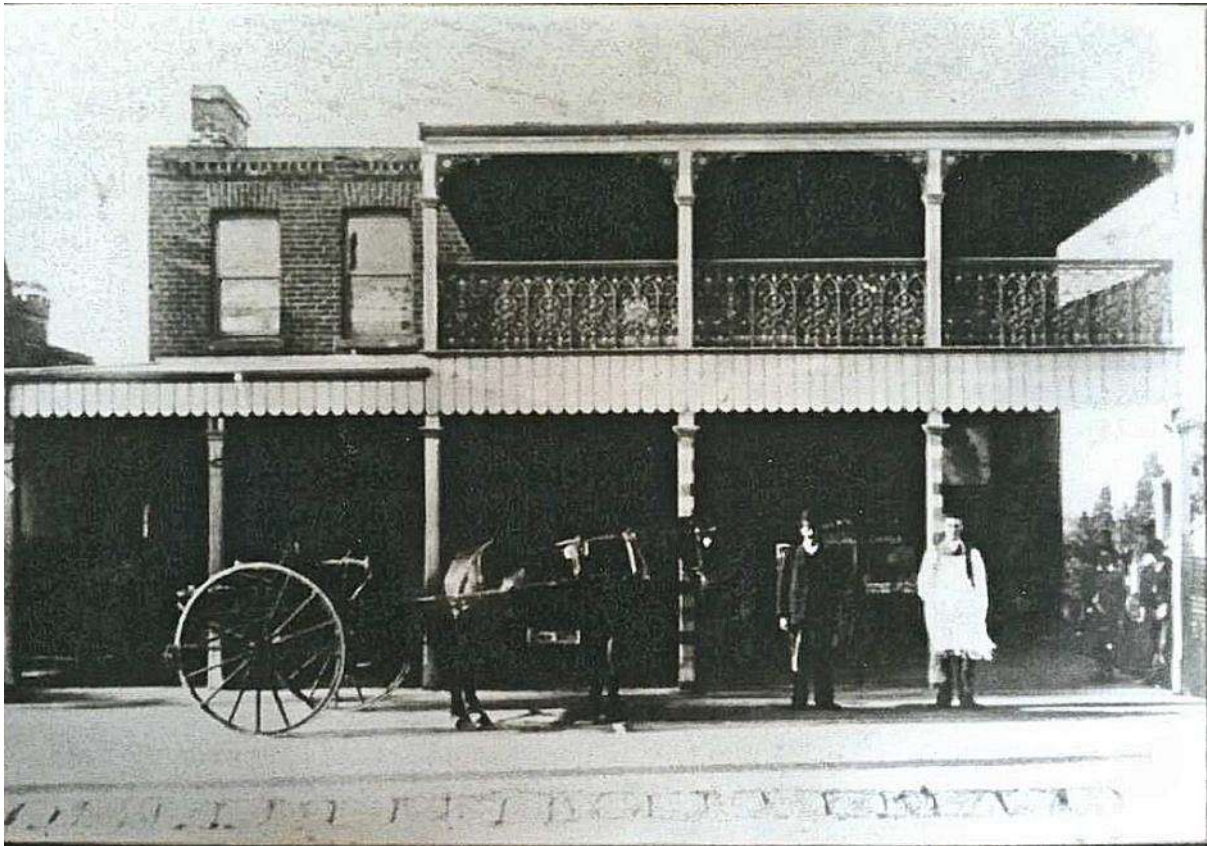


**HISTORY OF 52-54 AND 56 EAGLEHAWK ROAD IRONBARK**  
**IRONBARK VILLAGE**



**MINERVA HERITAGE © 2015**

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## Ironbark Gully

Gold was discovered in the Iron Bark Gully area in 1852. Ironbark was settled in a more or less random fashion before the area was surveyed with Crown grants being taken up from 1857. The Cornish and Germans were notable among the early residents. In the general description of the area, Precinct 5 Long Gully and Ironbark- Commercial and Residential, in the Bendigo and Eaglehawk Heritage Study<sup>1</sup>, it is stated that “Bendigo’s development and the general effect of the tramways and then road transport has diffused and overtaken both Ironbark and Long Gully. Despite this urbanisation, both areas can be recognised, mainly because of early church, hotel and shop concentrations associated with distinctive geography. The two gullies... provide the original core of each hamlet, with adjoining hills and mine workings lending further physical identity.”<sup>2</sup> Settlements tended to congregate in the gullies taken up during the first years of the alluvial rushes. When quartz reef mining expanded these gullies took on the character of small villages, with the miners living close to their place of work, and the shops and hotels were also within walking distance. The miners and their wives and families generally had no other means of transport, so churches and schools also sprang up nearby. It is noted that businesses operating in Ironbark along Mt Korong Road in 1900 included the British and American Hotel (extant), Ironbark Hotel (gone), Fifeshire Arms (extant but now a medical practice), Danaher’s and the Quartz Miner’s Hotel (altered and now the Greek Orthodox Church), among others. Intermixed with hotels were confectioners, newsagents and tobacconists, a watchmaker, a pastry cook, a bootmaker and grocers, not to mention butchers, a blacksmith, wood merchant and the foundry.

Early sketches by S.T. Gill show that the habitations of the miners, shops and hotels often started life under canvas. In Figure 1 the more substantial building with the flagpole may be a Gold Office or Police Station. In Figure 2 a tent is clearly labelled ‘Store’ by its owner and the buildings appear to be aligned along a roadway.

