

**Ceres Heritage Citations Project 2017**

PLACE NAME: Barwonside

Place No. CER03

ADDRESS: 240 Gully Road, Ceres

Assessment Date: May 2017

**Historic Themes:****Early Settlement:** Land Sales**Early Settlement:** Agriculture**Condition:** Very Poor**Integrity:** Low-Moderate**Photograph Date:** December 2016**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** No**RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **Yes**Incorporated Document **No****Other Recommendations**

It is recognised that 'Barwonside' is in very poor condition and has been uninhabited for many years. While the restoration and repair of the building as part of its reuse as a dwelling would ensure its long term future, further investigation is required to determine whether this is feasible (both physically and economically). Consequently, the purpose of the recommended heritage overlay is to assist in the management of the fabric during any restoration, or at the very least, enable opportunity for further recording of the fabric during its ongoing deterioration, given its historical significance to the area.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

'Barwonside', 240 Gully Road, has significance as physical legacy of the original development of the Barrabool Hills for farming, agriculture and viticulture by Europeans from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is one of a distinctive number of similarly constructed dwellings that are peculiar to the area for their vernacular designs and siting within the Barrabool Hills landscape. Built in 1850-53 for Robert McDonald, a farmer from Northern Ireland, it was the location of his successful crop farm and one acre vineyard until his sold it to David Lamb in 1876. Members of the Lamb family farmed 'Barwonside' for over 100 years until 1978. While substantially deteriorated, the surviving significant Victorian vernacular fabric includes: symmetrical composition, single storey height, parapeted gable roof form (clad in slate), rear skillion wing (partially clad in galvanised sheet metal), front verandah, Barrabool

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stone wall construction, stone chimneys, centrally-located four panelled timber door, and the timber framed 12 paned double hung windows.

### **How is it significant?**

'Barwonside', 240 Gully Road, Ceres, is historically and scientifically significant at a LOCAL level.

### **Why is it significant?**

'Barwonside' at 240 Gully Road has historical significance for its associations with the pioneering farming, agricultural and viticultural transformation of the Barrabool Hills by Europeans from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (Criterion A). Collectively, with other dwellings in the area of the period, it is a rare and endangered aspect of Victoria's pioneering history (Criterion B). 'Barwonside' especially has associations with the Robert McDonald, Northern Irish farmer, and wife Margaret, and family, who built the dwelling between 1850-53 and established a successful crop farm and vineyard. McDonald contributed to the rural life of the Barrabool Hills during his tenure of the property, including his membership with the Barrabool Farmers' Society and as Secretary of the Moorabool Ploughing Match Committee. 'Barwonside' has a more enduring association with the Lamb family from 1876 until 1978. Successive generations of this family lived at and farmed the property throughout this period, beginning with David Lamb (between 1876 and 1883), John James Lamb (1883-1927) and Baden Lamb (1927-1978). The historical significance of 'Barwonside' is embodied in the surviving original fabric.

'Barwonside' at 240 Gully Road, Ceres, has scientific significance as a representative example of Barrabool stone construction for a rural dwelling built in the 1850s in the Barrabool Hills, reflecting a common and distinctive building material for the period that is now rare (Criterion F).

### **Heritage Overlay Map**

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to a smaller portion of the property at 240 Gully Road that is confined to the 'Barwonside' dwelling. It is recommended that the heritage overlay include the front setback to the Gully Road (western) boundary and a 9m curtilage from the cottage on the north, south and east sides as broadly shown:



Source of image: City of Greater Geelong 2016.

**DESCRIPTION:**

The stone dwelling, 'Barwonside', 240 Gully Road, Ceres, is situated on sloping rural land with a shallow setback from the Gully Road frontage. There is a gravelled driveway to the south of the dwelling which leads to a second dwelling first built in the early 1980s.<sup>1</sup> The front boundary has an introduced timber post and wire fence with a row of senescent cypresses which appear to have once formed a hedge.

The symmetrical, single storey, Barrabool stone, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling has a parapeted gable roof form (clad in slate) and long skillion at the rear (clad in galvanised sheet metal). The main gabled roof extends at the front to form a verandah that is supported by temporary, paired slender timber posts. Early features of the design include the stone chimneys that project above the gable ends, centrally-located four panelled timber door, and the timber framed 12 paned double hung windows.

