

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Harrieville Chinese Camp Site	File No:	AS0278
Address:	Ovens River HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Mining camp/settlement/housing		
Citation Date:	2007	Significance Level:	Local

**Recommended
Heritage Protection**

VHR -
HI -
PS -

History and Historical Context

In the mid 1850s and 1860s large numbers of Chinese arrived on the Ovens Goldfields in search of gold. Chinese appear to have arrived in Harrieville in significant numbers as a direct result of the Buckland Riots in July 1857. Within a day or two of the riots the population of about 50 Europeans was inundated with 500 Chinese fleeing the Buckland. It appears that many remained there and took up alluvial claims.

The Claims Registrars books, from the 1860s through to the late 1870s, show a large number of Chinese holding various types of alluvial claims around Harrieville. The Chinese almost exclusively held all of the alluvial ground, whilst the Europeans seem to have generally been more concerned with quartz mining. Some of the Chinese claims were held by as many as twenty men.

There were at least two main areas of Chinese population at Harrieville. The first settlement was up on the West Branch of the Ovens River, just a short distance up Mill Road. This area was not occupied exclusively by the Chinese. It was at one time the main business and residential centre of Harrieville and was shared with a number of Europeans. Opposite the joss house was Tung On's store and hotel, near which was Grimsley's Hotel and Conley's butcher shop etc.

Unlike the settlement on the West Branch, it appears as though the Chinese exclusively occupied the East Branch settlement. It is also local belief that there was another Chinese temple at this East Branch settlement.

It seems the Chinese population by the mid to late 1880s had substantially dwindled, though the Chinese continued to live in Harrieville for many years to follow. There were still a number of individuals living up in remote situations and prospecting as late as 1917. It is possibly around this time that the Chinese settlement on the East Branch dwindled into obscurity.

References:

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- HOY, E E., 1975, Harrieville: 115 Years of Continuous Gold Seeking., Prior Printing Service, 4th ed.
LLOYD, B., 1982, Gold at Harrieville, Shoestring Press, Wangaratta
KAUFMAN, R.J., 1997, Chinese on the Upper Ovens Goldfield., LRGM Services, Bright.
KAUFMAN, R J & SWIFT, A J., 1997, Chinese Camp Bright., Unpublished
SWIFT, A. J., 2001, The Chinese Settlement, East Branch Ovens River, Harrieville, Unpublished

Relevant Historical Australian Themes



2.4 Migrating to seek opportunity

3.4.3 Mining

3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure

Description

Physical Description

The site of the Chinese settlement covers a length of approximately 700 sq metres of crown land running parallel with the East Branch of the Ovens River, about 600 metres south-east from the Great Alpine Road and the township of Harrietville, and is located between the upper and lower vehicular Bon Accord tracks. The entire site represents a narrow strip of partially terraced land (approximately 100 metres at its widest point and 700 metres in length), overlooking the East Branch of the Ovens River. A well defined water race runs down the centre of the settlement for its entire length, originally cut to serve the camp's domestic water needs and for irrigation of its vegetable gardens. There are at least twelve identifiable sites of buildings. Most are marked by their fireplace remains, which are now small piles of river rock, sandstone and the occasional broken handmade brick. There are also a number of levelled or benched areas, some of which would have once had huts or dwellings on them. These hut or dwelling sites are located over the entire length of the site. Some appear to have been isolated buildings while others clustered together in small groups. One large terraced area appears to have been the main settlement centre, where there are the remains of numerous fireplaces and other clearly defined features and artefacts fragments etc.

There appear to be several areas where vegetable gardens were once established, the main garden being one large area at the Harrietville end of the settlement, with smaller plots possibly in the main camp centre as well as on a flat directly to its northeast. Outside the settlement area there are numerous examples of the alluvial workings undertaken by the Chinese. Their distinct earth banks and stacked alluvial rock walls, tailraces and pebble dumps can be found on the hillsides and along the banks for many kilometres upstream from the settlement, as well in other areas surrounding Harrietville.

Physical Condition

Site is generally obscured by native vegetation and weeds, but general condition of archaeological features is good. Some areas have been disturbed by bottle hunters in more recent years.

Usage / Former Usage

About 1857 declining until about the 1890s very early 1900s.

Intactness

Integrity of the overall site is fair to good, though mostly obscured by scrub; site has a high potential to reveal further artefacts that might contribute to a better understanding of this site and the Chinese culture of the goldfields.

Recommended Management

Archaeological site on Crown land. Treatment according to Heritage Act 1995, requiring Consent for disturbance. Important site in history of Shire, and preservation should be pursued.

Comparative Analysis

Numerous Chinese settlements existed in the Shire during the decades of gold mining. Large communities were located in the Buckland valley, Myrtleford, Bright, Wandiligong, Freeburgh, Germantown, Happy Valley, Upper Dargo and Harrietville. Many hundreds or more individual huts or small groups of Chinese dwellings would have existed over the Shire over this time. However the Harrietville East Branch settlement along with the



Bright Chinese camp site are the most intact of the known larger Chinese occupation sites in the Shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

A large number of Chinese arrived in Harrietville in the days after the Buckland race riots on 4th July 1857. With sufficient gold in the area a small community of Chinese was formed. Chinese continued to live in the area in relatively large numbers into the late 1880s, then declining rapidly in number in the early 1900s. The East Branch settlement appears to have been one of the main areas of occupation by the Chinese at Harrietville. Numerous dwellings, possibly 19 buildings. Among the facilities were a large general kitchen with five fireplaces, large vegetable gardens, and a central water race that supplied water directly to both buildings and vegetable gardens.

How is it significant?

The Chinese settlement site and remaining features on the East Branch of the Ovens River is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The East Branch Chinese settlement is of historical significance for its association with the large numbers of Chinese who immigrated to Australia during the 19th Century in search of gold. The site is of social significance for the evidence left by the Chinese, the arrangement of benched building sites and garden around the central water race, which demonstrates a self-sufficient clan or communal approach that the Chinese had to their work and residential centres. The site is also an important link to the Chinese who pioneered market gardening, tobacco and other crops in the Shire.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

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

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

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

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

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

The East Branch Chinese settlement is of historical importance for its association with the large numbers of Chinese who immigrated to Australia during the 19th Century in search of gold. It is also important for its association with the events of the Buckland Riots of 1857.

Criterion B

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

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

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



The Chinese Camp Site is of social importance for the evidence left by the Chinese, the arrangement of benched building sites and garden around the central water race, which demonstrates a self-sufficient clan or communal approach that the Chinese had to their work and residential centres.

Criterion C

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

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

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

The Chinese Camp Site has a high potential to reveal further artefacts that might contribute to a better understanding of this site and the Chinese culture on the goldfields.

Criterion D

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

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

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

Criterion E

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

Criterion G

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

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

Criterion H

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

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

Recommendations 2007

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name: Harrieville Cemetery (Old Section)
Address: Cemetery Lane HARRIETVILLE
Place Type: Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0271

Significance Level: Local



Harrieville Cemetery (Old Section)

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR -**

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Harrieville began as early as 1853, as the New Rush alluvial mining settlement. The population was small, with about 50 people by 1857, but augmented by an influx of about 500 Chinese miners after the buckland Riots of that year.

