke in 1980. The two separate but matching buildings included Council Chambers and offices on one side and a regional headquarters for the Education Department (the Education Services Centre) on the other. Designed in the Brutalist style, the building 'attracted the unofficial name, The Grey Building'. The Wangaratta Library moved into the Education Services Centre building in 1996 and the building was officially renamed The Bruck Community Resource Centre, after Bruck Mills donated a cheque to the library for \$25,000.¹¹

6.4 Rural City

In an effort to seek economies from local government, the matter of amalgamation was first seriously raised by the State government in 1984. After a series of meetings and protests, the issue lapsed and the North East councils continued on the same as before. After the Liberals won government in 1992, amalgamation of country as well as city municipalities became a foregone conclusion. On 18 November 1994 the Oxley Shire and Wangaratta Shire were merged with Wangaratta into a rural city. The name of Milawa was initially suggested, but after considerable debate it was changed to the Rural City of Wangaratta.¹²

6.5 Parliamentarians

After separation of the Port Phillip District from the Colony of New South Wales in 1851, Ovens District squatters won direct representation in the first Legislative Council of Victoria when Dr Francis Murphy of Tarrawingee was returned for the Murray District. Among the parliamentarians who have represented Wangaratta in both Houses, there have been two Premiers; Dr William Clark Haines (at the time not representing Wangaratta), and John Bowser, who was in office for 119 days in 1917-18. In the Federal Government, John McEwen for a short period became Prime Minister, and Isaac Isaacs (1891-1939) was the first Australian born person to hold the office of Governor-General, from 1931-1936.

¹⁰ *ibid.*, p 75

¹¹ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 37

¹² *ibid.*, p 37

6.6 Policing and Dispensing Justice

The first police in the Study Area were those sent by Governor Gipps after the Faithfull massacre in 1838. Mounted police were stationed at points on the route between Yass and Port Phillip to keep the track open from Sydney to Melbourne. During 1839 to 1848 the border police, under the control of the Commissioner for Crown Lands, Mr Smythe, were often in the district. In its very early years, Wangaratta was without permanent police representation. Smythe and his contingent of police were stationed in Benalla, and it was not until April 1851 that the situation changed with the appointment of chief constable Ambrose Maurice Holway whose duties also included those of Bailiff of the Court of Requests and Inspector of distilleries and slaughterhouses. On his arrival he reported to Dr Francis Murphy of Tarrawingee station, who was the senior magistrate and Member of the Legislative Council for the area.

Constables Foley and Potter were also appointed to the town, and a police camp was established on the north side of the river. Very soon afterwards the government acquired Edward Peacock's store on the south side of the river, using it as a court house and police barracks until new quarters were built in 1861. A rented building functioned as a lock-up until a small slab structure was erected. By the mid 1850s when the town was invariably swelled by miners, the condition of the slab hut began to deteriorate from the constant occupancy of 'drunkards, felons and lunatics'.¹³ When this and other matters relating to the district's judicial facilities remained unaddressed, in October 1856 Francis Murphy wrote requesting that suitable court houses as well as lock-ups be provided in his electorate. In November, two iron lock-ups for Wangaratta and Benalla were authorised.

Gold discoveries on the Ovens brought more police into the area. In November 1852, Smythe was made resident commissioner in charge of the Ovens goldfield, an appointment that carried considerable responsibility; with police assistance they were expected to enforce gold licences over a wildly fluctuating population, receive and guard gold for escort, settle claim disputes, occasionally perform magisterial duties, and maintain order on the fields. As towns on tracks to the goldfields began to thrive, strategic police posts were set up in the Oxley Shire at Greta, Oxley-Milawa and Glenmore. Courts of Petty Sessions were established and magistrates travelled to these towns at regular intervals. Greta had a police station by 1865, but with the decline of the town the building was moved to Hansen where it subsequently became a private house. The Milawa police station was located next to the Commercial Hotel, while the lock-up adjoined the Emu Hotel and court. In 1917 the police station moved to McKenzie's store and remained there until the 1930s. It then moved to the de-commissioned Emu Hotel before setting up in Moyhu. The old lock-up still remains beside the former Emu Hotel. Higher up the King River from Moyhu, a remote station was established in 1870 at Glenmore to police cattle and horse thefts. The post lasted five years then moved down the river to near Hedi Homestead.¹⁴

Court Houses

Tenders were called for Wangaratta's first court house in 1858. The building on the corner of Murphy and Faithfull Streets was opened on 14 March 1859. Many famous events took place in the building, such as some of the Kellys' inquests, and meetings to establish the Wangaratta municipality. Elections were conducted there, and the Athenaeum initially held meetings there. Works to the building were

¹³ Quoted from Whittaker, p 49

¹⁴ *Memories of Oxley*, p 60

undertaken in 1863 and 1889, with major additions made in 1892. A new court house and public offices complex was built at a different Faithfull Street location in 1938, with the foundation stone laid on 29 April that year [study item 228]. Designed by the Public Works Office under the supervision of Percy Everett, the modern, facade-emphatic complex featured simple geometric shapes and contrasting horizontal and vertical motifs, set back from the street behind a restful forecourt. A new police station was accommodated in the building, and houses for officers were subsequently constructed behind the building. Extensive alterations made to the complex in 1963 included a second court house and waiting rooms designed in the same inter-war functionalist style. The complex with its distinctive architecture still stands in Faithfull Street.

A court house was also built in Eldorado in 1868. The brick building was constructed as well as owned by enterprising townsman, businessman, mine owner and manager, also North Ovens shire president Hiram Horrocks, who erected the court house because the town needed such a building.¹⁵

¹⁵ Angus, p 55

7 EDUCATING AND CARING

The establishment of a school is the mark of a growing community. Settlers were quick to recognise the value of at least an elementary education for their children, and many lobbied enthusiastically for their first local school and sometimes helped to clear land, donated building materials and assisted in constructing necessary buildings. Schools have remained important community places; they are central to our community activities and they mark a very memorable phase in our lives. Hospitals have similar community importance; they are symbols of a caring society, they are places where many of us begin and end our lives, and they are invariably expressions of a strong culture of voluntarism.

Both schools and hospitals take pride of place in our communities and are important for their associations with generations of community members.

7.1 Development of Schools

Education commenced in the district when the children of squatters began to be tutored by privately engaged teachers. For instance at Bontharambo, ten children were being educated by 1849.¹ The previous year, the first school opened at the Ovens River Crossing close to the one bush track that ran through the settlement. Here, Mr Bendall taught sixteen pupils in a small slab hut until he met an untimely death by drowning when attempting to cross the Ovens River. The school was soon replaced by a second facility established by William Peacock. Situated near the present Primary School 643 in Chisholm Street, this school was also short-lived, with Peacock soon abandoning the job of school master for that of storekeeper. When George William Rusden, agent for the New South Wales National School Board, visited the school in 1849 he found 74 pupils under Peacock's instruction. In just a short space of time enrolments had more than quadrupled, an increase no doubt brought about by the gazettal of the township in 1848 and sale of the first town blocks in June 1849.

National Schools

Rusden had spent the August of 1849 riding around the region stopping at Bontharambo, Carraragarmungie, Tarrawingee and Wangaratta to investigate the possibility of establishing non-denominational schools in the district under the National System of education. The government provided up to three-quarters of the cost of erecting and fitting out a school when an attendance of 30 or more children could be guaranteed along with the balance of the funding. The community responded enthusiastically to the proposal, and a meeting to establish a school was convened on 29 August 1849, with Dr Gemmell appointed as Secretary-Treasurer and Dr Murphy, and Messrs Clark, Meldrum and Rogers agreeing to be local patrons. The school opened in March 1850 in a new building on the site of the present Primary School, fronting the junctions of the Ovens and King Rivers. The teacher in charge was Mr Howard, who had previously been teaching in a private capacity in the Wangaratta township. At first the school teetered around its required attendance of 30, but numbers dramatically increased after the Ovens gold discoveries, dispelling any further fears about closure. Another classroom was added in the mid 1850s, but the teacher's residence, a slab dwelling with a bark roof, remained unchanged. The school was demolished in 1876. Another early school built of slabs opened at Tarrawingee in 1858 and closed in 1867, when it was moved closer to the township.

¹ Angus, p 36

Common Schools

Under the Common Schools Act of 1862, a new Board of Education in Victoria assumed control of over 600 schools in Victoria, amalgamating the National and Denominational (church) Schools' Boards. The Murmungee Common School was built in 1869 by the local residents for use as a school, hall and church. School fees are recorded as being one shilling per week for the first two children of a family and sixpence for any more of the same family. The brick building comprises a simple gabled hall with a small ante-room and a verandah on three sides [study item 002]. Used as a school until 1938, it was probably once the centre of social life and learning in Murmungee. Today the building continues to partially serve this purpose, and its historic importance to the State is confirmed by its listing on the Victorian Heritage Register.² Other Common schools to open in the district during this period were at Bontharambo, North Wangaratta, Eldorado, Tarrawingee, Greta, Oxley Plains and Milawa. Constructed in 1869-70 of brick with dressed granite foundations, the Eldorado school re-opened as a museum in 1971 [study item 577].³

Hurdle Creek School 1046 was established to cater for families living between Milawa and Whorouly. The brick school opened in 1871, and during the 1880s it was also used as public library and reading room, after school hours. It closed in 1902.⁴ Common schools not able to manage the 20 students to qualify for a teacher's salary subsidy were often classified as Rural Schools. Upper Everton was created Rural School No. 98 in 1871. As attendances improved it became State School No. 1198.⁵

State Schools

State Schools were established by the Education Act of 1872, along with the Education Department of Victoria. Government schools became State Schools, teachers became public servants, and education was to be compulsory for children between the ages of six and fifteen (later amended). The present State School building in Chisholm Street, Wangaratta dates from this period. The polychrome red and cream brick building was built in 1877 and opened by the Minister of Education, Colonel Smith. The structure is generally intact, except for few modifications which include the enlargement of some windows, removal of a porch and the addition of a red brick 1920s section [study item 443].⁶ Overcrowding in the post-war years led to the building of a second primary school, the Wangaratta West School, in 1950. A third, the Yarrunga State School, opened in 1955.

As settlements within the Study Area grew and developed, schools evolved to the needs of their communities; having rooms added or being entirely rebuilt as pupils increased, having their names changed, being moved to new sites as settlements changed direction, and being amalgamated or closed down as communities decreased in numbers. When the first school opened in Springhurst in 1872, it was initially known as the Bontharambo Common School. A portable building, used in 1876, was moved to the present site two years later. A new school was officially opened in November 1964.

A school started in Tea Tree Creek (later known as Markwood) in 1873. The earliest record of a school in the Myrrhee area dates from 1874, when a 'third time' school began operating one week in three at

² Victorian Heritage Register H344

³ Peterson, Richard, 'Survey of Historic Schools in Victoria', school no. 246

⁴ *Memories of Oxley*, p 42-43

⁵ *There Was A Time*, p 85

⁶ Peterson, school no. 643

Boggy Creek (Myrrhee), King Flat (Edi) and Upper King (Whitfield), with all three schools sharing the same number, 1422. This arrangement, which lasted until around 1881, was said to be the only such example in Victoria. A petition for the school had been initiated by a group of newly arrived selectors who clearly gave high priority to educating their children.⁷

In 1875 a school opened in Whorouly, and a school was gazetted for South Wangaratta near Three Mile Creek. After petitioning for a school in 1875, the Carraragarmungie community celebrated the opening of their building in 1876. The school served until it was rebuilt when fire destroyed it in 1922. North Boorhaman began in 1879, as did Hurdle Creek East which then moved nearer Carboor to become Carboor East school. In 1907 it moved to a site near the Carboor Hall, taking on the name Carboor School in 1924. Byawatha began in 1881, with a larger portable building taking its place in 1883, the same year that a portable school building opened in Boralma. In 1893 the Upper Boggy Creek school became known as Myrrhee. Boorhaman East opened in 1895, and the Bobinawarrah East community built their own school in 1899.

In 1925 a one-roomed school was built at Greta West. Designed by C. H. Loney, district architect for the Public Works Department, the building is constructed of roughcast reinforced concrete and is one of only four schools of this type known to have been erected in the State [study item 492]. The school closed about ten years ago, and the building is now a private residence. Another interesting one-roomed school building stands at Oxley Flats. Designed in 1936 by Percy Everett, supervising architect for the Public Works Department, and constructed of steel and fibro cement, it is the first example of a steel frame portable school building in Victoria. It replaced the previous portable building erected on the site in 1881 which was rebuilt as a shelter shed. The school is now a private residence⁸

More schools to open during the inter-war years included Whorouly South of 1925, followed by Whorouly North in 1936. Whitlands came in 1935. At Peechelba East, sawmill owner, G. F. O. Hanson built a school for the children of his mill workers in about 1928. The building was leased to the Education Department, and the school served until 1952.⁹ Other government schools operating within the Study Area have included Degamero/Wabonga (later Cheshunt), Carboor East, Moyhu South, Whitfield South (King Valley), and Cheshunt South.¹⁰

State Secondary Schools

State secondary education began in Victoria after an Education Act of 1910 allowed for higher elementary, district high, and technical schools. In the five or so years prior to the passing of this legislation, the objectives of secondary schooling were restricted to teacher training and agricultural education. The five agricultural schools set up in country centres during these years were thus the pioneers of secondary education in Victoria. One of them, Wangaratta Agricultural High School, was established in 1909 in Chisholm Street after the community had provided part of the capital and guaranteed the required number of students [study item 444]. The Borough Council encouraged the venture by also offering 20 acres of the Borough Park close to the showgrounds to be used as the school farm. Farm buildings, including a dairy, piggery and concrete silo went up in 1910 [study item 244], and

⁷ Flanigan, p 4-5

⁸ Peterson, school no. 2347

⁹ Angus, p 42

¹⁰ *Memories of Oxley*, p 43

an orchard was planted. When the school's agricultural scheme ended in 1928 the land reverted to council use.

Classes at the school commenced on 20 April 1909, and as enrolments increased, further buildings and extensions were made, including three additions to the original building, a new entry and front verandah, a sloyd room (woodwork room), and a double pavilion classroom.¹¹ Although the opening of the Wangaratta Technical School in Docker Street [study item 391] in 1928 partly alleviated overcrowding, accommodation remained a problem until another high school situated on the Yarrawonga Road began taking students in 1954, and the first section of a junior technical school opened on the Greta Road in 1955. Today the historic former high school building operates as an Adult Education Centre.

Private Schools

During the 1850s Wangaratta supported at least two private schools, one conducted by Miss Ingogereth Richardson on the corner of Templeton and Baker Streets. The other was the first Catholic school, established in 1857 on the site of St Patrick's Hall, which served as a chapel as well as a school house. In the 1860s there was Gray's school in Ovens Street. In January 1888 Wangaratta's catholic education was placed under nuns of the Brigidine Order, and by 1921 the old school was demolished to make room for St Patrick's Hall and a block of land purchased in Ovens Street for a new primary school. It was officially opened in October that year by Archbishop Mannix. A second school opened in Yarrunga in 1959, followed by a third school in the West End in 1963. The Marist Brothers' College for Boys, Champagnat College, opened in 1955. By the 1980s Wangaratta had three Catholic primary schools and three Catholic secondary schools (one for boys, one for girls and one senior level co-educational school begun in 1975).

7.2 Improvement Societies

The Mechanics' Institute movement began in Britain in the early nineteenth century, with the aim of educating and enlightening 'mechanics' or workers. In Australia they became popular from the 1850s and over the following two decades they became a feature of many small towns, appealing to all classes of people with lectures, concerts, reading rooms and free libraries. Many combined their facilities with those of public halls, and quite often an institute was established before a hall. Like community halls, they tended to be rectangular buildings, of brick or timber construction with gabled, iron roofs. Many of the Study Area's surviving Mechanics' Institute buildings are mentioned in section 4.7 under the heading Community Halls.

Wangaratta Athenaeum

The driving force behind the establishment of the Athenaeum in Wangaratta was Edward Date, who arrived in the town in January 1861 to take up the appointment of head teacher at the National School in Chisholm Street. Townsperson Hugh Munro had already set up a lending library of 700 books but there were no other organisations such as debating societies for mutual improvement or entertainment. Date called a meeting on 21 June 1861 and a committee was formed to raise funds for the new society.

¹¹ Peterson, former Wangaratta High School

A library was started and soon the Athenaeum was organising lectures, debates and readings of the classics. Initially two rooms at the court house in Murphy Street were used. In December 1868 they moved into their own premises, a building they shared with the Borough Council offices in Ford Street. When the library became the Free Library in 1887, the Athenaeum may have folded, although the date of its demise is uncertain. In any case, since 4 August 1887 the Athenaeum was known as the Free Library.

A museum, established on 25th January 1894, caused members of the library to agitate for new premises, and on 1st January 1896 the library moved to the old post office in Murphy Street. When this building became too small, they were able to negotiate a grant of land from the government. After a tender from J. D. McBride was accepted for construction of an Italianate style, two-storey brick building, the Free Library re-opened in Murphy Street on 16 December 1908 [study item 209]. Also included were a billiard room and meeting rooms as well as chess facilities.¹²

Wangaratta Shire offices occupied a portion of the building from January 1923 to 1955. The Free Library, or Municipal Library as it came to be known, continued until 1952 when the Wangaratta Regional Library Service was formed. In 1996 the local library moved to its present location in the Bruck Community Resource Centre, Ovens Street. The impressive former Free Library building is used for various community functions.

7.3 Hospitals and Community Welfare

Hospitals

Long established public hospitals are invariably large complexes combining buildings added over successive phases of the institution's development. Because of their function hospitals tend to be regularly upgraded and expanded, so a variety of building forms often sit side by side. The hospital has played a major role in health care in the region, and a great deal of civic pride is expressed in its achievements and growth.

Wangaratta Hospital's first building was completed on 7th September 1871 and opened on 1st January 1872. From then on, major additions were made many times, including new wards, operating theatres, pathology laboratories, nurses' homes and kitchens. A tuberculosis chalet was also built on the site. *The Chalet* is vacant at present (2004) but it is planned to re-use it for the Melbourne University Rural School of Medicine.¹³ By the 1960s the hospital had become the headquarters for the region for radiology, pathology, blood bank, intensive care and physiotherapy. A rebuilding programme to bring the wards up to modern standard, as well as provide new services, was launched by the hospital during this period. Plans included a new obstetric unit, geriatric wing, children's ward, new nursing school, and central linen service. During this phase, the men's ward, the original ward of the hospital was demolished. The old operating theatre was also demolished when the North Wing project, designed by architects Stephenson and Turner, was constructed in 1967-68.¹⁴

¹² Baragwanath & Hodgson, vol 3; Whittaker, p 155-156

¹³ Personal communication from a member of the Hospital's engineering staff.

¹⁴ *A Hospital in Wangaratta*, p 102

A 40-bed geriatric wing opened in 1973, followed in 1974 by the Dr F.R. Phillips block. In 1977 a new obstetric and paediatric unit, the Neil Stewart Wing, opened.¹⁵ There are presently further plans afoot to redevelop part of the hospital.

Providing for Young and Old

Over the years a number of infant welfare centres and kindergartens have also played a role in the care and development of the district's younger community members. Like schools, these centres can be socially significant for marking memorable phases in our lives.

From the mid to late 1960s services for the district's elderly community members in the form of club rooms, flats, retirement villages and homes began to be planned and built. Some of these places include the Wangaratta Senior Citizens Clubroom (1965), Wesley Flats, St Catherine's Home for the Aged (1968, extended 1973), St John's Retirement Village (1970s) and Royal Freemasons Homes of Victoria flats (late 1970s).¹⁶

7.4 Aboriginal Protectorates

In the 1850s the Victorian Government appointed a Select Committee to enquire into the condition of the Aboriginal population. The Committee found that of the six to seven thousand Aborigines estimated in Victoria at the time of European colonisation, only a few hundred or more remained and most if not all were in a state of want. This finding resulted in the Committee recommending the establishment of reservations where the remnant Aboriginal population could live and achieve a measure of self support through combining agricultural and gardening activities with the keeping of sheep and cattle. They were also to be Christianised and given a rudimentary education. Not all Aborigines moved to reserves, and in some areas they were put under the care of a local person, or 'Guardian'.

In the process of implementing the recommendations of the Select Committee, the Victorian Government established a Central Board to watch over the interests of Aborigines and to deal with any issues. At the first meeting of the Board on 7 June 1860, 'Honorary Correspondents' were appointed to distribute stores to Aborigines. In the area covered by the Rural City of Wangaratta, there were at least three Honorary Correspondents' Depots.

Dr George Mackay of Tarrawingee Station, was an Honorary Correspondent from 1861 to 1866. Mackay had given provisions to Aborigines frequenting his Whorouly Run when he assumed the lease there from 1838. His kindness brought more Aborigines to his homestead than he could apparently satisfy, and in May 1840 they burnt his wheat and stores and killed a servant and four horses. When he acquired the lease for the station at Tarrawingee in 1853, he continued to provide sustenance to the local Aboriginal population, taking on the appointment of Honorary Correspondent from 1861 to 1866.¹⁷ The Depot ceased functioning following Mackay's death at his residence, The Grange, in August 1867.

¹⁵ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 43, 46, 59

¹⁶ *ibid.*, p 15, 22, 43, 49, 59

¹⁷ Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, Aboriginal Places Programme, Inventory No. 5.4-73

Carraragarmungie, owned by the Reids (and now known as Reidsdale) may have taken over the responsibility for the area after Tarrawingee was no longer operating. Curtis Reid was Honorary Correspondent from 1869 to 1876, with the Depot functioning as a source for food, utensils, clothing and blankets for the local Aboriginal people. Even though Reid did not lease Carraragarmungie Station throughout his time as an Honorary Correspondent, the lease appears to have stayed in the name of the Reid family. In 1869 Reid reported there were 33 Aborigines under his care, eleven males, fifteen females, and seven children, the greater number of the latter being 'half-castes'. Four of the children were attending school daily at Tarrawingee (established 1858), as well as the Church of England Sunday School every Sunday. One lad was employed with wages on the station, and two 'half-caste' girls were employed as servants.¹⁸ In the same year, 27 Aborigines comprising nineteen males, eight females and five children from the Ulupna tribe were receiving blankets only, from Peechelba Station.¹⁹

¹⁸ *ibid.*, Inventory No. 5.4-60

¹⁹ *ibid.*, Inventory No. 1.5-12

8 DEVELOPING CULTURAL LIFE

8.1 Appreciating the Environment

8.1.1 Rural Parks and Gardens

In the nineteenth century there was a growing belief that wild and scenic areas should be preserved for posterity. Yellowstone National Park in the United States was declared in 1872, and is generally regarded as the first of the modern national parks. In Victoria, Wilsons Promontory and Mount Buffalo were the first modern national parks, set aside in 1898. After the formation of Victorian National Parks Association in 1952, leading to the *National Parks Act* 1956, a number of new parks were established.

Early tourism parallels the national parks movement. When leisure time allowed, Victorians began to enjoy the landscape around them, seeking out picturesque and remarkable features. In the North-east they were drawn to the river lagoons teeming with wildlife, the rugged granite outcrops of the Warby Ranges with their waterfalls and fern gullies, and the spectacular vistas across to the mountains. These scenic places became popular for day rides, picnics and bushwalking. An attraction valued by the 19th century community was the Picnic Reserve and Jubilee Falls near Brien's Gorge in the Warby Ranges. No doubt the falls were named in honour of Queen Victoria's jubilee of 1887. Isolated from the main divide, the Range has provided spectacular views across the surrounding plains, and the landscape is noted for its wildflower displays in spring.

The Warby Ranges State Park was declared in 1979 and was approximately doubled in size in 1989 with addition of the Warby Range State Forest. Today's popular attractions include Ryan's lookout, the Pine Gully Nature Walk, Whenams Camp, Kwat Kwat lookout, Pangerang lookout and Jubilee Falls in Brien's Gorge. The Friends of Warby Ranges have taken an active role in tourist promotion and improvement of the park's facilities, and at Whenams Camp they have constructed a four kilometre walking track connecting to the Kwat Kwat lookout. The Killawarra State Forest, located to the north of the Warby Range, is distinctly different in landscape and vegetation, being dominated by stands of Red Iron Bark and Grey Box trees. The Forest Camp picnic area was created on the site of an old internment camp used during WWII.

In the Upper King Valley, the Wabonga Plateau State Park features Paradise Falls, which were first reserved for public land in 1886. Paradise Falls [study item 083] has a straight drop of some 31 metres to the creek bed below. More remote are Lake Cobbler [study item 323] and the little known Dandongadale Falls [325] which are the highest falls in Victoria.

Power's Lookout, in State Forest on the Whitlands Plateau [041], became a popular destination for tourists from as early as 1870 after bushranger Harry Power was captured there at his hideout. As tourism to the area increased, a road was constructed in 1908 to improve access. The government declared the lookout area a scenic reserve in the 1980s, and today there is a picnic hut, and a walking track with a series of steep ladders allows visitors to climb to a viewing point on this rocky outcrop.

Other areas recognised for their scenic values include the Murmungee Basin, a semicircle of corrugated hills dissected by streams [study item 640], the Upper Rose River Valley area east of Paradise Falls, the

Boggy Creek Valley [study item 451] and the Black Range east of Whitfield.¹ The valleys of the North-east are also renowned for their magnificent Red Gum trees, many of which are hundreds of years old. Some have special cultural associations with events in district history. The Whitfield to Mansfield Tourist Road [study item 046], built in the early 1930s by “Susso” labour, has long been recognised for its picturesque route.

8.1.2 Urban Parks and Gardens

Merriwa Park

The establishment of parks and gardens was often an early priority of a town’s founding community. In Wangaratta town, land was obtained for a Borough Park that now includes Wareena Park, but another area, which included the lagoon on the King River, was favoured for the town’s Botanic Gardens. Merriwa Park [study item 046] was once a bathing reserve, and before that it was a routine camping ground of Aborigines. As early as 1864 a site just south of the park near Millard Street was suggested as a bathing place for men, and bathing sheds, steps and a diving board were built here. A bathing place for women was recommended for a site near the corner of Faithfull and Chisholm Streets at the junction of the King and Ovens Rivers. In 1876 the female reserve was moved to Merriwa Park, followed by the male reserve beside it, with the designated areas sectioned by a fence. This situation apparently remained until 1912-13 when the Wangaratta Progress Association moved to establish new baths. A new fence, as well as earthworks and excavations were agreed to and the resulting new baths remained the town’s leading swimming place until the opening of the Olympic Pool in Wareena Park in 1956.²

In 1883 Mr W. K. Allan offered to donate £20 towards making a large artificial lake in the swimming reserve, and the drawing for the proposed scheme is still in existence.³ The project lapsed, however, and Merriwa remained a park. The public gardens were gazetted in 1901,⁴ and in 1904 the council decided to lay them out. William Guilfoyle (1840-1912), curator of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens from 1873-1909, was invited to inspect and advise on the project. As recommended by him, holes were filled, trees were planted and waterlilies were placed in some of the lagoons. The Aboriginal name ‘Merriwa’ was adopted on 7 August 1905. The name which was said to mean ‘rich flat land at a bend of a river’, was chosen from a list supplied by W. S. Murdoch. A committee was formed, together with a ladies committee, and regulations for conduct in the park were gazetted on 20 January 1909, the same year the adjoining Kaluna Public Park and Recreation Reserve was gazetted.⁵ A band rotunda stood in the park between 1910 and 1952, and in 1925 a section was set aside for lawn tennis courts. A levee bank, built in 1957 to help prevent flooding, allowed for further tennis courts and other park development.⁶ Throughout the 1970s the tennis club resisted suggestions that an artificial lake be created in the park and eventually the proposal shifted focus to the Wangaratta Common.⁷

¹ These cultural landscapes have been investigated by the National Trust Australia (Victoria) and the Australian Heritage Commission

² Whittaker, p 76

³ *ibid.*, p 77

⁴ Gazetted 01-5097 Res 3184, Town of Wangaratta Parish of Wangaratta North plan 5829

⁵ Gazetted 09-1909 Res 2440

⁶ Whittaker, p 77

⁷ O’Callaghan & Findlay, p 62

King George V Memorial Gardens

Wangaratta's old market site (before that the Police Paddock), located in Ovens Street between Templeton and Rowan Streets, was reserved for civic gardens in the 1930s after it was decided to move the sale yards further away from the town centre. On 3 August 1936 Frank Hunter was awarded £5 for a landscape design which retained the trees that had previously been planted to shade stock. At the suggestion of the Wangaratta Centenary Committee in 1938, the park was named the King George V Memorial Gardens [study item 221].

Other Gardens

Another municipal park is situated on the former Wangaratta Common, south of the city. Beautification works undertaken from the late 1970s include an artificial lake, and picnic facilities. Further picnic facilities can be found in Apex Park on the north bank of the Ovens River.

8.1.3 Special Trees and/or Street Trees

Street trees and median strip plantations can be found throughout the Study Area, along with perimeter plantings of pine and cypress around recreation grounds and schools. Distinctive trees also grace the many cemeteries of the district. In addition, throughout the Study Area there are some notable privately owned gardens, and many outstanding exotic trees well over 100 years old. Several of the district's important trees are already included in the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Significant Tree Register.

8.1.4 Cultural Landscapes

As the survey progressed it became evident that some vistas and landscapes within the Rural City environs were not only spectacular as a visual experience, but contained within them a visual recording of land clearing, agricultural development and the settlement history of Wangaratta. The view of the Boggy Creek Valley laid out from the edge of the plateau above its headwaters [study item 451] and from various points along the Boggy Creek Road to Moyhu, is a palimpsest of the changes wrought on the local landscape since the time of first European settlement. Marches and clumps of exotic trees mark out the original fence lines and farmsteads of the early settlers. Old shearing sheds remind of the sheep which once covered the valley and old dairies and pigpens are reminders of the vast quantities of butterfat this valley once produced. The picturesque tobacco kilns on the outskirts of many farmsteads are a reminder of the former ubiquity of this crop. There are still a few tobacco fields, and hop gardens with their poles, on the creek flats. A tiny wooden church [study item 452], built 100 years ago by local farmers survives as a small gem in the landscape. Beef cattle still dot some open hillside paddocks, but many have been taken over by the new rows of grapevines, striding up over the ridges from the valley floor.

More intimate cultural landscapes are found at Lake Cobbler [study item 323] and Paradise Falls [study item 083], where the surrounding native forests appear unchanged on either side of the approach tracks to a small specific target. The tiny Lake Cobbler was created in the 1920s, by timber getters who needed the water for their steam engine and camp. Paradise Falls, with its unusual wide, thin sheet of water

falling from a jutting shelf, became a tourist destination soon after its discovery. It is our observation of the man-made lake or the waterfall, influenced by our expectations as tourists and spectators, which makes them into cultural landscapes.

At the opposite pole of typical Wangaratta cultural landscapes are the spectacular outlooks from the Warby Range Survey Cairn [study item 820] and Kneebone's Gap [study item 344]. The latter provides a spectacular view across farmland north to the now bare sheep hills near Everton and a broad sweep to the east as far as the high Alps and south to the Buffalo Plateau. Is it possible that this is the view that Hume and Hovell describe in their journal of November 1824?

It is not surprising that there was a fire tower for many years near the cairn on the northernmost peak of the Warby Ranges. This viewpoint affords an almost intimate birds-eye look at the streets and individual buildings of urban Wangaratta, sweeps across to the Alps and far to the north across the wide, flat, Murray River plains towards "Table Top" and the distant Lion Rock near Wagga Wagga.

The fact that these and other itemised cultural landscapes evolve through time (by changes in farming practices, reforestation, disintegration of some old buildings and construction of new ones) does not make them any less significant. The changes continue and enrich the history of the scenes. The various significant cultural landscapes are noted in the inventory sheets under Historic Sub-Theme 8.1.4.

8.2 Organising Recreation

8.2.1 Sporting Life

Sport has always played an important part in Australian cultural life. Richard Twopeny observed that by the early 1880s

the principal amusements of the Australians were outdoor sports of one kind or another; and if the interest taken in them proportionate to the population be the criterion, this may fairly claim to be the most sporting country in the world.⁸

While he found cricket and football to be very popular, it was horse racing that inspired the most fervour:

There is not an inhabited nook or corner of Australia where an annual meeting is not got up, and well attended too. This meeting is the rendezvous of the whole country-side, and generally ends up with a dance, and what is colonially known as a 'drunk'.⁹

Racing

Horse-racing was the earliest organised sport in the Wangaratta district. Everyone rode horses, and many of the squatters had thoroughbreds, which they keenly cared for and bred. The first race meeting is thought to have been held in either 1845 or 1847 on a plain north-west of Wangaratta. F. G. Docker

⁸ Twopeny, p 204

⁹ *ibid.*

recalled that squatters from as far away as the Upper Murray attended, some put up by George Faithfull and Joseph Docker. The festivities lasted 'several days, consisting of racing in the day-time, and dancing in the evening'.¹⁰ In about 1856 the present site at Three Mile Creek, south-west of Wangaratta, was selected as a permanent location for a turf club, with the official opening occurring on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 10-12 February, 1857, with ten races [study item 249].

The Wangaratta Jockey Club was formed in 1859, with the first meeting held over three days in February, 1860, with five races each day. Stands were built in 1861, and replaced in 1874 and 1907. Each meeting invariably produced a carnival atmosphere with sideshows and merry-go-rounds catering for young and old. The evenings were filled with banquets and balls at the Royal Victoria Hotel and the Theatre Royal. The Turf and Jockey Clubs amalgamated in 1904, and the course was remodelled in 1907-08. During this time the old grandstand was replaced by a new structure designed by M. Tuxem of Melbourne, and the first meeting on the new course was held on Saturday 25 April 1908. The Wangaratta Cup continues to be held in April each year. The Hoysted family, long associated with the local racing industry from the late nineteenth century, has dominated the north-east as trainers, riders and race winners. A trotting-greyhound complex was built at Avian Park, Yarrunga, in the 1970s and incorporated the John Trudgen Grandstand. This land was formerly a swampy section of the Wangaratta Common.

Athletics

Wangaratta's hotels were often associated with sporting events. In 1848 a programme, which included climbing the greasy pole and catching the pig with the greasy tail, was held on the north side of the river near the Wangaratta Hotel. In the 1850s and 1860s athletic events were held on a prepared track in front of the Royal Hotel (now the Pinsent). The showgrounds were another venue for events. Following WWI the Returned Soldiers League ran track and field meetings on Anzac Day from 1919 to 1923. In October 1923 the Wangaratta Athletic Club was formed, with Arthur Callander as first president, a position he held for 26 years. The first meeting of the club was held at the showgrounds in February 1924. From 1933 the carnival was moved back to the Australia Day weekend in January. Known today as the ANA Athletic Carnival, it attracts leading athletes and cyclists from around the world.

Cricket

With the popularity of cricket in the colony almost rivalling horse-racing, it is not surprising that the Dockers, Reids and other squatters were keen cricketers as well as riders. The first matches were probably held as early as the 1840s at Bontharambo.¹¹ The earliest cricket ground in Wangaratta was situated near Templeton Street, close to the Ovens River bank. In 1859 ten acres in Evans Street were set aside for an oval, an area which is now part of the showgrounds. A match between touring English cricketers and district players was held there in 1958-59, with Peter May, the English captain pronouncing the Wangaratta ground to be the most picturesque he had played on during the tour.¹²

¹⁰ Quoted from Whittaker, p 150

¹¹ Whittaker, p 152

¹² *ibid.*

Football (Australian Rules)

Football was played from at least 1864, when the *Chiltern Standard* reported that the game was being played on the old cricket ground near Templeton Street. The first organised matches occurred after the formation of a club on 20 June 1864, with the present Wangaratta Football Club, the 'Magpies', descending from the original organisation. The Wangaratta Football Club joined the Ovens and Murray League in 1922. A rival club, the Wangaratta Rovers Football Club, known as the 'Hawks', was formed in 1945 and joined the Ovens and Murray League in 1950. Most local districts had their own football teams as well. In the early days Peechelba and South Wangaratta had teams, as did Springhurst, but these teams played in leagues other than the Ovens and Murray. Eldorado, Whorouly and Tarrawingee teams belonged to the Ovens and King Association, which began in 1903.¹³ Since 1954 most of the finals have been played on the Tarrawingee oval.

Golf and Tennis

Golf commenced in the Borough Park in the 1890s, and the present club was formed in 1904, moving to its new site at Waldara on the Yarrawonga Road in 1963. Another club has a course on the edge of the Warby Ranges. The first tennis club was allocated land in the public gardens, now Merriwa Park, but due to seasonal flooding it moved to another site in Chisholm Street, where two courts opened in March 1887. The club moved again to Docker Street next to the Croquet lawn, and in 1925 it went back to Merriwa Park, where new courts, with a large pavilion were opened in October 1926 [study item 538].¹⁴

Swimming

Swimming in the waterholes of the Ovens and King Rivers was a favourite summer pastime. For many years a bathing reserve in Merriwa Park provided an alternative to river swimming (see Parks and Gardens section above).¹⁵ An Olympic-size swimming pool was built in Wareena Park, with the first sod being turned for the project on 8 November 1952. A number of community groups were involved in raising money and donating materials, with staff from Bruck Mills making most of the 27,000 concrete bricks used in the interior walls of the pool buildings. The pool opened on 20 December 1956. By the late 1970s Wangaratta had three public swimming pools.

Rifle Clubs

Rifle clubs began in the 1860s, with leisure as well as defence of the colony motivating their members. Most towns had a rifle range, and by the 1890s ladies were joining, guns were becoming lighter, and the sport was highly competitive. There were ranges at North Wangaratta, and Eldorado (opened 5 December 1906). A Small Bore Rifle Club was formed in Wangaratta in 1954.

¹³ *There Was A Time*, p 177

¹⁴ Whittaker, p 152; *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 13

¹⁵ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 62

Modern Sporting Venues

New areas for outdoor sports were initiated in Wangaratta in the 1970s, resulting in the H. P. Barr Reserve and the Wangaratta Stadium. The Governor, Sir Henry Winneke officially opened the stadium, which provided space for indoor sports, a 600-seat grandstand, sauna and offices, on 14 June 1974.¹⁶

8.2.2 Entertainment and the Arts

Theatres and Cinemas

Organised entertainment commenced in the hotels in the 1850s. A licence was necessary to conduct musical and theatrical performances, which William Clark soon found out about when he was fined on 11 October 1859 for allowing stage performances in an unlicensed room at the Commercial Hotel. The Ovens goldrush brought many a revelling fossicker into Wangaratta's hotels, which geared themselves accordingly with ballrooms and theatrical entertainment. The Wangaratta Amateur Dramatic Company gave their first performance at Clark's Commercial Hotel Ballroom in January 1860. By 1863 the company had given several performances at the Victoria Theatre, which was part of Andrew Stark's Royal Victoria Hotel. This theatre was also the venue for some of the Athenaeum's lectures given by visiting speakers. Situated next to the Council Club Hotel, St George's Hall, built in 1869, was another venue for concerts by local artists. It was initially known as the Royal Argyle Room (or Hall).¹⁷

The proprietors of the Royal Hotel opened the Theatre Royal next door in 1871. The theatre was pulled down in 1963 some 30 years after it had closed. The largest of Wangaratta's concert halls was Her Majesty's Theatre in Murphy Street, built in 1899. In those days Her Majesty's was said to be the largest theatre built in Victoria outside the metropolis. It was initiated by Mrs Murdoch of the Commercial Hotel, who wanted to open a theatre big enough for large-scale productions which then were unable to find a suitable venue between Melbourne and Sydney.¹⁸ The famous pianist, Paderewski, played his sole country town performance at the theatre on 25 October 1904, and Melba sang there to a capacity crowd of over 1000 on 29 January 1908. The venue subsequently became the Plaza picture theatre, and ceased showing films in February 1963.

The Callander family became associated with Wangaratta theatres from 1930 when a local syndicate including Mr Bill (senior) and Arthur Callander secured a lease of St Patrick's Hall for screening films. The Callanders continued with Her Majesty's Theatre, later named the Plaza in Murphy Street, and the Orana in Reid Street, until 1971. The Orana was briefly revived when Village Cinemas opened it for two nights a week until the 1980s. It later operated as a skating rink.¹⁹ A complex of smaller cinemas opened in the 1990s, on the site of the Co-op Store.

Village Drive-Ins opened an outdoor cinema at South Wangaratta in 1958, four years after their first drive-in opened in the Melbourne suburb of Croydon.²⁰ In 1979 the Drive in was damaged by fire and

¹⁶ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 31

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ *ibid.*, p 4

¹⁹ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 64

²⁰ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 23

closed for several months. The screen of the now abandoned drive-in continues to stand in front of the Speedway near Tone Road.

Festivals and Cultural Events

The Wangaratta Arts Council formed on 22 June 1951, and commenced plans for holding the first Arts Festival from 21 to 28 March 1953, the earliest to be permanently established in Australia. Initially held annually, in St Patrick's Hall, the festival grew over the years, but from 1966 it was held every two years, until it lapsed in the 1970s. From 1980 the Colonial Festival, which integrated the Myrtleford Hops and Tobacco, and Beechworth Golden Hills Festivals, was introduced. A Jazz Festival, initiated in 1990 and held in November each year, won recognition in the 1999 Australian Tourism Awards as Australia's most significant regional festival and special event. Other cultural organisations include the Choral Society (formed 1947, lapsed 1968), the Wangaratta Theatre Company (from 1951), the Eisteddfod Society (from 1958), the Wangaratta Artists' Society (from 1962), the Wangaratta City Band (from the late 19th Century), the City Pipe Band (from 1951), the North Eastern Historical Society (from 1959 - later re-named the Wangaratta Historical Society), the Wangaratta Garden Club (formed 1963 after commencing as the Wangaratta Horticultural Society in 1916) and the Warby Range Protection Society (1973).

Artists and Writers

From the 1940s a number of writers and artists have been attracted to the landscape of the North-east. Seeking respite from the city, writer Frank Kellaway and his family lived on an almond grove at Eldorado in the late 1950s and the area became the setting for one of his novels. Many writers and poets visited his Eldorado house, notably Hal Porter, and George Turner, an employee of Bruck Mills who later became famous worldwide for his works of science fiction.²¹ Artists J. Colin Angus, C. Salis Lloyd, George Colville, Alfred Coleman, Ernest Buckmaster and Lesley Johnson have painted and drawn landscapes, ruins, miners cottages and other historic buildings such as Bontharambo. Local resident and historian Colin Angus began painting during the WWII years when petrol rationing prevented him from travelling to other scenic landscapes. A retrospective exhibition held in 1988 featured more than 70 of his works painted between 1947-1987 assembled from public and private collections. Sidney Nolan journeyed to this countryside in 1946 for inspiration that resulted in his 27 mythmaking Ned Kelly paintings.

8.3 Worshipping

Like community halls, churches are a symbol of the development of a community. They express a commitment to settled life and a community's willingness to work together to achieve a common aim. Early church services were invariably conducted in private homes or barns until a place of worship could be built. Many of the very early churches in the Study Area have long since been replaced by more substantial buildings as congregations have grown. With the waning of attendances and the

²¹ Personal communication, Dr Carlotta Kellaway, June 2000

amalgamation of some congregations in more recent times, a number of churches have been converted for secular re-use as homes or arts-related spaces.

8.3.1 Worshipping in Wangaratta

The majority of squatters were of the Church of England faith. George Faithfull, the Reverend Joseph Docker, Dr George Mackay, William Bowman, John Reid and James Chisholm were all members, and services were conducted initially in their households. A site was chosen for a church in 1849, the year of Wangaratta's first land sales, when William Clark, Dr Murphy and Bishop Perry from Melbourne inspected a 2½ acre allotment later granted by the Crown. In 1851 the Rev. Henry Elliot commenced a travelling ministry from Albury spending half his time below the Murray. In 1855, the Rev. Cooper Searle, Wangaratta's first resident clergyman, arrived to serve the township and district. He rented a slab building near the corner of Templeton and Baker Streets, which came to be called 'Trinity Church'. As plans to build on the church allotment proceeded, donations were liberally contributed by the district's well-known squatting and town identities, and a purpose-built church was unofficially opened for use in May 1856, and dedicated two years later. The first rectory was built at the same time. Two transepts were added in 1872. The northern end was demolished when the present Cathedral was extended in 1962 [study item 011].

The Diocese of Wangaratta was formed in 1902, and Bishop's Lodge built in 1904 [study item 013] with parishioners providing half the funds. St Columb's Hall was constructed the following year. The first section of the Cathedral, consisting of half the nave and a temporary roof, was commenced in 1908 and opened the following year. The second section, including the Lady Chapel, Chancel, sanctuary and vestries came fourteen years later. The architects were Butler and Bradshaw, with Walter Butler completing most of the drawings for the composite Gothic design constructed largely of Warby Ranges granite. Commenced in 1961 and finished in 1965, the third section completed the nave, baptistery and narthex, and was designed by Louis Williams, architect for a number of Church of England properties in this State and NSW, and at least one other in the Study Area (the Anglican Church at Whitfield). The fourth section of the Cathedral remains incomplete, with a temporary timber bell tower.