**Condition**

'Barwonside' is in very poor condition and is in disrepair. The roof has substantially deteriorated with slipped and broken slates. The render on the south wall has spalled and the mortar in the verandah stone wall base as disintegrated, possibly due to rising damp. In addition, the stonework and mortar in the chimneys has spalled, there are numerous cracks in the stone walls and there is damage to the front windows.

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<sup>1</sup> This is based on the issuing of Building Permits in 1984 and 1985, City of Greater Geelong.

**Integrity**

While the original Victorian vernacular design and construction of the dwelling is clearly discernible, the very poor condition has undermined its integrity to a notable degree. While much original fabric survives (apart from the original verandah posts that have been replaced with temporary posts to support the verandah) 'Barwonside' has low-moderate integrity.



**Photo 2:** 'Barwonside', 240 Gully Road, December 2016. Source: David Rowe.

**HISTORY:****Early Settlement of the Barrabool Hills and the Heard Family**

For at least 5,000 years, the Barrabool Hills was occupied by sections of the Wathaurong, a nomadic Indigenous tribe.<sup>2</sup> The Wathaurong's existence at Barrabool was to be dramatically changed with the arrival of John Batman and his exploration party in 1835. Arriving from Tasmania with the explicit intention of exploring the area, the eventually developed into the Port Phillip Association.<sup>3</sup> Establishing his headquarters in the vicinity of Indented Head, Batman explored the Bellarine Peninsula and Geelong region.<sup>4</sup> One of Batman's party, John Helder Wedge, a surveyor, ventured further westward in exploring other parts of the region. He eventually followed the Barwon River from Fyansford along the foot of the 'Barrabool' Hills.<sup>5</sup> There, 'he noted that the hills afforded "fine pastorage for sheep".<sup>6</sup> From 1836, squatters arrived at Geelong to take up land for sheep grazing.<sup>7</sup>

2 I. Wynd, *Barrabool: Land of the Magpie*, Barrabool Shire, Torquay, 1992, p.ix.

3 *Ibid.*, p.3.

4 *Ibid.*

5 *Ibid.*, pp.4-5.

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*, p.5.

By 1839, the Barrabool Hills had been surveyed as part of the Barrabool Parish.<sup>8</sup> Large acreages were made available at a Government land sale in late 1839.<sup>9</sup> In February 1840, much of the Barrabool Hills was acquired by Charles McLachlan, a wealthy Scottish businessman of Tasmania, and his business partner, Captain Charles Swanston, English banker and merchant of Tasmania and member of the Port Phillip Association (Figure 1)<sup>10</sup> who purchased Sections 2-3, 13-16, and 20-23 as his vast 4,480 acre Strathlachlan sheep estate.<sup>11</sup> In 1850, Sections 22 and 23 and parts of Sections 13 and 14 of the Strathlachlan Estate (Barrabool Parish) were subdivided into 65 farms centred on a village of 45 building sites as the Merrawarp Estate.<sup>12</sup> At this time, the Barrabool Hills were considered to be the 'granary of the colony,'<sup>13</sup> the location of sheep grazing, growing crops, and vineyards.



Figure 1: Part Barrabool Parish Plan, Dept of Lands & Survey, Melbourne, March 1946, showing land sections in the Barrabool Hills, including Ceres. Source: VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria.

- <sup>8</sup> Barrabool Parish Plan, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria.
- <sup>9</sup> Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser, 9 December 1839, p.3.
- <sup>10</sup> D.S. Macmillan & J.R. Morris, 'McLachlan, Charles (1795-1850)' *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mclachlan-charles-2411/text3191>, published first in hardcopy, 1967, accessed online 20 January 2017 & C. Swanston, 'Swanston, Charles (1789-1850), *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://abd.anu.edu.au/biography/swanston-charles-2713/texttext3815>, published first in hardcopy 1967, accessed online 20 January 2017.
- <sup>11</sup> Barrabool Parish Plan, op.cit. & Wynd, op.cit., p.43.
- <sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p.22.
- <sup>13</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 14 September 1874, p.2.