What is now known as Eaglehawk Rd has variously been known as Iron Bark Road, Mt Korong Rd, McIntyre St, and Mt Korong Rd again before finally becoming Eaglehawk Rd.



**FIGURE 1: IRONBARK GULLY IN 1852 BY S T GILL (NLA TROVE)**

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<sup>1</sup> Bendigo and Eaglehawk Heritage Study 1993 Graeme Butler and Assoc, 3-23

<sup>2</sup>Ibid  
, 3-23



**FIGURE 2: IRON BARK GULLY BENDIGO DIGGINGS 1854**

by S.T. Gill. Source: <http://oldwww.ballarat.edu.au/sovhill/gold150/gf2b.gif>.

### **Current Heritage Status of Ironbark and Former Long Gully Area (Ironbark Heritage Study 2010)**

Since 1977 the heritage places of Ironbark and Long Gully have been identified by the City of Greater Bendigo as special and important to the story of the creation and development of Bendigo. It has become evident that there are a number of gaps in the *Eaglehawk and Bendigo Heritage Study* (Butler 1993). There have been many reasons why these places have not been fully protected under the planning scheme and include the following:-

- The extent of site identification was limited in early Heritage Studies due to budget constraints.
- Some types of places were not considered important to the community at that time, for example early vernacular miners cottages or those buildings which represented the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century era are now becoming increasingly rare and are under threat of demolition in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- Greater focus on urban consolidation has meant that many former intact Miners Residency Areas and early cottages provide opportunities for intensive development. For example since 1993 nearly a third of the 120 sites identified on the provisional heritage list in Ironbark and Long Gully have been demolished (*Bendigo & Eaglehawk Geo-Sites list* Butler 1993).
- Many of these historic places are scattered throughout the area and do not form cohesive groups of sites. Large tracts of former mining lands have been reclaimed and developed for early Housing Commission developments in the 1950s and Aged Care facilities in the 1960s and 1970s.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Ironbark Heritage Study 2010 p.19



**FIGURE 3: THE LITTLE 180 MINE POPPET HEAD, LOOKING TOWARDS IRONBARK TOWNSHIP C. 1897. ROBERTS AND SONS MANUFACTURED THE STRUCTURE. PHOTO W. H. ROBINSON FROM BENDIGO'S GOLD STORY, RALPH W. BIRRELL AND JAMES A. LERK.**