A close inspection of the various finely crafted details of the Cathedral's interior provides many interesting insights into the history of Wangaratta. The stained glass windows are important memorials, as are the various plaques and tablets. Cast in 1806, the eight Cathedral bells are the oldest peal of bells in Australia. The setting of the Cathedral is enhanced by the Cathedral Close precinct of houses constructed in the Old English style between 1939 and 1952 [study items 038 to 038h]. They are used for hostel and staff accommodation.

The first Catholic mass in the Wangaratta area is thought to have been celebrated in the dining room of Crisp's Royal Hotel in 1853 by Father Smith of Beechworth. Later, a tent sheltering an altar was erected on land in Murphy Street. A site for a church was granted by the Crown at the corner of Ford and Ovens Streets, but this was exchanged for the corner allotment now occupied at Ford and Ryley Streets. A timber building was erected in 1854 to serve as both (St Patrick's) chapel and school house.

Plans for a new church were initiated with the arrival of the Rev. Father George Galen, the town's first parish priest, in 1862. The church was designed in the Gothic Revival style by Melbourne architect, William Wardell, who was also architect for St Patrick's Cathedral in Melbourne. The Wangaratta church was commenced in 1865, with the first section, comprising the sanctuary, a Lady Chapel, and

part of the nave, generally completed by 1869. That year, Father Galen died at the age of 32 and a tablet on the sanctuary wall marks his final resting place. The church was completed to Wardell's original plan with tower and spire, although Glenrowan or Warby granite was substituted for the Beechworth grey granite of the earlier sections. St Patrick's Church was blessed in 1905 [study item 219]. A new wing was added in 1961, bringing the congregation capacity of the church to 750. At the same time St Patrick's Hall [study item 039] was extended, by adding a modern office building across its front. A new presbytery was built in the late 1940s.

A Presbyterian Church is thought to have been built in Wangaratta in the early 1850s.²² The Rev. D. H. Ballantyne travelled monthly to the town from Albury until his retirement in 1862, initially taking services in the Faithfull Street court house, and later in the old Holy Trinity Church of England building. When the first resident minister (the Rev. John D. Robertson) arrived in about 1864, plans were initiated to build the first St Paul's Church on the site of a later Sunday school hall (built in 1929). Construction of a second St Paul's Church began in 1898, with its opening and dedication occurring the following year. A manse was built in 1924, replacing three earlier buildings, and a John Knox pulpit was placed in the church as a war memorial after the 1939-45 War. The interior was renovated in 1957. The former church building now functions as the Rural City of Wangaratta's Exhibitions Gallery [study item 012].

A Methodist Church was also established in the early years of Wangaratta's settlement, with land in Rowan Street being granted by the Crown in 1849. In 1870 a church was built where Wesley Hall of 1952 now stands. This became a Sunday school after the present bi-chrome brick church in Rowan Street was built in 1885 using bricks burnt at Waldara, the property of Mr and Mrs Trotman [study item 365]. A WWI Soldiers' Memorial porch, a Memorial Window and Memorial Tablet were unveiled during the Church's Jubilee Celebrations of the Circuit in 1921. The first part of the parsonage was erected in 1860 [study item 367]. Later additions extend from the rear and side elevations.

Baptist worship commenced in Wangaratta with schoolmaster William Peacock conducting services in his school-house in 1848-49.²³ A Baptist Chapel opened in 1865 on the Beechworth Road, East Wangaratta, where a small cluster of graves could be seen until recently [study item 159]. The building was also known as the Dove School because of its bird-shaped weathervane. In 1905 a red brick church designed by architect George Adams was opened in the Wangaratta township, in Docker Street [study item 390]. A hall featuring a facade of Warby stone, was built alongside it in 1958.

The Church of Christ acquired land on the corner of Rowan and Baker Streets and erected a timber chapel in the 1920s. The present brick church opened in November 1958 [296 & 296a]. In the 1930s the church established a Youth Camp at Edi, which later moved to Cheshunt.

The Salvation Army first started in Wangaratta in about 1888, and resumed work when a typhoid outbreak occurred in December 1890. A hall in Rowan Street was built on land donated by a prominent member of the Army, Sergeant Dobson. The Salvation Army took a leading part in local relief measures organised during the Great Depression, and also erected a shelter for the many men tramping the country roads. This shelter served once again as the Red Shield Centre when the Wangaratta Showgrounds

²² Whittaker, p 111, notes that the loss of early records (by fire) has made it difficult to determine when the first services were held

²³ *ibid.* p 113-4 and Leitch, Brenda, *Wangaratta Baptist Church History, 1902 - 1977, 75th Anniversary*, unpub. typescript.

became a military camp in 1940. When the WW2 ended the Centre was moved back to Rowan Street where it became a kindergarten and youth hall.

The Lutherans held their first Wangaratta services in private homes from 1933-35, and then for 26 years in St Paul's Presbyterian Church in Ovens Street. Their own premises, St Peter's church hall in Yarrunga, opened in June 1962. Another Lutheran church, St John's, also began in 1933, and moved to the Masonic Hall until 1934, before also sharing St Paul's Presbyterian church. Their own church, St John's in Orwell Street, was dedicated in February 1954. A hall was added to the site in 1959.

During Wangaratta's post-war expansion years, many churches added new halls and other facilities, and they also established new places of worship in the city's growing suburban centres. The Wesleyans opened a brick church at Yarrunga in 1959, followed by a parsonage. The Presbyterians opened a Sunday school in the Yarrunga Progress Hall, and services were also held there until St Andrews opened in 1956, and Scots church hall opened in the West End in 1962. A Baptist church opened in Appin Street, and the Salvation Army erected an Outpost Hall in a converted military hut in the Yarrunga Housing Commission area to serve as a Sunday school and Youth Hall. In 1961 the Anglicans opened St Philip's, Yarrunga, and St Michael's, Appin. Newer congregations include the Assembly of God, corner White and Thomson Streets, Yarrunga; and the Wangaratta Community Church (Pentecostal), who use the High School Music Centre in Phillipson Street.

8.3.2 Worshipping in the Villages

Before the construction of church buildings became possible in the towns, services were conducted in homes and clergymen would travel from Wangaratta or other centres such as Beechworth. Some of the first township churches were of timber construction. Many were replaced by brick buildings when they became too small for their congregations or were damaged by termites. Those that survived often became Sunday schools, and often also served as meeting rooms for a variety of community groups.

One of the earliest village churches was the slab and bark structure erected in Oxley near the Shire Hall. It served until the local Methodist community built a Wesley church in Wangaratta. The bush chapel was also used by local Baptists until their own brick church was built in 1890 [study item 811]. The first substantial religious building on the Oxley Plains was St Andrews Presbyterian Church, constructed in 1866 [study item 192]. The district's Anglican church, St Paul's, was officially opened in 1873 [study item 193]. It was severely damaged by a storm in January 1977, and rose again from the wreckage to be officially re-opened in October 1979.²⁴

Perhaps because of the large numbers of Cornish miners, the Wesleyans were also the first group to meet regularly at Eldorado. Using the stump of a tree as a pulpit, Mr R. Gray conducted the first service in 1860, and a church opened for worship in April 1861. It was a timber building with seating for 120 persons. The town's population rapidly increased, and the building was scarcely completed before plans for its enlargement proceeded. A brick transept was soon added bringing the seating capacity of the church to 300. It was replaced by the present brick church just prior to WWI [study item 773]. Built on land donated by Mr Joseph Ellis, it was officially opened on 15 September 1914,²⁵ and was completely renovated in 1960. The Sunday school initially served as an undenominational church in

²⁴ *Memories of Oxley*, p 216

²⁵ Sheppard, p 36

Boorhaman from 1875, and was moved to Eldorado in the 1960s. When Crown grants were made available for church purposes at Eldorado, the Catholic community quickly initiated plans to construct St Augustine's, which opened on 5 June 1870 [study item 768]. Preparations for St Jude's Church of England proceeded following a visit from Bishop Perry of Melbourne on 15 April 1868 and a grant of land on 3 August. The foundation stone was laid on 12 October 1870 and the church formally opened on 30 April 1871 [study item 019]. Designed in the Gothic style by Mr Ambrose of Beechworth, the grey granite church was constructed by Nicol Turner and James Scott, whose next contract was for the building of the King Island light house. A timber Congregational church, with seating for 150, was opened in May 1871 and closed in 1890. It was dismantled and re-erected in Swan Street, Wangaratta as a dwelling. The timber was later used to build a shop.²⁶

Methodism was also strong in the early years of Everton's settlement. The Mackay family were Methodists and daughters Rose and Emily conducted a Sunday school attended by some 30 children in the late 1860s. In 1872 a meeting was held in the school house to plan for a church on land donated by Mr Dowson, with the community providing timber and labour. It opened in March 1873, was enlarged in 1892, and was replaced by a brick church in 1907 [study item 655]. St Hilda's Anglican church was completed in 1908 [study item 652], and a Ladies Guild, formed in 1923, continued to serve a vital function in the community until the 1950s by helping to run the Sunday school and raising money for mission activities.²⁷ At Boorhaman, Methodist services were first held in the home of John Teague until about 1875 when an undenominational church was built. This building was given to the Eldorado Methodist congregation in 1965 and moved to their church site to serve as a Sunday school.²⁸ Erected in 1887, St Martin's red brick Catholic church at Boorhaman is notable for the distinctive iron crosses on each gable [study item 618].

Springhurst's first church was built in 1880 and was of Catholic denomination. Church of England and Methodist services were first held in the school, and the present Anglican church dates from 1902 [study item 593]. A Methodist church, built in 1946 was replaced by a brick building in 1964.²⁹

At Whorouly, Roman Catholic services were held in a wooden church built in the early 1870s, which was replaced by a brick building in 1896 [study item 672]. Church of England services were first held on the property of millet grower, Lot Barker from 1870 until builder Samuel Anderson completed a church of pine construction in November 1873. It was replaced by a brick church, which opened as St John's in December 1902 [study item 657]. A Sunday school, which opened beside the church in 1956, has also served as a meeting room for the 'Gleaners' Union, South Sowers Band, Young People's Union, Ladies Guild, and church wardens and vestry members. Methodist services commenced in 1920 in Mr Boyd's home, and a church, designed by W. J. Sproule of Albury, was finally built in the 1950s.³⁰

Moyhu's first church was a Catholic church dedicated to St John of the Cross [study item 116]. Prior to its opening in 1875, the community travelled to Wangaratta to worship at St Patrick's. An Anglican church opened in the town in 1885. Catholic churches were also built during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries at Tarrawingee [study item 667], Greta [study item 489], Glenrowan, Carboor (St Martin's - now closed) [study item 339], Whitfield [study item 050] and Laceby. Presbyterians opened

²⁶ *ibid.*, p 39

²⁷ Milthorpe, pp 18-19

²⁸ Angus, pp 45-46

²⁹ *ibid.*, p 64

³⁰ Spink

churches in Glenrowan, Greta, Milawa [study item 192], Myrree (on land owned by the Fleming family - closed 1974³¹) and Bobinawarrah. A Baptist church was also built in Bobinawarrah on land donated by Edward Hulme. Anglican churches opened in Tarrawingee (1866) [study item 024], Myrree (St Matthew's - 1904) [study item 452], Whitfield (1887), Glenrowan (1890, replaced by a stone building in the 1950s) [study item 507] and Edi (1892). The present Anglican Church in Whitfield was designed by Louis Williams and built in reinforced concrete in 1934 [study item 044]. Greta's first Anglican church, of 1890, had to be replaced in 1916 due to termite damage. The present Greta church was opened in 1954 after its 1916 predecessor was destroyed by fire in 1952.³²

8.3.3 Whitlands Catholic Settlement

In 1939 land originally taken up in Whitlands at the turn of the century, and abandoned because of its remoteness, was purchased by Melbourne lawyer Ray Triado. Between 1939 and 1950 an organisation, known as the Whitlands Catholic Settlement, established a self-sufficient farming community [study item 662]. For a time they had their own priest, and a log chapel was built containing stained glass windows, one depicting Mount Buffalo, towards which the chapel faced [study item 033]. By the 1950s only a few of the hardier settlers remained. Some of the land has since been re-sold. The chapel still stands, lovingly cared for and still occasionally used for weddings and baptisms and such celebrations. It can be seen, in its solitary and picturesque setting, from the lane leading to the Settlement site 'as a symbol of the ebb and flow of the struggle by generations of settlers in the mountain outreaches of the Shire'³³.

8.4 Forming Associations

Scouts and Guides

A branch of Lord Baden Powell's Scouting Movement was initiated in Wangaratta in late June 1910 when 32 boys gathered in a local hall to learn about knots, semaphore signalling and jiu-jitsu. The following month the first Troop was formed, comprising of three patrols: No.1 Ravens, No.2 Curlews and No.3 Kangaroos. A Fourth group followed, and the Fifth (Killara) formed in 1978. The Third group secured land at the H.P. Barr Reserve and built a new hall in 1978. Built during the inter-war years, the Scouts' Log Cabin in Chisholm Street, Wangaratta [study item 445], survives as one of a small number of log cabins from this period.³⁴ The late Dr J. J. Kelly and the late Mr Val Bowden, a local funeral director, were members of the Log Cabin building committee. The log fire place and chimney were removed in 1963 and an annexe added, using the original timber.³⁵ The first Yarrunga group formed in 1954, and split into two groups in 1966. Both now share a hall that was opened by Sir Henry Winneke in 1976.³⁶ A Girl Guides group began in 1931, and a new guide hall was opened in Ryan Street by Lady Brooks, the state president of the Girl Guides Association, in April 1959. The Guide hall was renovated in the 1980s.

³¹ Flanigan, p 23

³² *Memories of Oxley*, pp 46-47

³³ *ibid.*, p 248

³⁴ Personal communication, Rohan Storey, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1999

³⁵ O'Callaghan & Findlay, p 118-19

³⁶ *ibid.*, p 118

Returned Servicemen

A Returned Sailors and Soldiers Association was formed on 2 May 1918, but disbanded after interest lagged. Another group, the Wangaratta and District Returned Soldiers' Union formed after a meeting was held at the Royal Victoria Hotel on 19 March 1926. On 1 July 1929 it affiliated with the Returned Soldiers League in Melbourne, becoming the Wangaratta and District Branch. After renting clubrooms for some years, the association purchased a two-storey house in Victoria Parade, and officially opened their permanent quarters on 19 July 1952 [study item 225].

The Country Women's Association

A Wangaratta Country Women's Association was formed in October 1929, just one year after the Victorian branch of the Country Women's Association was established. After operating without premises for many years, part of the Methodist Church land in Templeton Street was purchased and a new building opened by Lady Brooks in 1955. In 1964 a smaller hall was added to the rear of the building.³⁷

Other Service Organisations

Other community associations to function in Wangaratta have included Young Farmers Clubs (formed after WW2), the Masonic Lodges, Apex (formed 1963), Lions (1955), Rotary, the Business and Professional Women's Club (1957), YMCA (1974), Legacy, the St Vincent de Paul Society, the Red Cross, various church auxiliaries and the May Day Hospital Auxiliary.

8.5 Rallying Together

Protecting the district against natural disaster and the threat of war has rallied community effort and goodwill. The north-east has been particularly prone to the natural disasters of flood, fire and drought.

8.5.1 Floods

Significant floods occurred in 1869, 1872, 1875, 1887, 1889, 1893, 1894, 1897, 1905, 1912, 1917, 1951, 1956, 1958, 1974, 1981 and 1993. Bridges and roads have been carried away or have collapsed, levee banks destroyed, stock and property lost and whole towns inundated. With flooding from the Ovens and King Rivers as well as One Mile Creek still a worry to the City of Wangaratta in 1984, the council decided to proceed with a flood mitigation project which had been recommended in 1981. In the early 1980s a Residents' Flood Committee formed when it was mooted that 300 ratepayers in flood prone areas would bear a proportion of the costs for flood mitigation works.

³⁷ *ibid.*, p 119

8.5.2 Fire

Fire was once used by Aborigines to manage the landscape (see Section 1.1). Fire was frequent, and some argue that forests and plains became more dense with growth when regular firings stopped once the pastoralists moved in.³⁸ In any case, drought-stricken Victoria was one big tinder box when the great Black Thursday fire of 6 February 1851 devastated much of the State. David Reid wrote ‘Thousands of stock, crops, fences, houses and other property [were] destroyed in a few hours’ and ‘All the grass within three miles of the river disappeared’. The heat lessened the next day, but the drought did not break until 2 April when a dreadful storm came, causing the river to rise dramatically. The few stock that had managed to survive the fire were carried away in the floods. Within three days of the rain, the country became a green carpet.³⁹

Fire fighting in the Wangaratta township remained unorganised until 1872 when ladders, rope, buckets, and other useful equipment was purchased and left in charge of the town hall foreman. When water reticulation came to the town, a hose, hydrant and reel were purchased in May 1876, and a brigade formed later that month. A bell was also purchased and later erected at the police barracks in Murphy Street. The first fire engine was purchased from an American maker in 1882. A second fire brigade, the Wangaratta Borough Volunteer Fire Brigade was formed in 1882. A fire station, which was built on the Ford Street town hall reserve in the 1890s, now serves as the Wangaratta Historical Society Rooms and Museum [study item 040]. Another fire station, built by the Country Fire Authority was opened by the Chief Secretary of Victoria, the Hon. Arthur Rylah, on 29 March 1963.⁴⁰

The surrounding district remained unprepared for bushfire outbreaks until the end of the nineteenth century, when several bush fire brigades were formed using horse drawn drays aided by tanks, pumps and hoses. During the 1930s W. B. Richardson, a progressive farmer from Docker’s Plains, created the first local rural fire brigade in the district using his own unit, a T-model Ford fitted with a Furphy tank powered by a pump. It was the second such tanker in country Victoria, and a prototype for many others. Richardson later became the first life member of the Victorian Rural Fire Brigades organisation.⁴¹ From 1940 a vehicle was also stationed in the Wangaratta township, and it was the volunteers working with this tanker who came to grief in 1943.

Three of the area’s most disastrous fires occurred on 7th February 1902, 22nd December 1943, and 5th February 1952. The 1902 fire came in the days following the Federation celebrations and broke out in the west of Wangaratta, burning from Thoona to Killawarra. Later that month another fire swept down Kelly’s Gap to Greta, and a third fire soon afterwards spread from Greta to Myrree burning out twelve homesteads.⁴² Ten lives were lost and 20 people were hospitalised in the wake of the 1943 fire which swept from Bowser to Murmungee. A memorial to the dead volunteer firefighters stands near Reidsdale on the Tarrawingee Road [study item 670] where the six men and two boys died trying to turn their truck around from the advancing fire. As it was wartime, few volunteers had been available to help out. The 1952 fire claimed two lives and burned from Benalla through to Greta and Moyhu. It burned so much of the Whitfield railway line that the railway service ceased to operate.

³⁸ Dingle, p 14

³⁹ Quoted from Whittaker, p 147

⁴⁰ Whittaker, p 148-49

⁴¹ Angus, p 46

⁴² *Memories of Oxley*, p 117

A number of local Bush Fire Brigades were formed from the turn of the 19th century, and their tanker sheds and other associated structures can be found throughout the Study Area. Brigades included Myrree, Everton, South Wangaratta, Whorouly, Laceby, Moyhu and Greta. A disused tall timber fire lookout tower on the north peak of the Warby Ranges had to be demolished recently because of termite damage [study item 820a].

8.5.3 Volunteer Defence and the Military

During WW2 a Volunteer Defence Corp was formed, with many farmers and former soldiers as members. Colonel H. J. Shannon commanded the area until he retired. The Volunteer Air Defence Corp had their headquarters for the North Eastern area on the top floor of the Commonwealth Bank building, at the corner of Murphy and Reid Streets, Wangaratta, and trenches were dug in strategic places (later filled in). The showgrounds were taken over as a military camp, and volunteers fed the troops who were travelling through the railway station. American soldiers arrived in July 1942, and they were offered the North Wangaratta rifle range for training. The aerodrome was cleared of trees and graded, and the first aeroplane landed on 29 October 1945.⁴³

The Battle of Wangaratta, a mock engagement testing the town's civilian defences, was held in the last week of 1942. All emergency services were on alert, and the exercise involved the blacking out of the entire area within a five mile radius of the post office. All cigarettes were ordered to be put out, and traffic was stopped on the highway.⁴⁴

In 1942, during WW2, a prisoner of war camp was set up at Whorouly East [study item 362]. Known to the authorities as Camp No. 5, Myrtleford, it could be seen from the Snow Road.⁴⁵ The slightly elevated site had previously been owned by Mr G. J. Roche and Mr Jim Phillips. The camp was constructed with British funds to house some of the 130,000 Italian prisoners taken by British and Australian troops during the North African campaign. Total internee numbers at the Whorouly camp approached 700 and it was guarded by members of the 51st Australian Garrison Company whose strength at the camp was just under 300 men.⁴⁶

Another camp for internees and prisoners was located in the Killawarra Forest. It is now the Forest Camp picnic area.⁴⁷

⁴³ Whittaker, p 102

⁴⁴ *Our Wangaratta Century*, p 18

⁴⁵ Information provided at Stage 1 community workshop at Moyhu, 8 September 1999

⁴⁶ *Memories of Oxley*, pp 170-172

⁴⁷ *Wangaratta & District Visitors Guide*, winter 1999, p 11

8.6 Honouring, Remembering, Commemorating

8.6.1 Cemeteries

Newcomers to unsettled districts faced many difficulties in the bush. They encountered the hazards of river crossings, floods, bushfires and droughts, and isolation conspired against them when help was in urgent need. There were deaths from accidents, illness and snakebite. In those days many women died in childbirth, and babies and small children faced much graver health risks. In the 19th century it was not a government requirement for burials to take place in authorised public cemeteries, and in the very early days a person was likely to be buried close to where they died. There are many lone graves by roads, rivers and on farm properties throughout the rural regions, most unidentified or lost to time.

As settlements began to develop small burial grounds were set aside, often on elevated pockets of land. In Wangaratta township by 1849 there were at least 30 to 40 graves in a burial ground situated high on the south bank of the Ovens River, slightly upstream of the 'crossing place' [study item 442]. That year Francis Murphy wrote to the Department of Crown Lands and Survey asking for a new cemetery to be laid out, as the Faithfull Street burial ground was becoming a most conspicuous spot with no room for extension in the newly gazetted Wangaratta township. Today a granite obelisk erected to the memory of the town's pioneers is the only visible reminder of the 30 or so burials, the tablets and grave surrounds long since trampled by grazing cattle.

The present Wangaratta Cemetery was established in 1851, with some bodies being re-interred from the Faithfull Street burial ground. Its layout, characterised by a circular central section and rectangular grids, is similar to other cemetery plans of the period [study item 198]. The impressive number of substantial monuments reflects Wangaratta's status as a flourishing rural centre. There are numerous Chinese footstones with inscriptions, and in the front north corner of the cemetery there is the grave of bushranger, Daniel Morgan. The footstones were originally near the back of the cemetery, with Morgan's grave just outside the fence. When the Hume Highway was re-aligned, the position of the cemetery's front fence was reversed to the present arrangement. Today the rear has a new extended section containing recent memorials and lawn graves.

There are a number of smaller cemeteries within the Study Area. The earliest planned for the Oxley Shire was at Greta, now known as Greta West. It was never gazetted and in 1871 another location was selected on the Greta Road [study item 556]. Near the main gate stands a monument erected in memory of Private William Petty from South Hanson, who died from fever while serving in the Boer War. Dan Kelly and Steve Hart of the Kelly gang are also buried there. The Milawa Cemetery was established in 1864 and contains pioneers, as well as Aborigines and Chinese in unmarked graves [study item 155]. Memorial gates at the main entrance commemorate two local men, A.W. Wellington and J.W. Marks who were killed in December 1943 fighting the bushfire near Tarrawingee.⁴⁸ At Eldorado Cemetery, a memorial unveiled on 4 November 1961 is dedicated to five men who died at the McEvoy Mine on 20 July 1895 [study item 776]. Other cemeteries include those at Peechelba, King Valley [study item 076], Springhurst [study item 602], Tarrawingee [study item 701], Bowman's Forest [study item 646], Boorhaman [study item 619] and a former cemetery at East Wangaratta [study item 159].

Some families such as the Dockers of Bontharambo created their own cemeteries on their homestead properties [study item 007]. There are very few such private cemeteries in Victoria and they are

⁴⁸ *Memories of Oxley*, p 46

generally associated with noted pastoral properties. Joseph Docker, who died in 1865, his wife Sarah, who died a year before, and other family members are interred in the small cemetery. The seventeen graves are arranged in two rows and marked with marble headstones. The earliest grave is that of the Docker's six year old son Matthew, who drowned in 1843. The private cemetery is still used by the family. The Whitefield Cemetery [study item 076], situated near the Hyem siding on the old Whitfield railway, began as the Evans family's private cemetery when John Evans Snr was buried there in 1861. His son John Evans Jnr donated the land for use as a public cemetery and it was proclaimed as such in 1894. No longer in use, Bourke's Cemetery at Daisy Park is another small private cemetery, having seventeen known graves. Sarah Bourke was buried there in 1917 when floods prevented the funeral cortege from reaching a public cemetery.⁴⁹ Two small private burial grounds or graves were found during the heritage study survey. Both are in remote places in the hills west of the King River at Edi Upper [study items 328 & 329].

8.6.2 Civic Memorials

The district has honoured and commemorated its pioneers, heroes and heroines, its Aboriginal communities, and those distinguished by generosity and dedication, in a number of different ways. Local Bobinawarrah, Eldorado, Moyhu, Peechelba, Glenrowan and Myrree soldiers who served in World Wars are honoured by Memorial Halls. Inside the Milawa Hall there is a marble plaque dedicated to the memory of Private Sam Oliver, member of the Victorian Bushman's Corp, who was killed in action in the South African Boer War.

Overlooking the township of Eldorado, on the summit of Monument Hill, there is the granite monument to the memory of local farrier, Edwin Charles Bawden who died in about 1901 from an illness contracted while serving in the Boer War. The broken column symbolises life cut short. Another Boer War Memorial can be found near Wangaratta's Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral, in a lawned reserve on the corner of Docker and Ovens Street. Both it and the Eldorado memorial were made by Hosken & Co. of Hawthorn, Melbourne. Constructed in 1902 to serve as a drinking well (no longer functioning), the five metre high granite monument features an obelisk supported by polished colonnettes. It has five white marble tablets commemorating four men from Wangaratta, Milawa, Greta and Eldorado. The memorial was unveiled by Colonel John C. Hoad (1856-1911), who was raised locally, his parents working at the Commercial Hotel.⁵⁰ Nearby stands the impressive memorial to district men who served in the First and Second World Wars and the Vietnam War. Over nine metres high, it features a tall polished granite column surmounted by an orb, and the base is inscribed with the names of those men who served. It was designed by A. Parnell of Wangaratta, and was unveiled by Colonel W. H. Scott on Anzac Day, the 25th April 1923. In 1959 the lawned reserve was redesigned by city engineer Stewart Scott, who had served in WW2 [study item 370].

Wangaratta High School also has a stone gateway dedicated to ex-pupils who served in all conflicts, and a WW1 memorial in the form of a broken column stands in the Wangaratta Cemetery. Oxley's rusticated obelisk memorial in Green Street [study item 191] is dedicated to local men who served in WW1 and WW2, as is the granite obelisk memorial at Everton [study item 797]. Eldorado also has a stone cairn next its hall [study item 770b], and at Cheshunt there is a tree and plaque dedicated to Caroline Ennis,

⁴⁹ *ibid.*

⁵⁰ Taylor, p 123, p 74; Hoad was born in Goulburn NSW and came to Wangaratta as a child. After joining the regular army, he rose to become the first Australian to be Chief of Imperial General Staff (Whittaker, p 99)

a member of the Australian Army Nursing Service, who died at Banka Island [study item 043].⁵¹ Whorouly has an avenue of honour planted in 1946 which leads to the recreation reserve's main gates, built in memory of local WW1 and WW2 servicemen.

A rusticated granite memorial dedicated to pioneers of the Wangaratta district stands on the edge of the Merriwa Park gardens [study item 566]. It was erected in 1938 to celebrate the centenary of district settlement from 1838, the year David Reid and the Reverend Joseph Docker and his family arrived to join George Faithfull as the district's first permanent settlers. It was unveiled by local parliamentarian, L.V. Diffey on 19 October 1938.

The official opening of the centenary celebrations took place on 15 October 1938 at the Wangaratta showgrounds, when local federal MP, John McEwen, standing in for Prime Minister Joseph Lyons, addressed the crowd. The following day he opened the King George V Memorial Gardens in Ovens Street [study item 221]. The celebrations also included a 'back-to' held at Wangaratta State School. Close to the pioneer monument stands a memorial dedicated to the 'memory of the Pangerang Aborigines who once owned this beautiful valley before the coming of white settlers. Mary Milawa, the last of her tribe died 6 November 1888. She walked in her world alone'. Further north along Murphy Street, a memorial plaque honouring William Ah Ket (1876-1936) can be seen beside the entrance to the former Free Library building. The son of Chinese tobacco growers and farmers, William became a prominent Victorian barrister and agitated against racial intolerance and defended the rights of Victoria's Chinese community.

On the Tarrawingee Road, a substantial memorial remembers eight local men who died fighting an intense bushfire on 22 December 1943. The grey granite monument, which stands close to where they perished, was unveiled on 29 December 1944, and was made by H. B. Corben of Northcote, Melbourne [study item 670].⁵²

8.7 Fact and Folklore

Several places in the Study Area are associated with the fact and folklore of bushranging. Daniel Morgan, Harry Power and the Kelly brothers all seemed to be well-informed on the whereabouts of the police due to their network of contacts among the rural folk, and they enjoyed freedom from capture for some time despite their notorious exploits. For those who championed the Irish cause in its troubles with England, resentment against the Establishment and its rules and regulations was strong. The squatter - selector feud caused further antagonism, and many early bushrangers used the selectors' plight as justification for their lawbreaking activities. After the Ovens rush subsided, the lot of many a selector also slumped, causing resentment against squatters to reappear. During the 1870s local squatters and selectors fought each other fiercely for the rich farm land of the Ovens and King valleys and many selectors living around the small townships were Kelly sympathisers.

Daniel Morgan is reputed to be the Study Area's first bushranger and the most cunning, erratic and bloodthirsty of all. It is estimated he was responsible for about seventy shootings, which resulted in four

⁵¹ Bradley et al., p 214

⁵² *Chronicle-Despatch*, 30 December 1944

deaths.⁵³ His first local foray was on John Evans' Whitefield Station in 1860. By then he had already been convicted in Castlemaine for robbery and spent time in the hulks moored off Williamstown. His return to the north-east on 5 April 1865 was said to be the result of a dare. For three days he terrorised the area holding up stations and coaches and setting fire to buildings and haystacks. On 8 April he arrived at Peechelba Station demanding food and accommodation. At daybreak he was shot by a stockman and his body taken to Wangaratta where it was decapitated. It is reputed that some people believed Morgan to be half gorilla, and the head was sent to an anatomical expert who found no such features.⁵⁴ The rest of Morgan's body was buried outside the Wangaratta Cemetery. After the reversal of the cemetery's front fence, the grave's position came into prominence inside the cemetery to the left of the entry gate. Today it is indicated by part of an old bedstead, plastic flowers and a piece of galvanised iron.

Henry Johnson (alias Harry Power) was one of several notorious bushrangers known throughout the north-east during the goldrush times of the 1860s. By comparison to Morgan, he is portrayed as something of a romantic and more akin to a gentleman bushranger than a madman. In February 1869 Power escaped from Pentridge Prison where he had been spending time for horse stealing and wounding a trooper. After holding up a mail coach in Porepunkah he continued his exploits over the Ovens, Greta and Beechworth districts. On 27 May 1870 Superintendents Nicholson and Hare, Sergeant Montford and Aboriginal tracker Donald left Wangaratta for the ranges in the Upper King after receiving information about Harry Power's hideout. On climbing the range they found a spot that afforded excellent views of the surrounding country. The spot is believed to be close to the site now known as Power's Lookout Scenic Reserve. They captured Power in his bush shelter nearby and took him back to Wangaratta on 5 June 1870 where a curious crowd of onlookers gathered to catch a glimpse of him. He was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment and was released in February 1885. A walking track with a series of steep ladders leads visitors to a scenic vantage point believed to be the same as that enjoyed by Harry Power and his captors [study item 041].⁵⁵ During his career as a bushranger, Power befriended the Kelly family and reputedly took on young Ned as apprentice and lookout.

The Ned Kelly narrative is Australia's best known folk story. The Kelly family is associated with a number of places across the north-east, Greta and Glenrowan in the Study Area being two of the most famous. 'Kelly Country', that seemingly sparse bushranger terrain of mountains, ranges and plains 'is both a region and a state of mind', writes John McQuilton.⁵⁶ It is both the symbolic and the real backdrop for a narrative of oppression, defiance and fate which made the Kelly places legendary. Filmmakers, and painters such as Sidney Nolan have helped to mythologise and empower this landscape with further meaning.

Edi, in the upper King Valley was the rendezvous point for two police parties sent out in October 1878 to search for the Kelly gang in the country between Mansfield and Greta (now Greta West). At modern Greta (formerly Hanson), a crossroads, a school and a cemetery are today the only reminders of the town which once flourished with a hotel, smithy, police station and store during the Kelly period. The cemetery here contains the graves of Steve Hart, Dan Kelly and other members of the Kelly family. The Greta lock-up, where Ned was held after his arrest on horse-stealing charges in 1871, is now part of the collection of the Benalla and District Historical Society in the adjoining Benalla Shire.

⁵³ Personal communication from W. O'Callaghan.

⁵⁴ Angus, p 35

⁵⁵ Powers Lookout Park notes prepared by Parks Victoria (leaflet)

⁵⁶ McQuilton, J., p 199-200

Glenrowan, to the north of Greta, is the most well known territory associated with the Kelly legend. Lying in a pass of the Warby Ranges,

This is the hamlet that won notoriety in 1880 as the site of the Kelly Gang's last stand. Today, it has achieved a different notoriety as a major Kelly tourist centre. A giant statue of an armoured Ned stands guard outside the tourist complex where visitors can experience computerised light and sound recreation of the siege, visit the Kelly memorial museum, and purchase Kelly souvenirs, Australiana and craft items. However, travellers who prefer to reconstruct for themselves the events of 26-28 June 1880 that led to the downfall of the Kelly Gang, can do so quite easily with the aid of town plaques noting the location of major events.⁵⁷

The Glenrowan Improvers Group are in the process of setting up a trail which will include the historic sites where the police train stopped; where Ned was captured; where the hostages were first held; the railway station; where the railway line was torn up; where warning rockets were launched; Anne Jones' Inn and McDonald's Hotel.⁵⁸ The story of the siege is outlined in Section 4.6 (Tourist Centres).

⁵⁷ *ibid.*

⁵⁸ Other places associated with Ned Kelly include the ruins of Mrs Kelly's house built by Ned and his cousins in 1877. The land was selected by Mrs Kelly in 1867. Located at Glenrowan West, it is situated just outside the Study Area, in Delatite Shire. The home of his maternal grandparents still stands on the Merri Creek, Wallan (Mitchell Shire). The 1869 dwelling at Beveridge (Mitchell Shire) where Ned was born, is included on the Victorian Heritage Register.

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This bibliography was compiled by Michele Summerton.
Items marked with an asterisk were added by Carl & Margret Doring.

**Rural City of Wangaratta
Heritage Study**

Volume 1

Part D1

GUIDE to the INVENTORY

LIST of CONTENTS

D1 Notes on the Inventory Database and Inventory Forms including:

**Notes on Codes Indicating Significance Level
and Finding Sites in the Inventory**

D2 Summary of Inventory Sites in Numerical Order

D3 List of Localities and Streets or Roads represented in the Inventory, and Summary of Inventory Sites grouped by Locality

D4 List of Heritage Groups & Heritage Categories represented in the Inventory, and Summary of Inventory Sites sorted by Heritage Category (Type)

WANGARATTA HERITAGE INVENTORY DATABASE and INVENTORY FORMS

Introduction

Like many other local government authorities, the Rural City of Wangaratta has engaged heritage consultants (us, C & MJ Doring Pty Ltd) to carry out a two-stage survey of the entire municipality to identify places of heritage significance. In Stage 1 we made a preliminary identification of about 1100 places or individual buildings of potential heritage significance.

In Stage 2 we investigated those places more closely and assessed approximately half of them as having high enough local heritage significance to warrant inclusion in a schedule of places to be subject to local heritage planning controls, in addition to the usual planning controls that apply to all places in the municipality. (A small number of those places are also on the Victorian and/or Australian heritage registers.) The remainder of the Stage 1 sites were classified as being Contributory, which means that they are noted as contributing to the local heritage ambience, but are assessed as not of sufficient heritage significance to warrant individual heritage controls unless they happen to be inside a general heritage precinct.

We have prepared an inventory of the 1000-plus places/buildings, including those places identified as being of local, state or national significance and those of contributory significance. To suit the council's planning needs, an inventory of local heritage places in the Wangaratta urban area (ie CBD and surrounding suburbs) was released first, followed by an inventory of local heritage places in the rural parts of the municipality, including rural townships. The rural and urban inventories are combined in one electronic database and the complete inventory is now released.

Heritage Inventory Database

The basic information collected about places in the Inventory of Heritage Sites has been entered on a computer database which we developed. This is based loosely on Heritage Victoria's Heritage Places Database (HPD), but is a simplified version with fewer fields and fewer linked sub-tables. (Heritage Victoria now makes a standardised and simpler Local Heritage Places Database or LHPD available for use in municipal heritage studies, but this was not available when the Wangaratta study was undertaken.)

The Wangaratta Heritage Inventory database and the printed inventory forms (or sheets) also include some additional information fields not normally required by Heritage Victoria, but which we felt would be useful. The additional fields include Country Fire Authority (CFA) map references, VicRoads map references, general location notes, architectural style where relevant, heritage group, heritage category, and notes on how and when the sites were inspected.

The places assessed as being of local or higher significance have been described in the database in more detail than those places assessed as being only contributory.

Inventory Database (and printed form) Fields

Study Item Number

This is an arbitrary three-digit number in the range 001 to 999, used as the key method of identifying individual sites or items in the electronic database, on maps, and in the printed inventory of potential heritage items. Items 001 to 031 correspond to Wangaratta Heritage Overlay numbers 1-31 which were in place before this study commenced. Subsequent numbers were allocated during the study in the sequence the items were identified.

In cases where there are several buildings or features of interest on the same site, these have been given the same basic site number but with letter suffixes. For example, the Wangaratta Railway Station Group as a whole is item No.009, while individual buildings and features at the station are identified as Nos.009a, 009b, etc. With farmstead groups, the farmhouse is generally given the basic item number (eg. 999), while associated shearing sheds, windmills etc., are given item numbers 999a, 999b and so on.

The Inventory uses item numbers 001 to 920, but if the subsidiary numbers (*a,*b,*c, etc.) are counted then the inventory lists about 1120 items, including heritage precincts. Of those, about 400 are urban sites and 700 are rural.

When selected heritage places (ie those above contributory level) are listed on Wangaratta's local heritage schedule, the council assigns each listed place its own Heritage Overlay number (eg. HO-123) which has no direct relationship to our Study Item Numbers. The council will issue a list of such places, correlating the two sets of identification numbers.

Item Name(s)

An Item Name is given for each heritage item. The Item Name is a descriptive title which includes an abbreviated address to assist identification. For some of the sites, alternative names and/or former uses are also noted, in a separate field of the database.

Item Address

Almost all of the inventory items have an address comprising a street or road name, plus (where known) a street number and/or roadside mail box (RMB) number. However, many rural sites did not have a visible RMB number.

During the course of this heritage study the council changed the official name of many roads and lanes, and also introduced a new rural road address numbering system based on the distance of the property from the start of the road. (For example the entrance gate of No.123 Jones Lane will be 1.23 km from the start of the lane.) Where possible we have included the new rural road numbers and the new road names, but some new numbers were unclear, were missed, or may have been erected after we had inspected that area. A few items not on a road are instead identified as being on a particular river, or railway line, etc.

Locality

We have in general recorded the locality of each site in accordance with the council's official locality boundaries, even though these official localities sometimes differ from the locality claimed by rural property owners, who tend to associate with the nearest store or post office. In some cases the official boundary passes through a listed property, and we have had to choose one of two possible localities to use in the database entry for that place. In some cases a listed item (eg. a railway line) passes through several localities, or is a distinctly rural site within the official urban boundary, or is just outside the municipality, and so on. We have introduced some unofficial locality descriptors to cope with those situations.

Map References

Non-Urban Inventory Sites: (1:25,000 Topographical Maps)

During our field work, rural inventory sites were plotted on one or other of the 33 Victorian Government topographical maps which cover this municipality, mostly at 1:25,000 scale. Each non-urban site has been identified on its topographical map by a small ring around the relevant feature (eg. a printed dot representing a farmhouse or shed), and by an adjacent coloured sticker bearing the Study Item Number (eg. 123). These maps form part of our study research notes, but are not part of the final inventory. However, the official number, name and scale of the relevant topographical map is given on the printed inventory sheet for each site (eg. 8125-2-4 BONTHARAMBO 1:25,000). The final report maps of the heritage places are in a digital form, as heritage layers plotted onto a base digital map of the whole municipality provided by the Council.

The location of each non-urban site has also been indicated by using Australian standard mapping grid references. We have used a 4-digit easting and 5-digit northing grid reference, (eg. East 4567, North 56789), where the last digit indicates the location within a 100 metre grid. (All of the maps fall within Australian mapping zone No.55.) Unfortunately, the handheld GPS system for accurately locating places only became generally available (and affordable) after we had finished the survey work.

Urban Inventory Sites: (1:2,500 Wangaratta City Maps)

During the field survey, urban sites within Wangaratta township were plotted on 1:2,500 scale maps provided by Wangaratta Council (eg. Wangaratta City Map No.11), but the urban sites were also plotted on a digital map as part of the final report. These urban sites are usually identifiable by street name and street number (eg. No.10 Smith Street), and so topographical grid references are not necessary and are generally not given for them.

Country Fire Authority Maps:

The majority of buildings in rural Victoria are indicated as numbered dots on Country Fire Authority maps. For the rural areas of the Rural City of Wangaratta (outside Wangaratta township), the relevant maps are contained in the CFA North East Rural Directory, Regions 23 & 24. These CFA map references are given in the inventory database as another way to help people to find rural buildings included in the Inventory, although it should be noted that some dots on CFA maps are not quite in the right place. In general, the CFA references for rural buildings are given in the format: Map 298B Site 27 (ie. site 27 within segment B on Map No.298). CFA references for inventory items in or close to rural villages with a detail map are shown as (for example) Item 12 on the Milawa detail map.

VicRoads State Directory:

A VicRoads map reference is given for each non-urban site and some urban sites, based on the popular VicRoads Country Street Directory of Victoria (3rd Edition). For example, the Holy Cross Catholic Church, Moyhu is shown on Map 48, Reference D3 (using an east-west grid A to J, and north-south grid 1 to 10, as printed on the border of each map). This is a fairly coarse reference, as the main VicRoads maps are at a scale of 1:250,000, and each grid cell represents an area of about 5 km x 7 km. Items in or close to the township/city of Wangaratta are given references from the Wangaratta township maps 312 or 313. Similarly, some items in the rural villages are given their VicRoads township map reference.

Location Notes

These are optional additional directions which are given to further help people trying to find sites listed in the Stage 2 inventory, particularly for sites outside the urban street numbering system.

Inspection Notes

These notes give the month and year in which the site was inspected during the study, and the initials of the person(s) making the inspection (eg. CD = Carl Doring; MD or MJD = Margret Doring).

There is also a standardised phrase indicating how closely the site was inspected. The options available here are:

- Distant view (eg. using binoculars)
- Inspected from road (fairly close)
- Close look at exterior [of building etc.]
- Inspected exterior, and some or all of the interior
- Not seen: Obscured (by trees etc.)
- Not found [i.e. was looked for, but was not found]
- Not inspected [i.e. location was too remote or too uncertain to even look for]

Architectural Style

Where possible we have identified the architectural style of buildings, based on a list of standard styles provided by Heritage Victoria, but also using some additional styles nominated by us for purpose of this study where we decided that the standard styles did not seem appropriate.

When Built

Sometimes a definite date of construction is given, if known to us. More often, an estimated date is given, based on the style of the building.

Designer and/or Builder

The name of the designer and/or the builder is sometimes given, if known to us.

Photographs & Sketches

Most inventory sites are illustrated with a photograph, stored in the computer as a low-resolution colour image in Windows Bitmap (*.BMP) format, to suit the Access database. The printed inventory forms reproduce the *.BMP photographs as grayscale images. Some of those photographs have also been stored as higher resolution JPEG (*.JPG) image files, for viewing or printing via separate graphics software. Some of the BMP files are derived from scanned photographic prints, while others are derived from JPEG image files directly from a digital camera. Some sites are illustrated by black-and-white or colour sketches (also stored as BMP and JPG digital files), while a few others do not have any image to illustrate them.