**History of Barwonside**

On 12 December 1850, Robert McDonald, an Irish farmer, acquired 74 acres of land from the agent of the Merrawarp Estate, William Montgomerie Bell at a cost of £296.<sup>14</sup> The conveyance was registered on 11 October 1853.<sup>15</sup> Comprising allotment 1 of part of Section 23, the sloping land was situated on the southern bank of the Barwon River, at the eastern junction of the Ceres Bridge Road as shown on Andrew McWilliams’ map for the Parish of Barrabool (Figure 2).

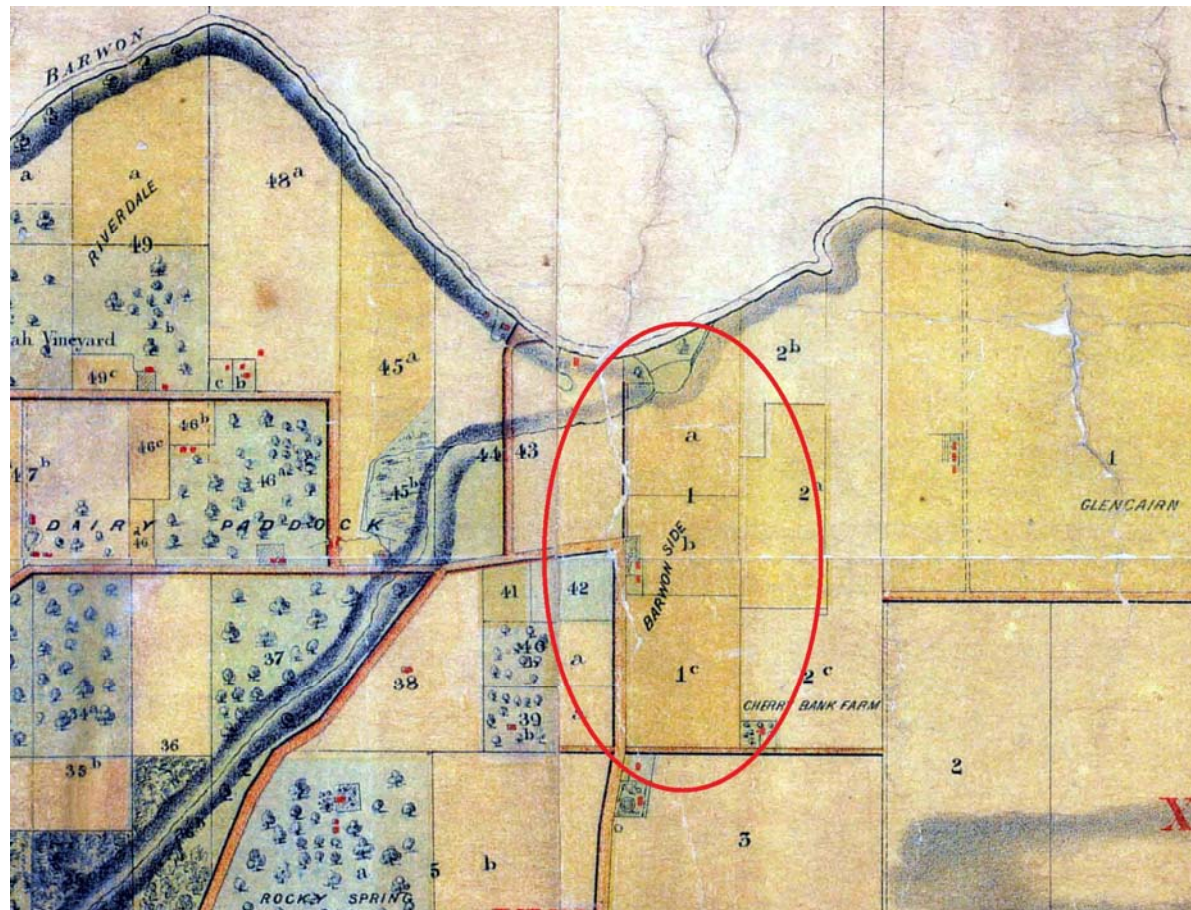


Figure 2: A. McWilliams, Plan of the Barrabool Parish, 1861, showing Robert McDonald’s ‘Barwonside’ (circled). The small red squares represent the buildings on the property.