**FIGURE 4: DETAIL OF FIGURE 3, SHOWING SHOPS ON THE LEFT SIDE OF MT KORONG RD.**

### ALLOTMENT 9 SECTION A IRONBARK GULLY AND CONRAD HEINZ.

No 56 Eaglehawk Rd was taken up as a Crown Grant (Allotment 9 Section A Ironbark Gully) by Thomas Brooks in 1857 at a cost of £73. A number of changes in ownership occurred over the next few years until Frederick Roberts purchased it in September 1874, keeping it until 1882 when he sold to Conrad Heinz (See table 1 below). The property had been rated as Land and Dwelling House since at least 1865.

<b>Title Dealings Allotment 9 Section A Ironbark Gully Parish of Sandhurst to Dec 1951</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>How</b>
30/4/1857	Land in Grant	T Brooks	Sale of Crown Land
unknown	T Brooks	G Pooler	
22/2/1873	G Pooler	Mary Pooler	Transfer (Probate)
19/3/1873	M Pooler	Buick, Macdougall and Stewart	Transfer (sale)
3/9/1874	Buick, Macdougall and Stewart	Frederic Roberts	Transfer (sale)
3/6/1882	Frederic Roberts	Conrad Heinz	Transfer (sale)
17/7/1905	Conrad Heinz	Franziska Heinz	Transfer (Probate)
24/10/1923	Franziska Heinz	William Inglefinger	Transfer (sale)
11/9/1929	William Inglefinger		Transfer (Probate)
7/2/1941	Bendigo Mutual Land and Building Society	Francis Ford	Transfer (sale)
13/12/1951	Francis Ford	Leonard Rumble	Transfer (Sale)
1979	Phyllis Rumble	W Wilkinson	
6/2/2001	Subdivided, now lot 2, Allotment 9 Section A		

Table 1

The butcher shop of Conrad Heinz was established here from 1882. So far it has not been determined whether there was an existing shop premises on the site, or whether he built a

new shop. There was a pre-existing house on the block by this time.

Conrad Heinz was one among a large number of Germans (including Hanoverians) who came to the Bendigo area, and a number became notable businessmen, mine owners and citizens.

W. C. Vahland, Jacob Cohn, Barnet Lazarus, Christopher Ballerstedt and Rev. Dr Henry Backhaus to name a very few.

It is worth looking at Conrad Heinz in a little detail, because he started out as a 15 year old German immigrant and became not only a successful businessman, but Mayor of Bendigo.

Conrad Heinz was born in Frankfort on Maine in 1846. At the age of 15 he emigrated to Australia to join his sister in Castlemaine. He soon moved to Bendigo and obtained work with a butcher. In 1872 he and his brothers opened a butcher shop in Happy Valley Road, Ironbark. This building was placed on the National Trust register in 1977, but demolished in 1982.

His brothers left the firm in 1880, and Conrad continued to expand the business alone. In 1882 he moved the shop to larger premises on Mt Korong Rd.

He married Franziska Inglefinger who was born in 1849 and came with her family from Wurtemberg, Germany when she was seven. Pastor Munzel performed the ceremony at the Bendigo Lutheran Church in 1866.<sup>4</sup> In 1872 Conrad was naturalised; this enabled him to buy a property and go into business in his own right.<sup>5</sup>



**FIGURE 5: CONRAD HEINZ IN HIS MAYORAL ROBES IN 1895 IMAGE: MAYORS OF BENDIGO**

<sup>4</sup> Mayors of Bendigo p.113

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.niederweisel.com/heinzk45.html>

They had nine children but sadly four died in infancy. Catherine (1867- 1939), Anna (1874- 1951), Franziska (1880-1958), Alfred Ernest (1878- 1933) and John Conrad (1882-1933) survived. In 1892 Conrad became a Councillor representing Barkly Ward, and was elected Mayor in 1894. He served until his premature death at the age of 50 from bone cancer in his leg in 1895. He died at his recently built home 'Wetterau' by William Beebe next door to his butcher shop. His funeral was large and well attended and the flag on the Town Hall was flown at half-mast