The first significant phase in the town's development came with the opening of rich quartz reefs in 1860. These attracted much attention, and the growing township christened itself Harrieville in May 1860. By the middle of 1861 the town boasted butchers shops and a number of stores, and a school was opened in 1866. Several major reefs were opened in 1860, including the Rose, Thistle & Shamrock which went on to produce the highest recorded gold yield in the Shire. Harrieville also became an important staging point on the Omeo road, and in connection with the Upper Dargo, Grant and Crooked River fields.

The Harrieville Cemetery was gazetted on 12 February 1869. The cemetery was divided into four sections which represented the predominant religions in the community at the time. These were Roman Catholic, Church of England, Wesleyan and Presbyterian. In addition an area on the far side of the cemetery to the gate



appears to have been used for Chinese and perhaps other non-conforming burials.

The earliest burial marked on a monument was that of John Abrahams in 1866, indicating that the cemetery may have been used as an informal burial ground prior to gazettal. The cemetery has been operated by a Cemetery Trust to the present day, serving the community of Harrietville. According to cemetery records, by the late 1990s, well in excess of 200 people had been buried at Harrietville.

Examples of important local historical identities buried in the cemetery include Donald Gow, William Grimsley and John Bromley. There are many more, as well as representatives of most of the pioneering families of Harrietville.

References:

Lloyd, B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press

Ellis, J, 1996, Harrietville Cemetery - List of Graves with Monuments Showing Names Inscribed

Ellis, J, 1996, Harrietville Cemetery - List of Burials in Harrietville Cemetery 1866-1997: Names of Those Buried but not Mentioned on Monuments

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

9.7.2 Mourning the dead

9.7.3 Remembering the dead

Description

Physical Description

The Harrietville cemetery is situated in Cemetery Lane, on gently sloping land beside Shamrock Gully. The reserve is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 90 metres by 130 metres. It has a brown picket fence along the south (road) boundary, and the remainder of the reserve has a wire fence. Entry is via a double gate (vehicular) or single gate (pedestrian), both also of wooden pickets. The grounds are informal, principally lawn with some ornamental trees (mainly elms), and typical of small country cemeteries.

The main axial path extends north from the gate. On the left hand side of the path are the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic sections, while the Church of England and Presbyterian sections are on the right. At the end of the path, two marker stones inscribed with Chinese characters exist.

Monuments are numerous and vary considerably in design. However, the scale of the early monuments is generally small, reflecting the nature and wealth of the community, again typical of small rural communities. They are principally relatively simple upright slabs (stelae), with only odd grander monument (obelisk, Latin cross on pedestal, granite column with urn, etc). Materials include marble, sandstone and granite. There are several cast- and wrought-iron grave surrounds (fences), a few dressed-stone surrounds, and several horizontal slabs. Some modern burials have quite artistic monuments, made of local stone.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1869 (1850s?) - present: public cemetery



Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Normal cemetery functions (burials, routine maintenance etc) exempt. Retain informal landscape. Assist and advise Trust in maintenance of historic headstones, particularly the remaining two Chinese tablets.

Comparative Analysis

The Harrietville Cemetery is one of four 'pioneer cemeteries' in the Ovens valley portion of the Alpine Shire. It lacks the size of those at Bright and Myrtleford, and reflects well the nature of the smaller Harrietville community. The other cemetery at the Buckland is similar in scale to Harrietville's, but lacks the present-day township to support continuing use on any meaningful scale. The Kiewa valley portion of the Shire lacks these early public cemeteries, because communities there only began coalescing at the end of the 1800s. A number of small, unofficial burial grounds, mostly relating to early gold mining camps/settlements, exist around the Alpine Shire. There are also a number of lone graves/burials known.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Harrietville cemetery was gazetted in 1869, and has served the Harrietville community to the present day. Set in informal grounds typical of small rural cemeteries, it contains the last remains of generations of residents. The scale of the monuments reflects well the nature and wealth of the local community. The cemetery has two sandstone tablets inscribed with Chinese characters, a poignant and rare physical link to the days when miners from China dominated the local goldfields' population.

How is it significant?

The Harrietville Cemetery is of historical and social significance to the Alpine Shire, and the community of Harrietville.

Why is it significant?

The Harrietville Cemetery is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire and the community of Harrietville as an important piece of community infrastructure that has served the local community since at least 1869, and contains the mortal remains of generations of residents, many of whom contributed materially to the development of Harrietville and the shire.

The cemetery is representative in its nature and scale of small rural communities. The marked Chinese graves are a rare and important physical link to the large Chinese communities that were abundant on the goldfields of the shire, and elsewhere in the State.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

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

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

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

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

A.4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in



the human occupation and evolution of the nation, State, region or community.

Criterion B

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

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

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

Criterion C

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

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

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

Criterion D

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

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

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

Criterion E

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

Criterion G

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

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

Criterion H

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

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Hit Or Miss Dredge Hole	File No:	AS0577
Address:	Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Mining Dredge		
Citation Date:	2007	Significance Level:	Local

**Recommended
Heritage Protection**

VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The bucket dredges dominated the Upper Ovens goldfields during the early decades of the 20th Century; and about 50 were to operate on the ideally suited alluvial river flats. The returns from these "ships of gold" put the Upper Ovens goldfield amongst the states highest gold producers. Three dredges were constructed at Harrietville between 1906 and 1908; the Harrietville Estate Deep Lead Dredge, Harrietville Star and the Bright Star. Of these only the Harrietville Star was relatively successful. In 1914, after seven year's production the last of these dredges closed. In 1919 the Junction Dredge was constructed, but this operation was closed after only two years. The small bucket dredges of Harrietville were to make only a meagre contribution to the district's gold returns.

The Tronoh Dredge was to be the largest bucket dredge in the Southern Hemisphere, and its operation was eagerly anticipated by the wider mining industry, which saw it as a trial for the suitability of these mechanical giants in Australian conditions. These huge dredges had already proved their usefulness in many other parts of the world. The Tronoh was 550 feet long and weighed 4,890 tons; the bucket band was comprised of 122 buckets each of 20 cubic feet, and cost of the dredge was £380,000, designed by an English firm and constructed by Thompson's of Castlemaine. Construction commenced in 1939. The electrically-powered dredge forced connection of the upper valley to the State's electricity grid. By mid 1942 the dredge had been completed and had commenced operations, but after only a few months work the dredge was forced to close because of wartime manpower restrictions. The dredge recommenced work in 1946 and continued operations up to 1954, when poor returns combined with the low gold price and the high cost of labour forced operations to close. Despite its ultimate failure, the Tronoh was Harrietville's and one of the Shire's biggest employers during its period of operation. The dredge was sold, dismantled and sent to Malaya. The Tronoh worked about 160 acres of land at Harrietville and excavated 20 million cubic yards of material to an average depth of 80 feet, producing 54,000 ounces of gold in 81/2 years of full-time production. The final three acres worked by the dredge were worked to a depth of 18ft to provide a laying up dock for the dismantling of the dredge. This formed the Hit or Miss Dredge Hole.

The Hit or Miss Dredge Hole is named after the Hit or Miss Creek which flows through the pond. This hole is also referred to as the North dredge hole. Public access to part of the pond is gained at the north end via Howard's Lane and the Hit or Miss Creek Tronoh Reserve.