Source: Jennifer Bantow, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Geelong & Region Branch

By 1856, a stone dwelling had been built and a crop farm and a 1 acre vineyard established as it was at this time when McDonald was listed as a Claimant on the Electoral Roll for the South Western Province (Mount Moriac Division No. 2) of the Legislative Council as the occupier of freehold ‘by himself’ of “Barwon side”.<sup>16</sup> McDonald soon had success in growing wheat as on 27 February 1862 he published a testimonial on the favourable yield crop following the use of Flat Island Guano fertiliser:

Mr. Alexander Reid, Commission Agent, Geelong. Dear Sir, - The Flat Island Guano I had from you last season I harrowed in for a wheat crop at the rate of 1 cwt per acre on rather poor soil. I was much pleased with its effects; the crop came rich, green, and healthy-looking, and the increase of yield from the use of the guano must have been about 7 to 8 bushels per acre. On the whole, I think very

14 See Land Applications 16851 & 104773L, General Law Library, Laverton.

15 Ibid.

16 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 16 May 1856, p.4.

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favourably of it as a manure, and I shall require a couple of tons more this year. Taking the difference of price into account, I consider it far preferable to Peruvian.<sup>17</sup>

Born in c.1814 in the County of Antrim, Northern Ireland, Robert McDonald came to Victoria in 1841 where he initially worked as a shepherd.<sup>18</sup> In 1842, he married Miss Margaret Longmore (c.1825-1894) who had also been born in County Antrim.<sup>19</sup> She was the daughter of Robert Longmore and Elizabeth Longmore (nee Fleming), who, by the 1860s had settled near St. James' Vineyard, Batesford.<sup>20</sup>

Following his marriage, Robert McDonald initially worked as a servant.<sup>21</sup> The first child of Robert and Margaret McDonald, Joseph, was born in Geelong in 1846, the first of their eleven children.<sup>22</sup> They lived in a two-roomed house in Union Street, near Market Square.<sup>23</sup> He was followed by Robert McDonald junior in 1848, John McDonald in c.1851 and Mary Jane McDonald in c.1852.<sup>24</sup>

By 1853, the McDonald family had relocated to 'Barwonside' as Robert McDonald served on a jury into the inquest into the body of Augustus Hinke at Berremonga Vineyard, Barrabool Hills.<sup>25</sup> It is unclear how McDonald raised the necessary funds to purchase the property, given his previous occupation as a servant.<sup>26</sup> The following year, Robert and Margaret's fifth child, Elizabeth was born in the Barrabool Hills.<sup>27</sup> She was followed by Joseph in 1856 (in Geelong), James Fleming in 1858 (in the Barrabool Hills), Matilda Ann in 1860 (in the Barrabool Hills), Margaret Lydia in 1866 (in Ceres) and Charles Henry in 1868 (in Ceres).<sup>28</sup>

By 1856, McDonald had also acquired an additional 28.5 acres of adjoining land. Situated to the north-west of his original landholdings, this had been the property of Hugh Fitzpatrick (c.1811-1871). He had taken it up from William Montgomerie Bell in 1851.<sup>29</sup> Fitzpatrick had farmed there with his wife, Bridget (nee Ahern) and their two children, Thomas (born 1847) and Catherine (born 1849).<sup>30</sup> It was at this property where two of their children were born: Hugh (1851) and John (1853).<sup>31</sup> The sale of the property to McDonald does not seem to have eased Fitzpatrick's financial difficulties as he was filed as insolvent in 1863 at Kildare (Geelong West).<sup>32</sup>

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s, Robert McDonald became widely known and respected throughout the district.<sup>33</sup> Although he was unsuccessful in his candidacy as a Councillor with the Barrabool Shire

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17 *Farmers' Journal & Gardeners' Chronicle*, Melbourne, 5 April 1862, p.2.

18 *Kerang Times*, 10 January 1896, p.2.

19 Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes online, Department of Justice, Melbourne. See also Mary Cotter, Rootsweb, Ancestry online at <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=marycotter&id>

20 *Geelong Advertiser*, 12 December 1867 & 3 February 1873, & Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

21 St. Andrew's Baptism Register, Geelong Library & Heritage Centre collection.

22 Ibid. & Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

23 Geelong Town Council Rate Book, 1850, Geelong Library & Heritage Centre collection & *Kerang Times*, op.cit.

24 Cotter, op.cit.

25 *Geelong Advertiser & Intelligencer*, 13 October 1853, p.1.

