

Name	<i>Park View</i>	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	M7
Address	1810 Calder Alternative Highway, Marong	Map reference	VicRoads 44 D6
Building type	Private residence	Survey date	July 2010
Date of construction	Present house c. 1885-90; outbuilding 1860s	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	Park View is of local historic and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



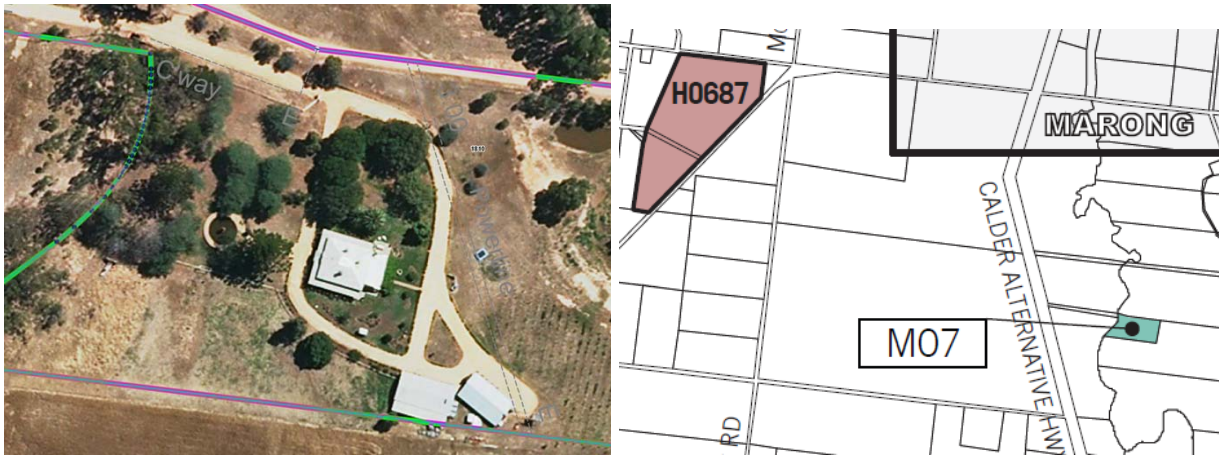
Left: View looking south-west, c. 1880s, with Thomas Glover at centre (Source: North Goldfields, picture 000709). Right: West elevation, 2010.



Left: South elevation. Right: Rear elevation, note plantings at right.



Left: Landscaped garden setting. Right: Footings of outbuilding, possibly 1860s.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site highlighted green (M07)

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

Thomas Glover was born in Antrim, Northern Ireland and arrived at Marong in 1854. He was a successful farmer with interests in numerous mining ventures in the Bendigo goldfields, including the Hustlers and Garden Gully mines. He was a member of the Marong District Roads Board in 1862, becoming chairman in the following year¹ and was a councillor of the Shire of Marong for many years, being elected president in 1873.² He married Margaret Ann Campbell (1832-?) of Loughbrick, Country Down. By the early-1860s, Glover had acquired a large estate on a prime site adjacent to the Bullock Creek on the main Lockwood-Marong road (the Alternative Calder Highway). His original house at the property was complete by 1864, and in 1867, he had 48ha (118 acres) under cultivation, 91ha (224 acres) of pasture and 0.8ha (2 acres) under vines. The property at that time had a net asset value of £150.³ In the 1880s, Glover commissioned the noted local architect William C Vahland, then in partnership with R Getzschmann, to design what was in effect a new house to the west of the existing property, overlooking the creek. It is believed that the property included a nine-hole golf course. The house at that time was noted as one of the finest in the district, reflecting the confidence of the gold rush era and Glover's wealth and eminence.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 6.8: Living on the fringes
- 9.1: Participating in sport and recreation

Description & Integrity

Park View is located on elevated ground overlooking Bullock Creek, to the east of the Alternative Calder Highway, approximately 1km south of Marong. It is approached along a gravelled drive, with a timber bridge over Bullock Creek. The property comprises a late Italianate villa in landscaped grounds with an outbuilding, possibly dating to the 1860s, at the rear.

