AN ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF

PHILLIP ISLAND

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AN ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF PHILLIP ISLAND

RESEARCH ESSAY FOR HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN ARCHITECTURE AND TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF OPEN SETTLEMENT ON PHILLIP ISLAND AND CHURCHILL ISLAND FROM 1868 TO 1968

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AUGUST 1967.
AIM

It is the intention of the authors to gather and record the architectural and the relevant historical information of the resort-rural community of Phillip Island. The study of building from the beginning of the Island's recorded history, in both its architectural and social significance till the modern period, has this essay as its end product.

SYNOPSIS

In order to achieve this aim, it is necessary to establish, through history, a pattern, and the social factors inherent in, and peculiar to, Phillip Island, in addition to the study of its buildings. This requires the presentation of facts relating to the settling of the land, the motivation for building and the resultant effects on the building form and technique. It is also important to study this in context. The obvious relationship with the mainland and its heritage is fundamental to adequate appreciation of corresponding building on the Island, as is the context of internal industry.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PRIME SOURCES

Dr K. Bowden, Collins Street, Melbourne
Mr Gliddon Sr., Historian of Phillip Island
Mr Gliddon Jr., "Inneshowen", Phillip Island
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Staff, Central Plans Office, Lands Department
Staff, Mornington Shire Office
Staff, Phillip Island Town Hall
Librarian, Phillip Island Library
Management, Chicory Association

PRIVATE DOCUMENTS & INFORMATION

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Mr & Mrs McHaffie, Park Orchards
Mrs Thompson, Carisbrook, Phillip Island
Mr West, General Store, Phillip Island
Mr Jenner, Photographs of Phillip Island
Mr Betts, "Rhyllston Park", Phillip Island
Mrs Bell, Formerly of "Rhyllston Park" Phillip Island
Miss Cambell, Churchill Island
Mr Anderson, Phillip Island

PRODUCTION

Lawstaff & Co.
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CHAPTER ONE  INTRODUCTION
1. DISCOVERY OF PHILLIP ISLAND

"Captain Cook in April 1770, at Point Hicks saw the east coast of Australia for the first time. Cook was uncertain whether this part of Australia extended south to join Tasmania .... so for the next 28 years, Tasmania was shown as part of the mainland of Australia" (1). It was in this light that Phillip Island in Western Port Bay was eventually discovered as explorers stumbled upon it while attempting to establish the existence of a strait between the mainland and Tasmania.

1796 saw the ship "Sydney Cove", bound for Port Jackson from Calcutta, rounding the southern-most point of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). Having struck a storm, the vessel was forced to run ashore on an island off the coast (Captain Hamilton later named this island, a member of the Furneaux Group, "Preservation Island"). The mate of the "Sydney Cove" set off for Port Jackson in a longboat with a crew of seventeen. Again, this crew was wrecked at sea. The survivors attempted the remaining 500 mile journey on foot, with only three finally reaching Port Jackson.

Governor Hunter, on receiving news of the plight of the "Sydney Cove", sent the vessel "Francis" to rescue Captain Hamilton and his crew. This voyage of mercy having been completed, Hamilton reviewed his observations and speculated the existence of a strait between Van Diemen's Land and the mainland. Governor Hunter was impressed by this theory and commissioned an investigatory expedition led by George Bass, a surgeon, officer, and experienced explorer and navigator. Together with a crew of six, Bass left Port Jackson on December 3rd, 1797 in a 28 ft. Australian built whaleboat, which Hunter had put at his disposal. Bass had been instructed to settle the speculation as to the existence of a strait or otherwise.

Bass followed the eastern coast to the south, but after passing a point, which was to be later named Wilson's Promontory, on January 2, 1798, the expedition met heavy stormy seas. To prevent the already leaking vessel from "straining one of its planks," (2) they put into shore to shelter in the "lee of the headland." (2) On an island nearby, Bass came across seven convicts but he could only assist them with food. After the storm, he continued on westward to discover a large break in the coastline. On
January 4th or 5th (3), Bass found himself "in a very extensive harbour" which he named Western Port Bay because of its geographical position in relation to "every other known harbour on the coast." He entered the bay through the Eastern channel naming Cape Woolamai, and sheltered near Rhyll on Phillip Island. Here he stayed to explore and repair the small craft. He noted in his log that fresh water was difficult to procure as he found none on the island but a stream (Bass River) was discovered to wind inland from the Eastern shore of the Bay.

He stayed at the island for 12 days exploring on foot and sketching; while doing so he mistakenly took French Island to be part of the mainland and showed this on his map. Leaving by the Eastern passage, Bass and his crew set out for Port Jackson on 18th January 1798, reaching there only after a perilous journey on 25th day of the same month. Although Bass had not proved that a strait existed, the expedition had reinforced his convictions.

Having given his report to Governor Hunter on his return, Bass was to find himself with Captain Flinders of the vessel "Norfolk" several months later circumnavigating Van Diemen's Land thus establishing beyond doubt the existence of a passage.

2. FIRST GOVERNMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF PHILLIP ISLAND

On the basis of the results of the expedition by Bass and Flinders, in the year 1800, Lt. James Grant R.N. was given command of a small brig of 60 tons especially designed and built in England by Capt. Schank for exploration in shallow waters. Governor King, succeeding Hunter, sent Grant and his ship, the "Lady Nelson", to carry out further investigation in Western Port in 1801.