In many cases additional photographs of the listed sites are held with our research notes, or as JPG computer files, as noted on the inventory sheet. Copies of our research notes and study photographs may eventually be handed over to Council and passed on to (say) the local history section of the Wangaratta Library or the Wangaratta historical Society, for public access.

Current Condition, Current Use, Description and Historical Notes

The more significant local heritage sites generally have information in these fields of the inventory database and on the printed inventory forms. However, most of the contributory sites have little or nothing written here except where the information was readily available. Even with the more significant sites, the large number of sites in the inventory and the relatively limited study time and study budget mean that the amount of effort that could be devoted to researching and describing any one site was severely restricted.

References

This section lists specific information sources relevant to that site, including verbal information sources.

Heritage Group and Heritage Category

Each site has been assigned a Heritage Group (eg Transport-Rail) and a Heritage Category or sub-group (eg Railway Water Tower/Tank), generally in accordance with a list of standard Groups and Categories provided by Heritage Victoria. In some instances we have used additional Categories created by us for the purpose of this study, where the standard list did not seem appropriate to those particular sites.

Historic Themes and Sub-Themes

Each listed heritage site has been correlated with one (or sometimes two) of the historic themes and sub-themes identified in the Thematic History of the municipality.

External Heritage Listings

The section on External Heritage Listings indicates those sites which are mentioned in the Australian Heritage Commission database, or have Victorian Heritage Council (Heritage Victoria), and/or National Trust of Australia (Victoria) files. Where sites are so listed, the relevant listing numbers, classification levels and file numbers are given. Only a fraction of the sites appearing in the Heritage Commission database, or covered by Heritage Council or National Trust files, are actually registered or classified by those bodies.

Heritage Level and Significance Code

Each heritage study item has been given an informally assessed Heritage Level (eg. Local Heritage Significance), and corresponding Significance Code (eg. **L**). A full list of these codes and corresponding Heritage Levels is given below. The original Stage 2 inventories used a fairly basic set of codes and heritage levels. This complete inventory uses a more detailed set of codes and heritage levels. For instance, the original **L** code is now refined to seven codes (**L, Lt, Lp, La, Lh, L+, Ld**) to distinguish locally significant buildings from locally significant trees, panoramas and landscapes, archaeological sites and historic sites, to identify the more important locally significant sites which should be considered for possible listing on the Victorian (State) Heritage Register, and to indicate the few significant buildings which were demolished while the study was underway.

?	Not determined
A	National (& local) heritage significance
V	State (& local) heritage significance
L+	Local (+ possibly State) heritage significance
L	Local heritage significance
La	Local heritage significance (Archaeological site)
Lh	Local heritage significance (Historic site only)
Lt	Local heritage significance (Trees, Gardens, Parks)
Lp	Local heritage significance (Landscape or Panorama)
Ld	Was of local heritage significance - DEMOLISHED
C+	May be of local heritage significance
C	Contributes to local heritage
Ca	Contributes to local heritage (Archaeological)
Ch	Contributes to local heritage (Historic site only)
Ct	Contributes to local heritage (Trees, gardens, Parks)
Cp	Contributes to local heritage (Landscape or Panorama)
Cd	Contributed to local heritage - DEMOLISHED
H	Historical significance only
S	Site of a former heritage item (now gone)
N	Noted, but low or no significance
T	Notable Trees & Gardens
P	Heritage Precinct
O	Outside Wangaratta

There is also a note as to whether the individual place is located within a heritage precinct (rare in rural areas, but common in the urban areas).

Notes on Significance

These are notes on some factors affecting the informal assessment of the heritage significance of individual sites. This is not a formal Statement of Significance, as the large number of sites and the small study budget will not permit the more rigorous research and assessment needed for a formal Statement.

Recommendations

Recommendations are given for many of the listed heritage places (eg. for further research, or for action to avoid further deterioration of the place). If there are no specific recommendations, this section is omitted from the individual inventory sheet for that place.

This volume of the Heritage Study gives a guide to finding particular sites in the printed Inventory of Heritage Places in the Rural City of Wangaratta.

Because the sites listed in the Heritage Study Inventory are identified by an arbitrary “Study Item Number”, numbered arbitrarily in the sequence as they were inspected or nominated or as they were entered in the database, it could be difficult or very time consuming to find a particular site or type of site in the printed inventory, when access to a key-word search in the computer database is not possible.

The guide makes it easier to find particular sites in the inventories by searching the following lists:

- **Section D2 Summary of Inventory Sites in Numerical Order**
Lists all the items, from Item No.001 to Item No.886.
- **Section D3 List of Localities and Streets or Roads represented in the Inventory, and Summary of Inventory Sites grouped by Locality**
Used to find a particular building or site using a known address or approximate location.
- **Section D4 List of Heritage Groups & Heritage Categories represented in the Inventory, and a Summary of Inventory Sites sorted by Heritage Category (Type).**
The list of heritage groups & categories at the start of this section can be used to find particular types of sites (eg. mine sites, churches, vineyards, butter factories).

Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study

Volume 1

Part D2

Summary of Inventory Sites in Numerical Order

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 1 of 33
001	V	Eldorado Dredge, Eldorado-Byawatha Road, Eldorado	
002	V	Old School, 518 Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee	
003	V	Water Wheel & Mine Machinery, Cunningham Gully, off Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee	
004	V	Former Flour Mill, The Snow Road, Milawa	
005	V	The Plough Inn & Stables, 2322 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee	
006	V	Former Ladson's Store, 2328 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee	
007	V	Bontharambo Homestead, 387 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains	
008	A	"Warra", 3 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
009	V	Wangaratta Railway Station Group, Norton Street, Wangaratta	
009a	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Platform & Station Building, 37 Norton Street, Wangaratta	
009b	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Water Tower, near Spearing Street, Wangaratta	
009c	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Stiff-leg Derrick Goods Crane, near Spearing Street, Wangaratta	
009d	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Water Crane, near Norton Street, Wangaratta	
009e	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Goods Shed, near Spearing Street, Wangaratta	
009f	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Signal Box, near Norton Street, Wangaratta	
009g	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Pedestrian Bridge, opposite Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
009h	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Signals, near Roy Street, Wangaratta	
010	A	Former ANZ Bank, 49 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
011	L+	Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral, Docker Street, Wangaratta	
012	L	Former St Paul's Presbyterian Church and Elm Trees, 56-60 Ovens Street, Wangaratta	
012a	L	Former Church Hall, rear of Former St Paul's Presbyterian Church, 56-60 Ovens St., Wangaratta	
013	L+	Bishop's Lodge & Garden, 33 Ovens Street, Wangaratta	
014	L	Royal Oak Store, 64 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
015	L	Major Mitchell Tree, Parfitt Road & Ovens River, Wangaratta	
016	C	Lone Pine Tree, Ryley Street, Wangaratta	
017	L	Former Notcutt & Purbrick Building, 74 to 76 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
018	L+	Willis Organ, Anglican Cathedral, Docker Street, Wangaratta	
019	L	St. Jude's Anglican Church, 71 Mackay Street, Eldorado	
020	L	"Palm Grove", Former Police Station & Lockup, Boundary Road, Everton Upper	
021	L	Milawa Cheese Company, 17 Factory Road, Milawa	
022	L	"Cooyong" Homestead, 1092 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek	
022a	L	Cottage at "Cooyong" Farmstead, 1092 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek	
022b	L	Pole-Frame Stables, "Cooyong" Farmstead, 1092 Oxley - Meadow Creek Rd, Meadow Creek	
022c	L	Pole-Frame & Slab Barn, "Cooyong" Farmstead, 1092 Oxley - Meadow Creek Rd, Meadow Creek	
022d	L	"Cooyong Cottage", 1092 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	<i>Page 2 of 33</i>
023	L	Archival Newspaper Collection, Wangaratta Historical Society, Ford Street, Wangaratta	
024	L	Former St Peters Anglican Church, 1134 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
025	V	Queensland Bottle Tree (1), Bontharambo Station, 387 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains	
026	V	Kurrajong Tree (1), Bontharambo Station, 387 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains	
027	V	White Cypress Pine (1), Bontharambo Station, Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains	
028	L	Collection of Glass Plate Photographs, Ford Street, Wangaratta	
029	Lt	Northern Sandalwood Trees (8), Naylor's Road, Springhurst	
030	Lt	Northern Sandalwood Trees (14), Briens Gorge, off Grandview Road, Wangandary	
031	Lt	Spurwing Trees (20), near Ryans Lookout, off Wangandary-Thoona Road, Wangandary	
032	L+	Grossman's Farm Cottage, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North	
032a	L+	Grossman's Farm Winery, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North	
032b	L+	Grossman's Farm Stables, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North	
032c	L+	Grossman's Farm Blacksmith's Shop, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North	
033	L+	Whitlands Settlement Chapel, Burder's Lane, Whitlands	
034	L+	PRECINCT: the 1944 Housing Commission Project, Vincent Rd & Smith Crescent, Wangaratta	
035	L	Wangaratta to Whitfield Narrow Gauge Railway Line	
035a	L+	Whitfield Locomotive Engine Shed, 6191 Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
035b	L	Former Railway Bungalow, 12 Valley View Drive, Whitfield	
035c	L	Former Railway Bridge over Boggy Creek, Wangaratta Whitfield Road, Moyhu	
036	L	"Averleigh", 54 Ovens Street, Wangaratta	
037	C	St Patrick's Primary School, 40 - 52 Ovens Street, Wangaratta	
038	L+	The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta	
038a	L+	"Armstrong House", 41 Ovens Street or 1 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta	
038b	L+	The Choirmaster's House, 3 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta	
038c	L+	"Holy Trinity House", 5 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta	
038d	L+	House, 7 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta	
038e	L+	House, 9 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta	
038f	L+	House, 11 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta	
038g	L+	The Diocesan or Bishop's Registry, 13 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta	
038h	L+	The Gates to The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta	
039	C	St Patrick's Church Hall, 23 to 27 Ford Street, Wangaratta	
040	L	W.H. (Billy) Edwards Building, 29 Ford Street, Wangaratta	
040a	C	Former Firemen's House, 31 Ford Street, Wangaratta [DEMOLISHED]	
041	L	Power's Lookout, Power's Lookout Road, Whitlands	
042	C	Mullock Heap, Upper King River Road, Cheshunt	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	<i>Page 3 of 33</i>
043	L	Cheshunt Hall, 454 King Valley Road, Cheshunt	
044	L	Holy Trinity Anglican Church, 31 King Valley Road, Whitfield	
045	L+	"Warrillah", 4721 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
046	Lp	Whitfield to Mansfield Scenic Tourist Road	
047	C	Former Whitfield Bakery & Residence, 3 Bakery Lane, Whitfield	
048	C	House, 113(?) Davison's Lane, Whitfield	
049	L	"Burnside" Farmstead, 978 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper	
050	L	St Joseph's Catholic Church & Elm Tree, 6173 Mansfield Road, Whitfield	
051	L	Whitfield District Primary School, No.5397, 6182 Mansfield Road, Whitfield	
052	L	Whitty's Cottage, 6181 Mansfield Road, Whitfield	
053	C	King River Bridge at Gentle Annie's Lane, Whitfield	
054	C	Former Lake William Hovell Worker's Dormitory Building, 6 Valley View Drive, Whitfield	
055	C	Former Butcher's Shop, 4873 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
056	L	Whitfield General Store & Post Office, 4877 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
056a	L	Outbuilding, Whitfield Store, 4877 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
057	C	Whitfield Police House [DEMOLISHED] & Police Station, 4886 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
057a	L	Lockup at Whitfield Police Station, 4886 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
058	C	Whitfield Uniting Church & Hall, 7 Whitty Lane, Whitfield	
059	C	Former Tobacco Kilns, Lana-Trento Vineyard, 175(?) King Valley Road, Whitfield	
060	L	One Lane Bridge over King River, off King Valley Road, Cheshunt	
061	C	"Riverslea" Farmstead, 1040 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper	
062	L	Former Cheshunt State School No.2553, with Garden & Trees, 65 Swinburnes Lane, Cheshunt	
063	C	House & Surrounding Trees, 13 Rose River Road, Cheshunt	
064	C	"Durham" Farmstead & Trees, 372 Upper King River Road, Cheshunt	
065	C	"Bongamero" Farmstead, Garden & Trees, 204 Upper King River Road, Cheshunt	
067	C	Cottage & Garden, cnr Mansfield Rd & Power's Lookout Rd, Whitlands	
068	L	Lake William Hovell Dam, Upper King River Road, Cheshunt South	
069	C	Tobacco Farm & Trees, 1005(?) Upper King River Rd, Cheshunt	
070	L	"Warrawee" Orchard, Garden & Tea Rooms, 206 Rose River Road, Cheshunt	
071	C	House at Jarrott Farmstead, 4446 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
071a	C	Stables with Hay Loft at Jarrott Farmstead, 4446 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
072	C	Shearing Shed, Piepers Lane, Whitfield	
073	L	Brick Silo, Campbell's Farmstead, 4546 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
074	C	Dew's House, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	<i>Page 4 of 33</i>
075	L	"The Homestead", 38 Whitefield Lane, King Valley	
076	L	Whitefield Cemetery, 8 Cemetery Lane, King Valley	
077	L	Brown Bros. Whitlands Vineyard, 5044 Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitlands	
078	Lt	"The Cliff Road" Wildflower Conservation Area, Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitlands	
079	Lt	River Red Gum, Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
080	C	"Waterside" Farmhouse & Trees, 1279 Edi - Cheshunt Road, Whitfield	
081	C	Old "Fernbrook" Cottage & Trees, 56 Black Range Creek Road, Edi Upper	
082	C	Railway Wagon Bridge, 209 Black Range Creek Road, Edi Upper	
083	Lt	Paradise Falls, Paradise Falls Road, Cheshunt	
084	Lp	Meadow Creek Valley Scenic Landscape Conservation Area, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Rd, Meadow Creek	
085	C	"Gwandallon" Farmstead, Trees & Vineyard, 865 Moyhu - Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek	
086	C	Former Meadow Creek State School, 607 Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek	
086a	L	Hume & Hovell Memorial, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek	
087	C	Meadow Creek Public Hall, Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek	
088	L+	"Koorungal Park", 64 Koorungal Park Lane, Moyhu	
089	L	"Moyhu Estate", 107 Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu	
090	L	Hairdressing Salon, 18 Byrne Street, Moyhu	
091	C	Brick Chimney & Ruin, 37 Byrne Street, Moyhu	
092	C	Moyhu Hotel Accommodation Wings, 16 Byrne Street, Moyhu	
092a	C	Former Mortuary Shed at rear of Moyhu Hotel, 16 Byrne Street, Moyhu	
093	L	"Nirvana" Farmstead & Brick Silo, 62 Piepers Lane, Whitfield	
094	C	Moyhu Anglican Church & Masonic Lodge Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu	
095	L	Goldsbrough Mort-Elder Smith Saleyards & Sale Rooms, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu	
096	L	Burrowes Farmstead, 4609 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
097	C	Former Butter Factory, Bartley Street, Moyhu	
098	C	Cottage, 19 Bartley Street, Moyhu	
099	C	Cottage, 29 Bartley Street, Moyhu	
100	C	House, 22 Bartley Street, Moyhu	
101	C	Moyhu Youth Club - Martin Treacey Pavilion, Bartley Street, Moyhu	
102	L	Edi Upper Hall & Tennis Courts, 576 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper	
103	C	Ticket Box, Moyhu Football Club Grounds, Bartley Street, Moyhu	
104	L	Moyhu Public School, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Angleside, near Moyhu	
105	L	Hume & Hovell Memorial & Angleside Station Sign, Wangaratta-Whitfield Rd, Moyhu	
106	L	Angleside House, 26 Boggy Creek Road, Angleside, near Moyhu	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 5 of 33
107	C+	Former Porter Homestead & Old Garden Plantings, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper	
107a	C+	Elm, Pine & Poplar Trees, Former Porter Homestead, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Rd, Edi Upper	
107b	C+	Mud & Log Shed/Coolstore, Former Porter Homestead, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Rd, Edi Upper	
108	L	"Fairview" Farmstead, 301 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
109	L	"Lemana Park" Farmstead, 360 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
110	C	"Carinya" Cottage, 216 Edi Gap Road, Edi Upper	
111	C	"Burnbank" House & Trees, 555 Edi - Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper	
112	Cd	Scout Hall, Riverside Reserve, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Edi [DEMOLISHED]	
113	C	Fulton's Cottage & Garden, 3485 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Edi	
114	C+	Farmstead Group, 67 Detour Road, corner Byawatha Road, Wangaratta North	
115	C	Moyhu Soldiers Memorial Hall, 24 Bartley Street, Moyhu	
116	L	Holy Cross Catholic Church, 2335 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu	
117	C	"Byrne House", 2159 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker	
118	L+	"Targoora" Station Homestead & Garden, Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Wangaratta	
118a	L+	Tennis Court & Pavilion, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta	
118b	L+	Concrete Silo & Dairy, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta	
118c	L+	Farm Workers Cottage, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta	
118d	L+	Stables, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta	
118e	L+	Saddlery, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta	
118f	L+	Gas Shed, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta	
119	C	Hillas' Cottage, 1349 Wangaratta - Kilfeera Road, corner Moyhu - Glenrowan Road, Greta	
120	C+	"Mundara" Farmstead & Elm Trees, 543 Wangaratta - Kilfeera Road, Laceby	
121	L	"Laceby Park" Farmstead, 123 Nankervis Lane, Oxley	
121a	L	2-Hole Toilet at "Laceby Park" Farmstead, 123 Nankervis Lane, Oxley	
122	C	"Kelwer Grove", 663 Warby Range Road, Wangaratta South	
123	C	"Callemondah" Dairy, Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Moyhu.	
124	L+	South House, Group of 3 "Closer Settlement" Farmhouses, Salisbury Street, Wangaratta	
124a	L+	Middle House, Group of 3 "Closer Settlement" Farmhouses, Salisbury Street, Wangaratta	
124b	L+	North House, Group of 3 "Closer Settlement" Farmhouses, Salisbury Street, Wangaratta	
125	C	Cottage (Former Farm House), Tree Nursery, 199 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
125a	C	Former Dairy & Barn, 199 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
125b	C	Former Workers' Dormitory Hut, 199 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
126	L	Villa, 8-12 Hardisty Street, Wangaratta	
127	L	"Cornhill" (?) Farmstead, 39 (?) Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
128	L	"Giverny" Villa, 36 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	<i>Page 6 of 33</i>
129	L	"Glenarvon" House & Garden, 27 to 31 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
130	L	"Clontarf", 30 to 32 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
131	L	House, 18 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
131a	L	Concrete House, 16 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
131b	L	Concrete House, 20 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
132	L	House, 6 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
133	L	Cross Roads Store & Residence, 43 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
134	C	House, 19 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
135	L	"Meers Brook" House, 13 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
136	C	Former Doctor's House, 23 Bartley Street, Moyhu	
137	L	House & Garage at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu	
137a	L	Former Laundry, Storeroom & Cellar at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu	
137b	L	Windmill, Yards & Cluster of Sheds at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu	
137c	L	Machinery Shed at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu	
138	Lh	Site of Former Flour Mill, 22 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
139	L	Former Police Lockup, Lions Park, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu	
140	L	Fraser's House, 53 Fraser Lane, Wangaratta North	
141	L	Stockyards and a Pair of "Southern Cross" Windmills, Hoult's Lane, Moyhu	
142	C	"Comely Bank(s)", 2255 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker	
143	La	Red Brick Barn, "Ballenvalley" Farm, 2345 Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Moyhu	
144	La	Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu	
144a	La	Wooden Tobacco Kiln in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu	
144b	La	Concrete Tobacco Kiln in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu	
144c	La	Tobacco Drying Shed (No.1) in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu	
144d	La	Tobacco Drying Shed (No.2) in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu	
145	L	"Docker Cottage" & Elm Trees, 4 Docker-Carboor Road, Docker	
146	C	Johnson House, 251 Hodges Lane, Moyhu	
147	L	Concrete Tobacco Kiln, Mulwood(?) Farm, Robustelles Lane, Moyhu	
148	C	Concrete Tobacco Kiln, 2035 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker	
149	Lt	Elm Tree Avenue at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Docker	
149a	Lt	Orchard & Hawthorn Hedge at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker	
149b	L	Brick Barn at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker	
149c	L	Concrete Tobacco Kiln at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker	
150	L	"Willodri" Farmstead House, 31 Tetleys Lane, Oxley	
150a	L	"Willodri" Farmstead Dairy, Chaff House & Machinery Shed, 31 Tetleys Lane, Oxley	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	<i>Page 7 of 33</i>
151	L	"Clarendon" House & Garden, 315 Targoora Road, Laceby	
151a	L	Corrugated Iron Worker's Hut, 315 Targoora Road, Laceby	
152	C	Green Cottage, 815 Whorouly Road, Whorouly	
153	L	The Milawa Hotel, 1591 The Snow Road, Milawa	
154	L+	Old Butcher's Shop, Factory Road, Milawa	
154a	L+	Butcher's Slaughtering Shed & Stockyard, Kerrs Road, Milawa	
154b	L+	Butcher's Stables & Carriage Shed, Kerrs Road, Milawa	
154c	L+	Former Butcher's House, 62 Factory Road, Milawa	
155	L	Milawa Cemetery, 347 Kerrs Road, Milawa	
156	L	"Egret" Farmstead, 374 Targoora Road, Laceby	
157	L	Edi Cutting Cottage, 3741 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Edi	
158	C	"Meadow Park" Cottage, 1500 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek	
159	La	East Wangaratta Cemetery	
160	L	"Vine Hotel", Detour Road, Wangaratta North	
161	L	House at "Millbank" Farmstead, 194 Docker-Carboor Road, Meadow Creek	
161a	L	Stables, Shearing Shed & Hop Kiln, "Millbank", 194 Docker-Carboor Rd, Meadow Creek.	
161b	L	Pole Frame Shed at "Millbank" Farmstead, 194 Docker - Carboor Road, Meadow Creek	
162	C	"Riverside" Farm Gate, 578 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
163	L	Barn at "Riversdale" Farmstead, 57 Howard Lane, off Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
163a	L	Former Stables at "Riversdale" Farmstead, 57 Howard Lane, off Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
164	L+	House at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
164a	L+	Coolstore at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
164b	L+	Blacksmith's Shop at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
164c	L+	Carriage Shed & Stables at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
164d	L+	Milking Shed/Dairy at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
164e	L+	Machinery & Feed Shed at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
165	L	House, Garden & Trees at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
165a	L	Garage at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
165b	L	Shed at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
165c	L	Silo at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
166	L	Concrete Road Bridge, Old Hume Highway, Wangaratta North	
167	C	"Askrigg" House, 638 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Docker	
168	L	Oxley Recreation Reserve, 300 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
169	L	Cottage, 60 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
169a	L	Barn, 60 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	

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170	C	House, 96 Macartney Street, (off King Street) Oxley	
171	L	House at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa	
171a	L	Carriage Shed at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa	
171b	L	Hay Shed & Stables at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa	
171c	Lt	Osage Orange Hedge at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa	
172	L	"Yarrunga" Farmstead House, 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa	
172a	L	Grain Store at "Yarrunga" Farmstead, 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa	
172b	L	Machinery Shed at "Yarrunga" Farmstead, 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa	
173	L	Bobinawarra Memorial Hall, 616 Docker-Carboor Road, Bobinawarra	
174	C	Hurley House, 626 Docker-Carboor Road, Bobinawarra	
174a	C	Hurley Cottage, 626 Docker-Carboor Road, Bobinawarra	
175	C	Hurley Engineering, Allans Lane, Bobinawarra	
176	C	"Tarramia", 892 Allans Lane, Bobinawarra	
177	Cd	Bridge over Hurdle Creek, Allans Lane, Bobinawarra [DEMOLISHED c2001]	
178	L	"Glascar" House, 22 Taylors Lane, Wangaratta	
179	C	Cottage, 14 Taylors Lane, Wangaratta	
180	C	Cottage, 381 Kerrs Road, Milawa	
181	C	Dickson's Farmstead, 513 Allans Lane, Milawa	
181a	C	Shed at Dickson's Farmstead, 513 Allans Lane, Milawa	
182	L	"Putney Park" House, 518 Allans Lane, Milawa	
183	L	The Old Emu Inn, 1597 The Snow Road, Milawa.	
183a	L	Barn at The Old Emu Inn, 1597 The Snow Road, Milawa	
183b	L	Former Police Lockup at The Old Emu Inn, 1597 The Snow Road, Milawa	
184	L	Dr McCardle's House & Ombu Tree, 180 Factory Road, Milawa	
185	L	Former Police House & Stables, 1585 The Snow Road, Milawa	
186	L	Milawa Public Hall, 181 Factory Road, Milawa	
187	Lt	Milawa Street Trees, The Snow Rd, Milawa Township	
188	L	"Ercildoon" House, 1573 The Snow Road, Milawa	
189	C	Chinese Dam, Big Paddock, Forest Lane, Milawa	
190	L	"Eclat" Wine Cellar & Brandy Shed, 79 McDonald Road, Dockers Plains	
191	L	Soldiers' Memorial, The Snow Road, Oxley	
192	L	St Andrew's Uniting Church, 145 Church Lane, Milawa	
193	L	Anglican Church, 1517 The Snow Road, Milawa	
194	L	Oxley Shire Hall, 1157 The Snow Road, Oxley	
195	L	Former McKenzie's General Store, 1594 The Snow Road, Milawa	

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196	L	Brown Bros. Winery & Vineyards, 244 Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa	
196a	L	House at Brown Bros., 196a Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa	
197	C	Milawa Primary School, 133 Factory Road, Milawa	
198	L	Wangaratta Cemetery, cnr Tone Road & Mason Street, Wangaratta	
199	L+	Former Malaya Motel & Gardens, 235 Tone Road, Wangaratta	
200	C	Rundles 1901 & 1905 Buildings, 39 to 53 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
201	L+	Trotman's Buildings, corner of Reid & Murphy Streets, Wangaratta	
202	C	Pair of Shops, 81 & 83 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
203	C	Bull's Head Hotel, 87 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
204	C	Pair of Shops, 89 & 91 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
205	L	"Glasgow House", 97 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
206	L	"Commerce House", 99 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
207	L	Former Wangaratta Post & Telegraph Office, 101 to 103 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
208	C	"Willoughby's" Store, 106 to 108 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
209	L+	Former Wangaratta Free Library, 104 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
210	C	"Grand Central" Hotel, 80 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
211	C	"Corry's Buildings", 76 to 78 Murphy Street, Wangaratta	
212	L	Irving's Chamber's, 60 Murphy Street & 32 to 38 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
213	L	Pinsent Hotel, Reid Street, Wangaratta	
214	L+	Wangaratta Motors, (Car Sales Show Rooms) 15 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
214a	L+	Wangaratta Motors, (Rear Workshop Building), 15 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
215	C	The Strand Arcade, 17 to 23 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
216	L	Victorian Brick Cottage, 27 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
217	L	"Exchange Buildings" , 39 to 41 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
218	L	Former AMP Society Building, 43 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
219	L	St Patrick's Catholic Church, 3 to 13 Ford Street, Wangaratta	
220	L	McSwiney's Building, 57 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
221	Lt	King George V Memorial Gardens, Ovens Street, Wangaratta	
222	C	The Former Wangaratta Co-operative Store, Reid Street, Wangaratta	
223	C	Pair of Shops, 78 & 80 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
224	L	St Joseph's Convent, Ryley Street, Wangaratta	
224a	L	St Joseph's Convent Chapel, Ryley Street, Wangaratta	
224b	L	The Grotto, St Joseph's Convent, Ryley Street, Wangaratta	
225	Lh	Wangaratta Returned Servicemen's League, Victoria Parade, Wangaratta	
226	L	First Pair in a Group of Semi-detached Cottages, Nos. 1 & 3 Victoria Parade, Wangaratta	

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226a	L	Second Pair in a Group of Semi-detached Cottages, Nos. 5 & 7 Victoria Parade, Wangaratta	
227	C	Group of 3 Shops, 46 to 50 Reid Street, Wangaratta	
228	L+	Wangaratta Court House, Faithfull Street, Wangaratta	
229	L	The Ovens River Footbridge, between Ovens & Bickerton Streets, Wangaratta	
230	L	The Sydney Hotel, 2 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
231	C	Bungalow, 18 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
232	C	Bungalow, 16 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
233	C	"Kingside", 14 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
234	L	Bungalow, 10 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
235	C	Cottage, 8 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
236	L	"Chisholm House", 4 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
237	C	Bungalow, 2 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
238	L	Former Brewery Building, 2 Ely Street, Wangaratta	
239	L	Villa, 20 Ely Street, Wangaratta	
240	L	Spanish Mission Style Villa, 24 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
240a	L	Spanish Mission Style Villa, 26 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
241	L	"Warwillah", 17 Warwillah Avenue, Wangaratta	
242	T	Group of London Plane Trees, Baker Street, Wangaratta	
243	L	"Mepunga" House & Garden, 8 Mepunga Avenue, Wangaratta	
244	L	Old School Silo, Schilling Drive, H.P. Barr Reserve, Wangaratta	
245	L	Bungalow, 2 Tone Road, Wangaratta	
246	L	"One Mile Store" & Attached Residence, 4 Tone Road, Wangaratta	
247	P	PRECINCT: Bruck Mills & Associated Buildings & Items, Sisely Ave & Bruck Crt, Wangaratta	
247a	L	Bruck Textiles Pty. Ltd., 19 - 81 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
247b	L+	Bruck House, 11 to 15 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247c	L+	House, 9 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247d	L+	House, 7 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247e	L+	House, 5 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247f	L	House, 3 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247g	L	House, 1 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247h	L	Bruck Social Club, 1 to 3 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
247i	L	House, 11 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
247j	L	House, 13 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
247k	L	House, 15 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
247l	L	House, 17 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	

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247m	L+	11 Bruck Court, Wangaratta (Part of the Bruck House site)	
248	L+	PRECINCT: the Beersheba Barracks, 83 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
249	P	PRECINCT: Wangaratta Racecourse	
250	C	Water Tower & Reservoir, former Wangaratta Water Trust Kerr St. Storage, Wangaratta	
251	C	Concrete Grain Silos, Lot 11, Frank Hayes Drive, Wangaratta	
252	L	"Appin Park" Villa & Garden Trees, 19 & 21 Scott Street, Wangaratta	
253	C	Bungalow, 51 to 53 Williams Road, Wangaratta	
254	L	Jackel's "Golden Queen" Honey Factory, 101 to 103 Williams Road, Wangaratta	
255	L	"Wareena", 17 to 19 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
256	L	Villa, 23 to 25 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
257	T	Wareena Park and Trees, Swan Street, Wangaratta	
258	L	"Kawanda" Villa, 29 to 33 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
259	C	"Chetwynd", 45 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
260	C	House, 108 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
261	L	House, 113 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
262	L	House, 104 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
263	L	Victorian Villa, 109 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
264	L	House, 152 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
265	L	House, 119 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
266	C	House, 117 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
267	C	House, 115 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
268	L	House, 105 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
269	L	North Eastern Hotel, 1 to 9 Spearing Street, Wangaratta	
269a	L	North Eastern Hotel Stables, 9 Spearing Street, Wangaratta	
270	L	Whitty's Silos, 35 to 37 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
271	C	"Rawhiti", 90 Phillipson Street, Wangaratta	
272	L	Victorian Cottage, 21 Spearing Street, Wangaratta	
273	L	"Corinya", 8 Taylor Street, Wangaratta	
273a	L	"Corinya" Carriage House & Stables, 8 Taylor Street, Wangaratta	
274	C	Fence & Gates, 2 Donald Street, Wangaratta	
275	C	Cottage, 16 Steane Street, Wangaratta	
276	L	"Karingal", 53 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
277	T	Pocket Park & Eucalyptus Grove, 11 Melba Street, Wangaratta	
278	L	House & Garden, 53 to 57 Park Lane, Wangaratta	
279	T	Avenue of Oak, Ash & Elm Trees, Phillipson Street, Wangaratta	

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280	L	One of a Pair of Cottages, 28 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
280a	L	One of a Pair of Cottages, 30 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
281	C	Bungalow, 5 Park Crescent, Wangaratta	
282	P	PRECINCT: Turner Street, Wangaratta	
282a	L	1 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282b	L	2 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282c	L	3 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282d	L	4 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282e	L	5 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282f	L	6 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282g	L	7 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282h	L	8 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282i	L	9 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282j	L	11 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282k	L	12 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282l	L	13 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282m	L	14 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282n	L	16 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282o	L	18 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282p	L	20 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
283	L	One of a Pair of Villas, 14 Olive Street, Wangaratta	
283a	L	One of a Pair of Villas, 16 Olive Street, Wangaratta	
284	L	Wangaratta Show Grounds Conservation Area, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284a	L	Cloak Rooms & Ticket Office - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284b	L	Main Gates - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284c	L	Scoreboard Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284d	L	Women's Arts & Crafts Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284e	L	WDCA, Junior Cricket Centre - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284f	L	Wangaratta Umpires Board Offices - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284g	C	Industrial Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284h	L	Bird Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284i	C	J.A. McLaughlin Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284j	L	Scarecrow Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284k	L	1905 Horse Boxes - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284l	L	Horse Superintendent Office & Horse Stalls - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	

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284m	L	Former Fire Truck Garage & Water Column - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284n	L	"New" Publican's Booth - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284o	L	Sheep Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284p	L	Former Agricultural Society Offices - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284q	L	Poultry Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284r	C	Edgar Ellis Cattle Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
284s	T	Four Peppercorn Trees (<i>Schinus molle</i>) - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta	
285	T	Row of Cedar Trees (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>), Golf Links Lane, Wangaratta	
286	L	One of a Pair of Victorian Cottages, 37 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
286a	L	One of a Pair of Victorian Cottages, 39 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
287	L	"Raleigh", 23 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
288	C	Cottage, 24 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
289	L	Villa, 111 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
290	C	Victorian House, 75 Green Street, Wangaratta	
290a	C	House, 77 Green Street, Wangaratta	
291	L	One house of a Victorian Terrace, 66 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
291a	L	One house of a Victorian Terrace, 68 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
291b	L	One house of a Victorian Terrace, 70 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
292	C	"Kilnock", 63 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
293	L	"Eskdale", 73 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
294	L	"Towera", 92 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
295	L	House, 94 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
296	C	Church of Christ, Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
296a	L	Church of Christ Hall, Baker Street, Wangaratta	
297	C	Victorian Cottage, 98 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
298	L	House, 114 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
299	L	Consulting Rooms & Former Doctor's Residence, 70 Ovens Street, Wangaratta	
300	L	"Tooralee", 86 Cooks Lane, Bobinawarrah	
301	L	"Leighton", 441 Bobinawarrah-Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah	
302	L	"Ferndale", 517 Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa	
302a	L	Stables & Carriage Shed at "Ferndale", 517 Milawa - Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa	
303	L	"Grange Court", 454 Milawa - Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa	
304	C	"Alloa" Cottage, 157 Robinsons Lane, Milawa	
305	C	Cottage, Gardners Lane, Markwood	
306	C	Long Shed, Gardners Lane, Markwood	

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307	C	"Humphreys" Farmstead, 801 Bobinawarra-Whorouly Road, Bobinawarra	
307a	C	Farm Sheds at "Humphreys" Farmstead, 801 Bobinawarra - Whorouly Road, Bobinawarra	
308	C	"Glentrevor", 639 Carboor-Everton Road, Markwood	
309	L	Old Stone Cottage, 1553 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
310	L	Brick Tobacco Kilns, Kneebones Lane, Everton	
311	L+	"The Grange", 2014 Ovens Highway, Everton	
312	C	Weatherboard Workman's Hut, Box Forest Road, Bobinawarra	
313	L	Former Dairy at "Wattlegarth" Farmstead, 1041 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarra	
313a	L	Machinery Shed at "Wattlegarth" Farmstead, 1041 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarra	
313b	L	Hay Shed at "Wattlegarth" Farmstead, 1041 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarra	
314	L	"Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarra	
314a	L	Tank Stand & Creamery, "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarra	
314b	L	Drop-Slab Stables, "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarra	
314c	L	Grain Silo, "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarra	
315	C	Concrete & CGI Tobacco Kilns, Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
316	L	Farm House at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
316a	L	Former Dairy at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
316b	L	2 Tobacco Kilns at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
316c	L	Former Stables at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
317	C	Brick House, 297 (?) Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
318	C+	Farm House at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
318a	C+	Cottage at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
318b	C+	Dairy at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
318c	C+	Pig Sty at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
319	L	"Avondale" House, 343 Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
320	C	"Typo Station" Rose River Road, Rose River	
321	C	House, "Rose Valley" Farm, 29 Upper Rose River Road, Rose River	
321a	C	Workman's Cottage, "Rose Valley" Farm, 29 Upper Rose River Road, Rose River	
321b	C	Mud Brick Buggy Shed, "Rose Valley" Farm, 29 Upper Rose River Road, Rose River	
322	L	Transport Relics, Apex Park, Wangaratta	
323	L	Mt Cobbler Lake, Cobbler Plateau, Alpine National Park (Wonnangatta Moroka Unit), Wabonga	
324	C	Cattleman's Hut (?), Rose River Road, Rose River.	
325	L	Dandongadale Falls, Cobbler Plateau, Alpine National Park, Wabonga	
326	La	Chinese Water Race, Black Range Creek, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper	
327	Ca	One of Three Former Gold Mine Sites, Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper	

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327a	Ca	One of Three Former Gold Mine Sites, Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper	
327b	Ca	One of Three Former Gold Mine Sites, Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper	
328	L	Graves of Jack Bookless & Others, 263 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper	
329	L	Grave of William Shields, Pettifers Road, Edi Upper	
330	C	Cattleman's House, 58 Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road at Carboor Upper	
331	C	"Glenhaven" Hop Garden, 117 Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road, Carboor Upper	
331a	C	Hop Kiln at "Glenhaven" Hop Garden, 117 Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road, Carboor Upper	
332	L	Timber Bridge, Wrights Lane, Carboor East	
333	C	Bussell House, Former Dairy Farm, 2162 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor	
334	C	Stone House at "Bynong" Farmstead, 1291 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor	
334a	L	Stone Winery at "Bynong" Farmstead, 1291 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor	
334b	L	Concrete Block Dairy & Yards at "Bynong" Farmstead, 1291 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor	
335	Cp	Vista of the Scenic Hurdle Creek Valley, Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor	
336	C	Brick Cottage, Hoban Street, Wangaratta	
337	C	The Former Carboor Hotel, 1851 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor	
338	C	Concrete Hop (?) Kiln, "Wyeena", 1933 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor	
339	C	Disused Church, Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor	
340	C	Weatherboard Dairy & Cowyard, "Carnarvon", 1303 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor	
340a	C	P.O.W. Hut & Grain Silo, "Carnarvon", 1303 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor	
341	L	"Clivara" Brick Cottage, 1580 The Snow Road, Milawa	
342	C	Bark Hut, via "Alva Loree", Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor	
343	C	Shearing Shed at "Dunmorin" Farmstead, 155 Bobinawarrah - Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah	
343a	C	Shed (Dairy ?) at "Dunmorin" Farmstead, 155 Bobinawarrah - Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah	
344	Lp	Scenic Landscape View from Kneebones Gap, Bobinawarrah-Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah	
345	C	Gibb Farmstead, 1102 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarrah	
346	L	The Main House at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
346a	L	Two Silos at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
346b	L	Shearing Shed at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
346c	L	Workmen's Huts at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
346d	L	Blacksmith's Shop at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
346e	L	Piggery at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
347	L	Whorouly South Community Centre, 75 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
349	C	"Granatta", 80 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
350	C	Barn at "Jilba Park", Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
350a	C	Stables at "Jilba Park", Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	

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350b	C	Former Mt Beauty Dormitory Shed at "Jilba Park", Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
351	L	"Hurdle Creek" Homestead, 295 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
352	L	House at "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
352a	L	Tank Stand, Windmill & Stables/Shearing Shed, "Guildford", Whorouly South Rd, Whorouly South	
352b	L	Chaff House at "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
352c	L	Tobacco Kiln/P.O.W. Hut, "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
352d	L	Tobacco Grading Shed, "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
353	C	Concrete Silage Pit, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
354	L	Cubby House at "Wombi Toy Factory", 211 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
355	C	"East Vale" House, 3734 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
356	L	Tobacco Kilns, Sheds & Cottages, 4193 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
357	L	House and Garden at "Silverlea" Farmstead, 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
357a	L	Tilt-Slab Concrete Garage, "Silverlea", 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
357b	L	"Weather-Iron" Workman's Hut, "Silverlea", 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
357c	L	Weatherboard Barn at "Silverlea" Farmstead, 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
357d	L	Hayshed at "Silverlea" Farmstead, 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
358	L	Red Brick Cottage, 4146 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
359	C	Farmhouse at Farmstead, 3991 or 4001 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
359a	C	Drop-Slab Shed at Farmstead, 3991 or 4001 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
360	C	Cottage at H. Williamson Farmstead, 120 Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East	
360a	C	Drop-Slab Shed at H. Williamson Farmstead, 120 Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East	
361	C	Drop-Slab Shed at W. Williamson Farmstead, Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East	
361a	C	Flat Iron Clad Shed at W. Williamson Farmstead, Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East	
362	La	Former P.O.W. Camp & Rifle Range, Camp Lane, Whorouly East	
363	L	Concrete Tobacco Kiln, Farmstead, 577 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly East	
364	C	Flattened-Iron Clad Dairy, Necrin Farmstead, 606 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly East	
365	L	Emmanuel Uniting Church, 8 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
366	C	Bungalow, 32 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
367	L	The Manse, 12 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
368	L	Railway Bridge over the Ovens River, Wangaratta	
369	L+	"Weeroona" Doctor's Residence & Consulting Rooms, 24-28 Ford Street, Wangaratta [DEMOLISHED]	
370	L	War Memorial Garden, cnr Ovens & Docker Streets, Wangaratta	
371	L	Californian Bungalow Style Cottage, 31 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
372	C	Garden & Trees at House, 18 Docker Street, Wangaratta	

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373	C	Garden & Trees at House, 22 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
374	Lh	Former Ruwolt Foundry Site, 8 Clements Street, Wangaratta	
375	L+	Holy Trinity Deanery, 2 The Close, Wangaratta	
376	C	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage & Garden, 37 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
377	C	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage, 39 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
378	L	Victorian Semi-Detached Pair of Cottages, 47 & 47a Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
379	L	"Camborne", one of a Pair of Cottages, 51 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
379a	L	One of a Pair of Edwardian Cottages, 53 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
380	L	The Railway Hotel, 56-60 Mackay Street, Wangaratta	
381	T	Row of London Plane Trees, Cusack Street between Green & Spearing Streets, Wangaratta	
382	L	"La France", one of a pair of small Edwardian villas, 28 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
382a	L	One of a pair of small Edwardian villas, 30 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
383	T	Row of London Plane Trees, Templeton Street, between Baker & Mackay Streets, Wangaratta	
384	L	Californian Bungalow, 31 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
385	C	Victorian Cottage, 30 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
386	C	Victorian Cottage, 24 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
387	C	Victorian Cottage, 16 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
388	L	Templeton Street Waste Water Pumping Station, King George V Memorial Gardens, Wangaratta	
389	T	Norfolk Island Pine Specimen Tree, Spearing Street, outside the North Eastern Hotel, Wangaratta	
389a	T	London Plane Specimen Tree, Spearing Street, outside the North Eastern Hotel, Wangaratta	
390	L	Baptist Church, 2-6 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
391	L	Building A, Goulburn-Ovens Institute of T.A.F.E., Docker Street, Wangaratta	
392	L	Edwardian Villa, Garden & Trees, 28-30 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
393	L	Victorian Villa, 32 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
394	L	"Fenwick" Victorian Villa, 34 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
395	L	Concrete Water Tower, cnr Docker & Norton Streets, Wangaratta	
396	L	"Fortuna", 17 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
396a	Lt	Front Garden with a Pair of Weeping Elm Trees, "Fortuna", 17 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
397	L	Edwardian Villa, 19 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
398	C	Edwardian Cottage, 14 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
399	L	"Tarawera" Victorian Villa, 10 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
400	L	"Narooma", 19 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
401	L	One of a Pair of Bungalows, 12 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
401a	L	One of a Pair of Bungalows, 14 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
402	C	Cottage, 8 Grey Street, Wangaratta	