The main house appears to have begun as a gabled roof building, shown at the right of the archival photograph dated c. 1880 (see page 1). This component has been removed. It had a five-bay verandah springing from just below the main eave line, a timber frieze and posts and a strait-sheeted and quite deep verandah roof. This building component also had a single large chimney visible in the photograph, with a cornice formed from brick courses.

The present house, broadly square in plan, is a later component acting as a frontispiece or improvement to the original, and its detailing and material usage and form are characteristic of the 1880s to early 1890s. The house has a single-hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel, with a

gabled vent, a second gable on its rear elevation, and boxed eaves with consistently spaced cyma recta brackets. The eave has several small trefoiled panels inset. There are four chimneys, each stucco rendered, with articulated pedestal bases, stacks with incised panel outlines and cornices. The west eave is broken by a breakfront pedimented gable, with timber bargeboard-cornice, a timber architrave and a deeply recessed tympanum with a circular vent. The verandah is attached just below the eave bracket line and has a concave roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel over a timber frame. The verandah frieze and its iron panels appear long-standing as materials but the verandah structure itself has been rebuilt. The house entrance under the verandah is fronted by an arched breakfront porch comprising a large central arch and six narrow stilted arches as flanking components. At each verandah corner the columns are paired and support another two of these stilted arches in the lacework frieze. The pedimented roof gable is on axis with (and above) the front door. The flanking verandah frieze comprises panels of interlinked arch-pattern lacework with inverted finials and lacework quadrant brackets at the column junctions. The verandah columns appear original and are stamped Angus McLean, Patentee, Ironfounder, Post Office Place, Melbourne. The verandah floor tiling and cement bedding has been re-laid.

The external walls are of exposed red-umber face-brick, the windows being original timber-framed double-hung sashes and, at the sides and rear these are on simple basalt block sills. The main corners are in rendered cement and shaped as quoins. The front elevation is symmetrical. The north elevation has two windows placed towards the east, the south elevation has a single window also towards the east and the rear, kitchen elevation has four evenly spaced openings, a door and three windows. The front windows are set in cement-rendered rectangular-plan bays with two narrow sidelights in each, and with cement-rendered apron sills. The front door is treated similarly, but the sidelights are set integrally in the door-case and the door-case is in turn set between two cement-rendered piers. The whole building has a circling stone base, including the kitchen elevation and its chimney-breast flank. This is expressed as independent of the main hipped roof, having a skillion roof set between parapet walls with cement-rendered coping. The kitchen chimney-breast is expressed externally as a slight breakfront in the brick walling, supporting a cement rendered chimney pedestal running partway down the wall. The archival photograph shows this lesser elevation as original, attached to a high-mounted timber-framed verandah to the rear; the latter has been replaced with a deeper skillion verandah linked to a pergola.

The house appears to be in generally sound condition, with some evidence of structural movement. Recent restoration and refurbishment works have been carried out to a high standard, and are generally sympathetic to the original design.

Outbuildings

A stone outbuilding at the east of the site, recently refurbished and extended, may incorporate elements of one of the 1860s outbuildings. This structure, whose rear component has a floor dug c. 1.5m below grade, has a random (irregular) rubble footing in what appears to be local sedimentary bluestone (not basalt), with a plate of headers giving way to stretcher bond in a six-course layer capped by another course of headers. The brick here is of the pink and tan-brown characteristic of central Victoria in the 1860s, as is the brick floor below the stone footing.

Garden

The garden layout is on the same general lines seen in the 1880s photograph. The original stone kerbs have been removed, as has the side gravel drive, with its curving entry. The verandah garden on the entry side (west) has been straightened out in its perimeter profile and the rounded garden on the further side has been left in similar shaping to that seen in the 1880s photograph. Several trees, including Moreton Bay fig trees, monkey puzzles (araucaria) and other conifers, are long-standing and appear part of the original garden design. Other borders were replanted with agapanthus, a favourite early twentieth century planting.