In March of that year, Grant's Log read, "... At p.m. of 21st, we had sight of the island which forms the Southern head of Western Port." He continued on and entered through the Western Passage, discovering two small islands situated at the passage entrance and naming them Seal Island on the west and Snapper Island on the east. Bass put to shore to anchor in a "little cove with a fine sandy beach" which he named Elizabeth Cove." (This point is just northeast of McHaffie's Point.)

On 28th March 1801, Grant came upon an island of some 140 acres to the east of Elizabeth Cove. He named this Churchill Island after John Churchill who had supplied the
expedition with seeds and plants. Ground was cleared and prepared, and some wheat, onions, potatoes, rice, peas, coffee, maize, and various fruit trees were sown. Churchill Island was the site of the first cultivation of Victorian soil. But more important is the fact that the first recorded building was erected here. Grant built a "Blockhouse" on the island for defence against the natives. It was built at Pt. Pikersgill but the exact location has not been established. (The authors and many other researchers and historians have spent considerable lengths of time exploring and searching for traces and references to the exact location. There are no visible remains of this structure as it is thought that they have been either washed away or rotted.) The only reference to it is in Grant's Log of the "Lady Nelson" ... "with the trunks of the trees I felled, I raised a blockhouse of 24' x 12' which will probably remain some years, the supporters being well fixed in the earth .... round this skeleton of a mansion house I planted stones and fruit trees." He further reported ..... "Western Port is capable of containing several hundred ships in perfect security from storms and will admit to being fortified ..... it is situated in a country which may be improved by cultivation and is an excellent climate. (This latter statement is in contradiction to the findings and conclusions of an expedition in 1827.)

On his return to Port Jackson in May 1801, a disinterested Grant resigned as master of the "Lady Nelson" and Lt. Murray, formerly her first officer was appointed captain to continue exploration and charting. Leaving Sydney on 12th November 1801, Murray arrived back in Western Port on 7th December. He anchored the "Lady Nelson" again in Elizabeth Cove and sent a party across to Churchill Island only to discover "everything as we left it - I mean the remains of our fires and huts - the wheat and corn was in full vigour, 6 feet high and almost ripe ...." So the Blockhouse was recovered to a point.

Another expedition "found remains of fires, a number of bamboo pegs and a club on Seal Island" (5) on the 18th December. The Log postulates that a small trading vessel, the "Harrington", belonging to a Madras firm must have been there, as several items from the ship were identified (no evidence of anchorage was found). Sealing had begun on a commercial scale from Sydney in 1798, therefore the authors feel that it is possible to state that the earliest white inhabitants of Western Port Bay and probably Phillip Island were members of sealing gangs. The history of sealing cannot be written here as neither accurate logs nor an authority could be found.
Further investigations by Murray, uncovered an important spring from which he easily obtained a hundred gallons of good water. "Nearby there was a better spring with enough water for a battle ship of the line. A good road was made to the spring ...." (6) Murray also provided the initial stimulus for the idea that French Island was a parcel of land separated from the mainland.

Altogether, Murray spent about a month at Western Port, leaving on 5th January 1802 to travel further west as far as Cape Otway, discovering and naming Port Phillip en route.

In 1800 a French expedition, of "Le Geographic" under Captain Nicholas Baudin and "Le Naturaliste" under Captain Emaneul Hamelin, left France to explore Australia and Tasmania. The vessels sailed South about the same time as Murray, but by early 1802 (some sources indicate January, others March) they were near the eastern entrance to Bass Strait. A storm resulted in a separation of the two ships, with Capt. Hamelin heading for the shore. Hamelin found himself in Western Port, and spent 8 days carrying out some exploration. He was most impressed with the potential of the harbour but his stay was cut short by scurvy which forced him to sail for Sydney. After reuniting with Capt. Baudin, the French expedition left Sydney in November 1802 leaving behind them intense rumours of French interest in Western Port and hints that the French had a carefully drawn chart.

Concern for such a French settlement provoked Lord Bathurst and others into thoughts of colonizing this region. Governor King's fears for Port Phillip and Western Port instigated a further survey of the suitability of this area for settlement, by Robbins and Oxley. Their report was unfavourable, based on the lack of fresh water and the presence of swampy lands.

With the defeat of the French by Nelson, fears lessened, as did the impetus to settle at Western Port. It is thought that only sealers remained during the ensuing period.

3. SECOND GOVERNMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF PHILLIP ISLAND

Stimulated by the news that the French were outfitting "L'Astrolabe" for a voyage to the South Seas, a revival of interest in establishing a colony was brought to a head in the 1820's by Lord Bathurst. In his instructions
to the new Governor, Lt. Gen. Darling, Bathurst ordered the immediate preparations for the foundation of a settlement at Western Port, either by sending yet another survey or an expedition of convict fortune settlers. Darling's reply to Lord Bathurst, dated March 26th 1826, reads in part..... "I applied to Mr. Oxley (Surveyor General) for any information ..... Western Port does not hold out any of those advantages which under ordinary circumstances would induce a settlement at that place. I have also seen Messrs. Hume and Hovell, the persons who explored from hence to Western Port ..... It does not however appear that any information was afforded respecting the port or its eligibility as a settlement. I shall, notwithstanding, send a small expedition under Captain Wright of the "Buffs" and Captain Wetherall of the "Fly" to establish settlement." Another despatch from Governor Darling to Lord Bathurst dated November 24th 1826 announced ..... "His Majesty's Ship "Fly" and the Colonial Barque "Amity" and "Dragon" set sail on the 9th of last month for Western Port and King George's Sound." Darling had instructed Captain Wright to consider selection of site, natives, formal possession, issue of provision, etc. with special attention to French ships preparing to establish a settlement. Wright's expedition comprised 2 officers, 18 rank and file crew, and 20 convicts "who have been sent for the purpose of assisting in establishing the settlement", together with 6 months' provisions and supplies.