Conrad Heinz was a well-respected citizen of Bendigo. He “was one of the original members of the committee of the first Federation League formed in Victoria. He was life Governor of Bendigo Hospital, Benevolent Home, Mechanic’s Institute and Art Gallery. Also President of the local German Club [Deutscher Verein], the Hopetoun Band, a member of the Sandhurst Club and a Freemason. Mr Heinz was an active member of the German Lutheran Church, and with others was instrumental in having the Church building designed by the architect W. C. Vahland, erected at the corner of Rowan & Myrtle Streets in 1865 (burnt down 1925)”. He also invested in a number of mines.

Conrad’s wife Franziska took over the butchering business with her sons after his death under the terms of his will. The shop is referred to during this time as being that of Mrs C. [Conrad] Heinz, A. E. Heinz and Mr J Heinz, being Franziska and her sons.



**FIGURE 6: AN ADVERTISEMENT FROM THE BENDIGO ADVERTISER 1906 ONLY THE PRIMEST MEAT (NLA TROVE)**



**FIGURE 7: A DOCKET FROM THE SHOP OF MRS C HEINZ 1904 (EBAY)**

Both Franziska and her son (John) Conrad were signatories to a petition dated 9 October 1896 to the Mayor and Councillors from licensed butchers requesting that they be allowed to continue the privilege of killing small stock upon their own premises. This

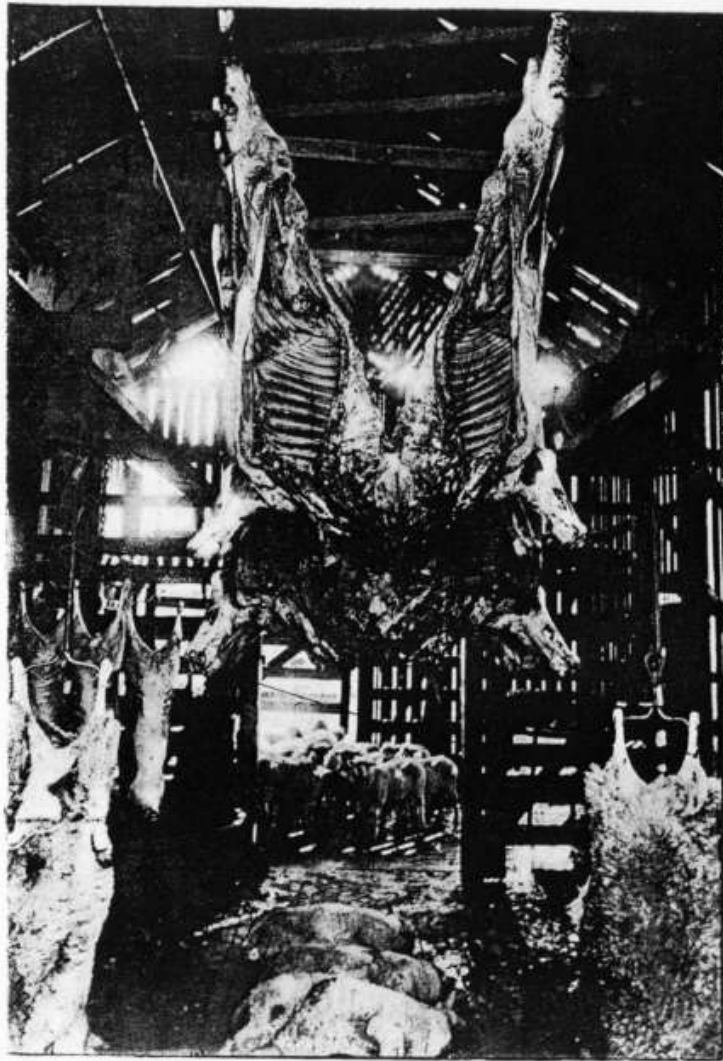


Plate 170.]