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403	C	Victorian Cottage, 6 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
404	S	Bridge over One Mile Creek, Roy Street West, Wangaratta (DEMOLISHED)	
405	Ch	Wangaratta Base Hospital, Green Street, Wangaratta	
406	L	Villa, 38 Green Street, Wangaratta	
407	L	"St Marys", 55-59 Green Street, Wangaratta	
408	L	Californian Bungalow, 103 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
409	L	"Westham" Federation Villa, 88 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
410	C	One of a Matching Pair of Federation Cottages, 94 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
410a	C	One of a Matching Pair of Federation Cottages, 96 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
411	L	"Carnacoo", 109 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
412	L	"Hilton Villa", 89 to 91 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
413	L	Victorian House, 78 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
414	C	One of a Pair of Matching Federation Cottages, 72 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
414a	C	One of a Pair of Matching Federation Cottages, 74 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
415	C	"Cooee", 81 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
416	L	Victorian House, 77 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
417	L	Weatherboard Cottage, 75 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
418	T	Row of Paperbark Trees, College St, between Monash Drive & Phillipson St, Wangaratta	
419	C	Victorian House, 54 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
420	C	"Nyora" Cottage, 60 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
421	L	Victorian Villa, 32 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
422	L	Cottage, 82 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
423	C	House, 124 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
424	C	House, 76 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
425	L	1924 Hume & Hovell Centenary Monument, Memorial Park, Whorouly	
426	C+	Former Wangaratta Butter Factory, 6 - 10 Parfitt Road, Wangaratta	
427	C	Cribbes' House, 38 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
428	C	House, 86 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
429	L+	"Park House" & Trees, 1 to 5 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta	
430	C	House, 111 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
431	C	House, 113 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
432	V	Millard Street Water Tower, Wangaratta	
433	L	"Otago", 45 Ryley Street, Wangaratta	
434	C	House, 27 Warby Street, Wangaratta	
435	C	One of a Pair of Spanish Mission Style Houses, 29 Warby Street, Wangaratta	

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435a	C	One of a Pair of Spanish Mission Style Houses, 31 Warby Street, Wangaratta	
436	L	Federation Bungalow & Shop, 33-35 Warby Street, Wangaratta	
437	L	House, 8 Larkings Street, Wangaratta	
438	L	One of a pair of Federation Villas, 67 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
438a	L	"Wyton", One of a pair of Federation Villas, 69 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
439	C	Bungalow, 62 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
440	L	Wangaratta Abattoirs, Greta Road, Wangaratta	
441	L	Arms's House, 21 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
442	L	Pioneer Cemetery Memorial, Faithfull Street, Wangaratta	
443	L	Wangaratta Primary School, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
444	L	Former Wangaratta High School, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
445	L	Wangaratta Scout Hall, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
446	C	First of Two Brick Villas, 25 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
446a	C	Second of Two Brick Villas, 27 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
447	C	Bungalow, 2 Millard Street, Wangaratta	
448	C	House, 4 Millard Street, Wangaratta	
449	C	House, 6 Millard Street, Wangaratta	
450	L	Earp Hop Garden, 21 Frascas Lane, Myrree	
450a	Lt	Poplar Windbreak at Earp Hop Garden, Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
451	Lp	Scenic Valley Cultural Landscape - Boggy Creek, Myrree	
452	L	St Matthew's Anglican Church, Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
453	C	Baxendale Dairy, Benalla-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
454	Cd	Former Whitlands School, Whitfield-Mansfield Road, Whitlands [DEMOLISHED]	
455	C	"Re Valley" Dairy Sheds, 1706 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
456	Ch	Myrree Primary School, 1673 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
457	L	"Musk Vale", 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrree	
457a	L	"Musk Vale" Hop-Pickers' Huts, 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrree	
457b	L	"Musk Vale" Steam Sawmill, 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrree	
457c	L	"Musk Vale" 4-Car Garage, 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrree	
458	C	"Willowbridge" Farmstead, 1371 Boggy Creek Road, Myrree	
459	C	Munari Tobacco Farm, 1309 Boggy Creek Road, Myrree	
460	C	"Wirra Willa" Garden, 1283 Boggy Creek Road, Myrree	
461	La	Old "Redcamp" Farmstead Group, Evans Lane, Myrree	
461a	L	New "Redcamp" Farmstead, 1055 Boggy Creek Road, Myrree	
461b	La	Old "Redcamp" Shearing Shed Ruin, Evans Lane, Myrree	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 20 of 33
462	C	Sealey's Tobacco(?) Kiln, 1209 Boggy Creek Road, Myrrhee	
463	C	"Carrington Park" Farmstead Group, 834 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
464	La	Former "Fairfield" Homestead, near 823 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
465	L	"Leumeah" House and Garden, 797 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
465a	La	"Leumeah" Shearing Shed, 797 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
466	L	Prendergast House, 755 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
467	P	PRECINCT: Street Trees, Ryan Avenue, Wangaratta	
468	C	"Avonlea" (?) Farmstead Group, 514 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
469	L	"Thistlebrook" Farmstead Group, 450 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
470	L	Shearing Shed, Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville	
470a	L	Concrete Tank Stand, Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville	
471	C	Younger's Farmstead, 460 Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville	
472	L	"Glenlea" Farmstead, 738 Banksdale Road, Hansonville	
473	C	"Glenvale" Farmstead, 1492 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee	
474	C	"Glencoe" Farmstead, 1444 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee	
475	Lt	"Bry-Anston Park" Farmstead & Garden, 1332 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee	
476	C	Merkel's Dairy & Farm Sheds, 1321 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee	
477	L	"Manarhee" Homestead, 1279 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee	
478	L	"Abernant" Farmhouse & Garden, 1094 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee	
478a	L	"Abernant" Farm Sheds & Kiln, 1097 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee	
479	C	"Willowbrae" Farmstead & Hop Kiln, 867 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Greta South	
480	L	"Fairfield Park" Homestead, 537 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Greta South	
481	L	Kennedy Farmstead Group, 242 Middle Creek Road, Greta South	
482	C	Derelict Cottage, 289 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Greta South	
483	C	Graham House, 196 Grahams Lane, Hansonville	
484	C	O'Brien Farmstead, 414 School Road, Hansonville	
484a	C	Remote Brick Cottage, Banksdale Road or School Road, Hansonville	
485	C	Hansonville Recreation Ground, School Road, Hansonville	
486	L	"The Homestead", 648 Greta West - Greta South Road, Hansonville	
487	C	"Mayfield" Farmstead Group, 648 Greta West - Greta South Road, Hansonville	
488	L	Greta Public Hall, 448 Greta West - Greta South Road, Hansonville (Greta)	
489	L	St Brigid's Catholic Church, Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville (Greta)	
490	L	"Kerami Park" Farmstead, 288 Youngers Lane, Hansonville	
491	C	Greta West Tennis Court Pavilion/Canteen, Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Greta West	
492	L	Former Greta West School, 2 McLeans Road, Greta West	

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493	L	Fifteen Mile Creek Channel & Southern Weir, O'Malleys Lane, Greta West	
493a	L	Fifteen Mile Creek Channel & Northern Weir, Laceby-Glenrowan Road, Laceby	
494	C	Well/Cistern on Site of Former Greta West Hotel, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West	
495	C	Former Passionfruit Farm, Kellys Gap Road, Greta West	
496	C	"Glenpol" Poll Hereford Stud Farmstead, 321 Moyhu - Glenrowan Road, Glenrowan	
497	C	"Weston Park" Farmstead House & Trees, 234 Moyhu - Glenrowan Road, Glenrowan	
498	C	"Woodlands" House, 241 Glenrowan-Laceby Road, Laceby	
499	L	Rifle Range, Old Recreation Reserve, Rifle Range Road, Glenrowan	
499a	C	Tennis Courts, Old Recreation Reserve, off Rifle Range Road, Glenrowan	
500	C	Bluestone Quarry, Rifle Range Road, Glenrowan	
501	L	Glenrowan Hotel, 48 Gladstone Street, Glenrowan	
502	C	Former Hall, 54 Gladstone Street, Glenrowan	
503	L	Derelict Stone Hut, Glenrowan-Moyhu Road, Glenrowan	
504	L	Former Stationmaster's (?) Cottage, 16 Siege Street, Glenrowan	
505	L	Former Police Station & Residence, 13 Siege Street, Glenrowan	
506	L	Small Railway Shed, Glenrowan Railway Station Platform, Glenrowan	
507	L	St Paul's Anglican Church, 27 Church Street, Glenrowan	
508	C	"St. Mary's" Cottage, 36 Church Street, Glenrowan	
509	C	Glenrowan Primary School, 40 Beaconsfield Parade, Glenrowan	
510	C	"Orana" Farmstead, 439 Warby Range Road, Wangaratta South	
511	L	The Pumping Engineer's House, 10 Millard Street, Wangaratta	
512	C	"Kaluna View", 20 Millard St, Wangaratta	
513	C	Edwardian Bungalow, 7 Meldrum St, Wangaratta	
514	L	"Riversdale", 5 Alexander Court, Wangaratta	
515	C	Bungalow, 9 Meldrum St, Wangaratta	
516	L	"Rapallo", 11-13 Meldrum St, Wangaratta	
517	L	Former Bull Sale Ring, Tone Road, Wangaratta	
518	L	Wangaratta Common, Tone Road, Wangaratta	
519	L	Victorian Cottage, 10 Handley St, Wangaratta	
520	L	Former Wangaratta Woollen Mills, 5 to 27 Tone Road, Wangaratta	
521	N	Wangaratta Community Gardens, Wills Street, Wangaratta	
522	L	"Yarrunga" Homestead, 10 Harrison St, Wangaratta	
523	C	"Kinross", 54 Perry Street, Wangaratta	
524	L	"Mont Ara" Farmstead, 202 Ellis Lane, Greta	
525	L	One of Three Bungalows, 27 Meldrum St, Wangaratta	

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525a	L	One of Three Bungalows, 29 Meldrum St, Wangaratta	
525b	L	One of Three Bungalows, 31 Meldrum St, Wangaratta	
526	L	House, 2 Allan Court, Wangaratta	
526a	L	Former Stables, 2-4 Allan Court, Wangaratta (DEMOLISHED)	
527	T	Cedar Trees, Allan Court, Wangaratta	
527a	C	Cedar Trees, Lynton Court, Wangaratta	
528	L	One of a pair of Houses, 1 Allan Court, Wangaratta	
528a	L	One of a pair of Houses, 3 Allan Court, Wangaratta	
529	L	"Lynton", 5 Allan Court, Wangaratta	
530	L	One of a pair of Victorian Cottages, 12 Warby St, Wangaratta	
530a	L	One of a pair of Victorian Cottages, 14 Warby St, Wangaratta	
531	C	Weatherboard House, 3 Warby St, Wangaratta	
532	C	Brick House, 5 Warby St, Wangaratta	
533	C	Bungalow, 15 Meldrum St, Wangaratta	
534	C	House, 17 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta	
535	C	"Prague", 19 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta	
536	C	Graham Avenue Wastewater Pumping Station, Wangaratta	
537	C	House, 25 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta	
538	L	C.B. Coe Tennis Pavilion & Lawn Courts, Merriwa Park, Wangaratta	
539	L	"Te Kohanga", 22-24 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta	
540	L	Victorian Villa, 4 Roger St, Wangaratta	
541	C	One of a pair of Cottages, 6 Roger St, Wangaratta	
541a	C	One of a pair of Cottages, 8 Roger St, Wangaratta	
542	L	Bungalow, 10 Roger St, Wangaratta	
543	L	"Carlisle", 12 Roger St, Wangaratta	
544	L	Villa, 14 Roger St, Wangaratta	
545	C	Villa, 7 Harper St, Wangaratta	
546	C	Bungalow, 10 Harper St, Wangaratta	
547	L+	House and Garden, 2 Harper St, Wangaratta	
548	L	House, 9 Millard St, Wangaratta	
549	C	"Allendale", 11 Millard St, Wangaratta	
550	L	House, 8 Moore St, Wangaratta	
551	L	House, 10 Moore St, Wangaratta	
552	L	House, 12 Moore St, Wangaratta	
553	L	House, 14 Moore St, Wangaratta	

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554	L	House, 16 Moore St, Wangaratta	
555	C	"Dinton Vale" Farmstead, 130 Ellis Lane, Greta	
556	L	Greta Cemetery, 1327 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta	
557	C	Christ Church Anglican Church, 1317 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta	
558	C	"Greta Downs" Farmstead, 328 Dundas Lane, corner Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta	
559	C+	"Weeronga" Farmstead, 1140 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta	
560	La	Kiln, Ruined House & Sawmill Relics, Docker-Greta West Road, Greta West	
561	C	Collection of Old Machinery, 1244 Oxley-Greta West Road, Greta West	
562	L	"Arundel Park" Farmstead, 756 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby	
563	L	Brick House, 209 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby	
564	C	Victorian Brick House, 606 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby	
565	L	"The Willows", 815 Wangandary Rd, Wangandary	
566	L	Pioneer Memorial, Ryley St, Wangaratta	
567	L	Former "Waldara" Homestead, Yarrawonga Rd, Waldara	
568	?	Arklow, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu (?)	
569	C	Ryans Lookout, Wangaratta-Thoona Rd, Wangandary	
571	L	Ruined Stone Cottage, Vipond Rd, Springhurst	
572	L	"The Springs" Farmstead, 932 Benton Rd, Springhurst	
573	C	"Red Hill" Farmstead & Orchard, 476 Benton Rd, Springhurst	
574	Lt	"Carola Grove" Orange Orchard, 495 Warby Range Rd, Wangaratta South	
574a	Lt	Eucalyptus cadens Discovery Sites, "Carola Grove", 495 Warby Range Road, Wangaratta South.	
575	Lt	Osage Orange Hedge, Ovens Highway, Everton	
576	L	"Old Boorhaman", 45 Peechelba Rd, Peechelba East	
577	L	Eldorado Museum, 136 Main Street, Eldorado	
578	L	"Romani", 489 Reiths Rd, Wangaratta	
579	C	"Oparina" Farmstead, 432 Wangandary Rd, Wangandary	
580	L	"Grandview" Homestead, 769 Wangandary Rd, Wangandary	
581	C	Bus Crash Memorial, Wangaratta Rd, Wangaratta	
582	L+	"Brooklyn", 325 Bourke Rd, Wangaratta North	
583	L	Carriers' Arms Hotel, Springhurst	
584	L	Springhurst Post Office 3682	
585	L	Former Store & House, Anzac Rd, Springhurst	
586	C	House, Anzac Rd, Springhurst	
587	L	The Old Butter Factory, 160 Anzac Rd, Springhurst	
588	C	House & Garden, 141 Anzac Road, Springhurst	

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589	C	Former Church, 176 Anzac Road, Springhurst	
590	L	Jubilee Gates, State Primary School, 121 Anzac Road, Springhurst	
591	C	Shearing Shed, Grossman Lane, Dockers Plains	
592	C	Farm House, 12 Boorhaman-Springhurst Rd, Springhurst	
593	L	St Mary's Anglican Church & Tree, 20 Church Rd, Springhurst	
594	L	House & Garden, 165 Anzac Road, Springhurst	
595	C	"Almond Grove" Farmstead, 366 Developmental Rd, Springhurst	
596	C	Farmhouse, 619 Boorhaman-Springhurst Rd, Springhurst	
597	C	Farmhouse and Garden, 30 Allison Road, Springhurst	
598	C	Farmhouse, 654 Boralma-Rutherglen Rd, Springhurst	
599	C	"Bethany", 440 McMahons Rd, Springhurst	
600	C	"Elouera", Benton Rd, Springhurst	
601	C	"The Nook", 116 Moores Bridge Rd, Springhurst	
602	L	Springhurst Cemetery, 275 Cemetery Rd, Springhurst	
603	C	"Emerald Springs", 721 Warby Range Rd, Wangaratta South	
604	C	"Samarkand", 1790 Warby Range Rd, Killawarra	
605	C	"Roxborough Park" Farmstead, 41 Sessions Rd, Killawarra	
606	Ld	"Cherridene" Orchard, Wilson Rd, Wangandary [DEMOLISHED]	
607	L	"Stewarton" Farmstead, 1045 Wangaratta-Yarrawonga Rd, Killawarra	
609	L	Shearing Shed & Trees at "Killawarra Park", 1204 Wangaratta - Yarrawonga Road, Killawarra	
610	C	Pise House or Shed at "Glenfillan", 1019 Boweya Rd, Boweya	
611	C	"Bonnie Doune" Ruined Farmstead, 139 Doune Rd, Boweya	
612	C	"Frost's Crossing" Farmstead, 1742 Wangaratta - Yarrawonga Road, Killawarra	
613	C	Drainage Channel, Carmody Road, Peechelba East	
614	Lt	White Cypress Pines, Woods Rd, Boorhaman North	
615	Lt	Remnant Native Trees, McInnes Road, Boorhaman North	
616	C	Farmstead, 752 Wises Road, Boorhaman East	
617	L	Boorhaman State School No.1996, 1548 Boorhaman Road, Boorhaman	
618	L	St Martin's Catholic Church, 1528 Boorhaman Road, Boorhaman	
619	L	Boorhaman Cemetery, 53 Cemetery Lane, Boorhaman	
620	C	Cavedon Farmstead, 270 Richardson Road, Dockers Plains	
621	C	Former Butcher Shop, 131 or 135 Anzac Road, Springhurst	
622	Ct	Row of Poplar Trees, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Oxley	
623	C	House, 12 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
624	C	House, 8 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 25 of 33
625	C	House, 6 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
626	L	House "Lenna", 2 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
627	T	Street Trees, Crisp Street, Wangaratta	
628	L	House, 1 Millard Street, Wangaratta	
629	T	Two Street Trees, Millard Street, Wangaratta	
630	L	House, 12 Parfitt Road, Wangaratta	
631	Ct	Hawthorn Hedge, "Chatsworth Estate", Boorhaman Road, Wangaratta North	
632	Ld	"Hillview" Terrace, 20, 22 & 24 Parfitt Road, Wangaratta [DEMOLISHED]	
633	L	"Glen Isla", 265 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains	
634	L	"Ellerslie", 520 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains	
635	Lt	Palm Trees, School Road / Anzac Road, Springhurst	
636	C	"Glenloth", 171 Wilson Road, Wangaratta	
637	L	"Glenalwyn", 170 Wilson Road, Wangaratta	
638	La	Eldorado Gold Mining Works, Reedy Creek Valley, Eldorado	
639	Cp	Reedy Creek Scenic Landscape, along Woolshed Road, east of Eldorado	
640	Lp	Murmungee Basin, Bowmans Forest & Murmungee	
641	Ca	Anderson's Mine, McLeans Gully, off Ortons Track, Murmungee	
642	Ch	Murmungee Recreation Reserve, Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee	
643	Ca	Whim Walks, Rae Road, Murmungee	
644	Ca	Former Rifle Range, Rifle Range Track, Murmungee	
645	Ca	Remnants of Stone Bridge, Stone Bridge Lane, Murmungee	
646	L	Bowmans Forest Cemetery, Ovens Highway, Bowmans Forest	
647	Ch	Site of Former Everton Toll Gate, Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Everton Upper	
648	L	Former "Keith Hall", Farmers Road, Everton Upper	
649	L	Former Wangaratta-Bright Railway	
649a	L	Brick Well & Original Points, Main Line Junction, Former Wangaratta-Bright Railway, Bowser	
650	L	Former Wangaratta-Beechworth Railway, Everton/Everton Upper	
651	L	Everton Public Hall, 2161 Ovens Highway, Everton	
652	L	St Hilda's Anglican Church, 2163 Ovens Highway, Everton	
653	L	Everton Primary School No.5399, 2157 Ovens Highway, Everton	
654	C	House & Garden, 2165 Ovens Highway, Everton	
655	L	Former Church, 2140 Ovens Highway, Everton	
656	Lt	Poplar Grove at Pioneer Bridge, Ovens River, Markwood	
657	L	St John's Anglican Church, 19-21 Church Street, Whorouly	
658	C	Rose Hedge, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu	

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659	C	"IXL" Sign on Hillside, south of Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu	
660	L	House, 1613 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
661	L	"Southernwood" Farmstead, 1486 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
662	L	Whitlands Settlement, Burder's Lane, Whitlands	
663	L	"Milford Park", 524 Kays Road, off the Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
664	C	Old Boiler & Windmill, Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
665	L	House at Farmstead, 1281 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
666	L	Former Royal Hotel, 2353 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Tarrawingee	
667	L	St Stephen's Catholic Church, 2261 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Tarrawingee	
668	L	"Elmwood", 2179 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee	
669	L	"Reidsdale", 810 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
670	L	The Fire Fighters' Monument, Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East	
671	C	Cottage, 2319 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Tarrawingee	
672	L	St Patrick's Catholic Church, 7 Church Street, Whorouly	
673	Lt	Row of Pin Oaks, Church Street, Whorouly	
674	L	Whorouly Library Hall & Pre-School Centre, 10-12 Church Street, Whorouly	
675	L	Whorouly School No.1373, 18 Church Street, Whorouly	
676	C	"Coomooroo" Farmstead, 2178 The Snow Road, Markwood	
677	C	"Glen Lea", 29 Church Street, Whorouly	
678	C	Cottage, 21(?) Lagoon Drive, Whorouly	
679	L	Whorouly Hotel, 542 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly	
680	C	Old Farmstead, 2234 The Snow Road, Markwood	
680a	C	Worker's Cottage at Old Farmstead, 2234 The Snow Road, Markwood	
681	C	Old Kilns & Sheds, Farmstead, The Snow Road, Markwood	
681a	C	Remnant Post & Rail Fence, Farmstead, The Snow Road, Markwood	
682	L	Stone Mill, CGI Kilns, Pickers' Hut etc., Wards Lane, Markwood	
682a	Ld	Brick Cottage, Wards Lane, Markwood. [DEMOLISHED]	
683	L	Former Henley Farmstead, 2527 The Snow Road, Markwood	
683a	L	Former Henley Tobacco Factory, 2499 The Snow Road, Markwood	
684	C	Farmstead, 2785 The Snow Road / Whorouly Road Cnr, Whorouly	
685	Lt	Row of Red Oaks or Pin Oaks, The Snow Road, Whorouly South	
686	L	Cottage, Windmill & Palm Tree, 3850 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
686a	L	Wooden Tobacco Kiln, 3850 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
687	C	House, 3875 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
688	C	Tobacco Farm, 473 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly	

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688a	C	Dairy Building on Tobacco Farm, 473 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly	
689	L	Farmstead with Edwardian Farmhouse, 287 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly	
690	L	Victorian Villa, 141 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly	
691	C	"Hop In" Hop Garden or Farmstead, 384 Whorouly-Bowmans Road, Bowmans Forest	
692	Lt	"Rose Hill" House, Garden & Poplars, 385 Whorouly - Bowmans Road, Bowmans Forest	
693	L	Newth's Bridge, Whorouly-Bowmans Road, Whorouly or Bowmans Forest	
694	La	Remnants of Chinese-built Weir, Ovens River, Markwood	
695	L	"Riverslea", 391 Whorouly Road, Whorouly	
696	C	"Home Farm" Gates, The Snow Road, Markwood	
697	C	Farmhouse, 215 Markwood-Everton Road, Markwood	
698	L	"Strathburn" Farmstead, 1529 Oxley Flats Road, Milawa	
698a	Lt	Hawthorn Hedge, Oxley Flats Road & Kerrs Road, Milawa	
700	C	"Glanwilliam", 79 Goodwins Lane, Milawa	
701	L	Tarrawingee Cemetery, 58 Cemetery Lane, Tarrawingee	
702	C	Farmstead, 15 Carboor-Everton Road, Markwood	
703	C	Everton Quarry, off Diffey Road, Everton	
704	C	"Bloomfield Park", 139 Diffey Road, Everton	
705	C	Farmstead, 47 Witherow Lane, Bowmans Forest	
706	Lt	Remnant Native Forest, Surveyed Road, off Witherow Lane, Bowmans Forest	
706a	Lt	Remnant Native Forest, Surveyed Road, off Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee	
706b	Lt	Remnant Native Forest, Surveyed Road, off Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee	
706c	Lt	Remnant Native Forest, Ferguson Lane Roadside, Bowmans Forest	
707	C	Farmstead, 478 Ferguson Lane, Bowmans Forest	
708	L	Stone House, Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee	
709	C	Farmstead, 197 Neary Lane, Murmungee	
710	C	Farmstead, 430 Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee	
711	L	Hume & Hovell Memorial, Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee	
712	C	Bungalow, 30-32 Wilson Road, Wangaratta	
713	C	Brick Cottage, 34 Wilson Road, Wangaratta	
714	C	Cottage, 38 Wilson Road, Wangaratta	
715	L	Villa, 48 Wilson Road, Wangaratta	
716	L	Former Protestant Hall & Old Roses, 7 Shadforth Street, Oxley	
717	Lt	Avenue of Red Oak Trees, "The Pelican", 606 Oxley Flats Road, Wangaratta/Oxley Flats	
718	C	Farmhouse, 732 Oxley Flats Road, Oxley Flats	
719	C	Farmstead with Old Cottages, 219 Goodwins Lane, Milawa	

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720	L	Post Office, 1152 The Snow Road, Oxley	
721	Lt	Hawthorn Hedge, Kerrs Road, Milawa	
722	C	Gardner Farmstead, 161 Ivones Lane, Milawa	
723	C	Bridge over a Small Creek, Ivones Lane, Milawa	
724	L	"Waverley" Farmstead, 59 Ivones Lane, Milawa	
725	C	Farmhouse, 251 Goodwins Lane, Milawa	
726	C	Tobacco Kilns & Sheds, Markwood-Everton Road, Markwood	
727	Ca	Sheds at Wood's(?) Farmstead, Markwood-Everton Road, Markwood	
728	C	Concrete Block House, Farmstead, 55(?) Whorouly Road, Whorouly	
729	C	Fisher Farmstead(s), 57 Fisher Lane, Wangaratta East	
730	C	Farmstead, 19(?) Fisher Lane, Wangaratta East	
731	C	Cottage, 287 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East	
732	C	Cottage at Farmstead, 400 Detour Road, Wangaratta East	
733	L	"Hill Park", 84 Anker Road, Wangaratta East	
734	L	Bridge over Yellow Creek, Anker Road, Wangaratta East	
735	C	Cottage, Byawatha Road, Wangaratta North	
736	C	"Springfield", 89 Norman Lane, off Byawatha Road, Wangaratta North	
737	C	"Cromer Park", 366 Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Wangaratta North	
738	C	"Narlo", 423 Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Wangaratta North	
739	C	Old Farmstead, 20 Curran Road, Londrigan	
740	C	Cottage at Farmstead, 465 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East	
740a	C	Barn/Stables at Farmstead, 465 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East	
741	L	Hamstead House & Garden, 532 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East	
742	C	"Eumana", 919 Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Londrigan	
743	L	"Claremont", 48 Carraragarmungee Estate Road, Londrigan	
744	C	Vickery Farmstead, Clear Creek Road, Byawatha	
745	C	"Fernhurst", 61 (?) Bowser-Londrigan Lane, Byawatha	
746	C	Farmhouse, 48 Bullied Road, Byawatha	
747	C	"Brooklyn", 460 Luckie Road, Byawatha	
748	L	Former Bowser Hall, off Wahgunyah-Wangaratta Road, Bowser	
749	L	"Rosevale", 279 Morrisons Road, Byawatha	
750	C	"Balmara", 381 Luckie Road, Byawatha	
751	C	"Cooloongatta", 305 Shannon Road, Byawatha	
752	C	The Grealy Shearing Shed, Grealy Road, Byawatha	
753	La	"Remuera", 619 Clear Creek Road, Byawatha	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 29 of 33
754	C	Cottage, 608 Clear Creek Road, Byawatha	
755	L	Byawatha Tennis Club, corner of Clear Creek Road & Powerhouse Lane, Byawatha	
756	C	"Mooramong" Farmstead, 47 Power House Lane, Byawatha	
757	Ct	Trees & Abandoned Farm Sheds, Powerhouse Lane, Byawatha	
758	Ct	Row of Elm Trees, Power House Lane, Byawatha	
759	L+	Clear Creek Station, 913 Clear Creek Road, Byawatha	
759a	L+	Clear Creek Shearing Shed, Clear Creek Road, Byawatha	
760	L	Timber Bridge over Clear Creek, Clear Creek Road, Byawatha	
761	C	"Rocky Point", 2 Allans Road, corner of Byawatha Road, Byawatha	
762	C	Farmstead Group, 1115 Byawatha Road, Byawatha	
763	C	"El Dorado" Cottage, McGregor Street, Eldorado	
764	L	House, 1527 Wangaratta - Eldorado Road, Eldorado	
765	L	Victorian Cottage & Garden, 19 Main Street, Eldorado	
766	C	Double-gabled Cottage, Main Street, Eldorado	
767	L	Suspension Footbridge across Reedy Creek, McEvoy Drive, Eldorado	
768	L	St Augustine's Catholic Church, 156 Main Street, Eldorado	
769	L	Former Court House & Police Station, Main Street, Eldorado	
769a	L	Former Police Stables, Main Street, Eldorado	
770	C	Eldorado Public Hall, 94 Main Street, Eldorado	
770a	Ct	Elm Trees & Peppercorn Tree, adjoining the Eldorado Public Hall, 94 Main Street, Eldorado	
770b	L	Eldorado War Memorial, 94 Main Street, Eldorado	
771	L	Bakery Cottages, 99 Main Street & McCoy Street, Eldorado	
773	C	Uniting Church & Church Hall, 78 Main Street, Eldorado	
774	C	Cottage, 74 Main Street, Eldorado	
776	L	Eldorado Cemetery, 31 Cemetery Road, Eldorado	
777	C	"Wahroonga", Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road, Tarrawingee	
778	C	"Carraragarmungee Station", off Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Londrigan	
779	C	Pyle's House, 149 Pyles Road, Eldorado	
780	L	"Oxley Park", 1263 The Snow Road, Oxley	
781	C	House & Peppercorn Trees, 44 Woodberrys Lane, Milawa	
782	C	"Manmarra" Farmstead, 330 Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee	
783	C	"Gwinganna" Farmstead, 55 Rae Road, Murmungee	
784	C	"Edenderry" Farmstead, 708 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee	
785	C	Old Farmstead, 683 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee	
786	L	Farmstead with Cabbage Tree Palms, 274 Bowmans - Murmungee Road, Bowmans Forest	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 30 of 33
787	C	"Tarkoodee", 513(?) Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee	
788	C	Old Farmstead, 499 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee	
789	C	Farmhouse with High Gables, 12 Bobby Lane, Bowmans Forest	
790	L	"Glenlock", 2584 Ovens Highway, Everton	
791	L	"Abberfold", 185 Heywoods Lane, Everton	
792	L	"Brookfield House" & Garden, 2383 Ovens Highway, Everton	
793	Lt	"Tarcoola" Palm Avenue, 74 Kneebones Lane, off the Ovens Highway, Everton	
794	C	Farmstead, 85 Wards Lane (?), Everton	
795	L	Avenue of Plane Trees, Ovens Highway, Everton	
796	C	Old Stable, Ovens Highway, Everton	
797	L	Everton War Memorial, Everton Crossroads, Ovens Highway, Everton	
798	L	Everton Hotel, Everton Crossroads, 2125 Ovens Highway, Everton	
799	C	"Rosedale", 18 Boundary Road, Everton	
800	L	Henrietta Gunn Elm Tree, "Churinga" Farmstead, 135 Farmers Road, Everton Upper	
801	C	Rural Bridge across Hodgson Creek, Farmers Road Everton Upper	
802	C	Former Everton Upper School, 1645 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Everton Upper	
803	C	Drain & Bridges, Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road, Rusholme Road & Kays Road, Tarrawingee	
804	L	"The Red Lion", 1906 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee	
805	C	Farmhouse, 1893 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee	
806	C	"Wyadra", 107 Kays Road, Tarrawingee	
807	C	"Rusholme", 70 Rusholme Road, Tarrawingee	
808	L	House, 2190 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee	
809	C	Cottage, The Snow Road, Oxley	
810	L	House, 1188 The Snow Road, Oxley	
811	L	Former Baptist Church, 26 Jones Street, Oxley	
812	L	House, 1545 The Snow Road, Milawa	
813	L	"Karmala", 209 Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa	
815	C	Furniture Factory, 25 Factory Road, Milawa	
816	C	House, 16 Factory Road, Milawa	
817	C	House with Palm Tree, 15 Factory Road, Milawa	
818	C	Former Manager's House (?), 13 Factory Road, Milawa	
819	C	House, 9 Factory Road, Milawa	
820	L	Warby Range Survey Cairn, Tower Road, Warby State Forest, Killawarra	
820a	Ld	Warby Range Fire Tower, Tower Road, Killawarra [DEMOLISHED]	
821	L+	Grove of Rare Oak Trees, Tower Road, Warby State Forest, Killawarra	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 31 of 33
822	O	Toombullup Diggings, Madhouse Road, Toombullup	
823	C	Brown's Farmstead, 661 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee	
824	L	Hume & Hovell Memorial, Ovens Highway, Everton	
825	Ca	Flooded Tin Mine, off the Eldorado-Byawatha Road, Byawatha	
827	C	Cottage opposite Everton Railway Junction, 241 Boundary Road, Everton Upper	
828	La	"Home Station", 1026 Oxley Flats Road, Oxley Flats	
829	Ca	Chinese Graves, King Valley	
830	C	"Wangaratta Apiaries" Honey Factory, 9-11 Olive Street, Wangaratta	
831	C	Shearing Shed, Bobby Lane, Bowmans Forest	
832	Ca	6 Former Turquoise Mines, Cheshunt - Whitfield Area	
832a	Ca	Former Turquoise Mine, 165 Small's Lane, Cheshunt	
833	Ca	Former Turquoise Mine, Jones Lane, Greta South	
834	C	"St Leonards", 807 Wangaratta - Eldorado Road, Londrigan	
835	Ct	Swamp Gums, Horseshoe Creek, off Milawa-Bobinawarra Road, Milawa	
836	O	Kelly Homestead Sites, Kellys Gap Road, Glenrowan West	
837	Ch	Site of Former South Wangaratta State School, Old Hume Highway, Wangaratta	
838	Ch	Site of Former South Wangaratta Hall & Tennis Courts, Gravel Pit Road, Wangaratta South	
839	Ch	Site of Former Laceby Tennis Courts, Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby	
840	Ch	Site of Former Cobb & Co. Change Station, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West	
841	Ch	Site of Former Greta Police Station, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West	
842	Ch	Site of Former Greta Race Course, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West	
843	Ch	Site of Former Greta Football Ground, Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta	
844	Ch	Site of Former Murray Homestead, Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Greta West	
845	Ch	Site of Former Wooden Footbridge, McLeans Road, Greta West	
846	Ch	Site of Former Slaughteryards & Wine Shanty, Ryan Street (McLeans Road ?), Greta West	
847	Ch	Site of Former Market Yards, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West	
848	Ch	Site of Former Wine Shanty, Croxfords Road (Moloneys Road), Greta West	
849	Ch	"The Gold Highway", Melbourne to Beechworth Coach Road, now Oxley-Greta West Road	
850	Ch	Site of the Former Greta West Catholic Church	
851	O	"Morgan's Lookout", Ridge Track, Mt Glenrowan	
852	Ch	Rail Duplication Quarry, Kays Road, off the Old Hume Highway, Glenrowan	
853	Ch	Place of the Last Sighting of the "Southern Cloud" Airliner, Greta West	
855	L	Foster's Lake, 1011 Glenrowan - Wangaratta Road, Glenrowan.	
857	C	Bowser - Peechelba East Railway Line	
858	L	House, 30 Grey Street, Wangaratta	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	<i>Page 32 of 33</i>
859	L	Langley House, 6 Gayer Avenue, Wangaratta	
860	C	House, 6 Muntz Street, Wangaratta	
861	C	King River Bridge, Faithfull Street, Wangaratta	
862	T	Street Trees, Mackay St. & Docker St. East, Wangaratta	
863	T	Ovens College Trees, Handley Street & Greta Road, Wangaratta	
864	L+	House, 3 Crisp Street, Wangaratta	
865	C	House, 6 Dundas Street, Wangaratta	
866	L	"Valdoris", 44 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
867	T	Row of Trees, north side of College Street, between Phillipson & Park Streets, Wangaratta	
868	L	"Grandview" Farmstead (formerly "Treleske"), Dundas Road, Glenrowan	
869	L+	Stables & Carriage House, 52 & 52a Reid Street, Wangaratta	
870	L	Farmstead, 1277 Boundary Road, Boorhaman East.	
871	L	"Mundarlo", 82 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
872	C	Conite House, 153 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
873	L	"Ercildoune", 9 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta.	
874	C	Billabong Motel, 12 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
875	L	"Como" (?), 24 Caraselle Avenue, Wangaratta	
876	C	Mr R.J. Law's House, 45 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
877	C	Chainmail Cattle Scratcher, Top Plain Road, Moyhu.	
880	C	"Pineview", Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu.	
883	L	"Olive Lodge", 39 Oxley - Greta West Road, Oxley.	
884	L	"Kialba", 175 Alexanders Lane, Docker.	
886	L	Portable Saw Miller's Hut, 190 Greta West - Greta South Road, Greta West.	
900	P	PRECINCT: Galen College Area Trees & Gardens	
901	P	PRECINCT: Wangaratta Show Grounds	
903	P	PRECINCT: Templeton & Rowan Streets West	
904	P	PRECINCT: Templeton Street East	
905	P	PRECINCT: Docker Street West	
906	P	PRECINCT: Docker Street East	
907	P	PRECINCT: Wangaratta Railway Station & Associated Items	
908	L+	PRECINCT: The Cathedral Close	
909	P	PRECINCT: The Vicinity of St Patrick's Church	
910	P	PRECINCT: Swan Street South & Wareena Park	
911	P	PRECINCT: Cusack & Norton Streets	
912	P	PRECINCT: Merriwa Park	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	<i>Page 33 of 33</i>
913	P	PRECINCT: The Water Tower District	
914	P	PRECINCT: The Vicinity of Murdoch Road	
915	P	PRECINCT: Central Business District	
916	P	PRECINCT: C.B.D. Schools	
917	P	PRECINCT: Chisholm Street Houses	
919	V	PRECINCT: Glenrowan Siege Precinct	
920	P	PRECINCT: Milawa Village	

Rural City of Wangaratta Heritage Study

Volume 1

Part D3

List of Localities & Streets or Roads Represented in the Inventory and Summary of Inventory Sites Grouped by Locality

More than one locality

Bowser - Peechelba East Railway Line
Mansfield - Whitfield Road
Murmungee Basin
Oxley-Greta West Road
Wangaratta-Bright Railway
Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

Not determined

Location not known

Outside Rural City of Wangaratta

BOBINAWARRAH

Allans Lane
Bobinawarra-Whorouly Road
Box Forest Road
Carboor-Everton Road
Cooks Lane
Docker-Carboor Road

BOORHAMAN

Boorhaman Road
Cemetery Lane

BOORHAMAN EAST

Boundary Road
Wises Road

BOORHAMAN NORTH

McInnes Road
Woods Road

BOWEYA

Boweya Road
Doune Road

BOWMANS FOREST

Bobby Lane
Bowmans-Murmungee Road
Ferguson Lane

BOWMANS FOREST

Ovens Highway
Whorouly-Bowmans Road
Witherow Lane
Witherow Lane (off)

BOWSER

Wahgunyah-Wangaratta Road
Wangaratta-Bright Railway

BYAWATHA

Allans Road
Bowser-Londrigan Lane
Bullied Road
Byawatha Road
Clear Creek Road
Eldorado-Byawatha Road (off)
Grealty Road
Luckie Road
Morrisons Road
Power House Lane
Shannon Road

CARBOOR

Carboor-Everton Road
Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road
Wrights Lane

CHESHUNT

King Valley Road
King Valley Road (off)
Paradise Falls Road
Rose River Road
Rose River Road (corner of Ryans Lane)
Small's Lane
Swinburnes Lane
Upper King River Road

CHESHUNT SOUTH

Upper King River Road

DOCKER

Alexanders Lane

DOCKER

Docker - Carboor Rd
Oxley - Meadow Creek Road
Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

DOCKERS PLAINS

Boorhaman Road
Grossman Lane
McDonald Road
Richardson Road

EDI

Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

EDI UPPER

Black Range Creek Road
Edi Gap Road
Edi-Cheshunt Road
Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road
Pettifers Road
Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road

ELDORADO

Cemetery Road
Eldorado-Byawatha Road
Mackay Street
Main Street
McEvoy Drive
McGregor Street
Pyles Road
Reedy Creek
Wangaratta - Eldorado Road
Woolshed Road

EVERTON

Boundary Road
Diffey Road
Diffey Road (off)
Heywoods Lane
Kneebones Lane
Ovens Highway
Wangaratta-Beechworth Railway

EVERTON

Wards Lane

EVERTON UPPER

Beechworth-Wangaratta Road

Boundary Road

Farmers Road

Wangaratta-Beechworth Road

GLENROWAN

Beaconsfield Parade

Church Street

Dundas Road

Gladstone Street

Glenrowan - Wangaratta Road

Glenrowan Railway Station Platform

Glenrowan-Moyhu Road

Kays Road

Rifle Range Road

Siege Street

Various

GRETA

Dundas Lane

Ellis Lane

Wangaratta - Kilfeera Road

Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road

GRETA SOUTH

Benalla-Whitfield Road

Jones Lane

Middle Creek Road

GRETA WEST

Croxfords Road (Moloneys Road)

Docker-Greta West Road

Fifteen Mile Creek Road

Glenrowan-Moyhu Road

Greta West-Greta South Road

Kellys Gap Road

Location not known

McLeans Road

GRETA WEST

McLeans Road (?)
Moyhu-Glenrowan Road
O'Malleys Lane
Oxley-Greta West Road

HANSONVILLE

Banksdale Road
Banksdale Road (?)
Grahams Lane
Greta West - Greta South Road
Moyhu-Hansonville Road
School Road
Youngers Lane

KILLAWARRA

Sessions Road
Tower Road
Wangaratta-Yarrawonga Road
Warby Range Road

KING VALLEY

Cemetery Lane
Whitefield Lane

LACEBY

Laceby-Glenrowan Road
Targoora Road
Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road

LONDRIGAN

Carraragarmungee Estate Road
Curran Road
Wangaratta-Eldorado Road

MARKWOOD

Carboor-Everton Road
Gardners Lane
Markwood-Everton Road
Markwood-Tarrawingee Road
Ovens River
The Snow Road
Wards Lane

MEADOW CREEK

Docker-Carboor Road
Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road
Oxley-Meadow Creek Road

MILAWA

Allans Lane
Church Lane
Factory Road
Forest Lane
Goodwins Lane
Home Station Lane
Ivones Lane
Kerrs Road
Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road
Oxley Flats Road
Oxley Flats Road & Kerrs Road
Robinsons Lane
The Snow Road
Woodberrys Lane

MOYHU

Bartley Street
Boggy Creek Road
Boggy Creek Road (near)
Byrne Street
Gibbs Lane (east of)
Hodges Lane
Hoults Lane
Koorngal Park Lane
Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road
Robustelles Lane
Top Plain Road
Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

MURMUNGEE

Bowmans-Murmungee Road
Buckland Gap Road
Lee Morrison Road
Lee Morrison Road (off)
Murmungee Track

MURMUNGEE

Neary Lane
Ortons Track
Rae Road
Rifle Range Track
Stone Bridge Lane

MYRRHEE

Benalla-Whitfield Road
Boggy Creek Road
Evans Lane
Frascas Lane
Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road

OXLEY

Howard Lane
Jones Street
Macartney Street
Nankervis Lane
Oxley - Meadow Creek Road
Oxley-Greta West Road
Shadforth Street
Tetleys Lane
The Snow Road
Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

OXLEY FLATS

Oxley Flats Road

PEECHELBA EAST

Carmody Road
Peechelba Road

ROSE RIVER

Rose River Road
Upper Rose River Road

SPRINGHURST

Allison Road
Anzac Road
Anzac Road (?)
Benton Road
Boorhaman-Springhurst Road

SPRINGHURST

Boralma-Rutherglen Road
Cemetery Road
Church Road
Developmental Road
McMahons Road
Moores Bridge Road
Naylors Road
School Road / Anzac Road intersection
Unnamed Lane (?)
Vipond Road

TARRAWINGEE

Beechworth-Wangaratta Road
Cemetery Lane
Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road
Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road, Rusholme Road & Kays Road
Kays Road
Ovens Highway
Rusholme Road
Wangaratta-Beechworth Road

WABONGA

Cobbler Lake Track
no road

WALDARA

Yarrawonga Road

WANGANDARY

Grandview Road (off)
Wangandary Road
Wangandary-Thoona Road
Wangaratta-Thoona Road
Wilson Road

WANGARATTA

Alexander Court
Allan Court
Baker Street
Bruck Court

WANGARATTA

Caraselle Avenue
Chisholm Street
Clements Street
College Street
Crisp Street
Cusack Street
Docker Street
Docker Street East
Donald Street
Dundas Street
Ely Street
Evans St & Golf Links Lane
Evans Street
Faithfull Street
Ford Street
Frank Hayes Drive
Gayer Avenue
Golf Links Lane
Graham Avenue
Green
Green Street
Greta Road
Grey Street
Handley Street
Handley Street & Greta Road
Hardisty Street
Harper Street
Harrison Street
Hoban Street
Kerr Street
Larkings Street
Lynton Court
Mackay Street
Melba Street
Meldrum Street
Mepunga Avenue
Merriwa Park
Millard Street
Moore Street
Muntz Street