The party established themselves on Phillip Island on December 3rd 1826, at a place near Rhyll, where about four acres of land was cleared on the most prominent hill, to be called Fort Dumaresque. Here "a flagstaff was erected, two six pounder guns were landed and formal possession was taken" (7) by Captain Wetherall.

When Wright, who was in charge of the expedition, arrived, he ascertained from a party of sealers from Port Dalrymple (Launceston) that there was coal to be found on the south side of the Island (8). These sealers had been living there for some months and had 2 acres near the eastern entrance under wheat and maize cultivation.

Wright, however, was dissatisfied with the settlement at Fort Dumaresque, although he gave the sealers permission to reside near it. He ordered the party to the more strategic point on the eastern shore of the mainland called Settlement Point on 12th December 1826 (near the present site of Corinella). Here Wright set about erecting temporary huts and tents, laying a garden and landing horses, pigs, and cattle. Buildings of a more permanent nature followed. Barracks for both military and convict personnel, an overseer's
hut, a blacksmiths' shop and a store house were erected of sun baked handmade bricks. Buildings that were to follow on Phillip Island some 40 to 50 years later used these bricks in their construction. One of the few remaining bricks can be found in the Cowes Library historical display along with several nails that were made in the blacksmith's shop. (There is no evidence of a recorded plan of this settlement but a layout could easily be uncovered by an archeological expedition. Dr. Bowden has made some initial study and work in this field and has suggested that it would be an excellent study.)

Wetherall's report to Governor Darling, dated 24th January, systematically analysed each section of the Island and Western Port with the possible establishment of a settlement in mind. His report was based on four essential concepts ... (a) a soil capable of maintaining sufficient inhabitants (b) a safe and convenient anchorage (c) an adequate fresh water supply for both humans and animals (d) strategic importance in terms of military defence.

In considering the merits of each of these, Wright condemned the general suitability of the area for settlement .... "there is scarcely a part of it to which some of them may not be urged as objections .... we had nowhere but the east branch of the harbour to choose."

Wright, in a letter to Alex McLeay (Colonial Secretary) dated 26th January 1827, echoed Wetherall by writing .... "the very small quantity of good land in the neighbourhood of the settlement that I have been able to discover ...." was settled on by Wright, but .... "the sterile, swampy and impenetrable nature of the country surrounding Western Port to a great extent, leads me to believe that it does not possess sufficient capabilities for colonization on a large scale". In a despatch to Lord Bathurst of 4th November 1827, Governor Darling wrote .... "the local circumstances of Western Port do not hold out any inducement to settlers", thereby cutting the settlement short. The political necessity of establishing a community in order to secure possession of the area was to some extent accomplished, and to some extent relieved, so the convict settlement was withdrawn in January 1828 and ending the second stage of "development" of Phillip Island.
Apart from the blatant affirmations of unsuitability and contradictory opinions of suitability, there are other reasons for the failure of this attempt at settlement. The traditional argument from Sydney and London given to intending settlers was the governmental dislike of discrete settlement; the continual recommendation was for centralization to ease official supervision. The administration in the parent colony was involved in a struggle between the emancipists and the rich free settlers. The architectural development that had been initiated by Macquarie and Greenway had dropped off after J. T. Bigge, a Commissioner of Inquiry into the state of the colonies, had issued a report condemning the necessity of public building (this idea was instigated by Lord Liverpool, Prime Minister of England). Again, the establishment of a settlement so remote from governing authority was rather risky for colonial officials. "The very presence of independent gentlemen commanding capital was obnoxious as they might naturally find some fault with administration of affairs and so cause trouble to authority." (9) The reluctance of officials is seen in the denial of the application for land by John Batman, a settler at Kingston, Van Diemen's Land, and J. T. Gellibrand, a solicitor of Hobart, on 11th January 1827. Batman and Gellibrand requested "a grant of land at that place (Western Port) proportional to the property which we intend to embark (approximately £5,000)". It must be noted that Gellibrand was a radical reformer of the period and had led a revolt against the paternal rule of the Governor in Sydney. Many requests for land from bona fide settlers in 1827 were faced with this same official attitude but not all were refused because of political reasons. Darling was clearly not a colonizing governor. In a despatch of 24th April 1827, he overtly amplified his anti-colonizing views by stating that Hovell's services at Western Port were of very little value. F. Labilliere, wrote ...... "the statements of Captains Wetherall and Wright even if not favourable enough to justify the foundation of a new settlement, certainly do not excuse the abandonment after so short a trial of one which had already been established". (10) Therefore in a climate of disinterest, selfishness, reluctance, and overcautionsness, failure was inevitable. Phillip Island and the Western Port area in general was left to be occupied by only sealers, an occasional squatter and natives. It was not until the 1840's that any constructive interest was renewed when John McHaffie took out a pastoral licence and settled on the Island.
CHAPTER TWO "BLOCKHOUSE"
THE "BLOCKHOUSE"

In 1801, the first officially recorded architectural work associated with Phillip Island was built; it was Grant's "Blockhouse" on Churchill Island. The form of the building and its exact location has puzzled researchers as the term, itself, is confusing and there is a notable lack of information. An American term, "Blockhouse" is defined in the "Dictionary of Architecture" by Henry Taylor as being "a fortified structure usually of hewn logs". Its form took that of a log cabin where the timber was laid horizontally, but buildings of this nature were rare in Australia. Also, the timber on the island does not favour the construction of a building of dimensions, 24 feet by 12 feet, as it is mainly stocky, twisted scrub. Therefore, it is possible that the term "Blockhouse" was a misapplication of military jargon and that the method of building took some other form.