Comparative Analysis

Park View is assumed to date to the late-1880s and can be seen as a transitional design, between the last phase of Italianate's dominance in the 1880s and the onset of Federation approaches around 1887-90. It was designed by the prolific Bendigo practice of Vahland and Getzschmann's. The formally complex treatment of the verandah frieze corresponds to the high levels of mannerism seen in Vahland and Getzschmann's institutional designs of the later 1880s, as with their former

Commercial Bank of Sydney, Pall Mall Bendigo (1888), or the grouped columns and broken-base pediments on Bendigo Town Hall (reshaped by Vahland in 1883-5).⁴ The lacework quadrants on the verandah, with inverted finials, are also seen in other houses in central Victoria, as with the verandah added to Adelaide Vale's original homestead at Fosterville and the ground-floor verandah frieze at H R Caselli's Glenfine homestead, Cape Clear (1873), an earlier breakfront verandah with paired columns. The detail appears in 7 Wheeler Street (1870) and as late as Terrigal (1913), both in Castlemaine,⁵ and locally at Vahland and Getzschmann's Goldmines Hotel at Marong Road, Ironbark (1870).⁶ The paired cast-iron columns and their lacework interstices seen here at Park View are given similar narrow stilted verandah frieze arches in Illira, 57 Forrest Street Bendigo (1887), and as flankers for the pediment-entry at Kyneton District Hospital, in a verandah added in 1910.⁷ Similar arches appear with another pedimented verandah in Cranbourne, 2 High Street Wodonga (1890). The mature garden compares with that at Millewa Hall, 214 High Street, Kangaroo Flat (another Vahland and Getzschmann design) in having dominant and voluminous Moreton Bay figs and an axial connection to the house via the front door.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

Park View is of historical significance for its association with the development of Marong, particularly with later development in the area by a locally notable and prosperous family. It is also able to demonstrate an aspect of goldfields life, whereby a relatively small number of affluent families, who typically had made their fortunes in gold, lived in palatial villas in extensive landscaped gardens. The present property (believed to date to the late 1880s) superseded an earlier (1860s) structure at the site, reflecting the increasing wealth of its owner Thomas Glover, a mining speculator, successful farmer and local councillor/politician. Glover also had the resources to commission the design of his house from the prolific and fashionable Bendigo architects, Vahland and Getzschmann.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

Park View, built c. 1895-1890, is of aesthetic/architectural significance as an example of the work of the noted Bendigo architect William Vahland, then in partnership with R Getzschmann. It is a bold, confident design reflecting the opulence of the era and the wealth of owner. It can also be seen as a transitional design, between the last phase of Italianate's dominance in the 1880s and the onset of Federation around 1887-90. The house is largely intact as built and notable elements include the complex verandah frieze including the lacework quadrants; the grouped verandah columns; and the breakfront verandah form. Modifications have generally been of a sympathetic nature. The aesthetic significance of the property is also enhanced by the landscaped garden setting, including mature trees.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

Park View is significant for its association with the leading Bendigo architectural practice Vahland and Getzschmann. It is an example of their residential work in an oeuvre which included many important public, civic and commercial buildings in the municipality. The property is also significant for its association with Thomas Glover, who had migrated from Ireland in 1854 and went on to become a local person of note, being a mining speculator, successful farmer and local councillor/politician.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Park View, at 1810 Alternative Calder Highway, Marong, comprises a late 1880s symmetrical Italianate villa in landscaped grounds with an outbuilding, possibly dating to the 1860s, at the rear of the main house. It is approached along a gravelled drive, with a timber bridge over Bullock Creek. The house is broadly square in plan, and has a single-hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel, with a gablet vent, a second gable on its rear elevation, four stucco rendered chimneys, and boxed eaves. The west eave is broken by a breakfront pedimented gable above the verandah and on axis with the entrance below. The verandah, which is attached just below the eave bracket line, wraps around three sides, has a concave roof and an iron frieze. The house entrance under the verandah is fronted by an arched breakfront porch. External walls are of exposed red-umber face-brick, the windows being original timber-framed double-hung sashes. The front windows are set in cement-rendered rectangular-plan bays with two narrow sidelights in each, and with cement-rendered apron sills. The front door is treated similarly, but with sidelights set integrally in the door-case. The main corners are in rendered cement and shaped as quoins. The whole building has a circling stone base.