[Robinson, Photo.

INTERIOR VIEW OF A. E. HEINZ'S

SLAUGHTER HOUSE, IRONBARK BENDIGO

**FIGURE 8: INTERIOR OF A E HEINZ'S SLAUGHTERHOUSE IRONBARK FROM BENDIGO AND DISTRICT 1902**

privilege must have been allowed to continue, as an interior view of their Ironbark slaughterhouse appeared in *Bendigo and District in 1902* along with a view of the shop window entitled “An appetising display at A.E. Heinz’s, Ironbark Bendigo”. An item in the same publication reads;

*A.E. HEINZ*

*In another part of this work we give illustrations of the interior of Mr. Heinz’s slaughterhouse and the exterior of his shop at Ironbark, Bendigo. The business has been established for 30 years, and is one of the leading butchering*

*establishments in Bendigo. Mr. Heinz kills about 70 or 80 sheep and 10 bullocks per week, besides pigs; has seven carts running all around the city and district, and employs nine men. He has also a large piggery situated at Grassy Flat, where he keeps from 100 to 150 pigs on hand. Mr. Heinz does all his own killing, and has a first-class reputation for the quality of his goods.*<sup>6</sup>



**FIGURE 9: AN APPETISING DISPLAY AT A.E. HEINZ'S FROM BENDIGO AND DISTRICT 1902**

Franziska lived in 'Wetterau' next door to the shop for the rest of her life until she died aged 80 in 1928.

Heinz's butcher shop was a local landmark, mentioned in several articles in the Bendigo Advertiser. For example, in 1896 a child was killed in a tragic accident on the tramway from Eaglehawk 'opposite Mr Heinz's butcher shop'.<sup>7</sup>

The business continued in the Heinz name until 1923, when butcher William Inglefinger became the new owner, followed by Francis Noel Ford, another butcher, in 1941. During Ford's ownership a new brick house in the English Cottage Revival style<sup>8</sup> was built beside the butcher's shop on Allotment 9. The house is a classic example of its type and remarkably intact. This house was probably constructed in 1946, as the value of the property suddenly jumped from £32 which it had been since 1923, to £50. All neighbouring properties retained

<sup>6</sup> *Bendigo and District in 1902*, The Periodicals publishing Coy, 21 Elizabeth St, Melbourne, p. 93

<sup>7</sup> Bendigo Advertiser Friday 17 January, 1896, p.3

<sup>8</sup> *Australian House Styles*, Stapleton, M. and Stapleton, I. The Flannel Flower Press Pty. Ltd., Mullumbimby. 1997, 2010 pp.79, 80

their previous value. In 1951 Howard Rumble became the new proprietor of the butcher's shop, and upon his death in 1961 his wife Phyllis May Rumble became the proprietor, until her death in 1964. The trail is lost after this, but the interior of the shop has been refurbished since this time and contains two main rooms and a large coolroom. The "Scottish Butcher" occupied the shop until recently. It is currently For Lease.

Allotment 9 was subdivided in 2000, putting the shop and house on separate titles for the first time. Allotment 9 had been combined with Allotment 10 and Allotment 481 at the rear in the probate of Conrad Heinz's will.

As the shop has been internally refurbished in the last several years, and was still operating as a butcher's shop until recently, there has been a butcher operating from these premises continuously since at least 1882. At this stage we have not located an early photograph of the exterior of the butcher's shop.



**FIGURE 10: THE RECENTLY VACATED SHOP TODAY. FROM THE WEBSITE OF DOUG LOUGOON REAL ESTATE**

In Conrad Heinz's will the shop is described as 'Brick Butcher's shop, also 3 weatherboard rooms attached also storeroom and cellar.' Also included are 6 stall stables with loft, feed houses, loose boxes, sausage and smoke houses, cart shed, men's hut and killing pen. These outbuildings are no longer extant. The weatherboard rooms have been removed, but the brick rear wall of the shop appears extant. The side wall adjoining Lot 8 and the front parapet are original, but the building has been refurbished a number of times during its life, showing its continual use.