During the early months following the landing at Port Jackson, in 1788, buildings were constructed of sawn timbers buried in the ground approximately 4 feet apart with infill panels of cabbage palm trunks. (Cabbage palm was used because of its abundance, it was easy to fell, and it grew tall and straight with uniformity of girth.) The outside of the wall was plastered with clay and the roofing was of reed or grass thatching. The fact that the "Blockhouse" was a military structure and that this method had been developed in a military colony, may lead us to believe that the building on Churchill Island was of this form.

When the supplies of cabbage palm around Port Jackson were exhausted alternative construction methods were sought and it is possible that one of these was used for the "blockhouse". One form was slab wall construction where the slabs were obtained by splitting lengths of tree trunks with wedges and fitted together in one of two ways. The slabs were sometimes set vertically in the ground to give them stability or set into grooved top and bottom wall plates. At other times, the slabs were laid horizontally on top of one another and stabilized by grooved vertical supports at the ends. The openings between the slabs were often filled with mud.

In a consideration of the various methods of construction, the possible use of military jargon by Grant, the reference to "the supporters being well fixed in the earth", and the type of tree that grows on the island, the
authors suggest that the form of the blockhouse was slab construction involving horizontal members fixed into grooved vertical supports, arriving at this only after eliminating the other possible methods as being unlikely.

............

At a time when a primitive form of architecture was being established at Western Port, a standard of building had been achieved at Port Jackson that was quite staggering. In only a few years, through an experimental process of trial and error, the architecture had developed from nothing but man's instinct to provide any method of shelter to a most sophisticated form of construction. Buildings such as the Old Government House, Sydney, (by James Bloodsworth) and Elizabeth Farm, Paramatta, are typical of the architecture of the time in their use of simple materials, minimum amounts of ornamentation, a skillful control of symmetry and proportion. The "Blockhouse" was similarly an example of the discipline of a military establishment. The planning proportions of 24 : 12 expressed the strict control of the designer over areas and when one considers a 3-dimensional view with wall heights of approximately 8 feet, it can be seen that the "blockhouse" is comparable to the architecture of Sydney. Both forms of building were obviously concerned with spatial relationships and the balance of areas and volumes - a quality that probably arose from the military basis of both establishments.

It is remarkable that during a time of vibrant architectural activity, as was the case while Macquarie was the colonial Governor, any form of settlement at Phillip Island was completely overlooked. While sealers were left to build their simple huts, Greenway was designing the finest buildings yet seen in Sydney. Retaining the solid basis of the English Georgian manner, Greenway built with a style that was individual, expressive of the initiative of the colony, the new environment, and the retention of links with England. His most successful works included the Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney, St. James Church, Sydney, and the Liverpool Hospital.

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It was only the fear of French interest in the Australian continent that jolted colonial officials out of their conservatism, reviving their attentions towards the Western Port area in 1826. Investigations were begun to
report on any French activity as well as considering the suitability of establishing a convict settlement to consolidate English control over the southern area of the mainland. Unfortunately for Phillip Island, the expedition led by Wright and Wetherall remained only a matter of several months as the defeat of France, political confusion and conflict, lack of official enthusiasm and the personal whims of Governor Darling ended all extent of interest. Thus for many years, the only activity on the island was by sealers and escaped convicts who provided only primitive forms of architecture. The nature of the occupancy did little to foster any of the constructional progress that could have taken place with governmental development and interest.
CHAPTER THREE  SEALERS
Sealing first began on a commercial scale in Australia in 1798 with ships working from Sydney and due to the very large number of seals in the southern waters around Victoria and Tasmania, this area became the centre of sealing activities. There was an ever increasing demand throughout the world for seal skins because they are the most hard-wearing of all fur and are of good appearance, and seal oil was also a valuable by-product. World demand led to a mass slaughter of the herds until it was necessary for Government action to protect the seal from extinction. There is only a small number of seals left in the Bass Strait today compared with the millions existing 180 years ago.

In a primitive form, sealing was Phillip Island's first industry and as a result, its labour force involved in the shooting, collecting, skinning and processing provided the first attempt at settlement of Phillip Island by whites, (escaped convicts probably would have settled at Western Port at some stage but there is no proof). Gangs of sealers were left on the Island, where they were in close proximity to the herds, collecting the skins and oils over a period of several months. Ships came to the Island at intervals to collect the results of the work and either replaced the gangs or merely provided additional stores and food. In many cases the sealers were left stranded on the Island by unmerciful ship captains.

