HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name	Quarry Hotel (former)		
Address	44 Ingham Road AXEDALE	**Grading**	2008 Local
Building Type	Hotel		
Assessment by	Context Pty Ltd		

Recommended Heritage Protection	**VHR** No **HI** No **PS** Yes

Architectural Style	Victorian Period (1851-1901) Vernacular
Maker / Builder	Unknown

Integrity

Poor

History and Historical Context

History of the Shire of Strathfieldsaye

The land around the former Shires of Strathfieldsaye and McIvor had a long history prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Jaara Jaara people are the original inhabitants of the area.

The area around Port Phillip was explored by Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General of New South Wales, and a large party in 1836, on the homeward leg of a journey to Portland Bay. Impressed by what he perceived as the bounty of

the land, Mitchell named the area *Australia Felix*.[1]

The Port Phillip district was opened up for settlement soon thereafter, and much of the land in the Western districts of Victoria, including the former Shires of McIvor and Strathfieldsaye, was subsequently dominated by a series of pastoral runs. Most of the area around the town of Axedale and the numerous small towns in its vicinity was licensed to David Jennings as part of the Campaspe Plains run. The run covered an area of more than 144,900 acres and was populated with an estimated 12,000 sheep. A portion of Campaspe Plains was licensed to A. Jennings and George Playne in 1840 and the 67,000 acre station became known as Axedale. In the coming decade the holders of the license changed a number of times. By the time the leasehold over the land was cancelled in 1865, the run had greatly reduced in size.[2]

Following the cancellation of leasehold, land holdings were of a smaller scale and pastoralists were gradually overtaken by farmers. The discovery of gold at Bendigo and the surrounding areas changed the face of the district and brought about new patterns of settlement and expansion. William John Bulling claimed to be the first man to discover gold at McIvor, and he was granted a £400 reward for the find. By 1853, over one hundred prospectors had assembled at Wild Duck Creek in the hopes of striking it rich. This number expanded the following year, and included some 2,000 Chinese immigrants.[3]

The Strathfieldsaye Road District was proclaimed in the Government Gazette on the 12th August 1861, and encompassed within it the parishes of Axedale, Strathfieldsaye, Eppalock, Mandurang, Sedgwick and Lyell.[4] The process of election of the board was punctuated by rivalries between Catholic and Protestant faiths, a characteristic of the district which infiltrates much of its history. Strathfieldsaye met the criterion prescribed to become a Shire in 1863, a transition that was officially proclaimed on the 17th September of that year.[5]

In 1864, Strathfieldsaye Shire was divided into three wards; Mandurang, Strathfieldsaye and Axedale.[6]

History of Axedale

The plan of the township of Axedale, with its characteristic crescent ends, was laid out circa 1856. Axedale was included in the district of Mandurang and under the control of the Strathfieldsaye Roads Board. Patrick Drake had built the Campaspe Hotel in 1855, and by 1865, the district had developed to the extent that it was able to support a further six hotels.[7] Goldfields were typically rough and lawless places, and hotels were big business in their midst. Patterns of settlement continued to reflect the status of Axedale as a centre of support for surrounding farm lands and mining pursuits, and by the 1860s, there were some 500 residents.[8]

Axedale was proclaimed a district on the 20th August 1861, and then a Shire on the 25th September 1866.[9] Much of the population of Axedale was of Irish origin, and tensions between Catholics and Protestants were articulated through the establishment and development of separate facilities for both religions. Facilities in the town were established to cater for, or became associated with, either the Catholic or Protestant communities, so much so that Axedale duplicated its cemeteries, hotels and schools in order to cater for both sectors.[10]

Religious facilities were first established in Axedale with the opening of the St. Mary's Catholic Church in Axedale in 1862. The Catholics also ran a school from the Church, catering for the children of waves of settlers that continued to arrive in the area. By the end of the 1860s, pressure from the Common School Committee led to their acquisition of Crown Land, that was gazetted as the site for the Axedale Common School in 1869. The school opened in 1871.[11] Alongside the establishment of religious and educational facilities was the construction of the Axedale Police Station, which opened in 1866.

The rich soils of the Campaspe River allowed for the continuation of farming as a mainstay for the area. Alongside the maintenance of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, residents of Axedale developed other industries. Napthali Ingham established a bluestone quarry on his land in the 1860s, and a further quarry was opened in by Riley, Brazier and Nelson

in 1905.[12] Vineyards and orchards were important developments in the district.