26 There was no mortgage as part of the conveyance of the 'Barwonside' land from Bell to McDonald in the Land application, op.cit.

27 Cotter, op.cit. & Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

28 Ibid.

29 Land application, op.cit.

30 Ibid.

31 St. Mary's of the Angels Roman Catholic Church Baptism Register, Geelong Family History Group Inc.

32 *Geelong Advertiser*, 25 July 1863, p.3.

33 *Kerang Times*, op.cit.

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Council in 1868,<sup>34</sup> he contributed to community in other ways, including involvement in the Barrabool Farmers' Society (hosting the annual ploughing match in 1870) and becoming Secretary of the Moorabool Ploughing Match Committee in 1871.<sup>35</sup>

In 1875, Robert McDonald advertised 'Barwonside' for sale. The sale notice described the property as follows:

... valuable agricultural farm, comprising 102 ½ acres of some of the richest land in the district, with a frontage over half a mile to the Barwon river, securely fenced with posts and rails, subdivided into seven paddocks. The improvements include capital dwelling-house, in chiselled freestone, containing five rooms, slate roof, spouted, and well finished; weatherboard cottage of four rooms, barn, stable, dairy and a variety of out-offices; excellent garden and vineyard of about one acre, and good underground tank holding 3000 gallons.

This farm, from its position, superiority of soil, nearness to town (five miles), valuable river frontage, and comfortable permanent improvements should command the attention of all buyers of farm property.<sup>36</sup>

By February 1876, 'Barwonside' had been sold to David Lamb, farmer of Rock Bank Farm, Gheringhap.<sup>37</sup> It was at this time when McDonald advertised the sale of his stock of dairy cattle, pigs, farming implements, household furniture and sundries.<sup>38</sup> With his wife and family, McDonald relocated to the Cohuna district where is also became well known. He died there in 1896, aged 82 years.<sup>39</sup>

David Lamb took up occupation of 'Barwonside' in 1876 whilst retaining ownership of his Gheringhap property.<sup>40</sup> Born in c.1839 at Derrynagrew, Ireland, he migrated to Victoria via Liverpool in 1854 on the *SS John and Lucy*.<sup>41</sup> Arriving in September of that year, he went to Lake Burrumbeet near the Ballarat gold fields where his sister, Jane, had settled with her husband William Stuart, in 1853.<sup>42</sup> There, he worked as a slaughterman.<sup>43</sup> In 1863, he married Miss Jane Rock at Clerk House, Geelong, under the rites of the Presbyterian Church.<sup>44</sup> They were to have 11 children with births or baptisms registered variously at Geelong, Batesford, Burrumbeet and Ceres: John James (born 1865); Margaret (born 1866);<sup>45</sup> Jane (born 1869); David (born 1870); William (born 1872); Elizabeth Ann (born 1874); Mary Ellen (born 1876); Walter Hamilton (born 1878), William Andrew (born 1880); Herbert Stuart (born 1885) and Maud Cecilia (born 1883).<sup>46</sup>

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34 *Geelong Advertiser*, 6 March 1868, p.2.

35 *Ibid.*, 21 July 1870, p.2, 21 July 1871, p.2.

36 *Ibid.*, 30 March 1875, p.3.

37 The Land Application, op.cit., listed the conveyance between Robert McDonald and David Lamb, and yet the Barrabool Shire Rate Book for 1875-76 listed Lamb's father in law, John Rock, as the owner and Lamb as the occupier. See Barrabool Shire Rate Books, Geelong Library & Heritage Centre collection.

38 *Geelong Advertiser*, 15 February 1876, p.3.

39 *Kerang Times*, op.cit.

40 Barrabool Shire Rate Book 1875-76, op.cit.

41 A.M. Herd, 'David Lamb: The relatives of Angela Margaret Herd' online, <http://angeherd.com/getperson.php?personID=157&tree=ange001>

42 *Ibid.* & confirmed in Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

43 Lamb's occupation was listed in the Christ Church, Geelong, Baptism Register in 1865 and 1866, Geelong Library & Heritage Centre collection.