The exact nature of the architecture of the sealers is vague as no ships' logs could be found nor do historical references deal with the topic. Grant's Log of the "Lady Nelson" had noted that an expedition had found the remains of sealing operations but there is no mention of huts or the like. For many years, sealing activities in Western Port received little attention, then in 1826 the French vessel "L'Astrolabe" under Captain Dumont D'Urville stayed there for a week. It was during this stay, that D'Urville sketched the sealers at work showing their shelter in the background, this being the first evidence as to the nature of the buildings erected by the sealers. (It was also probably the first printed view of any part of Victoria when it was published in D'Urville's book, "Voyage autour du Monde".) The most notable feature shown, is the form of the structure as it was probably based on the military tents of the colonial settlements and the
sealers had merely imitated them (replacing the canvas with thatch). More substantial structures such as in the form of timber slab construction or "wattle and daub" may have been beyond the building capabilities of the sealers or had been considered too permanent for the uncertain and seasonal work of sealing. These other forms may have been used elsewhere but as yet no evidence can justify the thought.

D'Urville's sketch shows a structure with a (see p31) simple rectangular plan of approximately 12 feet by 14 feet. The shelter was constructed by supporting a timber ridge member by "A" frames at each end - the junction of the ridge and frame was probably bound with twine or cord. The frames were steeply pitched (approximately 55°) so as to provide a clear internal height of 10 feet and to have the necessary effective waterproofing properties. Saplings were then fixed to the frame in the form of battens and a thatch of reeds, grass, or branches of ti-tree was secured. A door was built into one end.

D'Urville later took some sealers to Port Jackson, after they had been left stranded by their ship, where they drew attention to the Island with favourable reports of suitable grazing and farming lands.

The primitive nature of the architecture of the sealers at Phillip Island is a remarkable contrast to what was being built in other parts of the colony. Sydney was still the site for many fine buildings although in a slump following the vibrant activity fostered by Governor Macquarie. The settlement at Western Port had been dropped but Bigge's report did not completely halt all colonial building. Typical of the period is Edward Hallen's Sydney College (today, called Sydney Grammar) - a building that had elements which did not "serve the constructional purpose" (1) such as those of Greenway as they were merely used to break up large plain surfaces of stonework or to provide elaborate decoration to openings. Political insecurity and decreasing enthusiasm for building were expressed in the architecture of the time with its lack of definition, confused handling of form and elaborate detail. Phillip Island can also be studied in a similar light - in a climate of wavering enthusiasm to the point of neglect and the uncertainty of the future, primitive shelters, built from man's basic instincts with little structural knowledge, were all that could be expected.

Footnotes
(1) M. Herman - "Early Australian Architects" p.113.
The 1820's saw a period producing "poor architecture" and "poor architects", (1) and the decrease of colonial progress. The following decade was to be marked by the emergence of a new spirit, but not to the extent of affecting Phillip Island. During all the development, discovery and settlement, Phillip Island remained as a neglected area being left to the sealers and escaped convicts. The effect of the official decision to withdraw the settling expedition at Corinella was to take more than 20 years to overcome. In this time, the architecture of Australia was to change remarkably under the influence of colonial prosperity and expansion. Perth, Adelaide and Melbourne came into being as new settlements and the resultant effect was that the colonial attitude was gradually replaced by the spirit of "a self reliant nation" (2). The population increased rapidly - between 1832 and 1836, a total of 7,524 assisted and unassisted immigrants arrived from Britain and an important number of these being skilled building tradesmen.

Morton Herman described the thirties as "the period of the nice little house, simply planned, unpretentiously designed and conceived in quiet, good taste with an intelligent simplicity based on proportion and fine detail" - Willandra, at Ryde, and Hoback at Miller's Point are typical. The British Institute of Architects was formed in 1834 reflecting the new social significance of the profession; a significance that was felt in Australia. David Lennox and John Verge were two architects who emerged as prominent members of a new movement expressing elegance and simplicity. Examples of their work are: - the Landsdowne Bridge at Prospect Creek, by Lennox, and the Elizabeth Bay House, Sydney and Camden Park, Camden by Verge.

In Adelaide, the first attempts at settlement where being established as in 1836, T. E. Finiss built the first house out of reeds, and in the following year Colonel Light set about planning a city with a "green belt".

The Port Phillip colony also was settled in the mid 1830's. On June 6th 1835 John Batman obtained the 600,000 acres of land that eventually became Melbourne and three days later, members of his party had begun to build a "sod" hut at Indented Head. On August 31st, 1835, a party from the ship "Enterprize" (including John Pascoe Fawkner)
settled at a site near the present Spencer Street after spending a week at Western Fort, probably considering that the area was unsuitable for establishing any form of settlement. Because of the lack of equipment and the difficulty of obtaining suitable timber, the early inhabitants of Port Phillip often found it necessary to import building materials, usually from Tasmania. Batman and Fawkner were among the first who did this, setting a pattern that was to be later followed at Phillip Island due to lack of suitable natural resources and necessary equipment. William Harbison, being the owner of a timber yard in Brighton, was to later ship weather boards down to the Island because the timber that grew was unsuitable for the purpose of external cladding for homesteads.

By 1836, Melbourne had 13 huts and 224 people; Sydney was an established town of fine stone and brick buildings with services that included a water supply. But trends had been established that were to change this position completely. Whereas Sydney developed on the lines of military conservatism, Melbourne's initial settlement was based on commercial enterprise. Phillip Island had been unaffected directly by this activity but a consequence soon resulted. It was the opportunity for wealth and prosperity which Melbourne offered that attracted John McHaffie. The eventual effect of the occupation of Phillip Island by McHaffie in 1844 was the establishment of an isolated settlement resisting the dynamic progress created by gold rush and the many luxuries and trends of architecture.