WANGARATTA

Murdoch Road
Murphy Street
Murphy Street cnr Reid Street
Norton St & Spearing St, opposite Cusack St
Norton Street
Old Hume Highway
Olive Street
Ovens River
Ovens Street
Ovens Street & Docker Street corner
Oxley Flats Road
Parfitt Road
Park Crescent
Park Lane
Perry Street
Phillipson Street
Racecourse Road
Reid Street
Reiths Road
Roger Street
Rowan Street
Roy Street (near)
Roy Street West
Ryan Avenue
Ryley Street
Salisbury Street
Schilling Drive
Scott Street
Sisely Avenue
Sisely Avenue & Bruck Court
Sisely Street
Spearing Street
Steane Street
Swan Street
Swan Street & Roy Street
Taylor Street
Taylor's Lane
Templeton Street
The Close
Tone Road

WANGARATTA

Turner Street
Vernon Road
Victoria Parade
Vincent Road & Smith Crescent
Wangaratta Road
Wangaratta-Whitfield Road
Warby Street
Warwillah Avenue
Williams Road
Wills Street
Wilson Road

WANGARATTA EAST

Anker Road
Detour Road
Fisher Lane
Ovens Highway

WANGARATTA NORTH

Boorhaman Road
Bourke Road
Byawatha Road
Detour Road
Fraser Lane
Norman Lane
Old Hume Highway
Wangaratta-Eldorado Road

WANGARATTA SOUTH

Gravel Pit Road
Warby Range Road

WHITFIELD

Bakery Lane
Benalla-Whitfield Road
Davison's Lane off Edi Upper Road
Edi - Cheshunt Road
Gentle Annie's Lane
King Valley Road
Mansfield-Whitfield Road
Piepers Lane

WHITFIELD

Valley View Drive
Wangaratta-Whitfield Road
Whitty Lane

WHITLANDS

Burders Lane
Mansfield-Whitfield Road
Power's Lookout Road

WHOROULY

Carboor-Whorouly Road
Church Street
Lagoon Drive
The Snow Road / Whorouly Road corner
Whorouly River Road
Whorouly Road

WHOROULY EAST

Camp Lane
Merriang Gap Road
The Snow Road
Whorouly River Road

WHOROULY SOUTH

Carboor-Whorouly Road
The Snow Road
Whorouly South Road

More than one locality**Bowser - Peechelba East Railway Line**857 **C** Bowser - Peechelba East Railway Line**Mansfield - Whitfield Road**046 **Lp** Whitfield to Mansfield Scenic Tourist Road**Murmungee Basin**640 **Lp** Murmungee Basin, Bowmans Forest & Murmungee**Oxley-Greta West Road**849 **Ch** "The Gold Highway", Melbourne to Beechworth Coach Road, now Oxley-Greta West Road**Wangaratta-Bright Railway**649 **L** Former Wangaratta-Bright Railway**Wangaratta-Whitfield Road**035 **L** Wangaratta to Whitfield Narrow Gauge Railway Line**Not determined**832 **Ca** 6 Former Turquoise Mines, Cheshunt - Whitfield Area**Location not known**568 **?** Arklow, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu (?)829 **Ca** Chinese Graves, King Valley**Outside Rural City of Wangaratta**822 **O** Toombullup Diggings, Madhouse Road, Toombullup836 **O** Kelly Homestead Sites, Kellys Gap Road, Glenrowan West851 **O** "Morgan's Lookout", Ridge Track, Mt Glenrowan**BOBINAWARRAH****Allans Lane**175 **C** Hurley Engineering, Allans Lane, Bobinawarrah177 **Cd** Bridge over Hurdle Creek, Allans Lane, Bobinawarrah [DEMOLISHED c2001]176 **C** "Tarramia", 892 Allans Lane, Bobinawarrah**Bobinawarrah-Whorouly Road**344 **Lp** Scenic Landscape View from Kneebones Gap, Bobinawarrah-Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah343 **C** Shearing Shed at "Dunmorin" Farmstead, 155 Bobinawarrah - Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah343a **C** Shed (Dairy ?) at "Dunmorin" Farmstead, 155 Bobinawarrah - Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah301 **L** "Leighton", 441 Bobinawarrah-Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah307 **C** "Humphreys" Farmstead, 801 Bobinawarrah-Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah307a **C** Farm Sheds at "Humphreys" Farmstead, 801 Bobinawarrah - Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah**Box Forest Road**312 **C** Weatherboard Workman's Hut, Box Forest Road, Bobinawarrah**Carboor-Everton Road**314 **L** "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarrah

BOBINAWARRAH**Carboor-Everton Road**

314a	L	Tank Stand & Creamery, "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
314b	L	Drop-Slab Stables, "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
314c	L	Grain Silo, "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
313	L	Former Dairy at "Wattlegarth" Farmstead, 1041 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
313a	L	Machinery Shed at "Wattlegarth" Farmstead, 1041 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
313b	L	Hay Shed at "Wattlegarth" Farmstead, 1041 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
345	C	Gibb Farmstead, 1102 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarrah

Cooks Lane

300	L	"Tooralee", 86 Cooks Lane, Bobinawarrah
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Docker-Carboor Road

173	L	Bobinawarrah Memorial Hall, 616 Docker-Carboor Road, Bobinawarrah
174	C	Hurley House, 626 Docker-Carboor Road, Bobinawarrah
174a	C	Hurley Cottage, 626 Docker-Carboor Road, Bobinawarrah

BOORHAMAN**Boorhaman Road**

618	L	St Martin's Catholic Church, 1528 Boorhaman Road, Boorhaman
617	L	Boorhaman State School No.1996, 1548 Boorhaman Road, Boorhaman

Cemetery Lane

619	L	Boorhaman Cemetery, 53 Cemetery Lane, Boorhaman
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BOORHAMAN EAST**Boundary Road**

870	L	Farmstead, 1277 Boundary Road, Boorhaman East.
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Wises Road

616	C	Farmstead, 752 Wises Road, Boorhaman East
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BOORHAMAN NORTH**McInnes Road**

615	Lt	Remnant Native Trees, McInnes Road, Boorhaman North
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Woods Road

614	Lt	White Cypress Pines, Woods Rd, Boorhaman North
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BOWEYA**Boweya Road**

610	C	Pise House or Shed at "Glenfillan", 1019 Boweya Rd, Boweya
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Doune Road

611	C	"Bonnie Doune" Ruined Farmstead, 139 Doune Rd, Boweya
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BOWMANS FOREST**Bobby Lane**

- 831 **C** Shearing Shed, Bobby Lane, Bowmans Forest
- 789 **C** Farmhouse with High Gables, 12 Bobby Lane, Bowmans Forest

Bowmans-Murmungee Road

- 786 **L** Farmstead with Cabbage Tree Palms, 274 Bowmans - Murmungee Road, Bowmans Forest

Ferguson Lane

- 706c **Lt** Remnant Native Forest, Ferguson Lane Roadside, Bowmans Forest
- 707 **C** Farmstead, 478 Ferguson Lane, Bowmans Forest

Ovens Highway

- 646 **L** Bowmans Forest Cemetery, Ovens Highway, Bowmans Forest

Whorouly-Bowmans Road

- 693 **L** Newth's Bridge, Whorouly-Bowmans Road, Whorouly or Bowmans Forest
- 691 **C** "Hop In" Hop Garden or Farmstead, 384 Whorouly-Bowmans Road, Bowmans Forest
- 692 **Lt** "Rose Hill" House, Garden & Poplars, 385 Whorouly - Bowmans Road, Bowmans Forest

Witherow Lane

- 705 **C** Farmstead, 47 Witherow Lane, Bowmans Forest

Witherow Lane (off)

- 706 **Lt** Remnant Native Forest, Surveyed Road, off Witherow Lane, Bowmans Forest

BOWSER**Wahgunyah-Wangaratta Road**

- 748 **L** Former Bowser Hall, off Wahgunyah-Wangaratta Road, Bowser

Wangaratta-Bright Railway

- 649a **L** Brick Well & Original Points, Main Line Junction, Former Wangaratta-Bright Railway, Bowser

BYAWATHA**Allans Road**

- 761 **C** "Rocky Point", 2 Allans Road, corner of Byawatha Road, Byawatha

Bowser-Londrigan Lane

- 745 **C** "Fernhurst", 61 (?) Bowser-Londrigan Lane, Byawatha

Bullied Road

- 746 **C** Farmhouse, 48 Bullied Road, Byawatha

Byawatha Road

- 762 **C** Farmstead Group, 1115 Byawatha Road, Byawatha

Clear Creek Road

- 744 **C** Vickery Farmstead, Clear Creek Road, Byawatha
- 755 **L** Byawatha Tennis Club, corner of Clear Creek Road & Powerhouse Lane, Byawatha
- 760 **L** Timber Bridge over Clear Creek, Clear Creek Road, Byawatha
- 759a **L+** Clear Creek Shearing Shed, Clear Creek Road, Byawatha
- 754 **C** Cottage, 608 Clear Creek Road, Byawatha

BYAWATHA**Clear Creek Road**

- 753 **La** "Remuera", 619 Clear Creek Road, Byawatha
759 **L+** Clear Creek Station, 913 Clear Creek Road, Byawatha

Eldorado-Byawatha Road (off)

- 825 **Ca** Flooded Tin Mine, off the Eldorado-Byawatha Road, Byawatha

Grealy Road

- 752 **C** The Grealy Shearing Shed, Grealy Road, Byawatha

Luckie Road

- 750 **C** "Balmara", 381 Luckie Road, Byawatha
747 **C** "Brooklyn", 460 Luckie Road, Byawatha

Morrisons Road

- 749 **L** "Rosevale", 279 Morrisons Road, Byawatha

Power House Lane

- 757 **Ct** Trees & Abandoned Farm Sheds, Powerhouse Lane, Byawatha
758 **Ct** Row of Elm Trees, Power House Lane, Byawatha
756 **C** "Mooramong" Farmstead, 47 Power House Lane, Byawatha

Shannon Road

- 751 **C** "Cooloongatta", 305 Shannon Road, Byawatha

CARBOOR**Carboor-Everton Road**

- 335 **Cp** Vista of the Scenic Hurdle Creek Valley, Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor
339 **C** Disused Church, Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor
342 **C** Bark Hut, via "Alva Loree", Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor
334 **C** Stone House at "Bynong" Farmstead, 1291 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor
334a **L** Stone Winery at "Bynong" Farmstead, 1291 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor
334b **L** Concrete Block Dairy & Yards at "Bynong" Farmstead, 1291 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor
340 **C** Weatherboard Dairy & Cowyard, "Carnarvon", 1303 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor
340a **C** P.O.W. Hut & Grain Silo, "Carnarvon", 1303 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor
337 **C** The Former Carboor Hotel, 1851 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor
338 **C** Concrete Hop (?) Kiln, "Wyeena", 1933 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor
333 **C** Bussell House, Former Dairy Farm, 2162 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor

Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road

- 330 **C** Cattleman's House, 58 Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road at Carboor Upper
331 **C** "Glenhaven" Hop Garden, 117 Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road, Carboor Upper
331a **C** Hop Kiln at "Glenhaven" Hop Garden, 117 Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road, Carboor Upper

Wrights Lane

- 332 **L** Timber Bridge, Wrights Lane, Carboor East

CHESHUNT**King Valley Road**

043 L Cheshunt Hall, 454 King Valley Road, Cheshunt

King Valley Road (off)

060 L One Lane Bridge over King River, off King Valley Road, Cheshunt

Paradise Falls Road

083 Lt Paradise Falls, Paradise Falls Road, Cheshunt

Rose River Road

070 L "Warrawee" Orchard, Garden & Tea Rooms, 206 Rose River Road, Cheshunt

Rose River Road (corner of Ryans Lane)

063 C House & Surrounding Trees, 13 Rose River Road, Cheshunt

Small's Lane

832a Ca Former Turquoise Mine, 165 Small's Lane, Cheshunt

Swinburnes Lane

062 L Former Cheshunt State School No.2553, with Garden & Trees, 65 Swinburnes Lane, Cheshunt

Upper King River Road

042 C Mullock Heap, Upper King River Road, Cheshunt

065 C "Bongamero" Farmstead, Garden & Trees, 204 Upper King River Road, Cheshunt

064 C "Durham" Farmstead & Trees, 372 Upper King River Road, Cheshunt

069 C Tobacco Farm & Trees, 1005(?) Upper King River Rd, Cheshunt

CHESHUNT SOUTH**Upper King River Road**

068 L Lake William Hovell Dam, Upper King River Road, Cheshunt South

DOCKER**Alexanders Lane**

884 L "Kialba", 175 Alexanders Lane, Docker.

Docker - Carboor Rd

145 L "Docker Cottage" & Elm Trees, 4 Docker-Carboor Road, Docker

Oxley - Meadow Creek Road

167 C "Askrigg" House, 638 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Docker

Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

149 Lt Elm Tree Avenue at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Docker

149a Lt Orchard & Hawthorn Hedge at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker

149b L Brick Barn at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker

149c L Concrete Tobacco Kiln at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker

148 C Concrete Tobacco Kiln, 2035 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker

117 C "Byrne House", 2159 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker

142 C "Comely Bank(s)", 2255 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker

DOCKERS PLAINS**Boorhaman Road**

- 027 V White Cypress Pine (1), Bontharambo Station, Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains
- 633 L "Glen Isla", 265 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains
- 007 V Bontharambo Homestead, 387 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains
- 025 V Queensland Bottle Tree (1), Bontharambo Station, 387 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains
- 026 V Kurrajong Tree (1), Bontharambo Station, 387 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains
- 634 L "Ellerslie", 520 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains

Grossman Lane

- 591 C Shearing Shed, Grossman Lane, Dockers Plains

McDonald Road

- 190 L "Eclat" Wine Cellar & Brandy Shed, 79 McDonald Road, Dockers Plains

Richardson Road

- 620 C Cavedon Farmstead, 270 Richardson Road, Dockers Plains

EDI**Wangaratta-Whitfield Road**

- 112 Cd Scout Hall, Riverside Reserve, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Edi [DEMOLISHED]
- 113 C Fulton's Cottage & Garden, 3485 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Edi
- 157 L Edi Cutting Cottage, 3741 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Edi

EDI UPPER**Black Range Creek Road**

- 081 C Old "Fernbrook" Cottage & Trees, 56 Black Range Creek Road, Edi Upper
- 082 C Railway Wagon Bridge, 209 Black Range Creek Road, Edi Upper

Edi Gap Road

- 110 C "Carinya" Cottage, 216 Edi Gap Road, Edi Upper

Edi-Cheshunt Road

- 111 C "Burnbank" House & Trees, 555 Edi - Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper
- 328 L Graves of Jack Bookless & Others, 263 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper
- 102 L Edi Upper Hall & Tennis Courts, 576 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper
- 049 L "Burnside" Farmstead, 978 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper
- 061 C "Riverslea" Farmstead, 1040 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper

Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road

- 107 C+ Former Porter Homestead & Old Garden Plantings, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper
- 107a C+ Elm, Pine & Poplar Trees, Former Porter Homestead, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Rd, Edi Upper
- 107b C+ Mud & Log Shed/Coolstore, Former Porter Homestead, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Rd, Edi Upper
- 326 La Chinese Water Race, Black Range Creek, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper

Pettifers Road

- 329 L Grave of William Shields, Pettifers Road, Edi Upper

EDI UPPER**Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road**

- 327 **Ca** One of Three Former Gold Mine Sites, Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper
- 327a **Ca** One of Three Former Gold Mine Sites, Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper
- 327b **Ca** One of Three Former Gold Mine Sites, Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper

ELDORADO**Cemetery Road**

- 776 **L** Eldorado Cemetery, 31 Cemetery Road, Eldorado

Eldorado-Byawatha Road

- 001 **V** Eldorado Dredge, Eldorado-Byawatha Road, Eldorado

Mackay Street

- 019 **L** St. Jude's Anglican Church, 71 Mackay Street, Eldorado

Main Street

- 769 **L** Former Court House & Police Station, Main Street, Eldorado
- 766 **C** Double-gabled Cottage, Main Street, Eldorado
- 769a **L** Former Police Stables, Main Street, Eldorado
- 765 **L** Victorian Cottage & Garden, 19 Main Street, Eldorado
- 774 **C** Cottage, 74 Main Street, Eldorado
- 773 **C** Uniting Church & Church Hall, 78 Main Street, Eldorado
- 770 **C** Eldorado Public Hall, 94 Main Street, Eldorado
- 770a **Ct** Elm Trees & Peppercorn Tree, adjoining the Eldorado Public Hall, 94 Main Street, Eldorado
- 770b **L** Eldorado War Memorial, 94 Main Street, Eldorado
- 771 **L** Bakery Cottages, 99 Main Street & McCoy Street, Eldorado
- 577 **L** Eldorado Museum, 136 Main Street, Eldorado
- 768 **L** St Augustine's Catholic Church, 156 Main Street, Eldorado

McEvoy Drive

- 767 **L** Suspension Footbridge across Reedy Creek, McEvoy Drive, Eldorado

McGregor Street

- 763 **C** "El Dorado" Cottage, McGregor Street, Eldorado

Pyles Road

- 779 **C** Pyle's House, 149 Pyles Road, Eldorado

Reedy Creek

- 638 **La** Eldorado Gold Mining Works, Reedy Creek Valley, Eldorado

Wangaratta - Eldorado Road

- 764 **L** House, 1527 Wangaratta - Eldorado Road, Eldorado

Woolshed Road

- 639 **Cp** Reedy Creek Scenic Landscape, along Woolshed Road, east of Eldorado

EVERTON**Boundary Road**

799 C "Rosedale", 18 Boundary Road, Everton

Diffey Road

704 C "Bloomfield Park", 139 Diffey Road, Everton

Diffey Road (off)

703 C Everton Quarry, off Diffey Road, Everton

Heywoods Lane

791 L "Abberfold", 185 Heywoods Lane, Everton

Kneebones Lane

310 L Brick Tobacco Kilns, Kneebones Lane, Everton

793 Lt "Tarcoola" Palm Avenue, 74 Kneebones Lane, off the Ovens Highway, Everton

Ovens Highway

575 Lt Osage Orange Hedge, Ovens Highway, Everton

795 L Avenue of Plane Trees, Ovens Highway, Everton

796 C Old Stable, Ovens Highway, Everton

797 L Everton War Memorial, Everton Crossroads, Ovens Highway, Everton

824 L Hume & Hovell Memorial, Ovens Highway, Everton

311 L+ "The Grange", 2014 Ovens Highway, Everton

798 L Everton Hotel, Everton Crossroads, 2125 Ovens Highway, Everton

655 L Former Church, 2140 Ovens Highway, Everton

653 L Everton Primary School No.5399, 2157 Ovens Highway, Everton

651 L Everton Public Hall, 2161 Ovens Highway, Everton

652 L St Hilda's Anglican Church, 2163 Ovens Highway, Everton

654 C House & Garden, 2165 Ovens Highway, Everton

792 L "Brookfield House" & Garden, 2383 Ovens Highway, Everton

790 L "Glenlock", 2584 Ovens Highway, Everton

Wangaratta-Beechworth Railway

650 L Former Wangaratta-Beechworth Railway, Everton/Everton Upper

Wards Lane

794 C Farmstead, 85 Wards Lane (?), Everton

EVERTON UPPER**Beechworth-Wangaratta Road**

802 C Former Everton Upper School, 1645 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Everton Upper

Boundary Road

827 C Cottage opposite Everton Railway Junction, 241 Boundary Road, Everton Upper

020 L "Palm Grove", Former Police Station & Lockup, Boundary Road, Everton Upper

Farmers Road

648 L Former "Keith Hall", Farmers Road, Everton Upper

EVERTON UPPER**Farmers Road**

- 801 **C** Rural Bridge across Hodgson Creek, Farmers Road Everton Upper
- 800 **L** Henrietta Gunn Elm Tree, "Churinga" Farmstead, 135 Farmers Road, Everton Upper

Wangaratta-Beechworth Road

- 647 **Ch** Site of Former Everton Toll Gate, Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Everton Upper

GLENROWAN**Beaconsfield Parade**

- 509 **C** Glenrowan Primary School, 40 Beaconsfield Parade, Glenrowan

Church Street

- 507 **L** St Paul's Anglican Church, 27 Church Street, Glenrowan
- 508 **C** "St. Mary's" Cottage, 36 Church Street, Glenrowan

Dundas Road

- 868 **L** "Grandview" Farmstead (formerly "Treleske"), Dundas Road, Glenrowan

Gladstone Street

- 501 **L** Glenrowan Hotel, 48 Gladstone Street, Glenrowan
- 502 **C** Former Hall, 54 Gladstone Street, Glenrowan

Glenrowan - Wangaratta Road

- 855 **L** Foster's Lake, 1011 Glenrowan - Wangaratta Road, Glenrowan.

Glenrowan Railway Station Platform

- 506 **L** Small Railway Shed, Glenrowan Railway Station Platform, Glenrowan

Glenrowan-Moyhu Road

- 503 **L** Derelict Stone Hut, Glenrowan-Moyhu Road, Glenrowan
- 497 **C** "Weston Park" Farmstead House & Trees, 234 Moyhu - Glenrowan Road, Glenrowan
- 496 **C** "Glenpol" Poll Hereford Stud Farmstead, 321 Moyhu - Glenrowan Road, Glenrowan

Kays Road

- 852 **Ch** Rail Duplication Quarry, Kays Road, off the Old Hume Highway, Glenrowan

Rifle Range Road

- 499 **L** Rifle Range, Old Recreation Reserve, Rifle Range Road, Glenrowan
- 499a **C** Tennis Courts, Old Recreation Reserve, off Rifle Range Road, Glenrowan
- 500 **C** Bluestone Quarry, Rifle Range Road, Glenrowan

Siege Street

- 505 **L** Former Police Station & Residence, 13 Siege Street, Glenrowan
- 504 **L** Former Stationmaster's (?) Cottage, 16 Siege Street, Glenrowan

Various

- 919 **V** PRECINCT: Glenrowan Siege Precinct

GRETA**Dundas Lane**

- 558 **C** "Greta Downs" Farmstead, 328 Dundas Lane, corner Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta

GRETA**Ellis Lane**

- 555 **C** "Dinton Vale" Farmstead, 130 Ellis Lane, Greta
- 524 **L** "Mont Ara" Farmstead, 202 Ellis Lane, Greta

Wangaratta - Kilfeera Road

- 119 **C** Hillas' Cottage, 1349 Wangaratta - Kilfeera Road, corner Moyhu - Glenrowan Road, Greta

Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road

- 843 **Ch** Site of Former Greta Football Ground, Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta
- 559 **C+** "Weeronga" Farmstead, 1140 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta
- 557 **C** Christ Church Anglican Church, 1317 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta
- 556 **L** Greta Cemetery, 1327 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta

GRETA SOUTH**Benalla-Whitfield Road**

- 482 **C** Derelict Cottage, 289 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Greta South
- 480 **L** "Fairfield Park" Homestead, 537 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Greta South
- 479 **C** "Willowbrae" Farmstead & Hop Kiln, 867 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Greta South

Jones Lane

- 833 **Ca** Former Turquoise Mine, Jones Lane, Greta South

Middle Creek Road

- 481 **L** Kennedy Farmstead Group, 242 Middle Creek Road, Greta South

GRETA WEST**Croxfords Road (Moloneys Road)**

- 848 **Ch** Site of Former Wine Shanty, Croxfords Road (Moloneys Road), Greta West

Docker-Greta West Road

- 560 **La** Kiln, Ruined House & Sawmill Relics, Docker-Greta West Road, Greta West

Fifteen Mile Creek Road

- 491 **C** Greta West Tennis Court Pavilion/Canteen, Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Greta West
- 844 **Ch** Site of Former Murray Homestead, Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Greta West

Glenrowan-Moyhu Road

- 840 **Ch** Site of Former Cobb & Co. Change Station, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West
- 841 **Ch** Site of Former Greta Police Station, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West
- 842 **Ch** Site of Former Greta Race Course, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West
- 847 **Ch** Site of Former Market Yards, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West

Greta West-Greta South Road

- 886 **L** Portable Saw Miller's Hut, 190 Greta West - Greta South Road, Greta West.

Kellys Gap Road

- 495 **C** Former Passionfruit Farm, Kellys Gap Road, Greta West

Location not known

- 850 **Ch** Site of the Former Greta West Catholic Church

GRETA WEST**Location not known**

853 Ch Place of the Last Sighting of the "Southern Cloud" Airliner, Greta West

McLeans Road

845 Ch Site of Former Wooden Footbridge, McLeans Road, Greta West

492 L Former Greta West School, 2 McLeans Road, Greta West

McLeans Road (?)

846 Ch Site of Former Slaughteryards & Wine Shanty, Ryan Street (McLeans Road ?), Greta West

Moyhu-Glenrowan Road

494 C Well/Cistern on Site of Former Greta West Hotel, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West

O'Malleys Lane

493 L Fifteen Mile Creek Channel & Southern Weir, O'Malleys Lane, Greta West

Oxley-Greta West Road

561 C Collection of Old Machinery, 1244 Oxley-Greta West Road, Greta West

HANSONVILLE**Banksdale Road**

472 L "Glenlea" Farmstead, 738 Banksdale Road, Hansonville

Banksdale Road (?)

484a C Remote Brick Cottage, Banksdale Road or School Road, Hansonville

Grahams Lane

483 C Graham House, 196 Grahams Lane, Hansonville

Greta West - Greta South Road

488 L Greta Public Hall, 448 Greta West - Greta South Road, Hansonville (Greta)

487 C "Mayfield" Farmstead Group, 648 Greta West - Greta South Road, Hansonville

486 L "The Homestead", 648 Greta West - Greta South Road, Hansonville

Moyhu-Hansonville Road

470 L Shearing Shed, Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville

470a L Concrete Tank Stand, Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville

489 L St Brigid's Catholic Church, Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville (Greta)

471 C Younger's Farmstead, 460 Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville

School Road

485 C Hansonville Recreation Ground, School Road, Hansonville

484 C O'Brien Farmstead, 414 School Road, Hansonville

Youngers Lane

490 L "Kerami Park" Farmstead, 288 Youngers Lane, Hansonville

KILLAWARRA**Sessions Road**

605 C "Roxborough Park" Farmstead, 41 Sessions Rd, Killawarra

KILLAWARRA**Tower Road**

- 820 L Warby Range Survey Cairn, Tower Road, Warby State Forest, Killawarra
820a Ld Warby Range Fire Tower, Tower Road, Killawarra [DEMOLISHED]
821 L+ Grove of Rare Oak Trees, Tower Road, Warby State Forest, Killawarra

Wangaratta-Yarrawonga Road

- 607 L "Stewarton" Farmstead, 1045 Wangaratta-Yarrawonga Rd, Killawarra
609 L Shearing Shed & Trees at "Killawarra Park", 1204 Wangaratta - Yarrawonga Road, Killawarra
612 C "Frost's Crossing" Farmstead, 1742 Wangaratta - Yarrawonga Road, Killawarra

Warby Range Road

- 604 C "Samarkand", 1790 Warby Range Rd, Killawarra

KING VALLEY**Cemetery Lane**

- 076 L Whitefield Cemetery, 8 Cemetery Lane, King Valley

Whitefield Lane

- 075 L "The Homestead", 38 Whitefield Lane, King Valley

LACEBY**Laceby-Glenrowan Road**

- 493a L Fifteen Mile Creek Channel & Northern Weir, Laceby-Glenrowan Road, Laceby
498 C "Woodlands" House, 241 Glenrowan-Laceby Road, Laceby

Targoora Road

- 151 L "Clarendon" House & Garden, 315 Targoora Road, Laceby
151a L Corrugated Iron Worker's Hut, 315 Targoora Road, Laceby
156 L "Egret" Farmstead, 374 Targoora Road, Laceby

Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road

- 839 Ch Site of Former Laceby Tennis Courts, Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby
563 L Brick House, 209 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby
120 C+ "Mundara" Farmstead & Elm Trees, 543 Wangaratta - Kilfeera Road, Laceby
564 C Victorian Brick House, 606 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby
562 L "Arundel Park" Farmstead, 756 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby

LONDRIGAN**Carragarmungee Estate Road**

- 743 L "Claremont", 48 Carragarmungee Estate Road, Londrigan

Curran Road

- 739 C Old Farmstead, 20 Curran Road, Londrigan

Wangaratta-Eldorado Road

- 778 C "Carragarmungee Station", off Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Londrigan
834 C "St Leonards", 807 Wangaratta - Eldorado Road, Londrigan

LONDRIGAN**Wangaratta-Eldorado Road**

742 C "Eumana", 919 Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Londrigan

MARKWOOD**Carboor-Everton Road**

702 C Farmstead, 15 Carboor-Everton Road, Markwood

308 C "Glentrevor", 639 Carboor-Everton Road, Markwood

Gardners Lane

305 C Cottage, Gardners Lane, Markwood

306 C Long Shed, Gardners Lane, Markwood

Markwood-Everton Road

656 Lt Poplar Grove at Pioneer Bridge, Ovens River, Markwood

727 Ca Sheds at Wood's(?) Farmstead, Markwood-Everton Road, Markwood

726 C Tobacco Kilns & Sheds, Markwood-Everton Road, Markwood

697 C Farmhouse, 215 Markwood-Everton Road, Markwood

Markwood-Tarrawingee Road

315 C Concrete & CGI Tobacco Kilns, Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

316 L Farm House at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

316a L Former Dairy at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

316b L 2 Tobacco Kilns at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

316c L Former Stables at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

317 C Brick House, 297 (?) Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

318a C+ Cottage at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

318b C+ Dairy at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

318c C+ Pig Sty at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

318 C+ Farm House at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

319 L "Avondale" House, 343 Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood

Ovens River

694 La Remnants of Chinese-built Weir, Ovens River, Markwood

The Snow Road

681 C Old Kilns & Sheds, Farmstead, The Snow Road, Markwood

681a C Remnant Post & Rail Fence, Farmstead, The Snow Road, Markwood

696 C "Home Farm" Gates, The Snow Road, Markwood

676 C "Coomooroo" Farmstead, 2178 The Snow Road, Markwood

680 C Old Farmstead, 2234 The Snow Road, Markwood

680a C Worker's Cottage at Old Farmstead, 2234 The Snow Road, Markwood

683a L Former Henley Tobacco Factory, 2499 The Snow Road, Markwood

683 L Former Henley Farmstead, 2527 The Snow Road, Markwood

Wards Lane

682 L Stone Mill, CGI Kilns, Pickers' Hut etc., Wards Lane, Markwood

MARKWOOD**Wards Lane**

682a Ld Brick Cottage, Wards Lane, Markwood. [DEMOLISHED]

MEADOW CREEK**Docker-Carboor Road**

161 L House at "Millbank" Farmstead, 194 Docker-Carboor Road, Meadow Creek
 161a L Stables, Shearing Shed & Hop Kiln, "Millbank", 194 Docker-Carboor Rd, Meadow Creek.
 161b L Pole Frame Shed at "Millbank" Farmstead, 194 Docker - Carboor Road, Meadow Creek

Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road

084 Lp Meadow Creek Valley Scenic Landscape Conservation Area, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Rd, Meadow Creek
 086a L Hume & Hovell Memorial, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
 086 C Former Meadow Creek State School, 607 Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
 085 C "Gwandallon" Farmstead, Trees & Vineyard, 865 Moyhu - Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek

Oxley-Meadow Creek Road

087 C Meadow Creek Public Hall, Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
 022 L "Cooyong" Homestead, 1092 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
 022a L Cottage at "Cooyong" Farmstead, 1092 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
 022b L Pole-Frame Stables, "Cooyong" Farmstead, 1092 Oxley - Meadow Creek Rd, Meadow Creek
 022c L Pole-Frame & Slab Barn, "Cooyong" Farmstead, 1092 Oxley - Meadow Creek Rd, Meadow Creek
 022d L "Cooyong Cottage", 1092 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
 158 C "Meadow Park" Cottage, 1500 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek

MILAWA

920 P PRECINCT: Milawa Village

Allans Lane

181 C Dickson's Farmstead, 513 Allans Lane, Milawa
 181a C Shed at Dickson's Farmstead, 513 Allans Lane, Milawa
 182 L "Putney Park" House, 518 Allans Lane, Milawa

Church Lane

192 L St Andrew's Uniting Church, 145 Church Lane, Milawa

Factory Road

154 L+ Old Butcher's Shop, Factory Road, Milawa
 819 C House, 9 Factory Road, Milawa
 818 C Former Manager's House (?), 13 Factory Road, Milawa
 817 C House with Palm Tree, 15 Factory Road, Milawa
 816 C House, 16 Factory Road, Milawa
 021 L Milawa Cheese Company, 17 Factory Road, Milawa
 815 C Furniture Factory, 25 Factory Road, Milawa
 154c L+ Former Butcher's House, 62 Factory Road, Milawa

MILAWA**Factory Road**

- 197 C Milawa Primary School, 133 Factory Road, Milawa
- 184 L Dr McCardle's House & Ombu Tree, 180 Factory Road, Milawa
- 186 L Milawa Public Hall, 181 Factory Road, Milawa

Forest Lane

- 189 C Chinese Dam, Big Paddock, Forest Lane, Milawa

Goodwins Lane

- 700 C "Glanwilliam", 79 Goodwins Lane, Milawa
- 719 C Farmstead with Old Cottages, 219 Goodwins Lane, Milawa
- 725 C Farmhouse, 251 Goodwins Lane, Milawa

Home Station Lane

- 172 L "Yarrunga" Farmstead House, 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa
- 172a L Grain Store at "Yarrunga" Farmstead, 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa
- 172b L Machinery Shed at "Yarrunga" Farmstead, 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa

Ivones Lane

- 723 C Bridge over a Small Creek, Ivones Lane, Milawa
- 724 L "Waverley" Farmstead, 59 Ivones Lane, Milawa
- 722 C Gardner Farmstead, 161 Ivones Lane, Milawa

Kerrs Road

- 154a L+ Butcher's Slaughtering Shed & Stockyard, Kerrs Road, Milawa
- 154b L+ Butcher's Stables & Carriage Shed, Kerrs Road, Milawa
- 721 Lt Hawthorn Hedge, Kerrs Road, Milawa
- 171 L House at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa
- 171a L Carriage Shed at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa
- 171b L Hay Shed & Stables at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa
- 171c Lt Osage Orange Hedge at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa
- 155 L Milawa Cemetery, 347 Kerrs Road, Milawa
- 180 C Cottage, 381 Kerrs Road, Milawa

Milawa-Bobinawarra Road

- 835 Ct Swamp Gums, Horseshoe Creek, off Milawa-Bobinawarra Road, Milawa
- 196a L House at Brown Bros., 196a Milawa-Bobinawarra Road, Milawa
- 813 L "Karmala", 209 Milawa-Bobinawarra Road, Milawa
- 196 L Brown Bros. Winery & Vineyards, 244 Milawa-Bobinawarra Road, Milawa
- 303 L "Grange Court", 454 Milawa - Bobinawarra Road, Milawa
- 302 L "Ferndale", 517 Milawa-Bobinawarra Road, Milawa
- 302a L Stables & Carriage Shed at "Ferndale", 517 Milawa - Bobinawarra Road, Milawa

Oxley Flats Road

- 698 L "Strathburn" Farmstead, 1529 Oxley Flats Road, Milawa

MILAWA**Oxley Flats Road & Kerrs Road**

698a Lt Hawthorn Hedge, Oxley Flats Road & Kerrs Road, Milawa

Robinsons Lane

304 C "Alloa" Cottage, 157 Robinsons Lane, Milawa

The Snow Road

004 V Former Flour Mill, The Snow Road, Milawa

187 Lt Milawa Street Trees, The Snow Rd, Milawa Township

193 L Anglican Church, 1517 The Snow Road, Milawa

812 L House, 1545 The Snow Road, Milawa

188 L "Ercildoon" House, 1573 The Snow Road, Milawa

341 L "Clivara" Brick Cottage, 1580 The Snow Road, Milawa

185 L Former Police House & Stables, 1585 The Snow Road, Milawa

153 L The Milawa Hotel, 1591 The Snow Road, Milawa

195 L Former McKenzie's General Store, 1594 The Snow Road, Milawa

183 L The Old Emu Inn, 1597 The Snow Road, Milawa.

183a L Barn at The Old Emu Inn, 1597 The Snow Road, Milawa

183b L Former Police Lockup at The Old Emu Inn, 1597 The Snow Road, Milawa

Woodberrys Lane

781 C House & Peppercorn Trees, 44 Woodberrys Lane, Milawa

MOYHU**Bartley Street**

097 C Former Butter Factory, Bartley Street, Moyhu

101 C Moyhu Youth Club - Martin Treacey Pavilion, Bartley Street, Moyhu

103 C Ticket Box, Moyhu Football Club Grounds, Bartley Street, Moyhu

098 C Cottage, 19 Bartley Street, Moyhu

100 C House, 22 Bartley Street, Moyhu

136 C Former Doctor's House, 23 Bartley Street, Moyhu

115 C Moyhu Soldiers Memorial Hall, 24 Bartley Street, Moyhu

099 C Cottage, 29 Bartley Street, Moyhu

Boggy Creek Road

106 L Angleside House, 26 Boggy Creek Road, Angleside, near Moyhu

108 L "Fairview" Farmstead, 301 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu

109 L "Lemana Park" Farmstead, 360 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu

469 L "Thistlebrook" Farmstead Group, 450 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu

468 C "Avonlea"(?) Farmstead Group, 514 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu

466 L Prendergast House, 755 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu

465 L "Leumeah" House and Garden, 797 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu

465a La "Leumeah" Shearing Shed, 797 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu

463 C "Carrington Park" Farmstead Group, 834 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu

MOYHU**Boggy Creek Road (near)**

464 **La** Former "Fairfield" Homestead, near 823 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu

Byrne Street

092 **C** Moyhu Hotel Accommodation Wings, 16 Byrne Street, Moyhu
092a **C** Former Mortuary Shed at rear of Moyhu Hotel, 16 Byrne Street, Moyhu
090 **L** Hairdressing Salon, 18 Byrne Street, Moyhu
091 **C** Brick Chimney & Ruin, 37 Byrne Street, Moyhu

Gibbs Lane (east of)

659 **C** "IXL" Sign on Hillside, south of Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu

Hodges Lane

146 **C** Johnson House, 251 Hodges Lane, Moyhu

Hoults Lane

141 **L** Stockyards and a Pair of "Southern Cross" Windmills, Hoults Lane, Moyhu

Koorinal Park Lane

088 **L+** "Koorinal Park", 64 Koorinal Park Lane, Moyhu

Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road

139 **L** Former Police Lockup, Lions Park, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu
658 **C** Rose Hedge, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu
089 **L** "Moyhu Estate", 107 Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu

Robustelles Lane

147 **L** Concrete Tobacco Kiln, Mulwood(?) Farm, Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
144 **La** Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
144a **La** Wooden Tobacco Kiln in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
144b **La** Concrete Tobacco Kiln in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
144c **La** Tobacco Drying Shed (No.1) in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
144d **La** Tobacco Drying Shed (No.2) in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu

Top Plain Road

877 **C** Chainmail Cattle Scratcher, Top Plain Road, Moyhu.
137 **L** House & Garage at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu
137a **L** Former Laundry, Storeroom & Cellar at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu
137b **L** Windmill, Yards & Cluster of Sheds at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu
137c **L** Machinery Shed at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu

Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

035c **L** Former Railway Bridge over Boggy Creek, Wangaratta Whitfield Road, Moyhu
094 **C** Moyhu Anglican Church & Masonic Lodge Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu
095 **L** Goldsbrough Mort-Elder Smith Saleyards & Sale Rooms, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu
105 **L** Hume & Hovell Memorial & Angleside Station Sign, Wangaratta-Whitfield Rd, Moyhu
123 **C** "Callemondah" Dairy, Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Moyhu.
880 **C** "Pineview", Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu.

MOYHU**Wangaratta-Whitfield Road**

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| 104 | L | Moyhu Public School, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Angleside, near Moyhu |
| 116 | L | Holy Cross Catholic Church, 2335 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu |
| 143 | La | Red Brick Barn, "Ballenvally" Farm, 2345 Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Moyhu |

MURMUNGEE**Bowmans-Murmungee Road**

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| 788 | C | Old Farmstead, 499 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee |
| 787 | C | "Tarkoodee", 513(?) Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee |
| 823 | C | Brown's Farmstead, 661 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee |
| 785 | C | Old Farmstead, 683 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee |
| 784 | C | "Edenderry" Farmstead, 708 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee |

Buckland Gap Road

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| 642 | Ch | Murmungee Recreation Reserve, Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee |
| 711 | L | Hume & Hovell Memorial, Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee |
| 782 | C | "Manmarra" Farmstead, 330 Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee |
| 002 | V | Old School, 518 Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee |

Lee Morrison Road

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| 708 | L | Stone House, Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee |
| 710 | C | Farmstead, 430 Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee |

Lee Morrison Road (off)

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| 706a | Lt | Remnant Native Forest, Surveyed Road, off Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee |
| 706b | Lt | Remnant Native Forest, Surveyed Road, off Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee |

Murmungee Track

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| 003 | V | Water Wheel & Mine Machinery, Cunningham Gully, off Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee |
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Neary Lane

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| 709 | C | Farmstead, 197 Neary Lane, Murmungee |
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Ortons Track

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| 641 | Ca | Anderson's Mine, McLeans Gully, off Ortons Track, Murmungee |
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Rae Road

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| 643 | Ca | Whim Walks, Rae Road, Murmungee |
| 783 | C | "Gwinganna" Farmstead, 55 Rae Road, Murmungee |

Rifle Range Track

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| 644 | Ca | Former Rifle Range, Rifle Range Track, Murmungee |
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Stone Bridge Lane

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| 645 | Ca | Remnants of Stone Bridge, Stone Bridge Lane, Murmungee |
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MYRRHEE**Benalla-Whitfield Road**

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| 452 | L | St Matthew's Anglican Church, Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee |
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MYRRHEE**Benalla-Whitfield Road**

450a	Lt	Poplar Windbreak at Earp Hop Garden, Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee
478	L	"Abernant" Farmhouse & Garden, 1094 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee
478a	L	"Abernant" Farm Sheds & Kiln, 1097 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee
477	L	"Manarhee" Homestead, 1279 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee
476	C	Merkel's Dairy & Farm Sheds, 1321 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee
475	Lt	"Bry-Anston Park" Farmstead & Garden, 1332 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee
474	C	"Glencoe" Farmstead, 1444 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee
473	C	"Glenvale" Farmstead, 1492 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee
456	Ch	Myrrhee Primary School, 1673 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee
455	C	"Re Valley" Dairy Sheds, 1706 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhee

Boggy Creek Road

451	Lp	Scenic Valley Cultural Landscape - Boggy Creek, Myrrhee
461a	L	New "Redcamp" Farmstead, 1055 Boggy Creek Road, Myrrhee
462	C	Sealey's Tobacco(?) Kiln, 1209 Boggy Creek Road, Myrrhee
460	C	"Wirra Willa" Garden, 1283 Boggy Creek Road, Myrrhee
459	C	Munari Tobacco Farm, 1309 Boggy Creek Road, Myrrhee
458	C	"Willowbridge" Farmstead, 1371 Boggy Creek Road, Myrrhee

Evans Lane

461	La	Old "Redcamp" Farmstead Group, Evans Lane, Myrrhee
461b	La	Old "Redcamp" Shearing Shed Ruin, Evans Lane, Myrrhee

Frascas Lane

450	L	Earp Hop Garden, 21 Frascas Lane, Myrrhee
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Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road

457	L	"Musk Vale", 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrrhee
457a	L	"Musk Vale" Hop-Pickers' Huts, 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrrhee
457b	L	"Musk Vale" Steam Sawmill, 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrrhee
457c	L	"Musk Vale" 4-Car Garage, 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrrhee

OXLEY**Howard Lane**

163	L	Barn at "Riversdale" Farmstead, 57 Howard Lane, off Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
163a	L	Former Stables at "Riversdale" Farmstead, 57 Howard Lane, off Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley

Jones Street

811	L	Former Baptist Church, 26 Jones Street, Oxley
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Macartney Street

170	C	House, 96 Macartney Street, (off King Street) Oxley
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Nankervis Lane

121	L	"Lacey Park" Farmstead, 123 Nankervis Lane, Oxley
121a	L	2-Hole Toilet at "Lacey Park" Farmstead, 123 Nankervis Lane, Oxley

OXLEY**Oxley - Meadow Creek Road**

169	L	Cottage, 60 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
169a	L	Barn, 60 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
165	L	House, Garden & Trees at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
165a	L	Garage at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
165b	L	Shed at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
165c	L	Silo at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
168	L	Oxley Recreation Reserve, 300 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
164	L+	House at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
164a	L+	Coolstore at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
164b	L+	Blacksmith's Shop at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
164c	L+	Carriage Shed & Stables at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
164d	L+	Milking Shed/Dairy at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
164e	L+	Machinery & Feed Shed at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
162	C	"Riverside" Farm Gate, 578 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley

Oxley-Greta West Road

883	L	"Olive Lodge", 39 Oxley - Greta West Road, Oxley.
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Shadforth Street

716	L	Former Protestant Hall & Old Roses, 7 Shadforth Street, Oxley
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Tetleys Lane

150	L	"Willodri" Farmstead House, 31 Tetleys Lane, Oxley
150a	L	"Willodri" Farmstead Dairy, Chaff House & Machinery Shed, 31 Tetleys Lane, Oxley

The Snow Road

191	L	Soldiers' Memorial, The Snow Road, Oxley
809	C	Cottage, The Snow Road, Oxley
720	L	Post Office, 1152 The Snow Road, Oxley
194	L	Oxley Shire Hall, 1157 The Snow Road, Oxley
810	L	House, 1188 The Snow Road, Oxley
780	L	"Oxley Park", 1263 The Snow Road, Oxley

Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

622	Ct	Row of Poplar Trees, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Oxley
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OXLEY FLATS**Oxley Flats Road**

718	C	Farmhouse, 732 Oxley Flats Road, Oxley Flats
828	La	"Home Station", 1026 Oxley Flats Road, Oxley Flats

PEECHELBA EAST**Carmody Road**

613	C	Drainage Channel, Carmody Road, Peechelba East
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PEECHELBA EASTPeechelba Road

576 L "Old Boorhaman", 45 Peechelba Rd, Peechelba East

ROSE RIVERRose River Road

320 C "Typo Station" Rose River Road, Rose River

324 C Cattleman's Hut (?), Rose River Road, Rose River.

Upper Rose River Road

321 C House, "Rose Valley" Farm, 29 Upper Rose River Road, Rose River

321a C Workman's Cottage, "Rose Valley" Farm, 29 Upper Rose River Road, Rose River

321b C Mud Brick Buggy Shed, "Rose Valley" Farm, 29 Upper Rose River Road, Rose River

SPRINGHURSTAllison Road

597 C Farmhouse and Garden, 30 Allison Road, Springhurst

Anzac Road

590 L Jubilee Gates, State Primary School, 121 Anzac Road, Springhurst

621 C Former Butcher Shop, 131 or 135 Anzac Road, Springhurst

586 C House, Anzac Rd, Springhurst

588 C House & Garden, 141 Anzac Road, Springhurst

587 L The Old Butter Factory, 160 Anzac Rd, Springhurst

594 L House & Garden, 165 Anzac Road, Springhurst

589 C Former Church, 176 Anzac Road, Springhurst

Anzac Road (?)