References:

Bannear D, 1995, Victorian Goldfields Project, Historical Gold Mining Sites in the North East Region of Victoria, not pub. Dept of Natural Resources and Environment

Hoy E, 1967, 115 Years Of Continuous Mining, Harrietville Historical Society

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at harrierville, Shoestring Press

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The Hit or Miss Dredge hole is the largest of three holes left by the Tronoh dredge. The pond is full of water at all times. The western freehold banks have been landscaped to various degrees. High banks are situated along the eastern (hill) side of the pond, varying in height up to about 4 metres.

Physical Condition

The Hit or Miss Dredge holes' western bank has been substantially altered. Perimeter of site and possibly the depths of the pond have archaeological potential to reveal artefacts that may contribute to a further understanding of the operations of the Tronoh dredge, and its dismantling.

Usage / Former Usage

(1942-1955) Pond represents the last stages of the Tronoh dredge operations when the plant ceased operations in 1954 and was dismantled in 1955.

Intactness

The features of the Hit or Miss Dredge pond are relatively intact; some bank landscaping has been done along western freehold sections.

Recommended Management

Ensure public access is maintained, and that the present form and extent of the dredge hole is preserved.

Comparative Analysis

The Hit or Miss Dredge hole is the largest of three main ponds left at Harrierville from the Tronoh dredge. The south pond, situated at the southern end of the tailings is where the dredge was turned back by bedrock. Today this area is a recreation reserve and a jetty, pontoon and picnic facilities have been erected in recent years. It is included in the Victorian Heritage Register. The 'Turning Pond' is a narrow crescent shaped pond where the dredge turned in 1949 to work northwards, and is adjacent to the south pond. Several small dredge ponds from the early era of dredging (1900 - 1920s) remain in the Shire - none however compare with the large and spectacular scale of the Tronoh dredge holes. Some examples of smaller ponds from the earlier dredging era are those in the East Branch of the Ovens River (further upstream from the Tronoh holes, and left by the Bright Star dredge), the 'Blue Hole' at Morockdong, Wandiligong, and the Growler's Creek dredge hole excavation and dredge remains at Wandiligong.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The gold dredging industry in the first half of the 20th Century was an important economic contributor to the Ovens Valley portion of the Alpine Shire. The Tronoh dredge which operated at Harrierville from 1942 to 1954 was the largest such plant to operate in Australia, and was seen in the wider mining industry as a trial for the introduction of other mammoth dredges onto the Australian goldfields. It was Harrierville's and one of the



Shire's major employers of the period, and forced the extension of the electricity grid to the upper valley. The dredge, one of the largest in the world at the time, was 167 metres long, weighed 4,813 tons and was capable of dredging to a depth of 41 metres. It worked 160 acres of land and excavated 20 million cubic yards of material to an average depth of 80 feet (19m), producing 54,000 ounces of gold in 81/2 years of full-time production. Despite its high production, high running and maintenance costs, exacerbated by difficult digging conditions and design inadequacies, forced its closure in 1954, with accumulated losses. This effectively signalled the end of dredging in the Shire, although the small Freeburgh dredge did work on until 1955. The Tronoh dredge was dismantled at the site of the Hit or Miss Dredge Hole in 1955, and the dredge sent to Malaya (Malaysia) to work on the alluvial tinfields.

How is it significant?

The Hit or Miss Dredge hole is of historical significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Hit or Miss Dredge Hole is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the most obvious visual features that convey the scale of the former Tronoh operations, and the dynamic industrial dredging era in the Shire. It is an important site relating to the end of the Tronoh dredge operations, and the symbolic end of over half a century of gold dredging in the Shire. The ultimate failure of the dredge under Australian conditions also signalled the end of hopes of introducing fleets of these mechanical giants to suitable dredging areas elsewhere. There are high community concerns for the future of the site.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

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

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

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

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

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

The Hit or Miss Dredge Hole is significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the most obvious visual features that convey the scale of the former Tronoh operations, and the dynamic industrial dredging era in the Shire.

Criterion B

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

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

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

Criterion C

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

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



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

Criterion D

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

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

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

Criterion E

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

The Tronoh dredge which operated at Harrietteville from 1942 to 1954 was the largest such plant to operate in Australia, and was seen in the wider mining industry as a trial for the introduction of other mammoth dredges onto the Australian goldfields.

Criterion G

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

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

Criterion H

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

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

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

Incorporated Plan

-

Aboriginal Heritage Place

No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name: St Etheldreda Church
Address: Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE
Place Type: Church
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0269

Significance Level: Local



St Etheldreda Church

Recommended VHR -
Heritage Protection

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The church was built in 1891 as a Wesleyan chapel, but soon became a Union Church where the three denominations - Presbyterians, Methodists and Anglicans - worshipped under the guidance of their separate pastors. William Grimsley laid the stone foundations. The Anglicans always had the larger congregation, and their pastor would travel from Bright to hold services.

In 1933 the Rev A Hope began to make plans for a separate church and a meeting chaired by Bishop J S Hart agreed to build a church. The Women Guild had raised 500 pounds when the war intervened. The Presbyterians services had ceased in 1942 and by 1956 the Methodist community had diminished and their services also ceased. The small church was falling into disrepair when the Anglican church began negotiations to purchase the property. In 1957 adonation from Mr N Staff of 200 pounds was paid over to the Methodist Trust of Bright which completed the arrangements. After a further expenditure of 2300 pounds for repairs, the St Etheldreda Church was dedicated by Bishop T M Armour, assisted by the Rector of the Parish of Bright Rev J



R J Price, on 2 May 1959.

References:

Lloyd, B, 1982, Gold At Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 185

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The Wesleyan Chapel and Union Church at Harrietville consists of a nave, porch and a lean-to to the rear. It is timber framed and is clad with square cut timber weatherboards. The church building partially sits on a stone plinth that was constructed by the same mason who built the Grimsley stone hop kilns. The stonework is roughly coursed stone rubble. The roof is corrugated iron.

The church is a modest building in the gothic style. The design is primitive and the gothic detailing is minimal. Gothic influences can be found with the pointed windows, pointed louvred vents; a relatively steeply pitched roof and timber finial cross. The windows have been divided into eight rectangular panes with the top two pointed.

The fence consists of timber posts with galvanised pipe for the top rail and cyclone wire infill.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1891 - 2006 Church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness is very good.

Recommended Management

Maintain in present form and like materials, preserving Gothic-influenced features (see description).

Comparative Analysis

Small, unsophisticated timber churches are relatively common in the small rural towns and communities of Victoria. There are two other supposed Union Churches in the Alpine Shire, in Porepunkah and Dederang.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Etheldreda Church is a small simple weatherboard building and is a tribute to the staunch faith of the mountain people who contributed to its restoration and continued use. The church was built in 1891 as a Wesleyan chapel, but soon became a Union Church where the three denominations - Presbyterians,



Methodists and Anglicans - worshipped under the guidance of their separate pastors. The church fell into disrepair in the 1950s but was revived and has continued serving the community to the present day.

How is it significant?

St Etheldreda Anglican Church is of historical, social and architectural significance to the people of Harrietville and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

St Etheldreda Anglican Church is historically and socially significant as a place of worship, fellowship and commemoration for the local community and visitors and has been on this site from early growth phase, originally as a Wesleyan Chapel, then a Union Church before being purchased by the Anglican community. The church is architecturally significant for its scale and materials that reflect the needs of the small community.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

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

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

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

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

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

Criterion B

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

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

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

Criterion C

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

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

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

Criterion D

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

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

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

environment (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique).