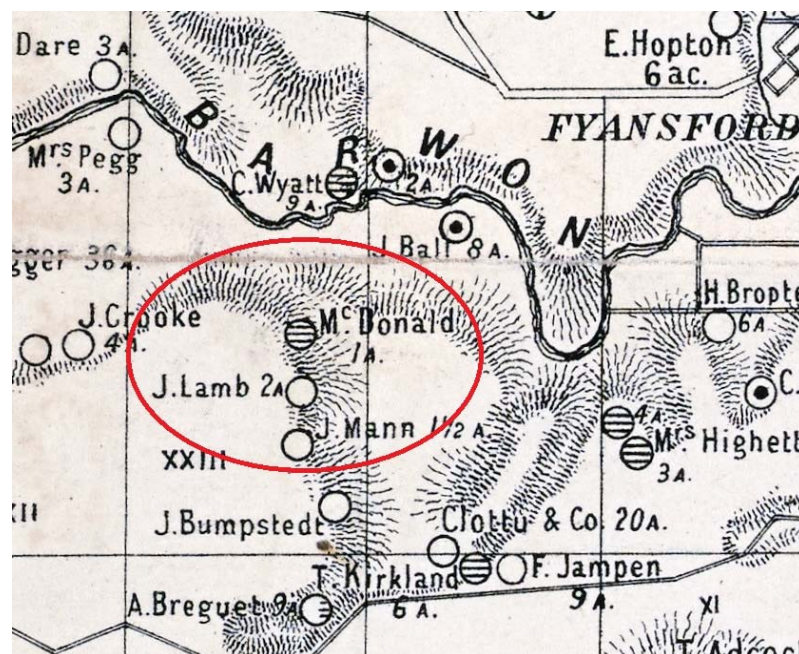
44 Herd, op.cit.

45 Christ Church Baptism Register, op.cit.

46 Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

By 1869, the Lamb family had relocated to "Rock Bank Farm", Gheringhap, where David Lamb worked as a farmer.<sup>47</sup> This property may have been one of the several properties in the district owned by David Lamb's father in law, John Rock.<sup>48</sup> It seems the Rock transferred ownership of "Rock Bank" to David Lamb in the 1870s.<sup>49</sup>

David Lamb and family relocated to 'Barwonside' in 1876,<sup>50</sup> just prior to the onset of the devastation caused by *Phylloxera Vastatrix* from 1877, microscopic, pale yellow sap-sucking insects that caused deformations on grapevine roots and secondary fungal infections.<sup>51</sup> First detected (but not reported) in 1875 at Dardell's vineyard at Batesford nearby 'Barwonside',<sup>52</sup> by 1879, most of the vineyards neighbouring 'Barwonside' were still healthy, including a 2 acre plot by J. Lamb (Figure 3).<sup>53</sup> The original one acre vineyard established by Robert McDonald was not diseased but it had been neglected, as shown on a Plan of the Vineyards of the Geelong District. However, the *Phylloxera* outbreak was to bring an end to most of the vineyards in the Barrabool Hills.



**Figure 3:** S.B. Bonney, Plan showing the Vineyards of the Geelong District, 22 September 1879. The blank circles represented healthy vineyards, the circles with horizontal lines represented vineyards that were not diseased but neglected, the circles with black dots reflected diseased vineyards destroyed in the seasons of 1878 and the circles with crossed represented vineyards destroyed in the season of 1879. The former vineyard of Robert McDonald and the healthy vineyard of J. Lamb are shown circled. Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid., gives the birth location of Jane Lamb (nee Rock).

<sup>48</sup> See Bannockburn Shire Rate Books 1876-83 which listed several properties owned by John Rock in the Parishes of Gheringhap, Murgheboluc and Darriwill, Geelong Library & Heritage Centre collection.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., 1876-79 listed Lamb as owner/occupier in the Parish of Gheringhap, while only a property in Newtown was listed in John Rock's Real Estate Statement of Assets in his Probate in 1888. See J. Rock, Probate Administration files, 1888, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 236 Public Record Office Victoria, North Melbourne.

<sup>50</sup> See Barrabool Shire Rate Book 1875-76, op.cit.