585 L Former Store & House, Anzac Rd, Springhurst

Benton Road

600 C "Elouera", Benton Rd, Springhurst

573 C "Red Hill" Farmstead & Orchard, 476 Benton Rd, Springhurst

572 L "The Springs" Farmstead, 932 Benton Rd, Springhurst

Boorhaman-Springhurst Road

592 C Farm House, 12 Boorhaman-Springhurst Rd, Springhurst

596 C Farmhouse, 619 Boorhaman-Springhurst Rd, Springhurst

Boralma-Rutherglen Road

598 C Farmhouse, 654 Boralma-Rutherglen Rd, Springhurst

Cemetery Road

602 L Springhurst Cemetery, 275 Cemetery Rd, Springhurst

Church Road

593 L St Mary's Anglican Church & Tree, 20 Church Rd, Springhurst

Developmental Road

595 C "Almond Grove" Farmstead, 366 Developmental Rd, Springhurst

SPRINGHURST**McMahons Road**

599 C "Bethany", 440 McMahons Rd, Springhurst

Moores Bridge Road

601 C "The Nook", 116 Moores Bridge Rd, Springhurst

Naylors Road

029 Lt Northern Sandalwood Trees (8), Naylors Road, Springhurst

School Road / Anzac Road intersection

635 Lt Palm Trees, School Road / Anzac Road, Springhurst

Unnamed Lane (?)

583 L Carriers' Arms Hotel, Springhurst

584 L Springhurst Post Office 3682

Vipond Road

571 L Ruined Stone Cottage, Vipond Rd, Springhurst

TARRAWINGEE**Beechworth-Wangaratta Road**

805 C Farmhouse, 1893 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee

804 L "The Red Lion", 1906 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee

668 L "Elmwood", 2179 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee

808 L House, 2190 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee

005 V The Plough Inn & Stables, 2322 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee

006 V Former Ladson's Store, 2328 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee

Cemetery Lane

701 L Tarrawingee Cemetery, 58 Cemetery Lane, Tarrawingee

Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road

777 C "Wahroonga", Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road, Tarrawingee

Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road, Rusholme Road & Kays Road

803 C Drain & Bridges, Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road, Rusholme Road & Kays Road, Tarrawingee

Kays Road

806 C "Wyadra", 107 Kays Road, Tarrawingee

663 L "Milford Park", 524 Kays Road, off the Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee

Ovens Highway

664 C Old Boiler & Windmill, Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee

669 L "Reidsdale", 810 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee

024 L Former St Peters Anglican Church, 1134 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee

665 L House at Farmstead, 1281 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee

661 L "Southernwood" Farmstead, 1486 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee

309 L Old Stone Cottage, 1553 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee

660 L House, 1613 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee

TARRAWINGEE**Rusholme Road**

807 C "Rusholme", 70 Rusholme Road, Tarrawingee

Wangaratta-Beechworth Road

667 L St Stephen's Catholic Church, 2261 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Tarrawingee

671 C Cottage, 2319 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Tarrawingee

666 L Former Royal Hotel, 2353 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Tarrawingee

WABONGA**Cobbler Lake Track**

323 L Mt Cobbler Lake, Cobbler Plateau, Alpine National Park (Wonnangatta Moroka Unit), Wabonga

no road

325 L Dandongadale Falls, Cobbler Plateau, Alpine National Park, Wabonga

WALDARA**Yarrowonga Road**

567 L Former "Waldara" Homestead, Yarrowonga Rd, Waldara

WANGANDARY**Grandview Road (off)**

030 Lt Northern Sandalwood Trees (14), Briens Gorge, off Grandview Road, Wangandary

Wangandary Road

579 C "Oparina" Farmstead, 432 Wangandary Rd, Wangandary

580 L "Grandview" Homestead, 769 Wangandary Rd, Wangandary

565 L "The Willows", 815 Wangandary Rd, Wangandary

Wangandary-Thoona Road

031 Lt Spurwing Trees (20), near Ryans Lookout, off Wangandary-Thoona Road, Wangandary

Wangaratta-Thoona Road

569 C Ryans Lookout, Wangaratta-Thoona Rd, Wangandary

Wilson Road

606 Ld "Cherridene" Orchard, Wilson Rd, Wangandary [DEMOLISHED]

WANGARATTA

900 P PRECINCT: Galen College Area Trees & Gardens

903 P PRECINCT: Templeton & Rowan Streets West

904 P PRECINCT: Templeton Street East

905 P PRECINCT: Docker Street West

906 P PRECINCT: Docker Street East

907 P PRECINCT: Wangaratta Railway Station & Associated Items

908 L+ PRECINCT: The Cathedral Close

909 P PRECINCT: The Vicinity of St Patrick's Church

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 24 of 42
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WANGARATTA

910	P	PRECINCT: Swan Street South & Wareena Park
911	P	PRECINCT: Cusack & Norton Streets
912	P	PRECINCT: Merriwa Park
913	P	PRECINCT: The Water Tower District
914	P	PRECINCT: The Vicinity of Murdoch Road
915	P	PRECINCT: Central Business District
916	P	PRECINCT: C.B.D. Schools
917	P	PRECINCT: Chisholm Street Houses

Alexander Court

514	L	"Riversdale", 5 Alexander Court, Wangaratta
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Allan Court

527	T	Cedar Trees, Allan Court, Wangaratta
528	L	One of a pair of Houses, 1 Allan Court, Wangaratta
526	L	House, 2 Allan Court, Wangaratta
526a	L	Former Stables, 2-4 Allan Court, Wangaratta (DEMOLISHED)
528a	L	One of a pair of Houses, 3 Allan Court, Wangaratta
529	L	"Lynton", 5 Allan Court, Wangaratta

Baker Street

242	T	Group of London Plane Trees, Baker Street, Wangaratta
296a	L	Church of Christ Hall, Baker Street, Wangaratta

Bruck Court

247g	L	House, 1 Bruck Court, Wangaratta
247f	L	House, 3 Bruck Court, Wangaratta
247e	L+	House, 5 Bruck Court, Wangaratta
247d	L+	House, 7 Bruck Court, Wangaratta
247c	L+	House, 9 Bruck Court, Wangaratta
247m	L+	11 Bruck Court, Wangaratta (Part of the Bruck House site)
247b	L+	Bruck House, 11 to 15 Bruck Court, Wangaratta

Caraselle Avenue

875	L	"Como" (?), 24 Caraselle Avenue, Wangaratta
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Chisholm Street

237	C	Bungalow, 2 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
236	L	"Chisholm House", 4 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
235	C	Cottage, 8 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
234	L	Bungalow, 10 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
874	C	Billabong Motel, 12 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
233	C	"Kingside", 14 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
232	C	Bungalow, 16 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
444	L	Former Wangaratta High School, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Chisholm Street**

- 231 C Bungalow, 18 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
 443 L Wangaratta Primary School, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
 445 L Wangaratta Scout Hall, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta

Clements Street

- 322 L Transport Relics, Apex Park, Wangaratta
 374 Lh Former Ruwolt Foundry Site, 8 Clements Street, Wangaratta

College Street

- 418 T Row of Paperbark Trees, College St, between Monash Drive & Phillipson St, Wangaratta
 867 T Row of Trees, north side of College Street, between Phillipson & Park Streets, Wangaratta

Crisp Street

- 627 T Street Trees, Crisp Street, Wangaratta
 864 L+ House, 3 Crisp Street, Wangaratta

Cusack Street

- 381 T Row of London Plane Trees, Cusack Street between Green & Spearing Streets, Wangaratta
 398 C Edwardian Cottage, 14 Cusack Street, Wangaratta
 396 L "Fortuna", 17 Cusack Street, Wangaratta
 396a Lt Front Garden with a Pair of Weeping Elm Trees, "Fortuna", 17 Cusack Street, Wangaratta
 397 L Edwardian Villa, 19 Cusack Street, Wangaratta
 280 L One of a Pair of Cottages, 28 Cusack Street, Wangaratta
 280a L One of a Pair of Cottages, 30 Cusack Street, Wangaratta
 421 L Victorian Villa, 32 Cusack Street, Wangaratta
 270 L Whitty's Silos, 35 to 37 Cusack Street, Wangaratta

Docker Street

- 018 L+ Willis Organ, Anglican Cathedral, Docker Street, Wangaratta
 011 L+ Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral, Docker Street, Wangaratta
 390 L Baptist Church, 2-6 Docker Street, Wangaratta
 372 C Garden & Trees at House, 18 Docker Street, Wangaratta
 391 L Building A, Goulburn-Ovens Institute of T.A.F.E., Docker Street, Wangaratta
 373 C Garden & Trees at House, 22 Docker Street, Wangaratta
 240 L Spanish Mission Style Villa, 24 Docker Street, Wangaratta
 240a L Spanish Mission Style Villa, 26 Docker Street, Wangaratta
 392 L Edwardian Villa, Garden & Trees, 28-30 Docker Street, Wangaratta
 371 L Californian Bungalow Style Cottage, 31 Docker Street, Wangaratta
 393 L Victorian Villa, 32 Docker Street, Wangaratta
 394 L "Fenwick" Victorian Villa, 34 Docker Street, Wangaratta

Docker Street East

- 862 T Street Trees, Mackay St. & Docker St. East, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Donald Street**

274 C Fence & Gates, 2 Donald Street, Wangaratta

Dundas Street

865 C House, 6 Dundas Street, Wangaratta

Ely Street

238 L Former Brewery Building, 2 Ely Street, Wangaratta

239 L Villa, 20 Ely Street, Wangaratta

Evans St & Golf Links Lane

901 P PRECINCT: Wangaratta Show Grounds

Evans Street

284 L Wangaratta Show Grounds Conservation Area, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284a L Cloak Rooms & Ticket Office - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284b L Main Gates - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284c L Scoreboard Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284d L Women's Arts & Crafts Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284e L WDCA, Junior Cricket Centre - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284f L Wangaratta Umpires Board Offices - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284g C Industrial Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284h L Bird Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284i C J.A. McLaughlin Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284j L Scarecrow Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284k L 1905 Horse Boxes - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284l L Horse Superintendent Office & Horse Stalls - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284m L Former Fire Truck Garage & Water Column - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284n L "New" Publican's Booth - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284o L Sheep Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284p L Former Agricultural Society Offices - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284q L Poultry Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284r C Edgar Ellis Cattle Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

284s T Four Peppercorn Trees (*Schinus molle*) - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta**Faithfull Street**

861 C King River Bridge, Faithfull Street, Wangaratta

442 L Pioneer Cemetery Memorial, Faithfull Street, Wangaratta

228 L+ Wangaratta Court House, Faithfull Street, Wangaratta

Ford Street

219 L St Patrick's Catholic Church, 3 to 13 Ford Street, Wangaratta

039 C St Patrick's Church Hall, 23 to 27 Ford Street, Wangaratta

369 L+ "Weeroona" Doctor's Residence & Consulting Rooms, 24-28 Ford Street, Wangaratta
[DEMOLISHED]

028 L Collection of Glass Plate Photographs, Ford Street, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Ford Street**

- 040 L W.H. (Billy) Edwards Building, 29 Ford Street, Wangaratta
- 040a C Former Firemen's House, 31 Ford Street, Wangaratta [DEMOLISHED]
- 023 L Archival Newspaper Collection, Wangaratta Historical Society, Ford Street, Wangaratta

Frank Hayes Drive

- 251 C Concrete Grain Silos, Lot 11, Frank Hayes Drive, Wangaratta

Gayer Avenue

- 859 L Langley House, 6 Gayer Avenue, Wangaratta

Golf Links Lane

- 285 T Row of Cedar Trees (*Cedrus atlantica*), Golf Links Lane, Wangaratta

Graham Avenue

- 536 C Graham Avenue Wastewater Pumping Station, Wangaratta

Green

- 290a C House, 77 Green Street, Wangaratta

Green Street

- 405 Ch Wangaratta Base Hospital, Green Street, Wangaratta
- 406 L Villa, 38 Green Street, Wangaratta
- 407 L "St Marys", 55-59 Green Street, Wangaratta
- 290 C Victorian House, 75 Green Street, Wangaratta

Greta Road

- 440 L Wangaratta Abattoirs, Greta Road, Wangaratta

Grey Street

- 403 C Victorian Cottage, 6 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 402 C Cottage, 8 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 399 L "Tarawera" Victorian Villa, 10 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 401 L One of a Pair of Bungalows, 12 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 401a L One of a Pair of Bungalows, 14 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 400 L "Narooma", 19 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 287 L "Raleigh", 23 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 288 C Cottage, 24 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 858 L House, 30 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 286 L One of a Pair of Victorian Cottages, 37 Grey Street, Wangaratta
- 286a L One of a Pair of Victorian Cottages, 39 Grey Street, Wangaratta

Handley Street

- 519 L Victorian Cottage, 10 Handley St, Wangaratta

Handley Street & Greta Road

- 863 T Ovens College Trees, Handley Street & Greta Road, Wangaratta

Hardisty Street

- 126 L Villa, 8-12 Hardisty Street, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Harper Street**

- 547 **L+** House and Garden, 2 Harper St, Wangaratta
545 **C** Villa, 7 Harper St, Wangaratta
546 **C** Bungalow, 10 Harper St, Wangaratta

Harrison Street

- 522 **L** "Yarrunga" Homestead, 10 Harrison St, Wangaratta

Hoban Street

- 336 **C** Brick Cottage, Hoban Street, Wangaratta

Kerr Street

- 250 **C** Water Tower & Reservoir, former Wangaratta Water Trust Kerr St. Storage, Wangaratta

Larkings Street

- 437 **L** House, 8 Larkings Street, Wangaratta

Lynton Court

- 527a **C** Cedar Trees, Lynton Court, Wangaratta

Mackay Street

- 380 **L** The Railway Hotel, 56-60 Mackay Street, Wangaratta

Melba Street

- 277 **T** Pocket Park & Eucalyptus Grove, 11 Melba Street, Wangaratta

Meldrum Street

- 429 **L+** "Park House" & Trees, 1 to 5 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta
513 **C** Edwardian Bungalow, 7 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
515 **C** Bungalow, 9 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
516 **L** "Rapallo", 11-13 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
533 **C** Bungalow, 15 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
534 **C** House, 17 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta
535 **C** "Prague", 19 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta
539 **L** "Te Kohanga", 22-24 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta
537 **C** House, 25 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta
525 **L** One of Three Bungalows, 27 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
525a **L** One of Three Bungalows, 29 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
525b **L** One of Three Bungalows, 31 Meldrum St, Wangaratta

Mepunga Avenue

- 243 **L** "Mepunga" House & Garden, 8 Mepunga Avenue, Wangaratta

Merriwa Park

- 538 **L** C.B. Coe Tennis Pavilion & Lawn Courts, Merriwa Park, Wangaratta

Millard Street

- 629 **T** Two Street Trees, Millard Street, Wangaratta
628 **L** House, 1 Millard Street, Wangaratta
447 **C** Bungalow, 2 Millard Street, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Millard Street**

448	C	House, 4 Millard Street, Wangaratta
449	C	House, 6 Millard Street, Wangaratta
548	L	House, 9 Millard St, Wangaratta
511	L	The Pumping Engineer's House, 10 Millard Street, Wangaratta
549	C	"Allendale", 11 Millard St, Wangaratta
432	V	Millard Street Water Tower, Wangaratta
512	C	"Kaluna View", 20 Millard St, Wangaratta

Moore Street

550	L	House, 8 Moore St, Wangaratta
551	L	House, 10 Moore St, Wangaratta
552	L	House, 12 Moore St, Wangaratta
553	L	House, 14 Moore St, Wangaratta
554	L	House, 16 Moore St, Wangaratta

Muntz Street

860	C	House, 6 Muntz Street, Wangaratta
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Murdoch Road

626	L	House "Lenna", 2 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
008	A	"Warra", 3 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
625	C	House, 6 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
624	C	House, 8 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
873	L	"Ercildoune", 9 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta.
623	C	House, 12 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
135	L	"Meers Brook" House, 13 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
134	C	House, 19 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
446	C	First of Two Brick Villas, 25 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
446a	C	Second of Two Brick Villas, 27 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
133	L	Cross Roads Store & Residence, 43 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
866	L	"Valdoris", 44 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
876	C	Mr R.J. Law's House, 45 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
871	L	"Mundarlo", 82 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
125	C	Cottage (Former Farm House), Tree Nursery, 199 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
125a	C	Former Dairy & Barn, 199 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
125b	C	Former Workers' Dormitory Hut, 199 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta

Murphy Street

200	C	Rundles 1901 & 1905 Buildings, 39 to 53 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
212	L	Irving's Chamber's, 60 Murphy Street & 32 to 38 Reid Street, Wangaratta
211	C	"Corry's Buildings", 76 to 78 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
210	C	"Grand Central" Hotel, 80 Murphy Street, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Murphy Street**

202	C	Pair of Shops, 81 & 83 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
203	C	Bull's Head Hotel, 87 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
204	C	Pair of Shops, 89 & 91 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
205	L	"Glasgow House", 97 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
206	L	"Commerce House", 99 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
207	L	Former Wangaratta Post & Telegraph Office, 101 to 103 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
209	L+	Former Wangaratta Free Library, 104 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
208	C	"Willoughby's" Store, 106 to 108 Murphy Street, Wangaratta

Murphy Street cnr Reid Street

201	L+	Trotman's Buildings, corner of Reid & Murphy Streets, Wangaratta
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Norton St & Spearing St, opposite Cusack St

009g	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Pedestrian Bridge, opposite Cusack Street, Wangaratta
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Norton Street

395	L	Concrete Water Tower, cnr Docker & Norton Streets, Wangaratta
009	V	Wangaratta Railway Station Group, Norton Street, Wangaratta
009a	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Platform & Station Building, 37 Norton Street, Wangaratta
009d	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Water Crane, near Norton Street, Wangaratta
009f	V	Wangaratta Railway Station - Signal Box, near Norton Street, Wangaratta

Old Hume Highway

837	Ch	Site of Former South Wangaratta State School, Old Hume Highway, Wangaratta
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Olive Street

830	C	"Wangaratta Apiaries" Honey Factory, 9-11 Olive Street, Wangaratta
283	L	One of a Pair of Villas, 14 Olive Street, Wangaratta
283a	L	One of a Pair of Villas, 16 Olive Street, Wangaratta

Ovens River

368	L	Railway Bridge over the Ovens River, Wangaratta
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Ovens Street

221	Lt	King George V Memorial Gardens, Ovens Street, Wangaratta
229	L	The Ovens River Footbridge, between Ovens & Bickerton Streets, Wangaratta
013	L+	Bishop's Lodge & Garden, 33 Ovens Street, Wangaratta
037	C	St Patrick's Primary School, 40 - 52 Ovens Street, Wangaratta
038a	L+	"Armstrong House", 41 Ovens Street or 1 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
036	L	"Averleigh", 54 Ovens Street, Wangaratta
012	L	Former St Paul's Presbyterian Church and Elm Trees, 56-60 Ovens Street, Wangaratta
012a	L	Former Church Hall, rear of Former St Paul's Presbyterian Church, 56-60 Ovens St., Wangaratta
299	L	Consulting Rooms & Former Doctor's Residence, 70 Ovens Street, Wangaratta

Ovens Street & Docker Street corner

370	L	War Memorial Garden, cnr Ovens & Docker Streets, Wangaratta
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WANGARATTA**Oxley Flats Road**

717 Lt Avenue of Red Oak Trees, "The Pelican", 606 Oxley Flats Road, Wangaratta/Oxley Flats

Parfitt Road

015 L Major Mitchell Tree, Parfitt Road & Ovens River, Wangaratta

426 C+ Former Wangaratta Butter Factory, 6 - 10 Parfitt Road, Wangaratta

630 L House, 12 Parfitt Road, Wangaratta

632 Ld "Hillview" Terrace, 20, 22 & 24 Parfitt Road, Wangaratta [DEMOLISHED]

Park Crescent

281 C Bungalow, 5 Park Crescent, Wangaratta

Park Lane

278 L House & Garden, 53 to 57 Park Lane, Wangaratta

Perry Street

523 C "Kinross", 54 Perry Street, Wangaratta

Phillipson Street

279 T Avenue of Oak, Ash & Elm Trees, Phillipson Street, Wangaratta

271 C "Rawhiti", 90 Phillipson Street, Wangaratta

Racecourse Road

249 P PRECINCT: Wangaratta Racecourse

Reid Street

213 L Pinsent Hotel, Reid Street, Wangaratta

214 L+ Wangaratta Motors, (Car Sales Show Rooms) 15 Reid Street, Wangaratta

214a L+ Wangaratta Motors, (Rear Workshop Building), 15 Reid Street, Wangaratta

215 C The Strand Arcade, 17 to 23 Reid Street, Wangaratta

216 L Victorian Brick Cottage, 27 Reid Street, Wangaratta

217 L "Exchange Buildings", 39 to 41 Reid Street, Wangaratta

218 L Former AMP Society Building, 43 Reid Street, Wangaratta

227 C Group of 3 Shops, 46 to 50 Reid Street, Wangaratta

010 A Former ANZ Bank, 49 Reid Street, Wangaratta

869 L+ Stables & Carriage House, 52 & 52a Reid Street, Wangaratta

220 L McSwiney's Building, 57 Reid Street, Wangaratta

017 L Former Notcutt & Purbrick Building, 74 to 76 Reid Street, Wangaratta

223 C Pair of Shops, 78 & 80 Reid Street, Wangaratta

222 C The Former Wangaratta Co-operative Store, Reid Street, Wangaratta

Reiths Road

578 L "Romani", 489 Reiths Rd, Wangaratta

Roger Street

540 L Victorian Villa, 4 Roger St, Wangaratta

541 C One of a pair of Cottages, 6 Roger St, Wangaratta

541a C One of a pair of Cottages, 8 Roger St, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Roger Street**

- 542 L Bungalow, 10 Roger St, Wangaratta
 543 L "Carlisle", 12 Roger St, Wangaratta
 544 L Villa, 14 Roger St, Wangaratta

Rowan Street

- 365 L Emmanuel Uniting Church, 8 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 367 L The Manse, 12 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 296 C Church of Christ, Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 382 L "La France", one of a pair of small Edwardian villas, 28 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 382a L One of a pair of small Edwardian villas, 30 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 419 C Victorian House, 54 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 420 C "Nyora" Cottage, 60 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 439 C Bungalow, 62 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 014 L Royal Oak Store, 64 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 438 L One of a pair of Federation Villas, 67 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 438a L "Wyton", One of a pair of Federation Villas, 69 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 414 C One of a Pair of Matching Federation Cottages, 72 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 414a C One of a Pair of Matching Federation Cottages, 74 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 417 L Weatherboard Cottage, 75 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 424 C House, 76 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 416 L Victorian House, 77 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 413 L Victorian House, 78 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 415 C "Cooee", 81 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 422 L Cottage, 82 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 409 L "Westham" Federation Villa, 88 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 412 L "Hilton Villa", 89 to 91 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 410 C One of a Matching Pair of Federation Cottages, 94 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 410a C One of a Matching Pair of Federation Cottages, 96 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 408 L Californian Bungalow, 103 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 262 L House, 104 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 260 C House, 108 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 411 L "Carnacoo", 109 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 289 L Villa, 111 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 261 L House, 113 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
 872 C Conite House, 153 Rowan Street, Wangaratta

Roy Street (near)

- 009h V Wangaratta Railway Station - Signals, near Roy Street, Wangaratta

Roy Street West

- 404 S Bridge over One Mile Creek, Roy Street West, Wangaratta (DEMOLISHED)

WANGARATTA**Ryan Avenue**

467 P PRECINCT: Street Trees, Ryan Avenue, Wangaratta

Ryley Street

016 C Lone Pine Tree, Ryley Street, Wangaratta

224 L St Joseph's Convent, Ryley Street, Wangaratta

224a L St Joseph's Convent Chapel, Ryley Street, Wangaratta

224b L The Grotto, St Joseph's Convent, Ryley Street, Wangaratta

566 L Pioneer Memorial, Ryley St, Wangaratta

433 L "Otago", 45 Ryley Street, Wangaratta

Salisbury Street

124 L+ South House, Group of 3 "Closer Settlement" Farmhouses, Salisbury Street, Wangaratta

124a L+ Middle House, Group of 3 "Closer Settlement" Farmhouses, Salisbury Street, Wangaratta

124b L+ North House, Group of 3 "Closer Settlement" Farmhouses, Salisbury Street, Wangaratta

Schilling Drive

244 L Old School Silo, Schilling Drive, H.P. Barr Reserve, Wangaratta

Scott Street

252 L "Appin Park" Villa & Garden Trees, 19 & 21 Scott Street, Wangaratta

Sisely Avenue

247h L Bruck Social Club, 1 to 3 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta

247i L House, 11 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta

247j L House, 13 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta

247k L House, 15 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta

247l L House, 17 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta

248 L+ PRECINCT: the Beersheba Barracks, 83 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta

Sisely Avenue & Bruck Court

247 P PRECINCT: Bruck Mills & Associated Buildings & Items, Sisely Ave & Bruck Crt, Wangaratta

Sisely Street

247a L Bruck Textiles Pty. Ltd., 19 - 81 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta

Spearing Street

009b V Wangaratta Railway Station - Water Tower, near Spearing Street, Wangaratta

009c V Wangaratta Railway Station - Stiff-leg Derrick Goods Crane, near Spearing Street, Wangaratta

009e V Wangaratta Railway Station - Goods Shed, near Spearing Street, Wangaratta

389 T Norfolk Island Pine Specimen Tree, Spearing Street, outside the North Eastern Hotel, Wangaratta

389a T London Plane Specimen Tree, Spearing Street, outside the North Eastern Hotel, Wangaratta

269 L North Eastern Hotel, 1 to 9 Spearing Street, Wangaratta

269a L North Eastern Hotel Stables, 9 Spearing Street, Wangaratta

272 L Victorian Cottage, 21 Spearing Street, Wangaratta

Steane Street

275 C Cottage, 16 Steane Street, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Swan Street**

255	L	"Wareena", 17 to 19 Swan Street, Wangaratta
256	L	Villa, 23 to 25 Swan Street, Wangaratta
258	L	"Kawanda" Villa, 29 to 33 Swan Street, Wangaratta
259	C	"Chetwynd", 45 Swan Street, Wangaratta
276	L	"Karingal", 53 Swan Street, Wangaratta

Swan Street & Roy Street

257	T	Wareena Park and Trees, Swan Street, Wangaratta
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Taylor Street

273	L	"Corinya", 8 Taylor Street, Wangaratta
273a	L	"Corinya" Carriage House & Stables, 8 Taylor Street, Wangaratta

Taylor's Lane

179	C	Cottage, 14 Taylors Lane, Wangaratta
178	L	"Glascar" House, 22 Taylors Lane, Wangaratta

Templeton Street

383	T	Row of London Plane Trees, Templeton Street, between Baker & Mackay Streets, Wangaratta
388	L	Templeton Street Waste Water Pumping Station, King George V Memorial Gardens, Wangaratta
230	L	The Sydney Hotel, 2 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
387	C	Victorian Cottage, 16 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
138	Lh	Site of Former Flour Mill, 22 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
386	C	Victorian Cottage, 24 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
385	C	Victorian Cottage, 30 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
384	L	Californian Bungalow, 31 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
366	C	Bungalow, 32 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
376	C	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage & Garden, 37 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
377	C	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage, 39 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
378	L	Victorian Semi-Detached Pair of Cottages, 47 & 47a Templeton Street, Wangaratta
379	L	"Camborne", one of a Pair of Cottages, 51 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
379a	L	One of a Pair of Edwardian Cottages, 53 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
292	C	"Kilnock", 63 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
291	L	One house of a Victorian Terrace, 66 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
291a	L	One house of a Victorian Terrace, 68 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
291b	L	One house of a Victorian Terrace, 70 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
293	L	"Eskdale", 73 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
428	C	House, 86 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
294	L	"Towera", 92 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
295	L	House, 94 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
297	C	Victorian Cottage, 98 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
268	L	House, 105 Templeton Street, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Templeton Street**

263	L	Victorian Villa, 109 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
430	C	House, 111 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
431	C	House, 113 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
298	L	House, 114 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
267	C	House, 115 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
266	C	House, 117 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
265	L	House, 119 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
423	C	House, 124 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
264	L	House, 152 Templeton Street, Wangaratta

The Close

038	L+	The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038h	L+	The Gates to The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
375	L+	Holy Trinity Deanery, 2 The Close, Wangaratta
038b	L+	The Choirmaster's House, 3 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038c	L+	"Holy Trinity House", 5 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038d	L+	House, 7 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038e	L+	House, 9 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038f	L+	House, 11 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038g	L+	The Diocesan or Bishop's Registry, 13 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta

Tone Road

518	L	Wangaratta Common, Tone Road, Wangaratta
517	L	Former Bull Sale Ring, Tone Road, Wangaratta
245	L	Bungalow, 2 Tone Road, Wangaratta
246	L	"One Mile Store" & Attached Residence, 4 Tone Road, Wangaratta
520	L	Former Wangaratta Woollen Mills, 5 to 27 Tone Road, Wangaratta
198	L	Wangaratta Cemetery, cnr Tone Road & Mason Street, Wangaratta
199	L+	Former Malaya Motel & Gardens, 235 Tone Road, Wangaratta

Turner Street

282	P	PRECINCT: Turner Street, Wangaratta
282a	L	1 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282b	L	2 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282c	L	3 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282d	L	4 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282e	L	5 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282f	L	6 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282g	L	7 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282h	L	8 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282i	L	9 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)

WANGARATTA**Turner Street**

282j	L	11 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282k	L	12 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282l	L	13 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282m	L	14 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282n	L	16 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282o	L	18 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)
282p	L	20 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)

Vernon Road

132	L	House, 6 Vernon Road, Wangaratta
131a	L	Concrete House, 16 Vernon Road, Wangaratta
131	L	House, 18 Vernon Road, Wangaratta
131b	L	Concrete House, 20 Vernon Road, Wangaratta
441	L	Arms's House, 21 Vernon Road, Wangaratta
129	L	"Glenarvon" House & Garden, 27 to 31 Vernon Road, Wangaratta
130	L	"Clontarf", 30 to 32 Vernon Road, Wangaratta
128	L	"Giverny" Villa, 36 Vernon Road, Wangaratta
427	C	Cribbes' House, 38 Vernon Road, Wangaratta
127	L	"Cornhill" (?) Farmstead, 39 (?) Vernon Road, Wangaratta

Victoria Parade

225	Lh	Wangaratta Returned Servicemen's League, Victoria Parade, Wangaratta
226	L	First Pair in a Group of Semi-detached Cottages, Nos. 1 & 3 Victoria Parade, Wangaratta
226a	L	Second Pair in a Group of Semi-detached Cottages, Nos. 5 & 7 Victoria Parade, Wangaratta

Vincent Road & Smith Crescent

034	L+	PRECINCT: the 1944 Housing Commission Project, Vincent Rd & Smith Crescent, Wangaratta
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Wangaratta Road

581	C	Bus Crash Memorial, Wangaratta Rd, Wangaratta
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Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

118	L+	"Targoora" Station Homestead & Garden, Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
118a	L+	Tennis Court & Pavilion, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
118b	L+	Concrete Silo & Dairy, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
118c	L+	Farm Workers Cottage, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
118d	L+	Stables, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
118e	L+	Saddlery, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
118f	L+	Gas Shed, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta

Warby Street

531	C	Weatherboard House, 3 Warby St, Wangaratta
532	C	Brick House, 5 Warby St, Wangaratta
530	L	One of a pair of Victorian Cottages, 12 Warby St, Wangaratta

WANGARATTA**Warby Street**

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| 530a | L | One of a pair of Victorian Cottages, 14 Warby St, Wangaratta |
| 434 | C | House, 27 Warby Street, Wangaratta |
| 435 | C | One of a Pair of Spanish Mission Style Houses, 29 Warby Street, Wangaratta |
| 435a | C | One of a Pair of Spanish Mission Style Houses, 31 Warby Street, Wangaratta |
| 436 | L | Federation Bungalow & Shop, 33-35 Warby Street, Wangaratta |

Warwillah Avenue

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| 241 | L | "Warwillah", 17 Warwillah Avenue, Wangaratta |
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Williams Road

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| 253 | C | Bungalow, 51 to 53 Williams Road, Wangaratta |
| 254 | L | Jackel's "Golden Queen" Honey Factory, 101 to 103 Williams Road, Wangaratta |

Wills Street

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| 521 | N | Wangaratta Community Gardens, Wills Street, Wangaratta |
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Wilson Road

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| 712 | C | Bungalow, 30-32 Wilson Road, Wangaratta |
| 713 | C | Brick Cottage, 34 Wilson Road, Wangaratta |
| 714 | C | Cottage, 38 Wilson Road, Wangaratta |
| 715 | L | Villa, 48 Wilson Road, Wangaratta |
| 637 | L | "Glenalwyn", 170 Wilson Road, Wangaratta |
| 636 | C | "Glenloth", 171 Wilson Road, Wangaratta |

WANGARATTA EAST**Anker Road**

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| 734 | L | Bridge over Yellow Creek, Anker Road, Wangaratta East |
| 733 | L | "Hill Park", 84 Anker Road, Wangaratta East |

Detour Road

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| 732 | C | Cottage at Farmstead, 400 Detour Road, Wangaratta East |
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Fisher Lane

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| 730 | C | Farmstead, 19(?) Fisher Lane, Wangaratta East |
| 729 | C | Fisher Farmstead(s), 57 Fisher Lane, Wangaratta East |

Ovens Highway

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| 159 | La | East Wangaratta Cemetery |
| 670 | L | The Fire Fighters' Monument, Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East |
| 731 | C | Cottage, 287 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East |
| 740 | C | Cottage at Farmstead, 465 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East |
| 740a | C | Barn/Stables at Farmstead, 465 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East |
| 741 | L | Hamstead House & Garden, 532 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East |

WANGARATTA NORTH**Boorhaman Road**

631	Ct	Hawthorn Hedge, "Chatsworth Estate", Boorhaman Road, Wangaratta North
032	L+	Grossman's Farm Cottage, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North
032a	L+	Grossman's Farm Winery, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North
032b	L+	Grossman's Farm Stables, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North
032c	L+	Grossman's Farm Blacksmith's Shop, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North

Bourke Road

582	L+	"Brooklyn", 325 Bourke Rd, Wangaratta North
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Byawatha Road

735	C	Cottage, Byawatha Road, Wangaratta North
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Detour Road

160	L	"Vine Hotel", Detour Road, Wangaratta North
114	C+	Farmstead Group, 67 Detour Road, corner Byawatha Road, Wangaratta North

Fraser Lane

140	L	Fraser's House, 53 Fraser Lane, Wangaratta North
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Norman Lane

736	C	"Springfield", 89 Norman Lane, off Byawatha Road, Wangaratta North
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Old Hume Highway

166	L	Concrete Road Bridge, Old Hume Highway, Wangaratta North
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Wangaratta-Eldorado Road

737	C	"Cromer Park", 366 Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Wangaratta North
738	C	"Narlo", 423 Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Wangaratta North

WANGARATTA SOUTH**Gravel Pit Road**

838	Ch	Site of Former South Wangaratta Hall & Tennis Courts, Gravel Pit Road, Wangaratta South
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Warby Range Road

510	C	"Orana" Farmstead, 439 Warby Range Road, Wangaratta South
574	Lt	"Carola Grove" Orange Orchard, 495 Warby Range Rd, Wangaratta South
574a	Lt	Eucalyptus cadens Discovery Sites, "Carola Grove", 495 Warby Range Road, Wangaratta South.
122	C	"Kelwer Grove", 663 Warby Range Road, Wangaratta South
603	C	"Emerald Springs", 721 Warby Range Rd, Wangaratta South

WHITFIELD**Bakery Lane**

047	C	Former Whitfield Bakery & Residence, 3 Bakery Lane, Whitfield
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Benalla-Whitfield Road

453	C	Baxendale Dairy, Benalla-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
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Davison's Lane off Edi Upper Road

048	C	House, 113(?) Davison's Lane, Whitfield
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WHITFIELD**Edi - Cheshunt Road**

080 C "Waterside" Farmhouse & Trees, 1279 Edi - Cheshunt Road, Whitfield

Gentle Annie's Lane

053 C King River Bridge at Gentle Annie's Lane, Whitfield

King Valley Road

044 L Holy Trinity Anglican Church, 31 King Valley Road, Whitfield

059 C Former Tobacco Kilns, Lana-Trento Vineyard, 175(?) King Valley Road, Whitfield

Mansfield-Whitfield Road

079 Lt River Red Gum, Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

050 L St Joseph's Catholic Church & Elm Tree, 6173 Mansfield Road, Whitfield

052 L Whitty's Cottage, 6181 Mansfield Road, Whitfield

051 L Whitfield District Primary School, No.5397, 6182 Mansfield Road, Whitfield

035a L+ Whitfield Locomotive Engine Shed, 6191 Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

Piepers Lane

072 C Shearing Shed, Piepers Lane, Whitfield

093 L "Nirvana" Farmstead & Brick Silo, 62 Piepers Lane, Whitfield

Valley View Drive

054 C Former Lake William Hovell Worker's Dormitory Building, 6 Valley View Drive, Whitfield

035b L Former Railway Bungalow, 12 Valley View Drive, Whitfield

Wangaratta-Whitfield Road

074 C Dew's House, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

071a C Stables with Hay Loft at Jarrott Farmstead, 4446 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

071 C House at Jarrott Farmstead, 4446 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

073 L Brick Silo, Campbell's Farmstead, 4546 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

096 L Burrowes Farmstead, 4609 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

045 L+ "Warrillah", 4721 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

055 C Former Butcher's Shop, 4873 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

056 L Whitfield General Store & Post Office, 4877 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

056a L Outbuilding, Whitfield Store, 4877 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

057 C Whitfield Police House [DEMOLISHED] & Police Station, 4886 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

057a L Lockup at Whitfield Police Station, 4886 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

Whitty Lane

058 C Whitfield Uniting Church & Hall, 7 Whitty Lane, Whitfield

WHITLANDS**Burders Lane**

033 L+ Whitlands Settlement Chapel, Burder's Lane, Whitlands

662 L Whitlands Settlement, Burder's Lane, Whitlands

WHITLANDS**Mansfield-Whitfield Road**

- 067 **C** Cottage & Garden, cnr Mansfield Rd & Power's Lookout Rd, Whitlands
- 078 **Lt** "The Cliff Road" Wildflower Conservation Area, Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitlands
- 454 **Cd** Former Whitlands School, Whitfield-Mansfield Road, Whitlands [DEMOLISHED]
- 077 **L** Brown Bros. Whitlands Vineyard, 5044 Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitlands

Power's Lookout Road

- 041 **L** Power's Lookout, Power's Lookout Road, Whitlands

WHOROULY**Carboor-Whorouly Road**

- 425 **L** 1924 Hume & Hovell Centenary Monument, Memorial Park, Whorouly

Church Street

- 673 **Lt** Row of Pin Oaks, Church Street, Whorouly
- 672 **L** St Patrick's Catholic Church, 7 Church Street, Whorouly
- 674 **L** Whorouly Library Hall & Pre-School Centre, 10-12 Church Street, Whorouly
- 675 **L** Whorouly School No.1373, 18 Church Street, Whorouly
- 657 **L** St John's Anglican Church, 19-21 Church Street, Whorouly
- 677 **C** "Glen Lea", 29 Church Street, Whorouly

Lagoon Drive

- 678 **C** Cottage, 21(?) Lagoon Drive, Whorouly

The Snow Road / Whorouly Road corner

- 684 **C** Farmstead, 2785 The Snow Road / Whorouly Road Cnr, Whorouly

Whorouly River Road

- 690 **L** Victorian Villa, 141 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly
- 689 **L** Farmstead with Edwardian Farmhouse, 287 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly
- 688 **C** Tobacco Farm, 473 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly
- 688a **C** Dairy Building on Tobacco Farm, 473 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly
- 679 **L** Whorouly Hotel, 542 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly

Whorouly Road

- 728 **C** Concrete Block House, Farmstead, 55(?) Whorouly Road, Whorouly
- 695 **L** "Riverslea", 391 Whorouly Road, Whorouly
- 152 **C** Green Cottage, 815 Whorouly Road, Whorouly

WHOROULY EAST**Camp Lane**

- 362 **La** Former P.O.W. Camp & Rifle Range, Camp Lane, Whorouly East

Merriang Gap Road

- 361 **C** Drop-Slab Shed at W. Williamson Farmstead, Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East
- 361a **C** Flat Iron Clad Shed at W. Williamson Farmstead, Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East
- 360 **C** Cottage at H. Williamson Farmstead, 120 Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East

WHOROULY EAST**Merriang Gap Road**

360a C Drop-Slab Shed at H. Williamson Farmstead, 120 Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East

The Snow Road

355 C "East Vale" House, 3734 The Snow Road, Whorouly East

686 L Cottage, Windmill & Palm Tree, 3850 The Snow Road, Whorouly East

686a L Wooden Tobacco Kiln, 3850 The Snow Road, Whorouly East

687 C House, 3875 The Snow Road, Whorouly East

359 C Farmhouse at Farmstead, 3991 or 4001 The Snow Road, Whorouly East

359a C Drop-Slab Shed at Farmstead, 3991 or 4001 The Snow Road, Whorouly East

358 L Red Brick Cottage, 4146 The Snow Road, Whorouly East

356 L Tobacco Kilns, Sheds & Cottages, 4193 The Snow Road, Whorouly East

Whorouly River Road

363 L Concrete Tobacco Kiln, Farmstead, 577 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly East

364 C Flattened-Iron Clad Dairy, Necrin Farmstead, 606 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly East

WHOROULY SOUTH**Carboor-Whorouly Road**

350 C Barn at "Jilba Park", Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

350a C Stables at "Jilba Park", Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

350b C Former Mt Beauty Dormitory Shed at "Jilba Park", Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

346 L The Main House at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

346a L Two Silos at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

346b L Shearing Shed at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

346c L Workmen's Huts at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

346d L Blacksmith's Shop at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

346e L Piggery at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

347 L Whorouly South Community Centre, 75 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

349 C "Granatta", 80 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

351 L "Hurdle Creek" Homestead, 295 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

The Snow Road

685 Lt Row of Red Oaks or Pin Oaks, The Snow Road, Whorouly South

Whorouly South Road

352 L House at "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

352a L Tank Stand, Windmill & Stables/Shearing Shed, "Guildford", Whorouly South Rd, Whorouly South