Criterion E

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

Criterion G

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

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

The St Etheldreda Anglican Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Harrietville, and by visitors to the district. This site has been the centre of worship for the small community since 1891.

Criterion H

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

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

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

The Big Mill is significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the longest running and largest quartz crushing facilities in the district, between 1889 and 1917. The mill also had one of the largest water wheels in the region and represented the most advanced gold recovery technology of the time.

Criterion G

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

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

Criterion H

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

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

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name: Harrietteville Primary School (Old Building)
Address: Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE
Place Type: School - State (public)
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0273

Significance Level: Local



Harrietteville Primary School (Old Building)

**Recommended
Heritage Protection**

VHR -

HI -

PS -



History and Historical Context

Gold was discovered in the Ovens Valley in the early 1850's and the mining camp was known as New Rush. At a meeting in 1861 diggers decided to call 'New Rush' Harrietville after a early settlers wife Harriet Tisdale. By 1865 Harrietville was a small mining village on a busy track between the mining divisions of Bright, Crooked River- Dargo and Omeo.

On 1st July 1866 when the the school came under the Common School Act there were 43 pupils with Mr Young appointed as teacher. The school was a substantial weatherboard building with shingle roof and floor boards. By 1870, there were 134 children and a request to the Department for heating in the building as 'some children has to wade through two feet of snow to get to school'. Enrolments grew to a peak of some 300 (5 teachers) by 1900s but with the closing of successive mines this dwindled to about 60 in 1921. The original school was renovated in 1912, when handbasins were installed in the cloakroom and two rooms with large airy windows were added. When the population declined the first school was retained as a classroom when other classrooms were removed. In recent times portable classrooms have been added within the grounds due to the rise in attendance.

The present building has retained the form of the original building, but owes detailing such as windows and gable decoration to the 1912 renovations.

References:

Dept of Education, 1973, Vision and Realisation Vol 3, p. 919
B Lloyd, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 22, 72, 90

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

6.2 Establishing schools.

Description

Physical Description

The original school building is a simple weatherboard building with gabled corrugated iron roof. The windows are timber framed sash windows. It is utilitarian in design and typical for its size and rural location. Gable decoration in the form of vertical boards has been added at a later stage. External weatherboards are currently painted white, while the gable decoration and other fixtures are painted green.

Physical Condition

Good - paintwork deteriorating

Usage / Former Usage

1866 - present; primary school

Intactness

Good - some accretions

Recommended Management

Preserve form and style of building, and original materials where possible. Examine opportunities for adapted



use in any future proposals which might result from non-compliance with classroom standards.

Comparative Analysis

The Harrietville school building is the oldest building of its type surviving in the Alpine Shire. It is similar in scale and form to the Mongan Bridge school in the Kiewa Valley, but it has later accretions (extensions, other classrooms) which have altered the original schoolyard landscape. The Harrietville school building is very different to the early ones built at the larger centres of Bright, Myrtleford and Wandiligong, which were larger brick buildings.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Harrietville State School was built in 1866, serving a population of local miners and some farmers. The present old classroom is the original building, which was renovated in 1912 and retained when other classrooms were removed in 1965. The old classroom was a large single-room weatherboard building, but it has a more recent addition.

How is it significant?

The Harrietville Primary School is of historical, social & architectural significance to the community of Harrietville and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Harrietville Primary School is historically significant as the earliest surviving schoolhouse in the Alpine Shire. The school is socially significant for its importance in providing education for the children of Harrietville through all its phases, for over 140 years. The school is architecturally significant for its form and scale, and is representative of small simple schoolhouses of its era.

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name: Tronoh Shed
Address: 152 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE
Place Type: Mining Dredge
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0728

Significance Level: Local



Tronoh Shed

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR -

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

The Tronoh Dredge was to be the largest bucket dredge in the Southern Hemisphere, and its operation was eagerly anticipated by the wider mining industry, which saw it as a trial for the suitability of these mechanical giants in Australian conditions. These huge dredges had already proved their usefulness in many other parts of the world. The Tronoh was 550 feet long and weighed 4,890 tons; the bucket band was comprised of 122 buckets each of 20 cubic feet, and cost of the dredge was £380,000, designed by an English firm and constructed by Thompson's of Castlemaine. Construction commenced in 1939. The electrically-powered dredge forced connection of the upper valley to the State's electricity grid.

By mid 1942 the dredge had been completed and had commenced operations, but after only a few months work the dredge was forced to close because of wartime manpower restrictions. The dredge recommenced work in 1946 and continued operations up to 1954, when poor returns combined with the low gold price and the high cost of labour forced operations to close. Despite its ultimate failure, the Tronoh was Harrietville's and one of the Shire's biggest employers during its period of operation.



The dredge was sold, dismantled and sent to Malaya. The Tronoh worked about 160 acres of land at Harrietville and excavated 20 million cubic yards of material to an average depth of 80 feet, producing 54,000 ounces of gold in 8 1/2 years of full-time production. The final three acres worked by the dredge were worked to a depth of 18ft to provide a laying up dock for the dismantling of the dredge. This formed the Hit or Miss Dredge Hole.

The workshop was fully equipped all the engineering machinery necessary for day-to-day repairs on dredging equipment, and it is presumed that the building was constructed in the early years of dredge building/operation, around 1940.

References:

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, Wangaratta

Hoy Edith, 1967, Harrietville - 115 years of Continuous Mining, Harrietville Historical Society

Bannear D, 1995, Victorian Goldfields Project, Historical Gold Mining Sites in the North East Region of Victoria. Dept. of Natural Resources and Environment, Unpub

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.3 Mining

3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry.

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.

Description

Physical Description

Vernacular corrugated iron industrial building. Rectangular floor plan with simple gabled roof. The facade is sign-written in the gable with 'Harrietville (Tronoh) Ltd' in black capital letters.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Workshop, c1940 to present.

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain form and materials. Preserve sign-written 'Harrietville (Tronoh) Ltd' on façade

Comparative Analysis

Infrastructure associated with former heavy industry is rare in the Alpine Shire.

Statement of Significance

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

What is significant?

The former workshop of the Tronoh dredge which operated at Harrietville from 1942 to 1954. The Tronoh was the largest such plant to operate in Australia, and was seen in the wider mining industry as a trial for the introduction of other mammoth dredges onto the Australian goldfields. Despite its high production it was forced to close down in 1954 with accumulated losses. The Tronoh dredge was dismantled in 1955, and the dredge sent to Malaya (Malaysia) to work on the alluvial tinfields.

The workshop was fully equipped all the engineering machinery necessary for day-to-day repairs on dredging equipment, and it is presumed that the building was constructed in the early years of dredge building/operation, around 1940.

How is it significant?

The former workshop of the Tronoh Dredge is of historical & social significance to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former workshop of the Tronoh Dredge is historically and socially significance to the Alpine Shire, along with the dredge holes, as a physical reminder of operations of former Tronoh Dredge Co which provided much-needed employment and industry to struggling village of Harrietville.

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Police House, former	File No:	AS0476
Address:	201 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Other - Law Enforcement		
Citation Date:	2007	Significance Level:	Local



Police House, former

Recommended Heritage Protection	VHR -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

The small mining village of Harrietville at the foot of the Australian Alps consisted of three butchers, three licenced Hotels, one sly grog shop, one draper, a baker, grocer and a boot-shop, Post Office, school, two churches and a chinese camp.