**FIGURE 11: ORIGINAL SIDE WALL AND PARAPET OF THE BUTCHER'S SHOP. THE STEEL STAIRWAY GIVES ACCESS TO THE TOP FLOOR OF THE SHOP AND RESIDENCE NEXT DOOR.**

The front windows and wall tiles probably date to the 1950s or 60s, and the weatherboard rooms at the rear have been removed and the building reroofed at some time after 1934. It is unknown if the cellar mentioned in Heinz's will survives. In the 1934 aerial photograph the earlier small house beside the shop and a large remaining building across the block can be seen, as well as the original configuration of the rear of the butcher's shop.



**FIGURE 12: DETAIL OF AERIAL PHOTO C. 1930**

From the bottom- 'Wetterau', house and butcher's shop, two storey shops and residence.



**FIGURE 13: THE REAR OF THE BUTCHER'S SHOP TODAY**

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**ALLOTMENT 8 SECTION A IRONBARK GULLY SHOP AND RESIDENCE NOW  
52-54 EAGLEHAWK RD**

The shop and residence are on land granted to Thomas Brooks in 1857 and by 1865 it was rated at a value of £12/10/- for Land, Dwelling &c. It is unknown when exactly the extant two storey shop and residence were constructed, as in the Rates Books the property is referred to as Land and House right up until 1944, even though it had been used as premises for businesses such as fruiterers, hairdressers and confectioners long before this, and due to early photos, and the surviving cast iron columns inside the modern front windows, it was certainly constructed in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is specifically referred to in the 1993 Bendigo and Eaglehawk Heritage Study, below.

The photograph below shows the building with its verandah in two sections indicating the several commercial occupiers of the building. The two central posts of the two storey verandah show the traditional red and white stripes indicating a barbers shop. In 1904<sup>9</sup> Matthew Jenkin set up a barber shop here and the photo may have been taken soon after. Mr Jenkin is probably the man in the white apron. Catherine Brierly, Fruiterer, occupied the other shop at this time, and the entire property was valued at £12. Catherine Brierly was followed by George Pyatt, fruiterer, and Jenkin and Pyatt operated their businesses on the property until the 1920s. Alan Roberts hairdresser and Clara Jenkin storekeeper were there