352b L Chaff House at "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

352c L Tobacco Kiln/P.O.W. Hut, "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

352d L Tobacco Grading Shed, "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

353 C Concrete Silage Pit, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

354 L Cubby House at "Wombi Toy Factory", 211 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

357 L House and Garden at "Silverlea" Farmstead, 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

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WHOROULY SOUTH**Whorouly South Road**

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 357a | L | Tilt-Slab Concrete Garage, "Silverlea", 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South |
| 357b | L | "Weather-Iron" Workman's Hut, "Silverlea", 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South |
| 357c | L | Weatherboard Barn at "Silverlea" Farmstead, 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South |
| 357d | L | Hayshed at "Silverlea" Farmstead, 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South |

**Rural City of Wangaratta
Heritage Study**

Volume 1

Part D4

**List of Heritage Groups &
Heritage Categories
and
a Summary of Inventory Sites
Sorted by Category**

Archaeology

Archaeological Sites
Historic Site
Movable Relics
Ruins

Cemeteries and Burial Sites

Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground
Isolated Grave/Burial Site
Morgue/Mortuary

Collections

Other - Collections (Archives)

Commercial

Bank
Commercial Office/Building
Hotel
Inn/Tavern

Community Facilities

Community Club/ Clubhouse
Hall Girl Guide/ Scout
Hall Masonic
Hall Public
Library (former)
Other - Community Facilities
Showground

Education

School - Private
School - State (public)
School - Technical

Exploration, Survey and Events

Cairn
Event

Farming and Grazing

Animal Husbandry
Barn

Farming and Grazing

Bathhouse / Outdoor Toilet
Blacksmith's Shop &/or Workshop
Carriage House/Shed or Garage
Cool room
Creamery / Buttery
Dairy
Farm
Farmhouse
Farmstead and/or Homestead Complex
Fence
Gate
Granary/Grain Shed
Hayshed
Hayshed / Silage P
Homestead Complex
Hop Kiln/Oast House/Hop Processing Shed
Horticulture
Laundry
Machinery Shed
Orchard
Pickers Huts or Workers Huts
Pig sty
Shearing Shed (Woolshed)
Shed
Silo
Stables
Staff quarters /Farm Cottage
Tobacco Kiln and/or Drying Shed
Vineyard/Winery
Windmill

Forestry and Timber Industry

Fire Tower/Lookout
Mill settlement
Sawmill

Health Services

Doctor's Surgery
Hospital

Landscape - Cultural

Cultural Feature
Flora species site or area
Historic Landscape

Landscape - Natural

Flora species site or area

Law Enforcement

Courthouse
Gaol/Lock-up
Law Court
Police station
Prisoner of War Camp
Stables

Manufacturing and Processing

Abattoir/ Meat Processing
Bakery
Brewery
Dairy Factory (Milk, Butter, Cheese)
Engineering Workshop
Factory/ Plant
Foundry Iron/Brass
Joinery
Mill (Grain)
Textile Mill

Military

Barracks & housing

Mining and Mineral Processing

Gold Mining Site
Mining Dredge
Mining Site - other than gold
Mullock Heap
Quarry
Water Race
Water Wheel
Whim

Monuments and Memorials

Disaster Memorial

Monuments and Memorials

Memorial
War Memorial

Parks, Gardens and Trees

Garden Residential
Hedge
Other - Parks, Gardens & Trees
Tree
Tree Group - Avenue or Row
Tree Group - Copse, Wood or Grove
Tree group - Street Trees
Tree groups - Avenue or Row
Tree groups - street
Trees of social, historic or special significance
Urban Park

Postal and Telecommunications

Post Office

Public Works / Civil Construction

Dormitory Buildings
Drainage & Flood Mitigation
Road
Road Bridge

Recreation and Entertainment

Cinema
Court Tennis
Lookout
Picnic Ground/ Recreation reserve
Playing Ground/ Field
Racecourse
Rifle Range
Social Club
Tourist Attractions

Religion

Bishop's Palace
Cathedral
Chapel
Church

Religion

Church Hall
Church Pipe Organ
Convent/Nunnery
Other - Religion (gates)
Religious housing
Shrine

Residential buildings (private)

Bungalow
Carriage House/Shed or Garage
Cottage
Fence
House
Mansion
Private studio/outbuilding (cubby house)
Public housing
Stables
Terrace
Villa

Retail and Wholesale

Shop
Shop with Attached Residence
Stables
Stock Saleyard

Transient Accommodation

Other - Transient Accommodation

Transport - Rail

Foot Bridge
Goods shed/crane
Locomotive Shed (straight)
Railway
Railway Bridge/ Viaduct
Railway Machinery & Objects
Railway Platform/ Station
Railway Residence/Quarters
Railway Water Tower/ Tank
Signal Box
Signals

Transport - Rail

Silo
Station Building

Transport - Road

Foot Bridge
Road
Road Bridge

Urban Area

Townscape

Utilities - Fire Control

Fire Station
Fire Station House

Utilities - Sewerage

Sewage Pump House/Pumping Station

Utilities - Water

Water Supply Reservoir/ Dam
Water Tower

Archaeology**Archaeological Sites**

- | | | |
|-----|----|---|
| 494 | C | Well/Cistern on Site of Former Greta West Hotel, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West |
| 647 | Ch | Site of Former Everton Toll Gate, Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Everton Upper |
| 694 | La | Remnants of Chinese-built Weir, Ovens River, Markwood |

Historic Site

- | | | |
|-----|----|---|
| 836 | O | Kelly Homestead Sites, Kellys Gap Road, Glenrowan West |
| 837 | Ch | Site of Former South Wangaratta State School, Old Hume Highway, Wangaratta |
| 838 | Ch | Site of Former South Wangaratta Hall & Tennis Courts, Gravel Pit Road, Wangaratta South |
| 839 | Ch | Site of Former Laceby Tennis Courts, Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby |
| 840 | Ch | Site of Former Cobb & Co. Change Station, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West |
| 841 | Ch | Site of Former Greta Police Station, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West |
| 842 | Ch | Site of Former Greta Race Course, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West |
| 843 | Ch | Site of Former Greta Football Ground, Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta |
| 844 | Ch | Site of Former Murray Homestead, Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Greta West |
| 845 | Ch | Site of Former Wooden Footbridge, McLeans Road, Greta West |
| 846 | Ch | Site of Former Slaughteryards & Wine Shanty, Ryan Street (McLeans Road ?), Greta West |
| 847 | Ch | Site of Former Market Yards, Moyhu-Glenrowan Road, Greta West |
| 848 | Ch | Site of Former Wine Shanty, Croxfords Road (Moloneys Road), Greta West |
| 850 | Ch | Site of the Former Greta West Catholic Church |

Movable Relics

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 322 | L | Transport Relics, Apex Park, Wangaratta |
| 561 | C | Collection of Old Machinery, 1244 Oxley-Greta West Road, Greta West |
| 664 | C | Old Boiler & Windmill, Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee |

Ruins

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 461 | La | Old "Redcamp" Farmstead Group, Evans Lane, Myrrehe |
| 461b | La | Old "Redcamp" Shearing Shed Ruin, Evans Lane, Myrrehe |
| 503 | L | Derelict Stone Hut, Glenrowan-Moyhu Road, Glenrowan |

Cemeteries and Burial Sites**Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground**

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 076 | L | Whitefield Cemetery, 8 Cemetery Lane, King Valley |
|-----|---|---|

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Cemeteries and Burial Sites

Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground

155	L	Milawa Cemetery, 347 Kerrs Road, Milawa
159	La	East Wangaratta Cemetery
198	L	Wangaratta Cemetery, cnr Tone Road & Mason Street, Wangaratta
442	L	Pioneer Cemetery Memorial, Faithfull Street, Wangaratta
556	L	Greta Cemetery, 1327 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta
602	L	Springhurst Cemetery, 275 Cemetery Rd, Springhurst
619	L	Boorhaman Cemetery, 53 Cemetery Lane, Boorhaman
646	L	Bowmans Forest Cemetery, Ovens Highway, Bowmans Forest
701	L	Tarrawingee Cemetery, 58 Cemetery Lane, Tarrawingee
776	L	Eldorado Cemetery, 31 Cemetery Road, Eldorado

Isolated Grave/Burial Site

328	L	Graves of Jack Bookless & Others, 263 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper
329	L	Grave of William Shields, Pettifers Road, Edi Upper
829	Ca	Chinese Graves, King Valley

Morgue/Mortuary

092a	C	Former Mortuary Shed at rear of Moyhu Hotel, 16 Byrne Street, Moyhu
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Collections

Other - Collections (Archives)

023	L	Archival Newspaper Collection, Wangaratta Historical Society, Ford Street, Wangaratta
028	L	Collection of Glass Plate Photographs, Ford Street, Wangaratta

Commercial

Bank

010	A	Former ANZ Bank, 49 Reid Street, Wangaratta
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Commercial Office/Building

218	L	Former AMP Society Building, 43 Reid Street, Wangaratta
220	L	McSwiney's Building, 57 Reid Street, Wangaratta

Hotel

005	V	The Plough Inn & Stables, 2322 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee
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Commercial**Hotel**

092	C	Moyhu Hotel Accommodation Wings, 16 Byrne Street, Moyhu
153	L	The Milawa Hotel, 1591 The Snow Road, Milawa
160	L	"Vine Hotel", Detour Road, Wangaratta North
183	L	The Old Emu Inn, 1597 The Snow Road, Milawa.
183a	L	Barn at The Old Emu Inn, 1597 The Snow Road, Milawa
203	C	Bull's Head Hotel, 87 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
210	C	"Grand Central" Hotel, 80 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
213	L	Pinsent Hotel, Reid Street, Wangaratta
230	L	The Sydney Hotel, 2 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
269	L	North Eastern Hotel, 1 to 9 Spearing Street, Wangaratta
269a	L	North Eastern Hotel Stables, 9 Spearing Street, Wangaratta
337	C	The Former Carboor Hotel, 1851 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor
380	L	The Railway Hotel, 56-60 Mackay Street, Wangaratta
501	L	Glenrowan Hotel, 48 Gladstone Street, Glenrowan
583	L	Carriers' Arms Hotel, Springhurst
679	L	Whorouly Hotel, 542 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly
798	L	Everton Hotel, Everton Crossroads, 2125 Ovens Highway, Everton

Inn/Tavern

804	L	"The Red Lion", 1906 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee
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Community Facilities**Community Club/ Clubhouse**

101	C	Moyhu Youth Club - Martin Treacey Pavilion, Bartley Street, Moyhu
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Hall Girl Guide/ Scout

112	Cd	Scout Hall, Riverside Reserve, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Edi [DEMOLISHED]
445	L	Wangaratta Scout Hall, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta

Hall Masonic

716	L	Former Protestant Hall & Old Roses, 7 Shadforth Street, Oxley
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Hall Public

043	L	Cheshunt Hall, 454 King Valley Road, Cheshunt
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Community Facilities**Hall Public**

087	C	Meadow Creek Public Hall, Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
102	L	Edi Upper Hall & Tennis Courts, 576 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper
115	C	Moyhu Soldiers Memorial Hall, 24 Bartley Street, Moyhu
173	L	Bobinawarra Memorial Hall, 616 Docker-Carboor Road, Bobinawarra
186	L	Milawa Public Hall, 181 Factory Road, Milawa
194	L	Oxley Shire Hall, 1157 The Snow Road, Oxley
347	L	Whorouly South Community Centre, 75 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South
488	L	Greta Public Hall, 448 Greta West - Greta South Road, Hansonville (Greta)
502	C	Former Hall, 54 Gladstone Street, Glenrowan
651	L	Everton Public Hall, 2161 Ovens Highway, Everton
748	L	Former Bowser Hall, off Wahgunyah-Wangaratta Road, Bowser
770	C	Eldorado Public Hall, 94 Main Street, Eldorado

Library (former)

209	L+	Former Wangaratta Free Library, 104 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
674	L	Whorouly Library Hall & Pre-School Centre, 10-12 Church Street, Whorouly

Other - Community Facilities

518	L	Wangaratta Common, Tone Road, Wangaratta
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Showground

284	L	Wangaratta Show Grounds Conservation Area, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284a	L	Cloak Rooms & Ticket Office - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284b	L	Main Gates - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284c	L	Scoreboard Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284d	L	Women's Arts & Crafts Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284e	L	WDCA, Junior Cricket Centre - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284f	L	Wangaratta Umpires Board Offices - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284g	C	Industrial Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284h	L	Bird Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284i	C	J.A. McLaughlin Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284j	L	Scarecrow Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284k	L	1905 Horse Boxes - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

Community Facilities**Showground**

284l	L	Horse Superintendent Office & Horse Stalls - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284m	L	Former Fire Truck Garage & Water Column - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284n	L	"New" Publican's Booth - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284o	L	Sheep Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284p	L	Former Agricultural Society Offices - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284q	L	Poultry Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
284r	C	Edgar Ellis Cattle Pavilion - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta

Education**School - Private**

037	C	St Patrick's Primary School, 40 - 52 Ovens Street, Wangaratta
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School - State (public)

002	V	Old School, 518 Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee
051	L	Whitfield District Primary School, No.5397, 6182 Mansfield Road, Whitfield
062	L	Former Cheshunt State School No.2553, with Garden & Trees, 65 Swinburnes Lane, Cheshunt
086	C	Former Meadow Creek State School, 607 Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
104	L	Moyhu Public School, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Angleside, near Moyhu
197	C	Milawa Primary School, 133 Factory Road, Milawa
443	L	Wangaratta Primary School, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
444	L	Former Wangaratta High School, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
454	Cd	Former Whitlands School, Whitfield-Mansfield Road, Whitlands [DEMOLISHED]
456	Ch	Myrree Primary School, 1673 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree
492	L	Former Greta West School, 2 McLeans Road, Greta West
509	C	Glenrowan Primary School, 40 Beaconsfield Parade, Glenrowan
577	L	Eldorado Museum, 136 Main Street, Eldorado
590	L	Jubilee Gates, State Primary School, 121 Anzac Road, Springhurst
617	L	Boorhaman State School No.1996, 1548 Boorhaman Road, Boorhaman
653	L	Everton Primary School No.5399, 2157 Ovens Highway, Everton
675	L	Whorouly School No.1373, 18 Church Street, Whorouly
802	C	Former Everton Upper School, 1645 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Everton Upper

H-Study
Item No. Signif.
Code**Item Name and Address****Page 6 of 44****Education****School - Technical**

391 L Building A, Goulburn-Ovens Institute of T.A.F.E., Docker Street, Wangaratta

Exploration, Survey and Events**Cairn**

820 L Warby Range Survey Cairn, Tower Road, Warby State Forest, Killawarra

Event

853 Ch Place of the Last Sighting of the "Southern Cloud" Airliner, Greta West

Farming and Grazing**Animal Husbandry**

868 L "Grandview" Farmstead (formerly "Treleske"), Dundas Road, Glenrowan

877 C Chainmail Cattle Scratcher, Top Plain Road, Moyhu.

883 L "Olive Lodge", 39 Oxley - Greta West Road, Oxley.

Barn

022c L Pole-Frame & Slab Barn, "Cooyong" Farmstead, 1092 Oxley - Meadow Creek Rd, Meadow Creek

143 La Red Brick Barn, "Ballenvalley" Farm, 2345 Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Moyhu

149b L Brick Barn at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker

163 L Barn at "Riversdale" Farmstead, 57 Howard Lane, off Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley

169a L Barn, 60 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley

350 C Barn at "Jilba Park", Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

352b L Chaff House at "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

357c L Weatherboard Barn at "Silverlea" Farmstead, 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

740a C Barn/Stables at Farmstead, 465 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East

Bathhouse / Outdoor Toilet

121a L 2-Hole Toilet at "Lacey Park" Farmstead, 123 Nankervis Lane, Oxley

Blacksmith's Shop &/or Workshop

032c L+ Grossman's Farm Blacksmith's Shop, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North

118e L+ Saddlery, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta

164b L+ Blacksmith's Shop at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley

346d L Blacksmith's Shop at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

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Farming and Grazing

Carriage House/Shed or Garage

165a	L	Garage at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
171a	L	Carriage Shed at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa
321b	C	Mud Brick Buggy Shed, "Rose Valley" Farm, 29 Upper Rose River Road, Rose River
357a	L	Tilt-Slab Concrete Garage, "Silverlea", 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

Cool room

107b	C+	Mud & Log Shed/Coolstore, Former Porter Homestead, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Rd, Edi Upper
164a	L+	Coolstore at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley

Creamery / Buttery

314a	L	Tank Stand & Creamery, "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
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Dairy

118b	L+	Concrete Silo & Dairy, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
123	C	"Callemondah" Dairy, Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Moyhu.
125a	C	Former Dairy & Barn, 199 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
164d	L+	Milking Shed/Dairy at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
313	L	Former Dairy at "Wattlegarth" Farmstead, 1041 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
316a	L	Former Dairy at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood
318b	C+	Dairy at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood
334b	L	Concrete Block Dairy & Yards at "Bynong" Farmstead, 1291 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor
340	C	Weatherboard Dairy & Cowyard, "Carnarvon", 1303 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor
343a	C	Shed (Dairy ?) at "Dunmorin" Farmstead, 155 Bobinawarrah - Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah
364	C	Flattened-Iron Clad Dairy, Necrin Farmstead, 606 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly East
453	C	Baxendale Dairy, Benalla-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
455	C	"Re Valley" Dairy Sheds, 1706 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree
476	C	Merkel's Dairy & Farm Sheds, 1321 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree
486	L	"The Homestead", 648 Greta West - Greta South Road, Hansonville
688a	C	Dairy Building on Tobacco Farm, 473 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly

Farm

870	L	Farmstead, 1277 Boundary Road, Boorhaman East.
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Farmhouse

032	L+	Grossman's Farm Cottage, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North
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Farming and Grazing			
<u>Farmhouse</u>			
071	C	House at Jarrott Farmstead, 4446 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
<u>Farmstead and/or Homestead Complex</u>			
049	L	"Burnside" Farmstead, 978 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper	
061	C	"Riverslea" Farmstead, 1040 Edi-Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper	
064	C	"Durham" Farmstead & Trees, 372 Upper King River Road, Cheshunt	
065	C	"Bongamero" Farmstead, Garden & Trees, 204 Upper King River Road, Cheshunt	
069	C	Tobacco Farm & Trees, 1005(?) Upper King River Rd, Cheshunt	
080	C	"Waterside" Farmhouse & Trees, 1279 Edi - Cheshunt Road, Whitfield	
085	C	"Gwandallon" Farmstead, Trees & Vineyard, 865 Moyhu - Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek	
088	L+	"Koorungal Park", 64 Koorungal Park Lane, Moyhu	
096	L	Burrowes Farmstead, 4609 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield	
107	C+	Former Porter Homestead & Old Garden Plantings, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper	
108	L	"Fairview" Farmstead, 301 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
109	L	"Lemana Park" Farmstead, 360 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
114	C+	Farmstead Group, 67 Detour Road, corner Byawatha Road, Wangaratta North	
118	L+	"Targoora" Station Homestead & Garden, Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Wangaratta	
120	C+	"Mundara" Farmstead & Elm Trees, 543 Wangaratta - Kilfeera Road, Laceby	
121	L	"Laceby Park" Farmstead, 123 Nankervis Lane, Oxley	
127	L	"Cornhill" (?) Farmstead, 39 (?) Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
137	L	House & Garage at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu	
137b	L	Windmill, Yards & Cluster of Sheds at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu	
144	La	Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu	
150	L	"Willodri" Farmstead House, 31 Tetleys Lane, Oxley	
150a	L	"Willodri" Farmstead Dairy, Chaff House & Machinery Shed, 31 Tetleys Lane, Oxley	
156	L	"Egret" Farmstead, 374 Targoora Road, Laceby	
161	L	House at "Millbank" Farmstead, 194 Docker-Carboor Road, Meadow Creek	
161a	L	Stables, Shearing Shed & Hop Kiln, "Millbank", 194 Docker-Carboor Rd, Meadow Creek.	
164	L+	House at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
165	L	House, Garden & Trees at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
171	L	House at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa	
172	L	"Yarrunga" Farmstead House, 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa	

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Farming and Grazing			
<u>Farmstead and/or Homestead Complex</u>			
176	C	"Tarramia", 892 Allans Lane, Bobinawarrah	
181	C	Dickson's Farmstead, 513 Allans Lane, Milawa	
300	L	"Tooralee", 86 Cooks Lane, Bobinawarrah	
301	L	"Leighton", 441 Bobinawarrah-Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah	
302	L	"Ferndale", 517 Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa	
303	L	"Grange Court", 454 Milawa - Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa	
307	C	"Humphreys" Farmstead, 801 Bobinawarrah-Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah	
308	C	"Glentrevor", 639 Carboor-Everton Road, Markwood	
311	L+	"The Grange", 2014 Ovens Highway, Everton	
314	L	"Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarrah	
316	L	Farm House at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
318	C+	Farm House at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
319	L	"Avondale" House, 343 Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
320	C	"Typo Station" Rose River Road, Rose River	
321	C	House, "Rose Valley" Farm, 29 Upper Rose River Road, Rose River	
330	C	Cattleman's House, 58 Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road at Carboor Upper	
333	C	Bussell House, Former Dairy Farm, 2162 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor	
334	C	Stone House at "Bynong" Farmstead, 1291 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor	
345	C	Gibb Farmstead, 1102 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarrah	
346	L	The Main House at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
351	L	"Hurdle Creek" Homestead, 295 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
352	L	House at "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
357	L	House and Garden at "Silverlea" Farmstead, 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South	
359	C	Farmhouse at Farmstead, 3991 or 4001 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
457	L	"Musk Vale", 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrrhee	
458	C	"Willowbridge" Farmstead, 1371 Boggy Creek Road, Myrrhee	
461a	L	New "Redcamp" Farmstead, 1055 Boggy Creek Road, Myrrhee	
463	C	"Carrington Park" Farmstead Group, 834 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
468	C	"Avonlea"(?) Farmstead Group, 514 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
469	L	"Thistlebrook" Farmstead Group, 450 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
471	C	Younger's Farmstead, 460 Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville	

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Farming and Grazing			
<u>Farmstead and/or Homestead Complex</u>			
472	L	"Glenlea" Farmstead, 738 Banksdale Road, Hansonville	
473	C	"Glenvale" Farmstead, 1492 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
474	C	"Glencoe" Farmstead, 1444 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
475	Lt	"Bry-Anston Park" Farmstead & Garden, 1332 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
477	L	"Manarhee" Homestead, 1279 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
478	L	"Abernant" Farmhouse & Garden, 1094 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
478a	L	"Abernant" Farm Sheds & Kiln, 1097 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrree	
479	C	"Willowbrae" Farmstead & Hop Kiln, 867 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Greta South	
480	L	"Fairfield Park" Homestead, 537 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Greta South	
481	L	Kennedy Farmstead Group, 242 Middle Creek Road, Greta South	
482	C	Derelict Cottage, 289 Benalla-Whitfield Road, Greta South	
484	C	O'Brien Farmstead, 414 School Road, Hansonville	
487	C	"Mayfield" Farmstead Group, 648 Greta West - Greta South Road, Hansonville	
490	L	"Kerami Park" Farmstead, 288 Youngers Lane, Hansonville	
496	C	"Glenpol" Poll Hereford Stud Farmstead, 321 Moyhu - Glenrowan Road, Glenrowan	
497	C	"Weston Park" Farmstead House & Trees, 234 Moyhu - Glenrowan Road, Glenrowan	
510	C	"Orana" Farmstead, 439 Warby Range Road, Wangaratta South	
524	L	"Mont Ara" Farmstead, 202 Ellis Lane, Greta	
555	C	"Dinton Vale" Farmstead, 130 Ellis Lane, Greta	
558	C	"Greta Downs" Farmstead, 328 Dundas Lane, corner Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta	
559	C+	"Weeronga" Farmstead, 1140 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta	
562	L	"Arundel Park" Farmstead, 756 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby	
567	L	Former "Waldara" Homestead, Yarrawonga Rd, Waldara	
571	L	Ruined Stone Cottage, Vipond Rd, Springhurst	
572	L	"The Springs" Farmstead, 932 Benton Rd, Springhurst	
573	C	"Red Hill" Farmstead & Orchard, 476 Benton Rd, Springhurst	
576	L	"Old Boorhaman", 45 Peechelba Rd, Peechelba East	
578	L	"Romani", 489 Reiths Rd, Wangaratta	
579	C	"Oparina" Farmstead, 432 Wangandary Rd, Wangandary	
580	L	"Grandview" Homestead, 769 Wangandary Rd, Wangandary	
582	L+	"Brooklyn", 325 Bourke Rd, Wangaratta North	

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Farming and Grazing			
<u>Farmstead and/or Homestead Complex</u>			
592	C	Farm House, 12 Boorhaman-Springhurst Rd, Springhurst	
595	C	"Almond Grove" Farmstead, 366 Developmental Rd, Springhurst	
596	C	Farmhouse, 619 Boorhaman-Springhurst Rd, Springhurst	
597	C	Farmhouse and Garden, 30 Allison Road, Springhurst	
598	C	Farmhouse, 654 Boralma-Rutherglen Rd, Springhurst	
599	C	"Bethany", 440 McMahons Rd, Springhurst	
600	C	"Elouera", Benton Rd, Springhurst	
601	C	"The Nook", 116 Moores Bridge Rd, Springhurst	
604	C	"Samarkand", 1790 Warby Range Rd, Killawarra	
605	C	"Roxborough Park" Farmstead, 41 Sessions Rd, Killawarra	
607	L	"Stewarton" Farmstead, 1045 Wangaratta-Yarrowonga Rd, Killawarra	
611	C	"Bonnie Doune" Ruined Farmstead, 139 Doune Rd, Boweya	
612	C	"Frost's Crossing" Farmstead, 1742 Wangaratta - Yarrowonga Road, Killawarra	
616	C	Farmstead, 752 Wises Road, Boorhaman East	
620	C	Cavedon Farmstead, 270 Richardson Road, Dockers Plains	
633	L	"Glen Isla", 265 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains	
634	L	"Ellerslie", 520 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains	
637	L	"Glenalwyn", 170 Wilson Road, Wangaratta	
648	L	Former "Keith Hall", Farmers Road, Everton Upper	
661	L	"Southernwood" Farmstead, 1486 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
663	L	"Milford Park", 524 Kays Road, off the Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
665	L	House at Farmstead, 1281 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
668	L	"Elmwood", 2179 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee	
669	L	"Reidsdale", 810 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
676	C	"Coomooroo" Farmstead, 2178 The Snow Road, Markwood	
684	C	Farmstead, 2785 The Snow Road / Whorouly Road Cnr, Whorouly	
686	L	Cottage, Windmill & Palm Tree, 3850 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
689	L	Farmstead with Edwardian Farmhouse, 287 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly	
691	C	"Hop In" Hop Garden or Farmstead, 384 Whorouly-Bowmans Road, Bowmans Forest	
697	C	Farmhouse, 215 Markwood-Everton Road, Markwood	
698	L	"Strathburn" Farmstead, 1529 Oxley Flats Road, Milawa	

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Farming and Grazing			
<u>Farmstead and/or Homestead Complex</u>			
700	C	"Glanwilliam", 79 Goodwins Lane, Milawa	
702	C	Farmstead, 15 Carboor-Everton Road, Markwood	
705	C	Farmstead, 47 Witherow Lane, Bowmans Forest	
707	C	Farmstead, 478 Ferguson Lane, Bowmans Forest	
708	L	Stone House, Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee	
709	C	Farmstead, 197 Neary Lane, Murmungee	
710	C	Farmstead, 430 Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee	
718	C	Farmhouse, 732 Oxley Flats Road, Oxley Flats	
719	C	Farmstead with Old Cottages, 219 Goodwins Lane, Milawa	
722	C	Gardner Farmstead, 161 Ivones Lane, Milawa	
724	L	"Waverley" Farmstead, 59 Ivones Lane, Milawa	
725	C	Farmhouse, 251 Goodwins Lane, Milawa	
728	C	Concrete Block House, Farmstead, 55(?) Whorouly Road, Whorouly	
729	C	Fisher Farmstead(s), 57 Fisher Lane, Wangaratta East	
730	C	Farmstead, 19(?) Fisher Lane, Wangaratta East	
731	C	Cottage, 287 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East	
732	C	Cottage at Farmstead, 400 Detour Road, Wangaratta East	
733	L	"Hill Park", 84 Anker Road, Wangaratta East	
736	C	"Springfield", 89 Norman Lane, off Byawatha Road, Wangaratta North	
737	C	"Cromer Park", 366 Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Wangaratta North	
738	C	"Narlo", 423 Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Wangaratta North	
739	C	Old Farmstead, 20 Curran Road, Londrigan	
740	C	Cottage at Farmstead, 465 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East	
742	C	"Eumana", 919 Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Londrigan	
744	C	Vickery Farmstead, Clear Creek Road, Byawatha	
746	C	Farmhouse, 48 Bullied Road, Byawatha	
747	C	"Brooklyn", 460 Luckie Road, Byawatha	
749	L	"Rosevale", 279 Morrisons Road, Byawatha	
750	C	"Balmara", 381 Luckie Road, Byawatha	
751	C	"Cooloongatta", 305 Shannon Road, Byawatha	
753	La	"Remuera", 619 Clear Creek Road, Byawatha	

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Farming and Grazing

Farmstead and/or Homestead Complex

756	C	"Mooramong" Farmstead, 47 Power House Lane, Byawatha
759	L+	Clear Creek Station, 913 Clear Creek Road, Byawatha
761	C	"Rocky Point", 2 Allans Road, corner of Byawatha Road, Byawatha
762	C	Farmstead Group, 1115 Byawatha Road, Byawatha
777	C	"Wahroonga", Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road, Tarrawingee
778	C	"Carraragarmungee Station", off Wangaratta-Eldorado Road, Londrigan
780	L	"Oxley Park", 1263 The Snow Road, Oxley
781	C	House & Peppercorn Trees, 44 Woodberrys Lane, Milawa
782	C	"Manmarra" Farmstead, 330 Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee
783	C	"Gwinganna" Farmstead, 55 Rae Road, Murmungee
784	C	"Edenderry" Farmstead, 708 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee
785	C	Old Farmstead, 683 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee
786	L	Farmstead with Cabbage Tree Palms, 274 Bowmans - Murmungee Road, Bowmans Forest
787	C	"Tarkoodee", 513(?) Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee
788	C	Old Farmstead, 499 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee
789	C	Farmhouse with High Gables, 12 Bobby Lane, Bowmans Forest
790	L	"Glenlock", 2584 Ovens Highway, Everton
791	L	"Abberfold", 185 Heywoods Lane, Everton
794	C	Farmstead, 85 Wards Lane (?), Everton
805	C	Farmhouse, 1893 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee
806	C	"Wyadra", 107 Kays Road, Tarrawingee
807	C	"Rusholme", 70 Rusholme Road, Tarrawingee
823	C	Brown's Farmstead, 661 Bowmans-Murmungee Road, Murmungee
828	La	"Home Station", 1026 Oxley Flats Road, Oxley Flats
834	C	"St Leonards", 807 Wangaratta - Eldorado Road, Londrigan
884	L	"Kialba", 175 Alexanders Lane, Docker.

Fence

681a	C	Remnant Post & Rail Fence, Farmstead, The Snow Road, Markwood
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Gate

162	C	"Riverside" Farm Gate, 578 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
680	C	Old Farmstead, 2234 The Snow Road, Markwood

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Farming and Grazing

Gate

696 C "Home Farm" Gates, The Snow Road, Markwood

Granary/Grain Shed

172a L Grain Store at "Yarrunga" Farmstead, 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa

Hayshed

313b L Hay Shed at "Wattlegarth" Farmstead, 1041 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarrah

357d L Hayshed at "Silverlea" Farmstead, 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

Hayshed / Silage P

353 C Concrete Silage Pit, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South

Homestead Complex

007 V Bontharambo Homestead, 387 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains

022 L "Cooyong" Homestead, 1092 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek

Hop Kiln/Oast House/Hop Processing Shed

331 C "Glenhaven" Hop Garden, 117 Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road, Carboor Upper

331a C Hop Kiln at "Glenhaven" Hop Garden, 117 Lake Buffalo-Carboor Road, Carboor Upper

338 C Concrete Hop (?) Kiln, "Wyeena", 1933 Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor

450 L Earp Hop Garden, 21 Frascas Lane, Myrree

Horticulture

521 N Wangaratta Community Gardens, Wills Street, Wangaratta

Laundry

137a L Former Laundry, Storeroom & Cellar at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu

Machinery Shed

137c L Machinery Shed at "Nithsdale" Farmstead, 159 Top Plain Road, Moyhu

164e L+ Machinery & Feed Shed at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley

172b L Machinery Shed at "Yarrunga" Farmstead, 213 Home Station Lane, Milawa

313a L Machinery Shed at "Wattlegarth" Farmstead, 1041 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarrah

Orchard

070 L "Warrawee" Orchard, Garden & Tea Rooms, 206 Rose River Road, Cheshunt

122 C "Kelwer Grove", 663 Warby Range Road, Wangaratta South

495 C Former Passionfruit Farm, Kellys Gap Road, Greta West

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Farming and Grazing

Orchard

565	L	"The Willows", 815 Wangandary Rd, Wangandary
574	Lt	"Carola Grove" Orange Orchard, 495 Warby Range Rd, Wangaratta South
603	C	"Emerald Springs", 721 Warby Range Rd, Wangaratta South
606	Ld	"Cherridene" Orchard, Wilson Rd, Wangandary [DEMOLISHED]

Pickers Huts or Workers Huts

151a	L	Corrugated Iron Worker's Hut, 315 Targoora Road, Laceby
312	C	Weatherboard Workman's Hut, Box Forest Road, Bobinawarrah
324	C	Cattleman's Hut (?), Rose River Road, Rose River.
340a	C	P.O.W. Hut & Grain Silo, "Carnarvon", 1303 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor
342	C	Bark Hut, via "Alva Loree", Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor
346c	L	Workmen's Huts at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South
357b	L	"Weather-Iron" Workman's Hut, "Silverlea", 309 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South
457a	L	"Musk Vale" Hop-Pickers' Huts, 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrree

Pig sty

318c	C+	Pig Sty at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrowingee Road, Markwood
346e	L	Piggery at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

Shearing Shed (Woolshed)

072	C	Shearing Shed, Piepers Lane, Whitfield
343	C	Shearing Shed at "Dunmorin" Farmstead, 155 Bobinawarrah - Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah
346b	L	Shearing Shed at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South
465a	La	"Leumeah" Shearing Shed, 797 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu
470	L	Shearing Shed, Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville
591	C	Shearing Shed, Grossman Lane, Dockers Plains
609	L	Shearing Shed & Trees at "Killawarra Park", 1204 Wangaratta - Yarrawonga Road, Killawarra
752	C	The Grealy Shearing Shed, Grealy Road, Byawatha
759a	L+	Clear Creek Shearing Shed, Clear Creek Road, Byawatha
831	C	Shearing Shed, Bobby Lane, Bowmans Forest

Shed

118f	L+	Gas Shed, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
161b	L	Pole Frame Shed at "Millbank" Farmstead, 194 Docker - Carboor Road, Meadow Creek

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Farming and Grazing

Shed

165b	L	Shed at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
181a	C	Shed at Dickson's Farmstead, 513 Allans Lane, Milawa
306	C	Long Shed, Gardners Lane, Markwood
307a	C	Farm Sheds at "Humphreys" Farmstead, 801 Bobinawarrah - Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah
359a	C	Drop-Slab Shed at Farmstead, 3991 or 4001 The Snow Road, Whorouly East
360a	C	Drop-Slab Shed at H. Williamson Farmstead, 120 Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East
361	C	Drop-Slab Shed at W. Williamson Farmstead, Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East
361a	C	Flat Iron Clad Shed at W. Williamson Farmstead, Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East
457c	L	"Musk Vale" 4-Car Garage, 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrree
610	C	Pise House or Shed at "Glenfillan", 1019 Boweya Rd, Boweya
727	Ca	Sheds at Wood's(?) Farmstead, Markwood-Everton Road, Markwood
757	Ct	Trees & Abandoned Farm Sheds, Powerhouse Lane, Byawatha

Silo

073	L	Brick Silo, Campbell's Farmstead, 4546 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
093	L	"Nirvana" Farmstead & Brick Silo, 62 Piepers Lane, Whitfield
165c	L	Silo at "Cooinda" Farmstead, 160 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
244	L	Old School Silo, Schilling Drive, H.P. Barr Reserve, Wangaratta
314c	L	Grain Silo, "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor-Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
346a	L	Two Silos at "The Camp", 21 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

Stables

022b	L	Pole-Frame Stables, "Cooyong" Farmstead, 1092 Oxley - Meadow Creek Rd, Meadow Creek
032b	L+	Grossman's Farm Stables, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North
071a	C	Stables with Hay Loft at Jarrott Farmstead, 4446 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
118d	L+	Stables, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
163a	L	Former Stables at "Riversdale" Farmstead, 57 Howard Lane, off Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
164c	L+	Carriage Shed & Stables at "The Garden" Farmstead, 330 Oxley - Meadow Creek Road, Oxley
171b	L	Hay Shed & Stables at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa
302a	L	Stables & Carriage Shed at "Ferndale", 517 Milawa - Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa
314b	L	Drop-Slab Stables, "Brookvale" Farmstead, 1040 Carboor - Everton Road, Bobinawarrah
316c	L	Former Stables at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood
350a	C	Stables at "Jilba Park", Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

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Farming and Grazing

Stables

796 **C** Old Stable, Ovens Highway, Everton

Staff quarters /Farm Cottage

022a **L** Cottage at "Cooyong" Farmstead, 1092 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
 118c **L+** Farm Workers Cottage, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta
 318a **C+** Cottage at "Paradise Park" Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood
 321a **C** Workman's Cottage, "Rose Valley" Farm, 29 Upper Rose River Road, Rose River
 360 **C** Cottage at H. Williamson Farmstead, 120 Merriang Gap Road, Whorouly East
 484a **C** Remote Brick Cottage, Banksdale Road or School Road, Hansonville
 680a **C** Worker's Cottage at Old Farmstead, 2234 The Snow Road, Markwood

Tobacco Kiln and/or Drying Shed

059 **C** Former Tobacco Kilns, Lana-Trento Vineyard, 175(?) King Valley Road, Whitfield
 144a **La** Wooden Tobacco Kiln in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
 144b **La** Concrete Tobacco Kiln in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
 144c **La** Tobacco Drying Shed (No.1) in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
 144d **La** Tobacco Drying Shed (No.2) in the Group of Farm Sheds & Kilns, 234 Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
 147 **L** Concrete Tobacco Kiln, Mulwood(?) Farm, Robustelles Lane, Moyhu
 148 **C** Concrete Tobacco Kiln, 2035 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker
 149c **L** Concrete Tobacco Kiln at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker
 310 **L** Brick Tobacco Kilns, Kneebones Lane, Everton
 315 **C** Concrete & CGI Tobacco Kilns, Farmstead, Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood
 316b **L** 2 Tobacco Kilns at "Peppertree Vineyard", 148 Markwood - Tarrawingee Road, Markwood
 352c **L** Tobacco Kiln/P.O.W. Hut, "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South
 352d **L** Tobacco Grading Shed, "Guildford" Farmstead, Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South
 356 **L** Tobacco Kilns, Sheds & Cottages, 4193 The Snow Road, Whorouly East
 363 **L** Concrete Tobacco Kiln, Farmstead, 577 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly East
 459 **C** Munari Tobacco Farm, 1309 Boggy Creek Road, Myrree
 462 **C** Sealey's Tobacco(?) Kiln, 1209 Boggy Creek Road, Myrree
 560 **La** Kiln, Ruined House & Sawmill Relics, Docker-Greta West Road, Greta West
 681 **C** Old Kilns & Sheds, Farmstead, The Snow Road, Markwood
 686a **L** Wooden Tobacco Kiln, 3850 The Snow Road, Whorouly East
 688 **C** Tobacco Farm, 473 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly

Farming and Grazing**Tobacco Kiln and/or Drying Shed**

726 **C** Tobacco Kilns & Sheds, Markwood-Everton Road, Markwood

Vineyard/Winery

032a **L+** Grossman's Farm Winery, 24 Boorhaman Rd, Wangaratta North
077 **L** Brown Bros. Whitlands Vineyard, 5044 Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitlands
190 **L** "Eclat" Wine Cellar & Brandy Shed, 79 McDonald Road, Dockers Plains
196 **L** Brown Bros. Winery & Vineyards, 244 Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa
334a **L** Stone Winery at "Bynong" Farmstead, 1291 Carboor - Everton Road, Carboor
683 **L** Former Henley Farmstead, 2527 The Snow Road, Markwood

Windmill

141 **L** Stockyards and a Pair of "Southern Cross" Windmills, Hoult's Lane, Moyhu
352a **L** Tank Stand, Windmill & Stables/Shearing Shed, "Guildford", Whorouly South Rd, Whorouly South

Forestry and Timber Industry**Fire Tower/Lookout**

820a **Ld** Warby Range Fire Tower, Tower Road, Killawarra [DEMOLISHED]

Mill settlement

886 **L** Portable Saw Miller's Hut, 190 Greta West - Greta South Road, Greta West.

Sawmill

457b **L** "Musk Vale" Steam Sawmill, 694 Upper Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Myrree

Health Services**Doctor's Surgery**

299 **L** Consulting Rooms & Former Doctor's Residence, 70 Ovens Street, Wangaratta
369 **L+** "Weeroona" Doctor's Residence & Consulting Rooms, 24-28 Ford Street, Wangaratta
[DEMOLISHED]

Hospital

405 **Ch** Wangaratta Base Hospital, Green Street, Wangaratta
407 **L** "St Marys", 55-59 Green Street, Wangaratta

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Landscape - Cultural

Cultural Feature

041 L Power's Lookout, Power's Lookout Road, Whitlands

Flora species site or area

821 L+ Grove of Rare Oak Trees, Tower Road, Warby State Forest, Killawarra

Historic Landscape

084 Lp Meadow Creek Valley Scenic Landscape Conservation Area, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Rd, Meadow Creek

335 Cp Vista of the Scenic Hurdle Creek Valley, Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor

344 Lp Scenic Landscape View from Kneebones Gap, Bobinawarrah-Whorouly Road, Bobinawarrah

451 Lp Scenic Valley Cultural Landscape - Boggy Creek, Myrree

639 Cp Reedy Creek Scenic Landscape, along Woolshed Road, east of Eldorado

640 Lp Murmungee Basin, Bowmans Forest & Murmungee

659 C "IXL" Sign on Hillside, south of Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu

Landscape - Natural

Flora species site or area

078 Lt "The Cliff Road" Wildflower Conservation Area, Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitlands

574a Lt Eucalyptus cadens Discovery Sites, "Carola Grove", 495 Warby Range Road, Wangaratta South.