A Police Station was formed in 1873 (Victoria Police Gazette, 11 November 1873, p284), but according to Lloyd (1982), the police presence was established by 1881 with Constable Dungey being appointed from Beechworth where he had been involved in police activities in tracking and capturing members of the Kelly gang.

The Harrietville Police Station has been associated with a long and colourful period of law enforcement in the area. The police constable had to patrol the mountainous region to remote mining camps, often through heavy snow, to settle disputes or to rescue lone miners or travellers who had been injured or perished on these lonely tracks. There seemed to be a continuous problem on finding suitable horses to carry Dungey, who was a large man of smart appearance, through this rugged terrain as he would have to carry this supplies and camping gear for up to 5 days or more. Dungey's patrols would take him as far as Brandy Creek, Cobungra River, Bundah



Creek and the High Plains. One of his mounts, called Nestor, developed the habit of braking his hobbles and heading for home leaving Constable Dungey to make his own way home on foot.

A new lock-up was completed in 1883 at Harrietville, 'but did not seem to attract many tenants'. When Dungey was away on patrol, administrative problems of the district were attended to by the Bright police or left until he returned. Nothing has been found that provides details of any police station building that might have existed at this time.

Because of his knowledge of the district, early in 1884 Constable Dungey was approached by several citizens of Bright and Freeburgh to find an all-weather route from Bright to the gold diggings at Cobungra. Dungey had blazed a track looking for cattle duffers and other offenders and he was convinced that a track cut through would save lives as it was below the snow line instead of having to travel over Mt Hotham. The track was called Dungeys Track.

In 1885 Constable Dungey applied for the position of orderly to the Governor and was successful. His new duties of escorting the Governor to official duties was a huge change to his roaming the mountains and I sure his wife Louise appreciated . In the few years that Constable Dungey was posted at Harrietville he achieved great feats of endurance and discovery, and his name is indelibly linked to the Victorian Alps. (Gibson K 1997).

In 1886, land was temporarily reserved at Harrietville for a police site (Victoria Police Gazette, 27 October 1886, p300), and it is assumed that this is the present site.

In the early 1890s the law was upheld by Constable Walsh and from 1893 to 1901 by Constable Simon Sherry. In 1892 a new Police Station, described as 'ornament to the town' was built by McDonald and Co. This is the present house. Constable Piggott was the new replacement followed by Constable Kelly and then Constable Partingale.

Another colourful police officer Constable Peter Hannah came to Harrietville in about 1917. Hannah had a very matter-of-fact air about his big, red-whiskered frame. The last Police Officer at Harrietville was Constable H G Wells who was transferred in 1942 after it was decided that Harrietville did not warrant a full time officer due to the decline in population. It is assumed that the Police Station was closed at this time.

References:

B Lloyd, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 42,90

Gibson K, 1997, Mounted Constable Dungey of Harrietville, Official Journal of the Victorian Police Historical Society Inc, p. 19

Compiled by Helen D. Harris OAM, 2004, POLICE & POLICE STATION DATABASE VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA)

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

7.6.2 Policing Australia

Description

Physical Description

The former police house at Harrietville is a typical, modestly-scaled Victorian period dwelling. The timber house is clad with square cut weatherboards; the roof is corrugated iron; the windows are double hung timber sash windows and there is a brick chimney.

The architecture is characterised: by the symmetrical façade - a central door flanked on either side with double



hung timber sash windows; paired timber brackets to the eaves and the straight profile verandah with timber posts. These features were commonly found on many Victorian period dwellings.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1892 - 1942?: Police Station

1942? - present: private residence

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Retain in present form and style, and preserve original fabric where possible (external only)

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Constable Dungey

Comparative Analysis

While there are several extant early lock-ups in the Alpine Shire, the 1892 Harrierville building is the second oldest Police Station surviving, behind Wandiligong (circa mid-1880s). There are several much earlier stations in the region (eg Beechworth).

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Police House is a small weatherboard cottage, a typical modestly-scaled Victorian period dwelling. Built in 1892, it was associated with a colourful era of law enforcement in the area, and has strong association with Constable Dungey, whose exploits in the High Country are legend.

How is it significant?

The former Police house and reserve are of historical, social and architectural significance to the community of Harrierville and to the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Police house and Reserve are historically and socially significant for their association with the busy mining township of Harrierville of an earlier era. The former Police house has added significance for its association with Constable Dungey. The house is architecturally significant as a typical small Victorian house of its time, and for its prominent position in the centre of Harrierville, as a visible link to former years.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A



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

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

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

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

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

Criterion B

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

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

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

Criterion C

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

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

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

Criterion D

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

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

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

Criterion E

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

Criterion G

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

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

Criterion H

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

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

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name:	St Francis Of Assisi Catholic Church	File No:	AS0268
Address:	215 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Church		
Citation Date:	2007	Significance Level:	Local



St Francis Of Assisi Catholic Church

Recommended Heritage Protection	VHR -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Gold was first discovered in the Buckland Valley in 1853 and a rush of over 3,000 people to the narrow valley followed. Small settlements sprang up along the valley floor but they were only make-shift camps and temporary buildings, nothing survives in the valley today. The St Francis of Assisi Church is one of few building that has survived. The church was originally built as a Catholic chapel at the Lower Flat settlement on the Buckland River about 1865. A survey in 1865 shows that two buildings were on the site, one the original church/school of c1859, and one the new church (Treacy 1999 p50). The building eventually fell into disrepair through lack of use.

At Harrietville, the first Catholic Church was built and dedicated in 1873, on a site along Mill Rd. This church was known as St Marks. In May 1884 the building was moved to a more central site on the eastern side of the Main Road (Great Alpine Road) just north of the Public Hall. At this site, the church was known as St Patricks. The condition of the church deteriorated and in 1914 it was demolished. Fund raising for a new church began immediately and some locals remember Mass being celebrated in the old School of Mines building. In 1915 a meeting of local parishioners carried a resolution to proceed with the erection of the new church as soon as



possible. Nothing was done for some years, though.

In about 1921/22, a committee arranged for the removal of the old Buckland Catholic Church to Harrietville. Fr JJ Kennedy DSO, the Parish Priest, was instrumental in having the church moved (Treacy 1999, p33). The building was mounted on logs and dray wheels and drawn by a horse team to Harrietville to be re-erected on its present site. This was a new site, where the Harrietville Post Office had been for many years. When the block was sold the Post Office was sold for removal. The relocated church required much restoration work and this was carried out by Mr H Piggott of Harrietville and Mr L Duncan of Porepunkah.

The church was again in need of repairs in 1981 and money was raised for the repairs by Mrs Edith Hoy. On 25 January 1981 the Rev Father E Loorham celebrated Mass in the restored church with a large congregation of Catholics and well-wishers overflowing into the grounds. Further restoration took place in 1982 again under the enthusiastic leadership of E Hoy.

References:

Lloyd, B, 1982, Gold At Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 185

Lewis M (ed), 1991, Victorian Churches

Andrews B, 2001, Australian Gothic

Talbot, D & Swift, A, 2004, The Buckland Valley Goldfield, p. 164

Treacy K, 1999, Beyond Gold, Catholic Parish of Bright and Mt Beauty

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

8.6.4 Making places for worship

4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns & cities.