Footnotes
(1) M. Herman. "Early Australian Architects" P.118
(2) " " " " " " P.143
CHAPTER FIVE  McHAPPIES
An early drawing of the McHaffie homestead, possibly by Capt. James Henderson during the 1860's. Although unfinished it is probably an accurate portrayal.
William James McHaffie and his youngest brother James, the sons of the Scottish estate owner Lt. Gen. McHaffie, set sail from Galloway in the ship "Palmyra". En voyage James died, but with the arrival of W. J. McHaffie in Melbourne on 23rd November 1839, interest in Phillip Island began anew.

Deciding that Australia held sound prospects, W. J. McHaffie sent to Canada for another of his brothers, John David. Together, on the arrival of J. D. McHaffie, the two brothers took up a station near Moonee Moonee Ponds. Whilst at this station the brothers were visited by aborigines who had been to Phillip Island. The McHaffies agreed to pay an annual fee of £10 for the grazing licence to Phillip Island. (After five years the Government rent was to rise to £17.10.0 for the island's 24,320 acres.) Jointly W. J. and J. D. McHaffie applied for, and were granted in 1842, a "Licence to Occupy" "wastelands of the Crown, known as Phillip Island" from Downing Street, London.

The first land survey of Phillip Island is shown on a feature map accompanying the report of Hoddle on the Port Phillip District dated May 1st 1842, indicates clearly only one sign of occupation "at the narrowest part of the eastern passage is Parridie's Hut". The identity of the owner being unknown, and there are no visible traces of the hut now discernable. The McHaffies took over the island in 1843 at which time it is known to have had seven sealers resident there. Presumably the sealers are in some way to be linked with Parridies Hut as it is the only building mentioned in report but this is not conclusive evidence for this speculation. The McHaffies however had not moved to the island until the middle of 1843. Meanwhile a family spent three months in residence on the island. A sort of muting among the servants and advice from England induced them to finally settle at Geelong. They erected tents and used a well that was established by previous explorers, which allows four possible locations - Rhyll, Elizabeth Cove, Observation Point, or near Cowes. Although Gliddon refers to them as Mr. and Mrs. X, it is believed that their name was Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hitchins.
A licence issued in Sydney in 1847 gave the brothers the "authority to continue in occupation of the aforesaid lands", the unresolved controversy of the expedience of settlements in the Port Phillip District being manifestly shelved. The main factors of this controversy which was later to affect the Island were the desirability of the land to the explorers and would-be settlers, on the one hand, and the desire for easy Governmental control, on the other. So it was usual practice to "squat" or occupy land, only clearing up enforced, but usually mismanaged because of distance from governmental centres, legalities, as they occurred, and not always without bloodshed. "At this time there were about a thousand "squatters" in the Port Phillip District occupying runs or pastoral stations." In another attempt to retain some sort of Governmental control, a new classification of the Crown Lands of Port Phillip, created new difficulties for the McHaffies. The line of demarcation between the Settled District and the Intermediate District was drawn by the Government draughtsman, three miles from the coast of the mainland, regardless of islands or convenience.

This then cut the island in two, the line running from near the present Ventnor to Rhyll, the richer areas of Ventnor, Cowes and Rhyll in the north section becoming classified Settled District, leaving the poorer southern part of the island to the runholder in remaining classified Intermediate District. Not only was the better section reclaimed by the Government but also the main wells of Rhyll and Cowes, but the supply of titree stakes, for fences, huts, dams and clothes props which was, for the McHaffies, situated near Cowes.

Not to be defeated by a draughtsman's pencil the McHaffies made a further reaplication to retain the northern section, to the Government at Sydney, and, after difficulty, involving communication with Downing Street, they were realloved to remain in possession.

William J. McHaffie was then to return to Scotland, after selling his half share to his brother John, who set up residence there. The McHaffie homestead, demolished soon after being purchased by Mr. Harbison in 1869, had one chimney, constructed of bricks left behind by the vessels "Dragon" and "Fly". The house comprised a kitchen, an aviary and a fernery, but whilst there must have been other rooms, the records which provide the sole authority on the McHaffie settlement, mention no other. Mrs. McHaffie, whose
diary contains this authoritative information, was evidently a woman of considerable sophistication and culture for the time and situation. Her life, as the diary indicates, involved frequent visits to the theatre, opera, galleries, and several accepted invitations to be guest at Government House. The diary recorded dates of eclipses as well as the very practical entries of a farmer's wife. An entry on Thursday December 11th, 1866, reads "A Colonial oven is being built-in". (1) It is however regrettable that Mrs. McHaffie, like most ladies who hedge at the complexities of construction, did not set down the details which she most surely would have observed about materials and stages of construction, for her accuracy in observation are highly creditable. An important passage records the work and wages of Samuel Pickersgill, a shearer, in the employ of the McHaffies for four years before general settlement. This clearly indicates Samuel Pickersgill was responsible for the erection of some huts at the Eastern Passage and some sheep washing pens. Whilst it must be therefore recognised that this was no craftsman, the work was sufficient, in the rural sense, for these to remain some forty years after erection, with presumably minimal alterations.