Development of the district and its industries were further enhanced with the construction of the railway from Bendigo to Heathcote, which opened in 1884. The railway was vital means of connecting a number of small towns in the district. The station at Axedale was opened on the 1st October 1888, and continued to be serviced until its closure during the Second World War.[13]

In the 1930s, construction of a weir at the Campaspe River was commenced, though work was suspended at the height of the depression.[14] Proximity to Lake Eppalock, constructed in 1960-65, also proved a source of employment for the town.

The marked development of the region culminated in the decision in 1994 to amalgamate the Shire of Strathfieldsaye with nearby Shires to form the City of Greater Bendigo.

History of Quarry Hotel (former), 44 Ingham Road, Axedale

The house at 44 Ingham Road is built on land that was granted by the Crown to Napthali Ingham on the 3rd October 1875. The allotment covered an area of fourteen acres, two roods. In their history of Axedale, the Centenary and Back to Axedale Committee suggest that Ingham had worked on a contract to form part of the St. Kilda Road in Melbourne before relocating to Axedale and opening a bluestone quarry on the eastern side of the river, which became known as Ingham Hill.[15] Ingham built a hotel on the land, which was known as the Quarry Hotel which was named after a named after Ingham's nearby quarry.

Prior to his acquisition of allotment 19D, Ingham had leased the land under sections 19 and 20 of the 1869 Lands Act.[16] Randell states that the license for the premises was granted in 1874, so it is probable that Ingham had established the hotel around that time.[17] Napthali Ingham paid the rates on the land from 1875, though between 1880 and 1883 Alfred England is recorded as the owner of the land.[18] Napthali Ingham is first listed as a publican in 1882.[19]

Napthali Ingham was born in England in 1829, and apparently gained some acclaim as a foot runner prior to his arrival in Victoria.[20] He ran a friendly establishment at the Quarry Hotel, which undoubtedly enjoyed frequent customers given its proximity to the main road from Sandhurst to Heathcote. Ingham's hotel was of such local popularity that he paid a minimal fee for the renewal of his license. His £16 was the lowest paid in the entire Shire of Strathfieldsaye.[21] By 1906, Ingham had had enough of the hotel business, and failed to pay the fee to renew his license. The hotel was subsequently closed.

Napthali Ingham died on the 2nd May 1909, and his widow, Mary Ann Ingham was listed as the owner of the property thereafter. She did not live there, however, and the place was occupied by Ingham's daughter and her husband. [22] Mary Ann Ingham died on the 18th August 1920, and the probate of her will granted to Alice Louisa Deane. The property was mortgaged several times in the years between 1927 and 1933.

Alice Louisa Deane died on the 10th December 1948. Her estate eventually passed to Alfred Earnest Deane, a farmer of Axedale, in 1952.

[1] Randell, J. O. (1985). *McIvor: A History of the Shire and the Township of Heathcote,* Shire of McIvor, p. 1.

[2] Spreadborough, Robert and Anderson, Hugh (1983). *Victorian Squatters,* Red Rooster Press, Ascot Vale, p. 150

[3] Spreadborough and Anderson (1983)*,* p. 31.

[4] Hewat, Tim (1983), *Bridge Over Troubled Waters, A History of the Shire of Strathfieldsaye,* Shire of Strathfieldsaye,

Victoria, pp. 11 - 12.

[5] Hewat, Tim (1983), p. 18.

[6] Hewat, Tim (1983), p. 107.

[7] Whitworth, Robert P. (1879). *Bailliere's Victorian Gazeteer and Road Guide,* F. F. Bailliere, Melbourne, p. 17.

[8] Centenary and Back to Axedale Committee (1970), *Accent on Axedale,* Axedale, Victoria*,* p. 8.

[9] Centenary and Back to Axedale Committee (1970)*,* p. 21.

[10] Earth Tech Engineering Pty Ltd (2002), *Heathcote - Strathfieldsaye Thematic History,* City of Greater Bendigo, Bendigo, p. 10.

[11] Centenary and Back to Axedale Committee (1970), p. 16.

[12] Centenary and Back to Axedale Committee (1970), p. 21.

[13] Centenary and Back to Axedale Committee (1970), p. 28.

[14] Hewat, Tim (1983), p. 115.

[15] Centenary and Back to Axedale Committee (1970), p. 28.

[16] Parish Plan of the Township of Axedale, undated.