The stone outbuilding at the east of the site may incorporate elements of one of the 1860s outbuildings. This structure has brick with pink and tan-brown colouring characteristic of central Victoria in the 1860s; a rear component dug out to c. 1.5m below grade; and a random (irregular) rubble footing in what appears to be local sedimentary bluestone. The garden layout is on the same general lines seen in the 1880s photograph. Several trees, including Moreton Bay fig trees, monkey puzzles (araucaria) and other conifers, are long-standing and appear part of the original garden design. Other borders were replanted with agapanthus, a favourite early twentieth century planting.

How is it significant?

Park View is of local historic and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

Park View is historically significant (Criterion A) for its association with the development of Marong, particularly with later development in the area by a locally notable and prosperous family. It is able to demonstrate an aspect of goldfields life, whereby a relatively small number of affluent families, who typically had made their fortunes in gold, lived in palatial villas in extensive landscaped gardens. The present property (believed to date to the late 1880s) superseded an earlier (1860s) structure at the site, reflecting the increasing wealth of its owner Thomas Glover, who had the resources to commission the design of his house from the prolific and fashionable Bendigo architects, Vahland and Getzschmann. Park View is also significant for its association with the leading Bendigo architectural practice, and is an example of their residential work in an oeuvre which included many important public, civic and commercial buildings in the municipality. The association with Glover is additionally

significant; he migrated from Ireland in 1854 and went on to become a local person of note, being a mining speculator, successful farmer and local councillor/politician (Criterion H).

Aesthetically and architecturally (Criterion E), Park View is significant as an example of the work of the noted Bendigo architects. It is a bold, confident design reflecting the opulence of the era and the wealth of owner. It can also be seen as a transitional design, between the last phase of Italianate's dominance in the 1880s and the onset of Federation around 1887-90. The house is largely intact as built and notable elements include the complex verandah frieze including the lacework quadrants; the grouped verandah columns; and the breakfront verandah form. Modifications have generally been of a sympathetic nature. The aesthetic significance of the property is also enhanced by the landscaped garden setting, including the Moreton Bay fig trees, monkey puzzles (araucaria) and other conifers.

Recommendations

Park View is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay, to the extent indicated in the above map. The focus of significance includes the house, stone outbuilding at the east of the site (which may incorporate elements of one of the 1860s outbuildings), and landscaped garden, including the Moreton Bay fig trees, Monkey Puzzle trees (araucaria) and other conifers. The exposed brickwork and basalt should remain unpainted.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	Yes
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Mike Butcher and Gill Flanders, *Bendigo Historic Buildings*, National Trust, Bendigo, 1987

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Marong Roads Board rate books: 1862-63, cited in 'Park View' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- ² Ruth Hopkins, *Moving Forward, Looking Back, The History of the Marong Shire*, Shire of Marong, 1985, p. 23; and Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, pp. 126-127
- ³ Marong Shire rate books: 1864 and 1878.
- ⁴ *The Heritage of Australia*, Macmillan, Melbourne, 1981, pp. 3/146-7 items 6, 10.
- ⁵ *The Heritage of Australia*, pp. 3/158 items 8a, 3 (Fosterville, Cape Clear), and 3/154 items 3 and 6 (Castlemaine).
- ⁶ Mike Butcher and Gill Flanders, *Bendigo Historic Buildings*, National Trust, Bendigo, 1987, p. 108.
- ⁷ *The Heritage of Australia*, pp. 3/148 item 4 (Bendigo) 3/160 item 9 (Kyneton), and 3/183 item 18 (Wodonga).