<sup>51</sup> Wynd, *op.cit.*, pp.59-62 & Wikipedia online at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phylloxera>

<sup>52</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 24 December 1877, p.3.

<sup>53</sup> See Figure 3.

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David Lamb lived at and farmed 'Barwonside' until 1883 when he returned with his wife, Jane, and younger children to "Rock Bank Farm".<sup>54</sup> It appears that David and Jane's eldest son, John James Lamb, remained at 'Barwonside'.<sup>55</sup>

Tragedy struck the Lamb family in 1888 with the death of John Rock on 26 March and David Lamb on 19 August, both at "Rock Bank Farm".<sup>56</sup> Although John Rock's death was not unexpected given he had attained 80 years of age, David Lamb's death at the age of 53 was sudden and consequently involved an enquiry that was reported in the *Geelong Advertiser*:

The sudden death of Mr David Lamb, which was reported in our issue of yesterday, formerly of Gheringhap, yesterday afternoon. Besides Dr. Pincott, of Geelong, who made the post mortem examination of the body, the only witness examined was Mrs Lamb, wife of the deceased. She stated that her husband entered the house at about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, after a short walk, and had been standing on the hearth for a few minutes when he suddenly fell and expired almost immediately. The only words uttered by him were, "Oh, Jane," which he ejaculated as he sank to the floor. The deceased had always been in apparently good health, and able to perform his daily duties. Dr. Pincott certified that death had been the result of a syncope from a sudden failure of the heart's action.<sup>57</sup>

At the time of his death, David Lamb owned six freehold properties. A Statement of his Real Estate Assets in his Probate valued 'Barwonside' at £1500 and gave the following description:

Freehold Land situate at Ceres Bridge containing One hundred acres, fenced with post and rail fence, and on which is erected a stone house of four rooms and slate roof occupied by family of deceased ...<sup>58</sup>

'Barwonside' remained part of the Estate of David Lamb for the ensuing years, with Jane Lamb as Administratrix<sup>59</sup>. During this time, John James Lamb farmed the property.<sup>60</sup> In 1892, 'Barwonside' was conveyed to J.J. Lamb at a cost of £2,000.<sup>61</sup> The following year, John James Lamb married Miss Ada Hart Beck.<sup>62</sup> They farmed 'Barwonside' for the next 36 years where they raised their children, David Baden (born 1900) and Ada Jane (born 1903).<sup>63</sup> On the marriage of David Baden to Miss Olive Elizabeth Johns in 1927, John and Ada retired to Autumn Street.<sup>64</sup> It was there where J.J. Lamb died in 1932.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> Lamb reported a grey mare having strayed into his paddock in 1883, his address given as "Rock Bank Farm, Gheringhap". See *Geelong Advertiser*, 30 October 1883, p.1

<sup>55</sup> The Barrabool Shire Rate Books 1884-88, op.cit., listed David Lamb as owner/occupier of 'Barwonside' and yet it is known that he was at 'Rock Bank Farm'. Lamb's eldest son was to later acquire 'Barwonside', suggesting that he occupied the property in the 1880s. This is also inferred in David Lamb's Statement of Real Estate in his Probate in 1888. See D. Lamb, Probate Administration files, 1888, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 251 Public Record Office Victoria, North Melbourne.

<sup>56</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 27 March 1888, p.2 & 20 August 1888, p.2.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 21 August 1888, p.2.

<sup>58</sup> Lamb, op.cit.

<sup>59</sup> Land Application 104773L, op.cit.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>62</sup> Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>65</sup> *Geelong Advertiser*, 17 September 1932, p.24.

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Baden Lamb took up ownership of the property following the administration of his father's Will in 1937.<sup>66</sup> With Olive, Baden Lamb continued to live at 'Barwonside' until 1978.<sup>67</sup> After 100 years, 'Barwonside' was sold out of the Lamb family. It was subdivided into two allotments, with the smaller allotment (lot 1), comprised 4.35 hectares, including the original stone dwelling.<sup>68</sup>

It seems that the 'Barwonside' dwelling was not occupied following Baden and Olive Lamb's removal from the property in 1978. Between 1980 and 1985, 'Barwonside' was again advertised for sale (Figures 4-6). The gabled stone dwelling with a post-supported front verandah, substantial rear skillion wing and introduced render to the south wall showed signs of weathering and deterioration. Roof slates had slipped, the timber posts had rotted, wall render had spalled and the mortar in the stone base to the verandah had disintegrated. By 1993, temporarily, loose sheet metal roof cladding had been laid over the roofs and held down with bricks (Figure 7).