John continued in occupation until the acquisition of subdivisional blocks by purchasers at auction in 1869, which was precipitated by the Closer Settlement Act. This Act was another stage of the same controversy of expedience in settlement of the Port Phillip District, and the attempt to control "squatting". It became manifestly apparent to John D. McHaffie that soon the squatter would be legally restricted to the pre-emptive right over 640 acres, together with the blocks which he had purchased at auction. At the time of passing in the land for auction, John McHaffie had stocked the island with 10,000 sheep. If one were to accept that contraction of land area with the same amount of stock would have led to overstocking the land, so the alternative of acquiring grazing rights on land elsewhere, for the surplus stock, was chosen in lieu of selling or decreasing stock numbers. A licence over 64,000 acres near Corner Inlet was held by J. D. McHaffie for the subsequent 17 years at the annual rental of £250.
The McHaffie homestead, as illustrated in the background of a scene (2) of an unsigned origin, had the symmetrical appearance which one might call "rural-resort classicism". For it combines the stylistic deviations of lowly rural cottages, with the more brassy ostentation which resort areas display. As much as one dares derive from such evidence, and if one can be sure it is in fact the same building, the following statements are offered, in the light that they cannot be considered authoritative, but as near to the facts presented to the authors, because they do not conflict with known facts of the McHaffie homestead. Its walls appear to be of mud-brick, stone, or wattle and daub, as the hatching on the line print are typical of those commonly identified with representing this material. The house is well set back into the brush, the front elevation demonstrating the centrally located door, with a window symmetrically set in the walls on either side. Its roof it galvanized corrugated iron which from later evidence is of wide corrugations (see Materials). This building is taken to be the original hut, the house is of a slightly later date. To describe it further would be "treading on soft ice".

By comparison, the corresponding development in Melbourne during the contemporary period is difficult to describe. The immediate thought is that the 1850's was the period of gold. Plans for Melbourne, prepared by Hoddle in 1837, laid out the grid of present design. In the same year the first sale of town allotments in Melbourne took place. Curn writes of Melbourne in 1839 (3) "here and there houses were of brick, some of one, and a few of two stories; others were of weatherboard, wattle and daub or slates ...... everyone built as they liked, to suit the requirement of the moment ...... by no stretch of the imagination could the limits of the town be said to extend beyond the area enclosed by William, Lonsdale, Swanston and Flinders Streets.

The year 1840 marked a new period for development for Australian architecture as well as for Phillip Island. It saw the end of the colonial period and the emergence of a youthful nation .... "The sense of being primarily Australian was beginning to override mere social distinctions." (5) (Herman p.206.) The State of Victoria was delineated by electoral boundaries, wool production was increasing and mechanized farming was in its initial stages. Sydney was caught in a movement that was influenced by the decay of the fine principles of design that had guided Georgian architects (6) (Herman p.212). The McQuarrie House, although finely built, possesses a confused character in
The treatment of the regency style and town houses and terraces were under the influence of a "Romantic Movement". Country buildings however remained unaffected by the trends of the day reflecting an attitude that the previously "embryonic settlement" were emerging as new forces. Melbourne had a population of 10,000 people and with its increasing size and prosperity, opportunities for architects were vast, though this was not the case for all sections of the community. Melbourne's growing population could not be supplied with the building materials it required. It is therefore not surprising that houses were merely shells of structure, often with no floors or ceilings and nearly always with unglazed windows. However, elaborate furniture, brought from England with the immigrant settlers, provided the essential comfort. Cottages were imported from England, Latrobe's house of five rooms were assembled in Melbourne at a nett cost of £125. During this time the farm cottage took the form it would assume for a century, two, four or six rooms arranged in a square with a verandah on three sides and the service rooms on the remaining side. On the main elevation there would be a central panelled door, often with an elaborate knocker.

In the November of 1850, Melbourne was made an independent colony, and the subsequent excitement precipitated an increase in building. A bridge over the Yarra and many public buildings were begun. The 4th August 1851 was a milestone. The discovery of gold brought a huge population although it drifted more to the goldfields than Melbourne which was almost deserted, with something like one policeman on official duty. However the gold and money poured into Melbourne from the fields, the new riches giving new shape to housing. The rich on the one hand bent to ornate and grandiose houses, whilst the penniless, being locked out of land until the Selection Act of 1861 established tents and huts. The breakdown of the figures of the building boom of 1857 showed 170 new buildings per month, but over 52,000 rag and bark humpies. By 1855, Melbourne had a population of 80,000. The buildings of the Town Hall, the Exhibition, St. Francis, St. James, St. Paul's, the Public Library and Gallery, together with a few hotels, the Theatre Royal and the Queen's theatre were the major public buildings completed (7). 1857 was the Peak of the Gold Rush and there was now 115,522 Victorians living in tents. Boyd writes that "one house in seven were brick or stone, whilst in 1900 this ratio was one house in two". (8)
Such was the effect of gold that facades became bolder and more ornamented through a sophistication of the building industry, with the accompanying construction changes, such as flashing of chimneys, planning changes, such as the acceptance of a bathroom as a spatial requirement.

The materials which influenced Phillip Island to a varied extent were beginning to arrive in Melbourne at this time. Stone was gleaned from Hawthorn in 1850, terra cotta tiles and perforated tiles were available from 1859. And about this time the ornamental stamped steel ceiling panel began to achieve a market. Materials available in Melbourne other than brick, timber and corrugated galvanized iron, included asbestos sheet, asphalted felts and saturated papers.