Description

Physical Description

The church is a modest timber framed weatherboard building with a porch and nave. The gable ends have a simple timber barge board that is utilitarian in nature. The roof is corrugated iron. The pointed windows are timber framed - glass.

The design is a spare gothic style and is relatively primitive. The gothic detailing is at its most elemental and is found in the pointed windows and the relatively steeply pitched roof. The timber porch has a gable roof with a timber cross finial. Similar examples can typically be found throughout regional Victoria with varying degrees of stylistic embellishments.

There is a timber picket fence with a round profile.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

1923 - 2006 Church

Intactness

Integrity and intactness is very good.



Recommended Management

- If the roof is to be replaced galvanised iron should be used;
- Investigate the original external paint colours when due for a repaint
- An appropriate setting should be retained

Comparative Analysis

Small, unsophisticated timber churches are relatively common in the small rural towns and communities of Victoria.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is a small primitive gothic style weatherboard building which was moved from Lower Flat, Buckland Valley in 1921/22. The building was probably constructed in about 1865, and was old and in disrepair when moved. The church was repaired at Harrietville, and has served the local Catholic congregation since 1923.

How is it significant?

St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is of historical, social and architectural significance to the local community and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is historically and socially significant as one of the few surviving buildings from the Buckland Valley gold rush era, and one that has also served the Harrietville community well since 1921/22. The building is also one of the oldest buildings in the shire. The church is architecturally significant as a well-preserved, small, primitive wooden church that is typical of those built by small, isolated regional congregations in the late 1800s.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

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

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

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

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

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

The Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is historically and socially important as one of the few surviving buildings from the Buckland Valley gold rush era, and one that has also served the Harrietville community well since 1923.

Criterion B

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

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



or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

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

Criterion C

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

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

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

Criterion D

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

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

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

The church is architecturally important as a well-preserved, small, primitive wooden church that is typical of those built by small, isolated regional congregations in the late 1800s.

Criterion E

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

Criterion G

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

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

The St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church is highly valued as a place of worship and congregation by the community of Harrietville, and by visitors to the district. Mass is only held at Christmas and Easter and on special occasions. This site has been the centre of worship for the small community since 1923.

Criterion H

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

H.1 Importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

the nation, State or region

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name: Harrietville Po, former
Address: 245 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE
Place Type: Post Office,Other - Commercial,House
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0280

Significance Level: Local



Harrietville Po, former

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR -**

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

Mr H Harkin was the first Postmaster at Harrietville, opening on 5th July 1865 in a part of his small store. The mail service was once a week to Harrietville conveyed on horseback. In 1877 George Jones succeeded Harkins as Postmaster. George Jones conducted the Post Office in his store. The store was a convenient meeting place for the boys and girls of the town as they waited for the mail to be sorted.

At the advent of the telegraph in Sept 1884 a new Post and Telegraph Office was built and placed under the charge of Miss Annie Frost, the new Postmistress and telegraph operator. Miss Frost remained until 1885, when a Post Office savings bank was established and Mary Robinson took over. Miss Mathilde Rockstroh took over the running of the Post Office in 1889. There was a succession of Post masters/mistresses after Miss Rockstroh left in 1890, they were Miss B Clinton, Miss McLean and then John William Tobias. Robert James Tobias succeeded his brother in 1902 and was retained until 1916. Then Miss Hobbs took over for a couple of years.

During the period 1914-17, Albert Newman was given a contract to deliver mails to St Bernard once a week on



horseback and he was succeeded by Frederick Simon, who undertook to deliver the mail once weekly 'by saddle or foot'. Jim Jones also carted supplies to Bousted's at St Bernard. Jim Jones became Postmaster in 1918 and moved the PO into the old general store he inherited from George Jones, his father. The building was destroyed by fire in 1920. A new building was built and Jim carried on the Post Office in conjunction with selling footwear. He died a bachelor aged 69 in 1923, and his sister Mrs Agnes Scott took over the post office, remaining for twenty years (Lloyd 1982).

The building dates from c1920, with the earliest section the miners cottage-style section on the south-west corner of the block. Changes over time include rear extension, modern extension on north side, and very recent verandah extension on north side of miners cottage.

References:

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrierville, Shoestring Press, p. 23, 29, 39, 40, 73, 82-3, 86, 94

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

Jones shop and residence are good representative examples of the mid to late Victorian period. The timber building has been clad with timber (square cut) weatherboards and the roof is corrugated iron. The front verandah has a bullnose profile and this has been painted with contrasting stripes.

The former post office and store were located in the front section of the cottage (with the bullnosed verandah). This building has typical features of the era - central front door, flanked on either side by double hung timber sash windows. The timber verandah posts have timber struts to the verandah and these are possibly not original. There is a brick chimney to one side.

This building has undergone modifications over time and this includes the gable roofed structure to one side and the various extensions to the rear. The placement of the gable roofed addition is expressive of the late Victorian and early 20th century architectural move away from symmetry and towards an asymmetrical and more irregular composition.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Post Office and store c1920 to c1943

1943 - present, private residence and B&B.

Intactness

Good - has various extensions to the original building.

Recommended Management

Preserve form and style of earliest section (miners cottage on corner). Ensure that remainder of building remains sympathetic in style to the earliest section, and of a scale that does not diminish the visual prominence of the original section in the streetscape.



Comparative Analysis

The former Harrietville Post Office (Jones) is one of a number of similar commercial buildings that survive in the Alpine Shire. While the commercial site goes back to the 1800s, the building is much more recent, which means that the building is not among the earliest of its type in the shire. The former Gribble's store at Wandiligong (HO57) is similar in scale to the old section of the former Harrietville Post Office, but Gribble's shows more of a recognisable shop frontage.

The powder magazine is one of two such 19th century facilities to survive in the shire. The other is at Bright and is a much larger brick building. Some archaeological traces of former magazines survive at a few mining sites in the shire.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Harrietville Post Office, store is a small weatherboard building constructed in about 1920 to replace the earlier store which had burnt down. The building functioned as a store and Post Office, serving Harrietville until the early 1940s. Built in the style of a miners cottage, it has had several extensions added over the years. It is now used as a B&B.

At the rear of the house is a small stone powder magazine built by William Grimsley, probably in the late 1800s.

How is it significant?

The former Harrietville Post Office and powder magazine are of historical, social & architectural significance to the community of Harrietville and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Post Office is historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire and to the community of Harrietville as a vital part of the commercial and social infrastructure of the town in the early 1900s. It is of architectural significance as a representative building of its type, reflecting the scale and typical materials of a small-town store of its era.