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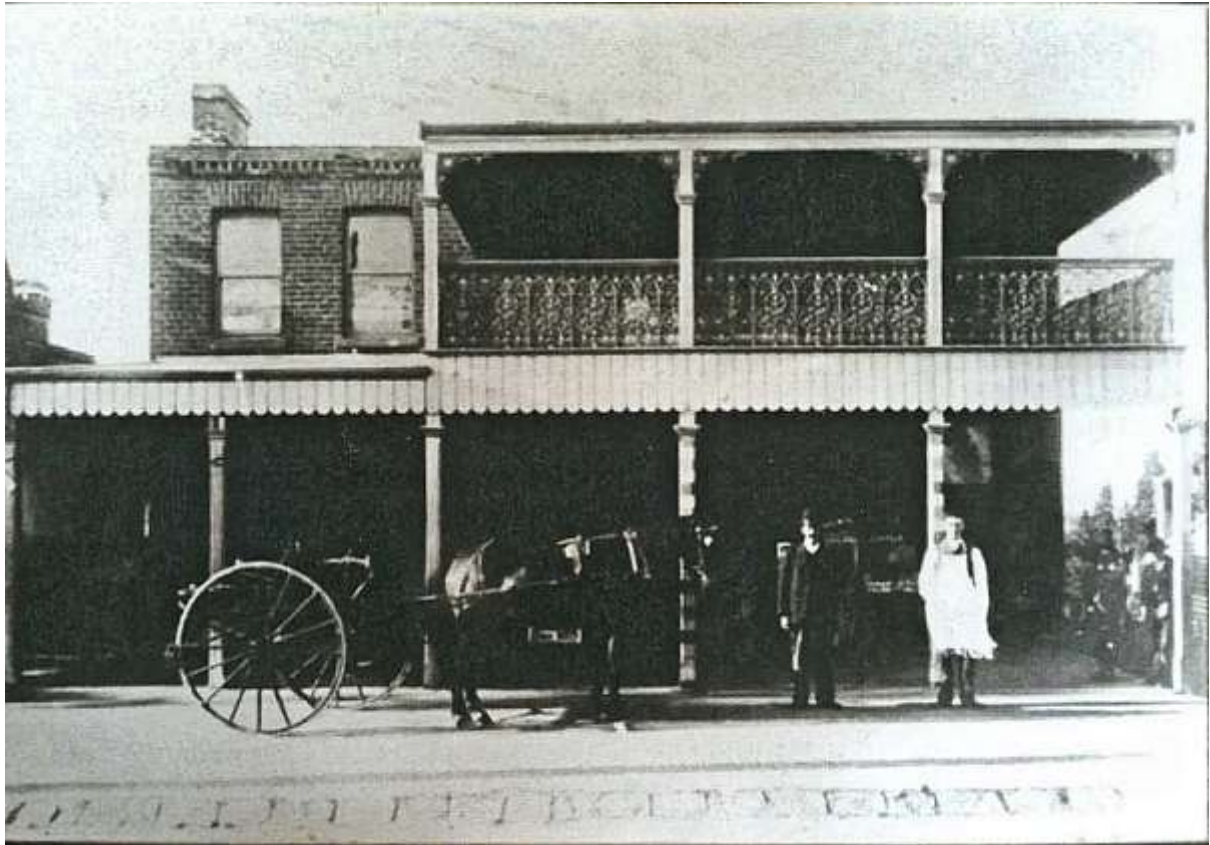
<sup>9</sup> Bendigo Rate Book 1904/5

until 1940, when Raymond Roberts took over the store, while Alan Jenkin continued as hairdresser. This arrangement continued into the 1950s. The property appears in the rate books as Land and House from the 1860s through until 1944 when it is described as Shop and House for the first time. This may correspond to the alterations and additions noted below.

It was variously owned and occupied by storekeepers, hairdresser/barbers, fruiterers, and a confectioner during the intervening years. Up to three occupiers were in the building at a time according to the rate books. The rate books were examined up until 1950, when Marie Mabel Roberts Confectioner and Alan Roberts Hairdresser (owner) occupied the premises. It is interesting to note that the property has had few owners, with Elizabeth Hillier/Cordaroy/Ackerman, the Jenkin and Roberts families owning it for long periods of time; Marie Mabel Roberts finally sold the property in 1979. Older residents remember Alan Roberts for his fast haircuts- you could get off one tram, get your haircut, and catch the next tram. One resident described how Mrs Roberts took a shine to her as a little girl and would save broken lollies for her. It is a feature of the Ironbark area that properties remained in the same family for several generations, and many of the surnames in the early rate books can still be found in the area today, ensuring an ongoing sense of community.

Elizabeth Hillier owned property on Mt Korong Rd. She married in 1871 and became Elizabeth Cordaroy, then married again in 1885. According to the report in The Bendigo Advertiser on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1885, she married the owner of a nearby property, Councillor Ackerman of Lockwood at All Saints', the marriage being performed by Revd. Garlick. According to the report she was a niece of the late Lady John Prescott. She owned a number of adjoining properties along Mt Korong Rd including this one, which she owned from 1881 until 1905.