Law Enforcement

Courthouse

769 L Former Court House & Police Station, Main Street, Eldorado

Gaol/Lock-up

057a L Lockup at Whitfield Police Station, 4886 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

139 L Former Police Lockup, Lions Park, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu

183b L Former Police Lockup at The Old Emu Inn, 1597 The Snow Road, Milawa

Law Court

228 L+ Wangaratta Court House, Faithfull Street, Wangaratta

Police station

020 L "Palm Grove", Former Police Station & Lockup, Boundary Road, Everton Upper

057 C Whitfield Police House [DEMOLISHED] & Police Station, 4886 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield

Law Enforcement**Police station**

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 185 | L | Former Police House & Stables, 1585 The Snow Road, Milawa |
| 505 | L | Former Police Station & Residence, 13 Siege Street, Glenrowan |

Prisoner of War Camp

- | | | |
|-----|----|--|
| 362 | La | Former P.O.W. Camp & Rifle Range, Camp Lane, Whorouly East |
|-----|----|--|

Stables

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 769a | L | Former Police Stables, Main Street, Eldorado |
|------|---|--|

Manufacturing and Processing**Abattoir/ Meat Processing**

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 154a | L+ | Butcher's Slaughtering Shed & Stockyard, Kerrs Road, Milawa |
| 440 | L | Wangaratta Abattoirs, Greta Road, Wangaratta |

Bakery

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 047 | C | Former Whitfield Bakery & Residence, 3 Bakery Lane, Whitfield |
| 771 | L | Bakery Cottages, 99 Main Street & McCoy Street, Eldorado |

Brewery

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 238 | L | Former Brewery Building, 2 Ely Street, Wangaratta |
|-----|---|---|

Dairy Factory (Milk, Butter, Cheese)

- | | | |
|-----|----|---|
| 089 | L | "Moyhu Estate", 107 Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu |
| 091 | C | Brick Chimney & Ruin, 37 Byrne Street, Moyhu |
| 097 | C | Former Butter Factory, Bartley Street, Moyhu |
| 426 | C+ | Former Wangaratta Butter Factory, 6 - 10 Parfitt Road, Wangaratta |
| 587 | L | The Old Butter Factory, 160 Anzac Rd, Springhurst |

Engineering Workshop

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 175 | C | Hurley Engineering, Allans Lane, Bobinawarrah |
| 214a | L+ | Wangaratta Motors, (Rear Workshop Building), 15 Reid Street, Wangaratta |

Factory/ Plant

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 021 | L | Milawa Cheese Company, 17 Factory Road, Milawa |
| 254 | L | Jackel's "Golden Queen" Honey Factory, 101 to 103 Williams Road, Wangaratta |
| 683a | L | Former Henley Tobacco Factory, 2499 The Snow Road, Markwood |

Manufacturing and Processing**Factory/ Plant**

830 **C** "Wangaratta Apiaries" Honey Factory, 9-11 Olive Street, Wangaratta

Foundry Iron/Brass

374 **Lh** Former Ruwolt Foundry Site, 8 Clements Street, Wangaratta

Joinery

815 **C** Furniture Factory, 25 Factory Road, Milawa

Mill (Grain)

004 **V** Former Flour Mill, The Snow Road, Milawa

138 **Lh** Site of Former Flour Mill, 22 Templeton Street, Wangaratta

682 **L** Stone Mill, CGI Kilns, Pickers' Hut etc., Wards Lane, Markwood

Textile Mill

247a **L** Bruck Textiles Pty. Ltd., 19 - 81 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta

520 **L** Former Wangaratta Woollen Mills, 5 to 27 Tone Road, Wangaratta

Mining and Mineral Processing**Gold Mining Site**

327 **Ca** One of Three Former Gold Mine Sites, Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper

327a **Ca** One of Three Former Gold Mine Sites, Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper

327b **Ca** One of Three Former Gold Mine Sites, Porter's Track, off Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper

638 **La** Eldorado Gold Mining Works, Reedy Creek Valley, Eldorado

641 **Ca** Anderson's Mine, McLeans Gully, off Ortons Track, Murmungee

822 **O** Toombullup Diggings, Madhouse Road, Toombullup

Mining Dredge

001 **V** Eldorado Dredge, Eldorado-Byawatha Road, Eldorado

Mining Site - other than gold

703 **C** Everton Quarry, off Diffey Road, Everton

825 **Ca** Flooded Tin Mine, off the Eldorado-Byawatha Road, Byawatha

832 **Ca** 6 Former Turquoise Mines, Cheshunt - Whitfield Area

832a **Ca** Former Turquoise Mine, 165 Small's Lane, Cheshunt

833 **Ca** Former Turquoise Mine, Jones Lane, Greta South

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Mining and Mineral Processing

Mullock Heap

042 C Mullock Heap, Upper King River Road, Cheshunt

Quarry

500 C Bluestone Quarry, Rifle Range Road, Glenrowan

852 Ch Rail Duplication Quarry, Kays Road, off the Old Hume Highway, Glenrowan

Water Race

326 La Chinese Water Race, Black Range Creek, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road, Edi Upper

Water Wheel

003 V Water Wheel & Mine Machinery, Cunningham Gully, off Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee

Whim

643 Ca Whim Walks, Rae Road, Murmungee

Monuments and Memorials

Disaster Memorial

581 C Bus Crash Memorial, Wangaratta Rd, Wangaratta

670 L The Fire Fighters' Monument, Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East

Memorial

086a L Hume & Hovell Memorial, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek

105 L Hume & Hovell Memorial & Angleside Station Sign, Wangaratta-Whitfield Rd, Moyhu

425 L 1924 Hume & Hovell Centenary Monument, Memorial Park, Whorouly

566 L Pioneer Memorial, Ryley St, Wangaratta

711 L Hume & Hovell Memorial, Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee

824 L Hume & Hovell Memorial, Ovens Highway, Everton

War Memorial

191 L Soldiers' Memorial, The Snow Road, Oxley

370 L War Memorial Garden, cnr Ovens & Docker Streets, Wangaratta

770b L Eldorado War Memorial, 94 Main Street, Eldorado

797 L Everton War Memorial, Everton Crossroads, Ovens Highway, Everton

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Parks, Gardens and Trees**Garden Residential**

278	L	House & Garden, 53 to 57 Park Lane, Wangaratta
372	C	Garden & Trees at House, 18 Docker Street, Wangaratta
373	C	Garden & Trees at House, 22 Docker Street, Wangaratta
460	C	"Wirra Willa" Garden, 1283 Boggy Creek Road, Myrree
465	L	"Leumeah" House and Garden, 797 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu
692	Lt	"Rose Hill" House, Garden & Poplars, 385 Whorouly - Bowmans Road, Bowmans Forest

Hedge

171c	Lt	Osage Orange Hedge at "Allandale" Farmstead, 148 Kerrs Road, Milawa
575	Lt	Osage Orange Hedge, Ovens Highway, Everton
631	Ct	Hawthorn Hedge, "Chatsworth Estate", Boorhaman Road, Wangaratta North
658	C	Rose Hedge, Moyhu-Meadow Creek Road, Moyhu
698a	Lt	Hawthorn Hedge, Oxley Flats Road & Kerrs Road, Milawa
721	Lt	Hawthorn Hedge, Kerrs Road, Milawa

Other - Parks, Gardens & Trees

199	L+	Former Malaya Motel & Gardens, 235 Tone Road, Wangaratta
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Tree

025	V	Queensland Bottle Tree (1), Bontharambo Station, 387 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains
026	V	Kurrajong Tree (1), Bontharambo Station, 387 Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains
027	V	White Cypress Pine (1), Bontharambo Station, Boorhaman Road, Dockers Plains
389	T	Norfolk Island Pine Specimen Tree, Spearing Street, outside the North Eastern Hotel, Wangaratta
770a	Ct	Elm Trees & Peppercorn Tree, adjoining the Eldorado Public Hall, 94 Main Street, Eldorado

Tree Group - Avenue or Row

107a	C+	Elm, Pine & Poplar Trees, Former Porter Homestead, Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Rd, Edi Upper
149a	Lt	Orchard & Hawthorn Hedge at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker
242	T	Group of London Plane Trees, Baker Street, Wangaratta
257	T	Wareena Park and Trees, Swan Street, Wangaratta
279	T	Avenue of Oak, Ash & Elm Trees, Phillipson Street, Wangaratta
284s	T	Four Peppercorn Trees (<i>Schinus molle</i>) - Wangaratta Show Grounds, Evans Street, Wangaratta
285	T	Row of Cedar Trees (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>), Golf Links Lane, Wangaratta
381	T	Row of London Plane Trees, Cusack Street between Green & Spearing Streets, Wangaratta

Parks, Gardens and Trees**Tree Group - Avenue or Row**

383	T	Row of London Plane Trees, Templeton Street, between Baker & Mackay Streets, Wangaratta
389a	T	London Plane Specimen Tree, Spearing Street, outside the North Eastern Hotel, Wangaratta
418	T	Row of Paperbark Trees, College St, between Monash Drive & Phillipson St, Wangaratta
450a	Lt	Poplar Windbreak at Earp Hop Garden, Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrhe
622	Ct	Row of Poplar Trees, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Oxley
673	Lt	Row of Pin Oaks, Church Street, Whorouly
685	Lt	Row of Red Oaks or Pin Oaks, The Snow Road, Whorouly South
717	Lt	Avenue of Red Oak Trees, "The Pelican", 606 Oxley Flats Road, Wangaratta/Oxley Flats
758	Ct	Row of Elm Trees, Power House Lane, Byawatha
793	Lt	"Tarcoola" Palm Avenue, 74 Kneebones Lane, off the Ovens Highway, Everton
795	L	Avenue of Plane Trees, Ovens Highway, Everton
862	T	Street Trees, Mackay St. & Docker St. East, Wangaratta
863	T	Ovens College Trees, Handley Street & Greta Road, Wangaratta
867	T	Row of Trees, north side of College Street, between Phillipson & Park Streets, Wangaratta

Tree Group - Copse, Wood or Grove

614	Lt	White Cypress Pines, Woods Rd, Boorhaman North
615	Lt	Remnant Native Trees, McInnes Road, Boorhaman North
635	Lt	Palm Trees, School Road / Anzac Road, Springhurst
656	Lt	Poplar Grove at Pioneer Bridge, Ovens River, Markwood
706	Lt	Remnant Native Forest, Surveyed Road, off Witherow Lane, Bowmans Forest
706a	Lt	Remnant Native Forest, Surveyed Road, off Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee
706b	Lt	Remnant Native Forest, Surveyed Road, off Lee Morrison Road, Murmungee
706c	Lt	Remnant Native Forest, Ferguson Lane Roadside, Bowmans Forest
835	Ct	Swamp Gums, Horseshoe Creek, off Milawa-Bobinawarra Road, Milawa

Tree group - Street Trees

187	Lt	Milawa Street Trees, The Snow Rd, Milawa Township
527	T	Cedar Trees, Allan Court, Wangaratta
527a	C	Cedar Trees, Lynton Court, Wangaratta
627	T	Street Trees, Crisp Street, Wangaratta
629	T	Two Street Trees, Millard Street, Wangaratta

Parks, Gardens and Trees**Tree groups - Avenue or Row**

149 Lt Elm Tree Avenue at Furlan's Farmstead, Wangaratta - Whitfield Road, Docker

Trees of social, historic or special significance

015 L Major Mitchell Tree, Parfitt Road & Ovens River, Wangaratta
 016 C Lone Pine Tree, Ryley Street, Wangaratta
 029 Lt Northern Sandalwood Trees (8), Naylor's Road, Springhurst
 030 Lt Northern Sandalwood Trees (14), Briens Gorge, off Grandview Road, Wangandary
 031 Lt Spurwing Trees (20), near Ryans Lookout, off Wangandary-Thoona Road, Wangandary
 079 Lt River Red Gum, Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
 396a Lt Front Garden with a Pair of Weeping Elm Trees, "Fortuna", 17 Cusack Street, Wangaratta
 429 L+ "Park House" & Trees, 1 to 5 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta
 800 L Henrietta Gunn Elm Tree, "Churinga" Farmstead, 135 Farmers Road, Everton Upper

Urban Park

221 Lt King George V Memorial Gardens, Ovens Street, Wangaratta
 277 T Pocket Park & Eucalyptus Grove, 11 Melba Street, Wangaratta

Postal and Telecommunications**Post Office**

207 L Former Wangaratta Post & Telegraph Office, 101 to 103 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
 584 L Springhurst Post Office 3682
 720 L Post Office, 1152 The Snow Road, Oxley

Public Works / Civil Construction**Dormitory Buildings**

054 C Former Lake William Hovell Worker's Dormitory Building, 6 Valley View Drive, Whitfield
 125b C Former Workers' Dormitory Hut, 199 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
 350b C Former Mt Beauty Dormitory Shed at "Jilba Park", Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South

Drainage & Flood Mitigation

493 L Fifteen Mile Creek Channel & Southern Weir, O'Malleys Lane, Greta West
 493a L Fifteen Mile Creek Channel & Northern Weir, Laceby-Glenrowan Road, Laceby
 613 C Drainage Channel, Carmody Road, Peechelba East

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Public Works / Civil Construction

Drainage & Flood Mitigation

803 C Drain & Bridges, Eldorado-Tarrawingee Road, Rusholme Road & Kays Road, Tarrawingee

Road

046 Lp Whitfield to Mansfield Scenic Tourist Road

Road Bridge

861 C King River Bridge, Faithfull Street, Wangaratta

Recreation and Entertainment

Cinema

215 C The Strand Arcade, 17 to 23 Reid Street, Wangaratta

Court Tennis

118a L+ Tennis Court & Pavilion, "Targoora" Station Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Wangaratta

491 C Greta West Tennis Court Pavilion/Canteen, Fifteen Mile Creek Road, Greta West

499a C Tennis Courts, Old Recreation Reserve, off Rifle Range Road, Glenrowan

538 L C.B. Coe Tennis Pavilion & Lawn Courts, Merriwa Park, Wangaratta

755 L Byawatha Tennis Club, corner of Clear Creek Road & Powerhouse Lane, Byawatha

Lookout

569 C Ryans Lookout, Wangaratta-Thoona Rd, Wangandary

851 O "Morgan's Lookout", Ridge Track, Mt Glenrowan

Picnic Ground/ Recreation reserve

168 L Oxley Recreation Reserve, 300 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley

485 C Hansonville Recreation Ground, School Road, Hansonville

642 Ch Murmungee Recreation Reserve, Buckland Gap Road, Murmungee

Playing Ground/ Field

103 C Ticket Box, Moyhu Football Club Grounds, Bartley Street, Moyhu

Rifle Range

499 L Rifle Range, Old Recreation Reserve, Rifle Range Road, Glenrowan

644 Ca Former Rifle Range, Rifle Range Track, Murmungee

Social Club

225 Lh Wangaratta Returned Servicemen's League, Victoria Parade, Wangaratta

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Recreation and Entertainment

Social Club

247h L Bruck Social Club, 1 to 3 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta

Tourist Attractions

083 Lt Paradise Falls, Paradise Falls Road, Cheshunt

325 L Dandongadale Falls, Cobbler Plateau, Alpine National Park, Wabonga

Religion

Bishop's Palace

013 L+ Bishop's Lodge & Garden, 33 Ovens Street, Wangaratta

Cathedral

011 L+ Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral, Docker Street, Wangaratta

Chapel

033 L+ Whitlands Settlement Chapel, Burder's Lane, Whitlands

224a L St Joseph's Convent Chapel, Ryley Street, Wangaratta

Church

012 L Former St Paul's Presbyterian Church and Elm Trees, 56-60 Ovens Street, Wangaratta

019 L St. Jude's Anglican Church, 71 Mackay Street, Eldorado

024 L Former St Peters Anglican Church, 1134 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee

044 L Holy Trinity Anglican Church, 31 King Valley Road, Whitfield

050 L St Joseph's Catholic Church & Elm Tree, 6173 Mansfield Road, Whitfield

058 C Whitfield Uniting Church & Hall, 7 Whitty Lane, Whitfield

094 C Moyhu Anglican Church & Masonic Lodge Group, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu

116 L Holy Cross Catholic Church, 2335 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu

192 L St Andrew's Uniting Church, 145 Church Lane, Milawa

193 L Anglican Church, 1517 The Snow Road, Milawa

219 L St Patrick's Catholic Church, 3 to 13 Ford Street, Wangaratta

296 C Church of Christ, Rowan Street, Wangaratta

339 C Disused Church, Carboor-Everton Road, Carboor

365 L Emmanuel Uniting Church, 8 Rowan Street, Wangaratta

390 L Baptist Church, 2-6 Docker Street, Wangaratta

452 L St Matthew's Anglican Church, Benalla-Whitfield Road, Myrrehe

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Religion**Church**

489	L	St Brigid's Catholic Church, Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville (Greta)
507	L	St Paul's Anglican Church, 27 Church Street, Glenrowan
557	C	Christ Church Anglican Church, 1317 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Greta
589	C	Former Church, 176 Anzac Road, Springhurst
593	L	St Mary's Anglican Church & Tree, 20 Church Rd, Springhurst
618	L	St Martin's Catholic Church, 1528 Boorhaman Road, Boorhaman
652	L	St Hilda's Anglican Church, 2163 Ovens Highway, Everton
655	L	Former Church, 2140 Ovens Highway, Everton
657	L	St John's Anglican Church, 19-21 Church Street, Whorouly
667	L	St Stephen's Catholic Church, 2261 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Tarrawingee
672	L	St Patrick's Catholic Church, 7 Church Street, Whorouly
768	L	St Augustine's Catholic Church, 156 Main Street, Eldorado
773	C	Uniting Church & Church Hall, 78 Main Street, Eldorado
811	L	Former Baptist Church, 26 Jones Street, Oxley

Church Hall

012a	L	Former Church Hall, rear of Former St Paul's Presbyterian Church, 56-60 Ovens St., Wangaratta
039	C	St Patrick's Church Hall, 23 to 27 Ford Street, Wangaratta
296a	L	Church of Christ Hall, Baker Street, Wangaratta

Church Pipe Organ

018	L+	Willis Organ, Anglican Cathedral, Docker Street, Wangaratta
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Convent/Nunnery

224	L	St Joseph's Convent, Ryley Street, Wangaratta
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Other - Religion (gates)

038h	L+	The Gates to The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
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Religious housing

038	L+	The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038a	L+	"Armstrong House", 41 Ovens Street or 1 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038b	L+	The Choirmaster's House, 3 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038c	L+	"Holy Trinity House", 5 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038d	L+	House, 7 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta

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Religion

Religious housing

038e	L+	House, 9 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038f	L+	House, 11 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
038g	L+	The Diocesan or Bishop's Registry, 13 The Cathedral Close, Wangaratta
375	L+	Holy Trinity Deanery, 2 The Close, Wangaratta

Shrine

224b	L	The Grotto, St Joseph's Convent, Ryley Street, Wangaratta
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Residential buildings (private)

Bungalow

231	C	Bungalow, 18 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
232	C	Bungalow, 16 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
234	L	Bungalow, 10 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
237	C	Bungalow, 2 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
245	L	Bungalow, 2 Tone Road, Wangaratta
253	C	Bungalow, 51 to 53 Williams Road, Wangaratta
281	C	Bungalow, 5 Park Crescent, Wangaratta
366	C	Bungalow, 32 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
382	L	"La France", one of a pair of small Edwardian villas, 28 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
382a	L	One of a pair of small Edwardian villas, 30 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
401	L	One of a Pair of Bungalows, 12 Grey Street, Wangaratta
401a	L	One of a Pair of Bungalows, 14 Grey Street, Wangaratta
408	L	Californian Bungalow, 103 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
439	C	Bungalow, 62 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
447	C	Bungalow, 2 Millard Street, Wangaratta
513	C	Edwardian Bungalow, 7 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
515	C	Bungalow, 9 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
525	L	One of Three Bungalows, 27 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
525a	L	One of Three Bungalows, 29 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
525b	L	One of Three Bungalows, 31 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
533	C	Bungalow, 15 Meldrum St, Wangaratta
542	L	Bungalow, 10 Roger St, Wangaratta

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Residential buildings (private)

Bungalow

546	C	Bungalow, 10 Harper St, Wangaratta
712	C	Bungalow, 30-32 Wilson Road, Wangaratta
880	C	"Pineview", Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu.

Carriage House/Shed or Garage

273a	L	"Corinya" Carriage House & Stables, 8 Taylor Street, Wangaratta
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Cottage

022d	L	"Cooyong Cottage", 1092 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
052	L	Whitty's Cottage, 6181 Mansfield Road, Whitfield
067	C	Cottage & Garden, cnr Mansfield Rd & Power's Lookout Rd, Whitlands
081	C	Old "Fernbrook" Cottage & Trees, 56 Black Range Creek Road, Edi Upper
098	C	Cottage, 19 Bartley Street, Moyhu
099	C	Cottage, 29 Bartley Street, Moyhu
110	C	"Carinya" Cottage, 216 Edi Gap Road, Edi Upper
113	C	Fulton's Cottage & Garden, 3485 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Edi
119	C	Hillas' Cottage, 1349 Wangaratta - Kilfeera Road, corner Moyhu - Glenrowan Road, Greta
125	C	Cottage (Former Farm House), Tree Nursery, 199 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
145	L	"Dockers Cottage" & Elm Trees, 4 Dockers-Carboor Road, Dockers
152	C	Green Cottage, 815 Whorouly Road, Whorouly
157	L	Edi Cutting Cottage, 3741 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Edi
158	C	"Meadow Park" Cottage, 1500 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Meadow Creek
174a	C	Hurley Cottage, 626 Dockers-Carboor Road, Bobinawarrah
179	C	Cottage, 14 Taylors Lane, Wangaratta
180	C	Cottage, 381 Kerrs Road, Milawa
216	L	Victorian Brick Cottage, 27 Reid Street, Wangaratta
226	L	First Pair in a Group of Semi-detached Cottages, Nos. 1 & 3 Victoria Parade, Wangaratta
226a	L	Second Pair in a Group of Semi-detached Cottages, Nos. 5 & 7 Victoria Parade, Wangaratta
235	C	Cottage, 8 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
272	L	Victorian Cottage, 21 Spearing Street, Wangaratta
275	C	Cottage, 16 Steane Street, Wangaratta
280	L	One of a Pair of Cottages, 28 Cusack Street, Wangaratta
280a	L	One of a Pair of Cottages, 30 Cusack Street, Wangaratta

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 31 of 44
Residential buildings (private)			
<u>Cottage</u>			
286	L	One of a Pair of Victorian Cottages, 37 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
286a	L	One of a Pair of Victorian Cottages, 39 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
288	C	Cottage, 24 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
297	C	Victorian Cottage, 98 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
304	C	"Alloa" Cottage, 157 Robinsons Lane, Milawa	
305	C	Cottage, Gardners Lane, Markwood	
309	L	Old Stone Cottage, 1553 Ovens Highway, Tarrowingee	
336	C	Brick Cottage, Hoban Street, Wangaratta	
341	L	"Clivara" Brick Cottage, 1580 The Snow Road, Milawa	
358	L	Red Brick Cottage, 4146 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
371	L	Californian Bungalow Style Cottage, 31 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
376	C	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage & Garden, 37 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
377	C	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage, 39 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
378	L	Victorian Semi-Detached Pair of Cottages, 47 & 47a Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
379	L	"Camborne", one of a Pair of Cottages, 51 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
379a	L	One of a Pair of Edwardian Cottages, 53 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
385	C	Victorian Cottage, 30 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
386	C	Victorian Cottage, 24 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
387	C	Victorian Cottage, 16 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
398	C	Edwardian Cottage, 14 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
402	C	Cottage, 8 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
403	C	Victorian Cottage, 6 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
410	C	One of a Matching Pair of Federation Cottages, 94 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
410a	C	One of a Matching Pair of Federation Cottages, 96 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
414	C	One of a Pair of Matching Federation Cottages, 72 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
414a	C	One of a Pair of Matching Federation Cottages, 74 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
417	L	Weatherboard Cottage, 75 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
420	C	"Nyora" Cottage, 60 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
422	L	Cottage, 82 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
464	La	Former "Fairfield" Homestead, near 823 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
504	L	Former Stationmaster's (?) Cottage, 16 Siege Street, Glenrowan	

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Residential buildings (private)**Cottage**

508	C	"St. Mary's" Cottage, 36 Church Street, Glenrowan
514	L	"Riversdale", 5 Alexander Court, Wangaratta
519	L	Victorian Cottage, 10 Handley St, Wangaratta
530	L	One of a pair of Victorian Cottages, 12 Warby St, Wangaratta
530a	L	One of a pair of Victorian Cottages, 14 Warby St, Wangaratta
541	C	One of a pair of Cottages, 6 Roger St, Wangaratta
541a	C	One of a pair of Cottages, 8 Roger St, Wangaratta
666	L	Former Royal Hotel, 2353 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Tarrawingee
671	C	Cottage, 2319 Wangaratta-Beechworth Road, Tarrawingee
678	C	Cottage, 21(?) Lagoon Drive, Whorouly
682a	Ld	Brick Cottage, Wards Lane, Markwood. [DEMOLISHED]
713	C	Brick Cottage, 34 Wilson Road, Wangaratta
714	C	Cottage, 38 Wilson Road, Wangaratta
735	C	Cottage, Byawatha Road, Wangaratta North
754	C	Cottage, 608 Clear Creek Road, Byawatha
763	C	"El Dorado" Cottage, McGregor Street, Eldorado
766	C	Double-gabled Cottage, Main Street, Eldorado
774	C	Cottage, 74 Main Street, Eldorado
809	C	Cottage, The Snow Road, Oxley
827	C	Cottage opposite Everton Railway Junction, 241 Boundary Road, Everton Upper

Fence

274	C	Fence & Gates, 2 Donald Street, Wangaratta
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House

045	L+	"Warrillah", 4721 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
048	C	House, 113(?) Davison's Lane, Whitfield
063	C	House & Surrounding Trees, 13 Rose River Road, Cheshunt
074	C	Dew's House, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
075	L	"The Homestead", 38 Whitefield Lane, King Valley
100	C	House, 22 Bartley Street, Moyhu
106	L	Angleside House, 26 Boggy Creek Road, Angleside, near Moyhu
111	C	"Burnbank" House & Trees, 555 Edi - Cheshunt Road, Edi Upper

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 33 of 44
Residential buildings (private)			
<u>House</u>			
117	C	"Byrne House", 2159 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker	
124	L+	South House, Group of 3 "Closer Settlement" Farmhouses, Salisbury Street, Wangaratta	
124a	L+	Middle House, Group of 3 "Closer Settlement" Farmhouses, Salisbury Street, Wangaratta	
124b	L+	North House, Group of 3 "Closer Settlement" Farmhouses, Salisbury Street, Wangaratta	
128	L	"Giverny" Villa, 36 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
129	L	"Glenarvon" House & Garden, 27 to 31 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
130	L	"Clontarf", 30 to 32 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
131	L	House, 18 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
131a	L	Concrete House, 16 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
131b	L	Concrete House, 20 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
132	L	House, 6 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
134	C	House, 19 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
135	L	"Meers Brook" House, 13 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
136	C	Former Doctor's House, 23 Bartley Street, Moyhu	
140	L	Fraser's House, 53 Fraser Lane, Wangaratta North	
142	C	"Comely Bank(s)", 2255 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Docker	
146	C	Johnson House, 251 Hodges Lane, Moyhu	
151	L	"Clarendon" House & Garden, 315 Targoora Road, Laceby	
154c	L+	Former Butcher's House, 62 Factory Road, Milawa	
167	C	"Askrigg" House, 638 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Docker	
169	L	Cottage, 60 Oxley-Meadow Creek Road, Oxley	
170	C	House, 96 Macartney Street, (off King Street) Oxley	
174	C	Hurley House, 626 Docker-Carboor Road, Bobinawarrah	
178	L	"Glascar" House, 22 Taylors Lane, Wangaratta	
182	L	"Putney Park" House, 518 Allans Lane, Milawa	
184	L	Dr McCardle's House & Ombu Tree, 180 Factory Road, Milawa	
188	L	"Ercildoon" House, 1573 The Snow Road, Milawa	
196a	L	House at Brown Bros., 196a Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa	
233	C	"Kingside", 14 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
236	L	"Chisholm House", 4 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta	
241	L	"Warwillah", 17 Warwillah Avenue, Wangaratta	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 34 of 44
Residential buildings (private)			
<u>House</u>			
247c	L+	House, 9 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247d	L+	House, 7 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247e	L+	House, 5 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247f	L	House, 3 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247g	L	House, 1 Bruck Court, Wangaratta	
247i	L	House, 11 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
247j	L	House, 13 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
247k	L	House, 15 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
247l	L	House, 17 Sisely Avenue, Wangaratta	
247m	L+	11 Bruck Court, Wangaratta (Part of the Bruck House site)	
255	L	"Wareena", 17 to 19 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
259	C	"Chetwynd", 45 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
260	C	House, 108 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
261	L	House, 113 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
262	L	House, 104 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
264	L	House, 152 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
265	L	House, 119 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
266	C	House, 117 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
267	C	House, 115 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
268	L	House, 105 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
271	C	"Rawhiti", 90 Phillipson Street, Wangaratta	
276	L	"Karingal", 53 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
282a	L	1 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282b	L	2 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282c	L	3 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282d	L	4 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282e	L	5 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282f	L	6 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282g	L	7 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282h	L	8 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282i	L	9 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	

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Residential buildings (private)			
<u>House</u>			
282j	L	11 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282k	L	12 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282l	L	13 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282m	L	14 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282n	L	16 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282o	L	18 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
282p	L	20 Turner Street, Wangaratta (Turner Street Precinct)	
287	L	"Raleigh", 23 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
290	C	Victorian House, 75 Green Street, Wangaratta	
290a	C	House, 77 Green Street, Wangaratta	
292	C	"Kilnock", 63 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
293	L	"Eskdale", 73 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
294	L	"Towera", 92 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
295	L	House, 94 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
298	L	House, 114 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
317	C	Brick House, 297 (?) Markwood-Tarrawingee Road, Markwood	
349	C	"Granatta", 80 Carboor-Whorouly Road, Whorouly South	
355	C	"East Vale" House, 3734 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
400	L	"Narooma", 19 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
413	L	Victorian House, 78 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
415	C	"Cooee", 81 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
416	L	Victorian House, 77 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
419	C	Victorian House, 54 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
423	C	House, 124 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
424	C	House, 76 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
427	C	Cribbes' House, 38 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
428	C	House, 86 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
430	C	House, 111 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
431	C	House, 113 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
433	L	"Otago", 45 Ryley Street, Wangaratta	
434	C	House, 27 Warby Street, Wangaratta	

H-Study Item No.	Signif. Code	Item Name and Address	Page 36 of 44
Residential buildings (private)			
<u>House</u>			
435	C	One of a Pair of Spanish Mission Style Houses, 29 Warby Street, Wangaratta	
435a	C	One of a Pair of Spanish Mission Style Houses, 31 Warby Street, Wangaratta	
437	L	House, 8 Larkings Street, Wangaratta	
441	L	Arms's House, 21 Vernon Road, Wangaratta	
448	C	House, 4 Millard Street, Wangaratta	
449	C	House, 6 Millard Street, Wangaratta	
466	L	Prendergast House, 755 Boggy Creek Road, Moyhu	
483	C	Graham House, 196 Grahams Lane, Hansonville	
498	C	"Woodlands" House, 241 Glenrowan-Lacey Road, Laceyby	
511	L	The Pumping Engineer's House, 10 Millard Street, Wangaratta	
512	C	"Kaluna View", 20 Millard St, Wangaratta	
516	L	"Rapallo", 11-13 Meldrum St, Wangaratta	
523	C	"Kinross", 54 Perry Street, Wangaratta	
526	L	House, 2 Allan Court, Wangaratta	
528	L	One of a pair of Houses, 1 Allan Court, Wangaratta	
528a	L	One of a pair of Houses, 3 Allan Court, Wangaratta	
529	L	"Lynton", 5 Allan Court, Wangaratta	
531	C	Weatherboard House, 3 Warby St, Wangaratta	
532	C	Brick House, 5 Warby St, Wangaratta	
534	C	House, 17 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta	
535	C	"Prague", 19 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta	
537	C	House, 25 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta	
539	L	"Te Kohanga", 22-24 Meldrum Street, Wangaratta	
543	L	"Carlisle", 12 Roger St, Wangaratta	
547	L+	House and Garden, 2 Harper St, Wangaratta	
548	L	House, 9 Millard St, Wangaratta	
549	C	"Allendale", 11 Millard St, Wangaratta	
550	L	House, 8 Moore St, Wangaratta	
551	L	House, 10 Moore St, Wangaratta	
552	L	House, 12 Moore St, Wangaratta	
553	L	House, 14 Moore St, Wangaratta	

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Residential buildings (private)			
<u>House</u>			
554	L	House, 16 Moore St, Wangaratta	
563	L	Brick House, 209 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby	
564	C	Victorian Brick House, 606 Wangaratta-Kilfeera Road, Laceby	
568	?	Arklow, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu (?)	
585	L	Former Store & House, Anzac Rd, Springhurst	
586	C	House, Anzac Rd, Springhurst	
588	C	House & Garden, 141 Anzac Road, Springhurst	
594	L	House & Garden, 165 Anzac Road, Springhurst	
623	C	House, 12 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
624	C	House, 8 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
625	C	House, 6 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
626	L	House "Lenna", 2 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta	
628	L	House, 1 Millard Street, Wangaratta	
630	L	House, 12 Parfitt Road, Wangaratta	
636	C	"Glenloth", 171 Wilson Road, Wangaratta	
654	C	House & Garden, 2165 Ovens Highway, Everton	
660	L	House, 1613 Ovens Highway, Tarrawingee	
662	L	Whitlands Settlement, Burder's Lane, Whitlands	
677	C	"Glen Lea", 29 Church Street, Whorouly	
687	C	House, 3875 The Snow Road, Whorouly East	
695	L	"Riverslea", 391 Whorouly Road, Whorouly	
704	C	"Bloomfield Park", 139 Diffey Road, Everton	
741	L	Hamstead House & Garden, 532 Ovens Highway, Wangaratta East	
743	L	"Claremont", 48 Carraragarmungee Estate Road, Londrigan	
745	C	"Fernhurst", 61 (?) Bowser-Londrigan Lane, Byawatha	
764	L	House, 1527 Wangaratta - Eldorado Road, Eldorado	
765	L	Victorian Cottage & Garden, 19 Main Street, Eldorado	
779	C	Pyle's House, 149 Pyles Road, Eldorado	
792	L	"Brookfield House" & Garden, 2383 Ovens Highway, Everton	
799	C	"Rosedale", 18 Boundary Road, Everton	
808	L	House, 2190 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee	

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Residential buildings (private)

House

810	L	House, 1188 The Snow Road, Oxley
812	L	House, 1545 The Snow Road, Milawa
813	L	"Karmala", 209 Milawa-Bobinawarrah Road, Milawa
816	C	House, 16 Factory Road, Milawa
817	C	House with Palm Tree, 15 Factory Road, Milawa
818	C	Former Manager's House (?), 13 Factory Road, Milawa
819	C	House, 9 Factory Road, Milawa
858	L	House, 30 Grey Street, Wangaratta
859	L	Langley House, 6 Gayer Avenue, Wangaratta
860	C	House, 6 Muntz Street, Wangaratta
864	L+	House, 3 Crisp Street, Wangaratta
865	C	House, 6 Dundas Street, Wangaratta
866	L	"Valdoris", 44 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
871	L	"Mundarlo", 82 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
872	C	Conite House, 153 Rowan Street, Wangaratta
873	L	"Ercildoune", 9 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta.
874	C	Billabong Motel, 12 Chisholm Street, Wangaratta
875	L	"Como" (?), 24 Caraselle Avenue, Wangaratta
876	C	Mr R.J. Law's House, 45 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta

Mansion

008	A	"Warra", 3 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
036	L	"Averleigh", 54 Ovens Street, Wangaratta
273	L	"Corinya", 8 Taylor Street, Wangaratta
522	L	"Yarrunga" Homestead, 10 Harrison St, Wangaratta

Private studio/outbuilding (cubby house)

354	L	Cubby House at "Wombi Toy Factory", 211 Whorouly South Road, Whorouly South
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Stables

526a	L	Former Stables, 2-4 Allan Court, Wangaratta (DEMOLISHED)
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Terrace

291	L	One house of a Victorian Terrace, 66 Templeton Street, Wangaratta
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Residential buildings (private)			
<u>Terrace</u>			
291a	L	One house of a Victorian Terrace, 68 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
291b	L	One house of a Victorian Terrace, 70 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
632	Ld	"Hillview" Terrace, 20, 22 & 24 Parfitt Road, Wangaratta [DEMOLISHED]	
<u>Villa</u>			
126	L	Villa, 8-12 Hardisty Street, Wangaratta	
239	L	Villa, 20 Ely Street, Wangaratta	
240	L	Spanish Mission Style Villa, 24 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
240a	L	Spanish Mission Style Villa, 26 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
243	L	"Mepunga" House & Garden, 8 Mepunga Avenue, Wangaratta	
252	L	"Appin Park" Villa & Garden Trees, 19 & 21 Scott Street, Wangaratta	
256	L	Villa, 23 to 25 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
258	L	"Kawanda" Villa, 29 to 33 Swan Street, Wangaratta	
263	L	Victorian Villa, 109 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
283	L	One of a Pair of Villas, 14 Olive Street, Wangaratta	
283a	L	One of a Pair of Villas, 16 Olive Street, Wangaratta	
289	L	Villa, 111 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
367	L	The Manse, 12 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
384	L	Californian Bungalow, 31 Templeton Street, Wangaratta	
392	L	Edwardian Villa, Garden & Trees, 28-30 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
393	L	Victorian Villa, 32 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
394	L	"Fenwick" Victorian Villa, 34 Docker Street, Wangaratta	
396	L	"Fortuna", 17 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
397	L	Edwardian Villa, 19 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
399	L	"Tarawera" Victorian Villa, 10 Grey Street, Wangaratta	
406	L	Villa, 38 Green Street, Wangaratta	
409	L	"Westham" Federation Villa, 88 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
411	L	"Carnacoo", 109 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
412	L	"Hilton Villa", 89 to 91 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
421	L	Victorian Villa, 32 Cusack Street, Wangaratta	
438	L	One of a pair of Federation Villas, 67 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	
438a	L	"Wyton", One of a pair of Federation Villas, 69 Rowan Street, Wangaratta	

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Residential buildings (private)**Villa**

446	C	First of Two Brick Villas, 25 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
446a	C	Second of Two Brick Villas, 27 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta
540	L	Victorian Villa, 4 Roger St, Wangaratta
544	L	Villa, 14 Roger St, Wangaratta
545	C	Villa, 7 Harper St, Wangaratta
690	L	Victorian Villa, 141 Whorouly River Road, Whorouly
715	L	Villa, 48 Wilson Road, Wangaratta

Retail and Wholesale**Shop**

017	L	Former Notcutt & Purbrick Building, 74 to 76 Reid Street, Wangaratta
055	C	Former Butcher's Shop, 4873 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
056	L	Whitfield General Store & Post Office, 4877 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
056a	L	Outbuilding, Whitfield Store, 4877 Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Whitfield
090	L	Hairdressing Salon, 18 Byrne Street, Moyhu
154	L+	Old Butcher's Shop, Factory Road, Milawa
195	L	Former McKenzie's General Store, 1594 The Snow Road, Milawa
200	C	Rundles 1901 & 1905 Buildings, 39 to 53 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
201	L+	Trotman's Buildings, corner of Reid & Murphy Streets, Wangaratta
202	C	Pair of Shops, 81 & 83 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
204	C	Pair of Shops, 89 & 91 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
205	L	"Glasgow House", 97 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
206	L	"Commerce House", 99 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
208	C	"Willoughby's" Store, 106 to 108 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
211	C	"Corry's Buildings", 76 to 78 Murphy Street, Wangaratta
212	L	Irving's Chamber's, 60 Murphy Street & 32 to 38 Reid Street, Wangaratta
214	L+	Wangaratta Motors, (Car Sales Show Rooms) 15 Reid Street, Wangaratta
217	L	"Exchange Buildings" , 39 to 41 Reid Street, Wangaratta
222	C	The Former Wangaratta Co-operative Store, Reid Street, Wangaratta
223	C	Pair of Shops, 78 & 80 Reid Street, Wangaratta
227	C	Group of 3 Shops, 46 to 50 Reid Street, Wangaratta

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Retail and Wholesale

Shop

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 246 | L | "One Mile Store" & Attached Residence, 4 Tone Road, Wangaratta |
| 621 | C | Former Butcher Shop, 131 or 135 Anzac Road, Springhurst |

Shop with Attached Residence

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 006 | V | Former Ladson's Store, 2328 Beechworth-Wangaratta Road, Tarrawingee |
| 014 | L | Royal Oak Store, 64 Rowan Street, Wangaratta |
| 133 | L | Cross Roads Store & Residence, 43 Murdoch Road, Wangaratta |
| 436 | L | Federation Bungalow & Shop, 33-35 Warby Street, Wangaratta |

Stables

- | | | |
|------|----|--|
| 154b | L+ | Butcher's Stables & Carriage Shed, Kerrs Road, Milawa |
| 869 | L+ | Stables & Carriage House, 52 & 52a Reid Street, Wangaratta |

Stock Saleyard

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 095 | L | Goldsbrough Mort-Elder Smith Saleyards & Sale Rooms, Wangaratta-Whitfield Road, Moyhu |
| 517 | L | Former Bull Sale Ring, Tone Road, Wangaratta |

Transient Accommodation

Other - Transient Accommodation

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 247b | L+ | Bruck House, 11 to 15 Bruck Court, Wangaratta |
|------|----|---|

Transport - Rail

Foot Bridge

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 009g | V | Wangaratta Railway Station - Pedestrian Bridge, opposite Cusack Street, Wangaratta |
|------|---|--|

Goods shed/crane

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 009c | V | Wangaratta Railway Station - Stiff-leg Derrick Goods Crane, near Spearing Street, Wangaratta |
| 009e | V | Wangaratta Railway Station - Goods Shed, near Spearing Street, Wangaratta |

Locomotive Shed (straight)

- | | | |
|------|----|--|
| 035a | L+ | Whitfield Locomotive Engine Shed, 6191 Mansfield-Whitfield Road, Whitfield |
|------|----|--|

Railway

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 035 | L | Wangaratta to Whitfield Narrow Gauge Railway Line |
| 649 | L | Former Wangaratta-Bright Railway |

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Code****Item Name and Address***Page 42 of 44***Transport - Rail****Railway**

- 650 **L** Former Wangaratta-Beechworth Railway, Everton/Everton Upper
- 857 **C** Bowser - Peechelba East Railway Line

Railway Bridge/ Viaduct

- 035c **L** Former Railway Bridge over Boggy Creek, Wangaratta Whitfield Road, Moyhu
- 368 **L** Railway Bridge over the Ovens River, Wangaratta

Railway Machinery & Objects

- 009d **V** Wangaratta Railway Station - Water Crane, near Norton Street, Wangaratta
- 649a **L** Brick Well & Original Points, Main Line Junction, Former Wangaratta-Bright Railway, Bowser

Railway Platform/ Station

- 009 **V** Wangaratta Railway Station Group, Norton Street, Wangaratta
- 009a **V** Wangaratta Railway Station - Platform & Station Building, 37 Norton Street, Wangaratta

Railway Residence/Quarters

- 035b **L** Former Railway Bungalow, 12 Valley View Drive, Whitfield

Railway Water Tower/ Tank

- 009b **V** Wangaratta Railway Station - Water Tower, near Spearing Street, Wangaratta

Signal Box

- 009f **V** Wangaratta Railway Station - Signal Box, near Norton Street, Wangaratta

Signals

- 009h **V** Wangaratta Railway Station - Signals, near Roy Street, Wangaratta

Silo

- 251 **C** Concrete Grain Silos, Lot 11, Frank Hayes Drive, Wangaratta
- 270 **L** Whitty's Silos, 35 to 37 Cusack Street, Wangaratta

Station Building

- 506 **L** Small Railway Shed, Glenrowan Railway Station Platform, Glenrowan

Transport - Road**Foot Bridge**

- 229 **L** The Ovens River Footbridge, between Ovens & Bickerton Streets, Wangaratta

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Transport - Road**Foot Bridge**

767 L Suspension Footbridge across Reedy Creek, McEvoy Drive, Eldorado

Road

849 Ch "The Gold Highway", Melbourne to Beechworth Coach Road, now Oxley-Greta West Road

Road Bridge

053 C King River Bridge at Gentle Annie's Lane, Whitfield
060 L One Lane Bridge over King River, off King Valley Road, Cheshunt
082 C Railway Wagon Bridge, 209 Black Range Creek Road, Edi Upper
166 L Concrete Road Bridge, Old Hume Highway, Wangaratta North
177 Cd Bridge over Hurdle Creek, Allans Lane, Bobinawarrah [DEMOLISHED c2001]
332 L Timber Bridge, Wrights Lane, Carboor East
404 S Bridge over One Mile Creek, Roy Street West, Wangaratta (DEMOLISHED)
645 Ca Remnants of Stone Bridge, Stone Bridge Lane, Murmungee
693 L Newth's Bridge, Whorouly-Bowmans Road, Whorouly or Bowmans Forest
723 C Bridge over a Small Creek, Ivones Lane, Milawa
734 L Bridge over Yellow Creek, Anker Road, Wangaratta East
760 L Timber Bridge over Clear Creek, Clear Creek Road, Byawatha
801 C Rural Bridge across Hodgson Creek, Farmers Road Everton Upper

Utilities - Fire Control**Fire Station**

040 L W.H. (Billy) Edwards Building, 29 Ford Street, Wangaratta

Fire Station House

040a C Former Firemen's House, 31 Ford Street, Wangaratta [DEMOLISHED]

Utilities - Sewerage**Sewage Pump House/Pumping Station**

388 L Templeton Street Waste Water Pumping Station, King George V Memorial Gardens, Wangaratta
536 C Graham Avenue Wastewater Pumping Station, Wangaratta

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Utilities - Water**Water Supply Reservoir/ Dam**

068	L	Lake William Hovell Dam, Upper King River Road, Cheshunt South
189	C	Chinese Dam, Big Paddock, Forest Lane, Milawa
323	L	Mt Cobbler Lake, Cobbler Plateau, Alpine National Park (Wonnangatta Moroka Unit), Wabonga
855	L	Foster's Lake, 1011 Glenrowan - Wangaratta Road, Glenrowan.

Water Tower

250	C	Water Tower & Reservoir, former Wangaratta Water Trust Kerr St. Storage, Wangaratta
395	L	Concrete Water Tower, cnr Docker & Norton Streets, Wangaratta
432	V	Millard Street Water Tower, Wangaratta
470a	L	Concrete Tank Stand, Moyhu-Hansonville Road, Hansonville