The stone powder magazine at the rear of property is significant as a rare and important link to the gold mining era of Harrietville.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

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

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

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

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

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

Criterion B

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

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



or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

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

Criterion C

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

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

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

Criterion D

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

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

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

Criterion E

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

Criterion G

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

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

Criterion H

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

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

Recommendations 2007

External Paint Controls

No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

Internal Alteration Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Fences & Outbuildings	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated Plan	-
Aboriginal Heritage Place	No

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name:	Gow's Hop Kiln Base	File No:	AS0420
Address:	2179 Great Alpine Road HARRIETVILLE		
Place Type:	Hop Kiln/Oast House		
Citation Date:	2007	Significance Level:	Local



Gow's Hop Kiln Base

Recommended Heritage Protection	VHR -
	HI -
	PS -

History and Historical Context

Experiments in hop growing had been undertaken in the first years of the Colony of New South Wales, and the first crops in Victoria began at Bairnsdale in 1866. The first commercial hop growing in the Shire was pioneered by William Bunn of Freeburgh, who planted the first successful trial crop in 1868. In 1869 he cleared and planted 2 acres. Hops were planted in Buffalo River and Porepunkah. Chinese labour was employed to work the farms. McLean & Hooper planted hops at Porepunkah to be used in their Bright Brewery in 1876. The hops were cured in oast houses, which were brick-lined weatherboard buildings with a furnace underneath. Victorian hop growing expanded rapidly in the 1870s and early 1880s. New hop gardens developed at Harrietville (Gow), Freeburgh, Barwidgee, Happy Valley, Buckland Valley, Buffalo Valley and Wandiligong. Surplus production in 1884 caused a partial collapse in the Victorian industry, and depression in brewing in the late 1880s inhibited recovery.

Donald Gow, a Scot, employed 90 pickers in 1883, and in the 1890s and early 1900s he was the largest grower in the region. Gow ran his estate well and did things the right way. His reputation as a hop grower was respected in Victoria for over sixty years (Pearce 1976, p84). 'Annual Hop-pickers' balls were held at Bright and



Germantown.

Gow ceased operations after it was discovered that the standard measure used for a bushel was, over sized by about forty percent. The local women boycotted the hop picking for two seasons and the growers had to wait until the pickers from Panlooks and Sullivans had finished. By the time they arrived the crop was over ripe and the leaves blowing off. The operation continued, struggling into the 1930s. The slump of hop prices saw the eventual closure of the Harrierville hop gardens.

The concrete kiln bases are believed to have been built in the later years of Donald Gow's operations, after 1900. At this time, the three growers at Harrierville were Turner, Bromley and Gow. No fabric is known to survive from the other two operations

References:

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrierville, Shoestring Press, p. 132 - 134

Pearce H R, 1976, The Hop Industry in Australia, Melbourne University Press, p. 84, 109, 172

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.9 Farming for commercial profit.

Description

Physical Description

Only the base walls of Gow's Hop Kilns survive on the property. They are situated near the new house, and on the eastern fence line. The kilns were constructed in rectangular section, of concrete poured into timber formwork. Doors and window openings are visible in some sections. It is assumed that the kilns would have had corrugated iron vertical extensions, and corrugated iron roofs.

Physical Condition

Good

Usage / Former Usage

Circa 1900 - mid 1920s: hop kilns

Intactness

Good as archaeological remains.

Recommended Management

Retain concrete kiln bases and preserve original fabric.

Occupancy

Other Associations:

Donald Gow

Comparative Analysis



Hop growing has been a major industry in the Alpine Shire, but little remains of the early kilns. These kiln bases and Grimsley's kiln, also at Harrietteville, are the only known in the shire. Grimsley's is the earliest.

Elsewhere in the State, such remains are very rare.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Hop growing has been an important agricultural industry in the Alpine Shire. Donald Gow began hop-growing c1880, and through good management his operations became for a time the largest in the region. The present concrete kiln bases are the remains of his oast houses, used to dry the hops, and were built in the early 1900s to replace earlier kilns.

How is it significant?

The hop kilns are of historical, social and architectural significance to the Alpine Shire

Why is it significant?

The hop kilns are historically and socially significant to the Alpine Shire as rare physical evidence of an earlier period of hop growing, an important agricultural industry in the history of the Shire. They are also significant for their associations with Donald Gow, the most successful grower in the region at one time, and a grower who was highly respected throughout the State.

The kilns are architecturally important as very rare surviving examples of oast houses of the period.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

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

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

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

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

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

Criterion B

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

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

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

Criterion C

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

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

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

Criterion D

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

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

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

Criterion E

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

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

Criterion F

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

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

Criterion G

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

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

Criterion H

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

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

Recommendations 2007

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

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name: Big Mill Battery Site
Address: Mill Road HARRIETVILLE
Place Type: Water Wheel,Battery/Crusher
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0374

Significance Level: Local



Big Mill Battery Site

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

History and Historical Context

An early mill existed to crush for the Johnson workings, and consisted of an 8-head battery driven by a 12-horsepower horizontal steam engine. This plant appears to have been erected in about 1867 and may have been situated on a benched area about 100 metres north of the Big Mill site, on the top side of the road. It was later taken over by the Tiddle de Addle de Co.

The Harrietville Gold Mining Co. was a London registered company formed in 1889 to work the Mons Meg, Tiddle de Addle de and Johnson mines. A new site for a mill was selected and work began in the same year. The plant consisted of a 25-head battery with 700-pound stamps, driven by a 40-foot diameter, 84 bucket, fabricated water wheel, five feet wide. Thomas G. Davey, the company's on-ground manager, also had a large assaying laboratory built. The plans for the plant also included three smelting furnaces and all the latest appliances for saving gold. A 12hp steam engine was also installed to provide additional power. This became known as the Big Mill.

The whole of the Big Mill, including the large water wheel, was enclosed in a large corrugated iron building. A



sand mill was located below down on the river and may have been installed by the Tiddle dee Addle de Company in 1881. Three reverberatory furnaces 43 feet long and 12 feet wide were located in the south side of the building to treat the concentrates from the sand mill. The main building also included a blacksmith's shop and store. Stables were adjacent to the main building and a mine office was in a small separate building. The mill began crushing in early 1890. The workings were connected to the mill with a series of tramways, the last of which was an incline tramway to the battery building. T A Rickard, the eminent American engineer and metallurgist, visited the mill in the 1890s, assessing it as the most important in the district. He stated that the Big Mill was distinguished among Australian mills for the checking of work with regular and systematic assaying, and that the management was worthy of unqualified praise.

In 1900 the mines and mill were taken over by the New Options Co., also an English based company. An aerial tramway was erected then to connect the mill with the Johnson workings. The New Options Co. sold up in 1904; the mill, the Johnson, Mons Meg, Tiddle de leases and associated equipment were sold to John Bromley for £1,675. The mill continued crushing for various mines in the locality for many more years, though fell into disuse after the Sambas mine ceased crushing there in 1917. The whole plant gradually deteriorated until it was scrapped in the 1930s.

References:

Hoy E, 1967, 115 years of Continuous Mining, Harrierville Historical Society

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrierville, Shoestring Press, Wangaratta

Talbot D & Swift A, 2004, The Buckland Valley Goldfield, Talbot D

Swift A, 2003, A Historical Record of the Harrierville and Hotham Height Goldfields, Unpub

Rickard TA, 1897, Stamp Milling of Gold Ores

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources

3.4.3 Mining

Description

Physical Description

The main features of the Big Mill site are; main battery building excavation, water wheel pit excavation, boiler setting, sand holding pit, assay laboratory and office site, water race and incline tramway.