[17] Randell, J. O. (1985), p. 274.

[18] Shire of Strathfieldsaye Rate Books, 1880 - 1883.

[19] Shire of Strathfieldsaye Rate Books, 1882.

[20] Randell, J. O. (1985), p. 274.

[21] Randell, J. O. (1985), p. 274.

[22] Randell, J. O. (1985), p. 274.

Primary sources

Parish Plan of the Township of Axedale, undated.

Shire of Strathfieldsaye Rate Books

Secondary sources

Centenary and Back to Axedale Committee (1970), *Accent on Axedale,* Axedale, Victoria.

Earth Tech Engineering Pty Ltd (2002), *Heathcote - Strathfieldsaye Thematic History,* City of Greater Bendigo,

Bendigo.

Hewat, Tim (1983), *Bridge Over Troubled Waters, A History of the Shire of Strathfieldsaye,* Shire of Strathfieldsaye, Victoria.

Centenary and Back to Axedale Committee (1970), *Accent on Axedale,* Axedale, Victoria.

Randell, J. O. (1985). *McIvor: A History of the Shire and the Township of Heathcote,* Shire of McIvor.

Spreadborough, Robert and Anderson, Hugh (1983). *Victorian Squatters,* Red Rooster Press, Ascot Vale.

Heritage Victoria, (n.d), *Eppalock weir,* Hermes entry 6482

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

2.0 Peopling Victorias places and landscapes

2.6 Promoting settlement

4.0 Transforming the land

4.6 Expoliting other mineral, forest and water resources

Description

Physical Description

The former Quarry Hotel is a bluestone building with a hipped roof and a straight profile verandah. The stonework is in coursed rough cut stone with quoining to the corners. The stone has been painted. A side wall appears to have been rendered. There are timber framed extensions to the rear of the building and these are in poor condition. The chimney is also of stone. Of interest are the bluestone dry stone walls adjacent to the former hotel, and the proximity to the quarry. There are also some stone ruins to a building, possibly used as stables. The former hotel has a conifer and palm tree as part of its setting.

Physical Condition

Poor

Conservation Policy

Guidelines (Specific)

The following specific conservation actions are recommended, should the opportunity arise:

- Securing the structure by replacement of the roof, doors and windows would be desirable to avoid this building becoming more ruinous. etc.

Comparative Analysis

The Quarry Hotel is one of a number of early hotels in the study area. In many cases they were built in a residential style and are often located outside of townships.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Quarry Hotel at 44 Ingham Road site, including all the fabric of 1870s bluestone building, the adjacent bluestone dry stone walls, some stone ruins and the mature conifer and palm tree in the garden is significant.

How is it significant?

The former Quarry Hotel at 44 Ingham Road site, including all the fabric of 1870s bluestone building, the adjacent bluestone dry stone walls, some stone ruins and the mature conifer and palm tree in the garden is of local historical and architectural significance for the City of Greater Bendigo.

Why is it significant?

The former Quarry Hotel at 44 Ingham Road is historically significant for its association with the Ingham family from the mid 1870s until at least 1920. Beginning with Napthali Ingham who opened a bluestone quarry on what became known as Ingham Hill. He built Quarry Hotel on the land at 44 Ingham Road, around 1874. The bluestone quarry supplied building stone to much of the district. *Criterion A*

The former Quarry Hotel is a bluestone building with a hipped roof and a straight profile verandah. The stonework is in coursed rough cut stone with quoining to the corners. The chimney is also of stone. There have been several alterations to the building including painting and rendering. Of interest are the bluestone dry stone walls adjacent to the former hotel, some stone ruins which are possibly from former stables an the conifer and palm tree. *Criterion D*

Assessment Against Criteria

HERCON CRITERIA

Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history. *Criterion A*

Possession of uncommon rare or endangers aspects of our cultural or natural history. *Criterion B*

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history. *Criterion C*

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments. *Criterion D*

Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics. *Criterion E*

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

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

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history. *Criterion H*

Recommendations 2008

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

Other Recommendations

It is recommended that 44 Ingham Road, Axedale be added as an individual place to the Heritage Overlay of the City of Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme with the schedule entry as shown below. The extent of registration is the whole of the property as defined by the title boundaries. The recommended Incorporated Plan is the 'Permit Exemption Incorporated Plan - Former Shires of McIvor and Strathfieldsaye.' It is recommended that the dry stone walls be included in the drystone wall amendment.