**Figure 4:** J.T. Collins, 'Barwonside', front view, c.1980-85.

Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, accession H94.200/649.

66 Land Application, op.cit.

67 Ibid.

68 Ibid.



**Figure 5:** J.T. Collins, 'Barwonside', front and south elevations, c.1980-85.  
Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, accession H94.200/650.

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**Figure 6:** J.T. Collins, 'Barwonside', rear and north elevations, c.1980-85.  
Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, accession H94.200/653.

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Figure 7: 'Barwonside', front and south elevations, 1993.

Source: G. Dekker, A. Greenwood & S. Taylor, 'Perspectives on Ceres', architectural conservation report, School of Architecture, Deakin University, 1993, p.45.

## COMPARATIVE

'Barwonside' represents one of at least 15 dwellings built in Barrabool stone and slate roofs in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Barrabool and Ceres areas. While there are variations in the designs (scale, roof forms, verandahs and other detailing), they are distinctive in reflecting the very early development of this rural area. Collectively, they embody a recognisable architectural vernacular type (as a consequence of their scale, stone wall construction, slate roof cladding and siting) within the landscape of the Barrabool Hills that is peculiar to the area and rare in Victoria.<sup>69</sup> The following dwellings are included as heritage overlays in the Greater Geelong and Surf Coast Planning Schemes:<sup>70</sup>

- Former Barrabool Presbyterian Church Manse, 1135 Barrabool Road, Barrabool (built 1859 – introduced corrugated colorbond roof).<sup>71</sup>
- 'Berramongo', 100 Crooks Road, Barrabool (built c.1853).
- Holy Trinity Vicarage, 410 Merrawarp Road, Barrabool (built 1855).
- 'Neuchatel', 460 Merrawarp Road, Barrabool (built 1854).
- Ballanclea Homestead, 250 Ballanclea Road, Barrabool (built 1859-60).

<sup>69</sup> As a recognisable collection of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century largely vernacular stone buildings in rural Victoria, there are few known comparable examples. Possibly a comparable group; are the distinctive rural dwellings and farm buildings built from the 1850s by the Swiss-Italian Gervasoni brothers and Jack Guippore, Battistia Nani and Ambrogio Invernessi in the Yandoit Hills of Victoria. See W. Jacobs, P. Taylor, R. Ballinger, V. Johnson & D. Rowe, 'Shire of Mount Alexander (former) Shire of Newstead Heritage Study Stage 2', prepared for the Shire of Mount Alexander, 2004.

<sup>70</sup> Information has been taken from A. Willingham, *Geelong Region Historic Buildings and Objects Study*, vol.1, Geelong Regional Commission, Geelong, 1986.

<sup>71</sup> D. Rowe, 'Barrabool Uniting (formerly Presbyterian) Church and Manse, 1135 Barrabool Road, Barrabool: Heritage Assessment', prepared for the Surf Coast Shire, December 2014.

## Ceres Heritage Citations Project 2017

**PLACE NAME:** Barwonside

Place No. CER03

**ADDRESS:** 240 Gully Road, Ceres

Assessment Date: May 2017

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- Former duplex, 5-7 Heal Street, Ceres (built c.1850s).
- Cottage, 539 Barrabool Road, Ceres (built pre 1856).
- Cottage (former Post Office), 523 Barrabool Road, Ceres (built 1850s).
- 'Foymount', 960 Barrabool Road, Ceres (built before 1861).
- 'Merrawarp', 50 Honeys Road, Ceres (built 1855).
- 'Newlands' 670 Homestead, Barrabool Road, Ceres (built 1853).
- 'Prospect' Homestead, 50 Prospect Road, Ceres (built 1861).
- 'Tasman', 755 Barrabool Road, Ceres (built early 1850s).
- Cottage, 517 Barrabool Road, Ceres (built c.1867).

Overall, these other comparable dwellings appear to be inhabited and in better condition than 'Barwonside'.