The main excavation for the Big Mill building is located immediately below Mill Road; large false acacia trees grow over the site. On approaching the site a large pine tree grows on the west side of the road. The bed log positions on the north side of the water wheel pit are still obvious; some tie down bolts still protrude from the ground. Immediately north of this is the remains of a rough stone and earth boiler setting approximately 6m x 2m, in front of which lies the 1,100mm diameter smoke box from the front of the boiler. The water wheel pit is approximately 50 metres in length, approximately 6m wide at the site of the wheel, tapering to 1m at the discharge end. The pit is 2.5m deep, where it is closest to the road. A gate valve is partially buried in the bottom of the pit and long tie-down bolts from the wheel horses still protrude from the ground. The whole of this area is heavily overgrown and some trees from recent road works have been pushed into the pit. To the south of the water wheel pit are some pressed red brick fragments; this was the location of the furnaces. An earth sand holding bay, 25m x 8m is in front of the boiler setting. Other features outside the mill building area are; the site of the assay laboratory, located on the east side of Mill Road. Also above the road is the remains of the water race that conveyed water to the plant. It is well defined in most places with an earth retaining wall, though at present it is heavily overgrown with scrub. - On the south side of the gully to the east is the incline tramway from the workings above. At present it is also heavily overgrown with scrub. A well defined shallow excavation



marks the position of the tramway and some rusted 1 inch cable.

Additional features include numerous hut sites in the vicinity of the site; most are identified by their fireplace remains and benched platforms. Alluvial sluicing pits are also situated to the immediate south of the site. On the flat immediately below the mill site are the leveled dredge tailings of the Harrietville Deep Lead Dredge, large quantities of battery sand were removed from this area up until the 1970s.

Physical Condition

The site's features are generally in fair to good condition, all machinery components have long been removed from the site. However the position of the components is still well defined and readily locatable. The site is covered in a heavy growth of mature false acacias on the north end of the site, whilst the rest is mostly obscured by blackberries and scrub. Some disturbance to site has occurred with numerous road works over the years pushing various quantities of earth and vegetation over the bank into the site. Some bottle hunting has gone on over the site in previous years. Generally the majority of the features of the site are good; however some post-mining earthworks over the years have lessened the integrity of a few of the sites lesser features. Site has further archaeological potential to reveal artefacts that may contribute to a further understanding of the site.

Usage / Former Usage

The Big Mill facility operated from 1889 until 1917

Intactness

Integrity of the overall site is good, some features with integrity loss due to post-mining earthworks. .

Comparative Analysis

Many stamp batteries were erected over the Shire from the late 1850s and up until the mid-1980s. The majority however were erected during the first decades of quartz mining and during the quartz mining revival of the 1890s and early 1900s. Each of these plants varied in stamp head numbers, stamp weights & size. Motive power was usually either steam or water, and many had various contraptions associated with actual gold recovery. Generally battery sizes varied from 4-head to larger 10-head plants; very few exceeded this in size. The largest battery in the Shire was erected for the Oriental mine in the 1860s, and was a 32-head plant. Little archaeological trace of this plant remains. The Big Mill was one of the longest running batteries in the Shire with the most extensive gold saving apparatus and the largest waterwheel.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Quartz mining was one of the major industries of the Alpine Shire from the late 1850s through to the early 1900s. Many hundreds of quartz reefs were worked for gold over the entire Shire, and many of these had their own quartz crushing mills. The gold mining era of the Shire established the first settled communities in many areas, providing regular employment, stimulating ancillary industries and creating a strong economy from which grew many of the region's townships. The Big Mill and its associated complexes, which operated from the 1880s until 1917, proved a major player in the gold mining industry of the Shire. The mill crushed principally for the Johnson, Mons Meg and the Tiddle de Addle de mines, and it also operated as a public crushing facility for many other mines around Harrietville. The large-scale plant which employed the latest in gold saving technology and an assaying laboratory was recognised as one of the finest such plants in the district.

Why is it significant?

The Big Mill site and associated features are of historical, technological and archaeological significance to the Alpine Shire



How is it significant?

The Big Mill is historically significant to the Alpine Shire as one of the longest running and largest quartz crushing facilities in the district, between 1889 and 1917. It also had one of the largest water wheels in the region. The site represented the most advanced gold recovery technology of the time and was a major employer in the area. The site is archaeologically significant for its potential to yield artefacts that may further illuminate the technology of the crushing and assaying operations, and the working and living conditions of the people who worked there.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A

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

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

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

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

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

The Big Mill and its associated complexes, which operated from the 1880s until 1917, proved a major player in the gold mining industry of the Shire.

Criterion B

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

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

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

Criterion C

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

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

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

Criterion D

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

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

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

Criterion E

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

name: Conley's Butcher Shop, former
Address: 74 Mill Road HARRIETVILLE
Place Type: Other - Commercial
Citation Date: 2007

File No: AS0270

Significance Level: Local



Conley's Butcher Shop, former

Recommended Heritage Protection **VHR -**

HI -

PS -

History and Historical Context

By 1853 alluvial mining had begun in the Upper Ovens Valley at a place called New Rush which later to become known as Harrietville. A small settlement was slowly be established with a shanty and a butchery to supply the needs of the miners. Massachusetts-born Jeremiah Conley and Peter Howman from Norfolk operated the butchery in the early years. Jeremiah Conley married Irish born Harriet Macdonald in 1874 in Bright. It is not known when the present building was constructed, but it probably dates from the late 1890s and is not the original butchery building if Lloyd's reference to the butchery operating in the 1850s is correct. 'In the Post Office directory dated 1901 Jeremiah Conley was still listed as a butcher and a photo of the Post Office in 1909 shows J Conley's butchers cart. In 1913 Charles Conley had taken over the running of the business. Jerry Conley died in 1918'.

References:

Lloyd B, 1982, Gold at Harrietville, Shoestring Press, p. 4, 5, 85, 112



Relevant Historical Australian Themes

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia.

Description

Physical Description

Conley Butcher's shop is a late 19th century vernacular timber structure. The design is utilitarian with little stylistic pretension.

The building has two clear parts: a rectangular gable roofed section with a covered porch to the front door and an attached lean-to located on the north.

The main structure has a steep gable roof clad with corrugated iron sheets that are rusting with age. The timber barge boards are basic. The walls are clad with square cut weatherboards and the gable has been clad with corrugated iron. The front façade has a door to one side and window to the other side. The door has a rudimentary porch that is partially clad on the south side with square cut weatherboards and the roof is clad with corrugated iron and is roughly flashed. The porch posts are undressed round timber saplings. The window opening has simple timber architraves and a timber casement shutter.

The lean-to skillion has a corrugated iron roof and is clad with square cut weatherboards. There is a small four paned window that has a simple timber architrave.

The finish (is it paint? Or oil?) on the weatherboards is gradually deteriorating.

Physical Condition

Original condition - need attention

Usage / Former Usage

Commercial building late 1890s - early 1900s.

Intactness

Good

Recommended Management

Maintain building in present form without addition. Maintain weatherboard cladding in same style.

Comparative Analysis

Conley's butcher shop is a late 19th century commercial building in original condition. A number of these sorts of buildings survive in the Alpine Shire (eg Wandiligong), but only a few are in original condition.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Conley Butcher's shop is a late 19th century vernacular timber structure with a rectangular gable roofed section with a covered porch to the front door and an attached lean. The window opening has simple timber architraves and a timber casement shutter.

How is it significant?

HERITAGE CITATION REPORT



ALPINE SHIRE

The small weatherboard butcher's shop is of historical & social significance to the community of Harrietville and the Alpine Shire.

Why is it significant?

The small butcher shop building is historically and socially significant as early commercial infrastructure which supplied the needs of the community.

Recommendations 2007

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