A number of original features of the shop and residence can be seen in the photograph. The façade was not originally rendered and the row of dog tooth brickwork along the parapet can be seen. Stylistically the building could date from the 1860s to 1880s. The double hung sash windows are in their original configuration, and the verandah appears in sound condition. At this point it is not known whether the verandah was added after the construction of the building, which was not unusual. The front of the shops cannot be clearly seen, but the extant cast iron columns inside the present front window give an indication of the situation of entrance lobby, doors and windows. A weatherboard building (no longer extant and which was gone by the 1930s) with chimney can be seen next door on the far right near the group of people on the verandah, and on the far left the corner of Heinz's butcher shop appears.



**FIGURE 14: THE SHOP IN THE LATE 19TH OR EARLY 20TH C**

**PRECINCT 5.01**  
**IRONBARK RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL CENTRE**



**3-9**

*Ironbark township, showing one of its oldest buildings the former Roberts shop & residence at 54 Eaglehawk Road*

**LGA: BENDIGO CITY MAP: 6.07**

**Contributory Streets**

Calder Highway  
Eaglehawk Road  
Webster Street

**Description**

Nearby is the Ironbark township, now incomplete and intermixed with new unrelated development, but sufficient survives to recognize it as an old commercial centre. The historical focal point of this centre is 62 Eaglehawk Road, the old foundry which has served mining since the 1870s. In total contrast is the neighbouring house, Wetterau (c1894), built for a butcher and Bendigo mayor, Conrad Heinz, and sited next to what was probably a noisy industry in its hey day; another of the peculiarities of 19th century living.

Other commercial sites include 54 Eaglehawk Road, long held by the Roberts family. Before them Matthew and Elizabeth Jenkins ran it as a grocer's shop combined with a hairdressers. Further north is another former grocer's shop, occupied into the 1940s by William Anderson, but now a private house. These sites are considered notable because of the public role they have served over a long period.

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Included in the Ironbark commercial precinct are a number of houses apparently mainly from the urbanization era of the 1860s- 1870s, some brick, some timber. Many are altered but some are individually notable, such as the altered row houses 27-31 and 57-59 Eaglehawk Road, the former for their unusual form (in the Bendigo and Eaglehawk context).

**Key Sites**

(Councillor) Heinz' Wetterau, 60 Eaglehawk Road 1894

Osborne, Avar & Mitchell's Central Foundry, 62 Eaglehawk Road, 1872-

Row Houses, 27-31 Eaglehawk Road, 1874

John Martin's house, 25 Calder Highway, 1864C

**Significance**

Although the commercial components of this precinct are, in the main, altered, the old gold-era village centre of this once independent suburb is still perceptible, together with all of the diversity to be found in 19th century urban development. Among the unusual combination of uses, in today's terms, is the individually significant Central Foundry, set side by side with the important house, Wetterau. This centre was once the commercial and social focus of a gold field of State importance.

The rear single storey section of the property is of later construction than the front, and probably dates at least in part to the time of modifications to the front of the building, or possibly updated at the same time.



**FIGURE 15: THE REAR OF 52-54**

It has similar double hung sash windows with horizontal glazing bars to those which replace the originals on the façade of the building, which stylistically date to around the 1940s<sup>10</sup>. The chimney has several courses of tapestry bricks at the top, as does the chimney on the front two storey section, which seems to have been repaired and restyled during the overall renovation. The side wall of the front section has ashlar ruled render which is of an early date. Access to the interior of the buildings was not possible and may have assisted in dating the rear section in particular.

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<sup>10</sup> *Australian House Styles*, Stapleton, M. and Stapleton, I. The Flannel Flower Press Pty. Ltd., Mullumbimby. 1997, 2010  
*Australian Houses of the Forties and Fifties*, Cuffley, P., The Five Mile Press Pty. Ltd., Knoxfield, 1993



**FIGURE 16: EARLY ASHLAR RULED RENDER ON THE TWO STOREY SECTION, AND THE SINGLE STOREY SECTION BEHIND.**