Leading contemporary architects in Melbourne are Robert Russel, who built St. James, and the Blacketts. It unfortunately seems that architects associated themselves with the few large public buildings of this time and with their English heritage stultifying any novel Australian designs.

Politically, it was the squatters who were very powerful, having many friends in high places in parliament and they had a very strong influence over any decisions determining whether or not a part of the country was suitable for development of one kind or another.

Naturally, the McHaffie's did not want Phillip Island thrown open as they would lose much of their best grazing land. They were very friendly with many of the parliamentary officials, and often had the Governor down to stay, so when Dr. L. L. Smith began campaigning in 1857, he had a very difficult task ahead of him - in fact, during one sitting, despite a very fiery and convincing speech by Dr. Smith, and the fact that scores of farmers wanted to settle, the motion won only seven votes out of sixty.

However, when in about 1865, Harbison, on a fishing trip with McBain M.L.A., decided that Phillip Island would be a very good place to have a farm, the usually hospitable McHaffie's gave them a very cool reception - a bad mistake, since McBain was later made Minister for Lands, and he returned to Melbourne swearing that McHaffie would pay for his uncharitable behaviour. So he set about giving
some weight to the already moving snowball by giving Dr. Smith's endless battle his full and active support, and victory was achieved within two years, although the first sale was not held until early 1868.

Whereas the gold strike of 1850 led to a dynamic economic revolution in the history of Australia (especially Victoria), its effect on Phillip Island is the reverse. Because of the gold, the architectural development was severely hampered in that John McHaffie continued to control his island in an isolated mediaeval manner. Circumstances had prevented the spirit of the time from reaching the island. On the other hand, had not the lure of gold attracted immigrants, the force for closer settlement may not have occurred. The excitement of the 1850's seduced the attention of land seekers away to the fields and the promise of fortune. Therefore, while Melbourne developed due to direct influx of monies from the gold itself, Phillip Island was to prosper due to gold running out. The riches coming into Melbourne brought men who erected buildings which "they imagined were enjoyed by Romans and Greeks." (9) In Melbourne, there were buildings such as the Treasury, the Melbourne Club, and Toorak House; in the country towns there were the magnificently imposing banks.

Phillip Island continued on a pattern of architecture that was typically pioneer - section by section was added to an original hut and occasionally a complete and independent structure was built. It was only an occasional circumstance that magnificent furniture or domestic equipment, which was made available in Melbourne through the gold rush, found its way to Phillip Island.
CHAPTER SIX  SUBDIVISION
CLOSER SETTLEMENT OF PHILLIP ISLAND

John McHaffie held his pastoral licence for more than 25 years. It was in the early 1860's though that the initial movement towards closer settlement was instigated. By the late 1850's, the alluvial gold deposits soon ran out, and the unsuccessful prospectors drifted back to the city. Ironically, the railways that were established out of the wealth of the gold boom carried many of the back. The increased cost of living, building, and residential land resulted in the working man turning his attentions to the land and there was subsequent pressure on the Government to open up new areas and break up the large freehold. It was in this light, that Phillip Island was subdivided and settled.

In 1860, a Hansard report mentioned a move for a subdivisional survey while similar moves were made on 24th September and on 31st October 1861 by Dr. L. L. Smith when a petition of 500 signatures was presented. There was also objection to such moves. In some circles it was thought that the land was not suitable for cultivation (even though the evidence of McHaffie proved otherwise). Other people believed that the Island should be retained for fortification purposes (the strength of this argument is shown in the fact that portions of land were reserved for such). The Acclimatization Society also raised its objections to the move as it felt that the Island offered ideal conditions for its work although up until this time nothing had been done in this direction.

The objections were overruled however and on September 22nd 1866, George McDonald surveyed the Island.

Based on the selection of Land under the amended regulations of the 42nd clause of the act of 1865 (by which the area where land may be taken up was extended to within 30 miles of a Gold field), the sale commenced on the 2nd November 1868. An edition of the Argus newspaper dated 3rd November, carried an account of the proceedings. A commission was set up to consider applications for selection of land after about one half of the Island had been declared open. An extract from the article expressed the feeling towards the sale ....."Up to the present time - with the exception of Mr. McHaffie's pre-emptive right - the Government has consistently refused to alienate any portion of Philip Island from the Crown and it is to be regretted that they have departed from the determination. There is
no question that in a military point of view, the Island occupies a most important position and for that cause alone, with a view to the future defence of the colony, it should have been retained as national property. Besides, it formed the best depot for acclimatization purposes.

The land sale offered 157 allotments each of an area between 10 and 160 acres; the total quantity of land open being 7195 acres. A commission established to conduct proceedings, consisted of Mr. Hodgkinson, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Mr. Wimble. Because of the many applicants, a form of lottery was resolved as being the best system of selection. Those attending were issued with a lot ticket which was subsequently marked with the name of the intending selector and deposited in a box. The tickets were later drawn out indiscriminately "and the parties whose names were upon them were called upon to select in the order in which they were drawn." If there was any doubt about "dummy" applicants, the persons involved were examined by the commission and if their answers were not satisfactory, they were refused the opportunity to select. As each individual came to choose his portion of land, those who were present were asked whether there was any objection to the applicant taking up land on Phillip Island (there were only 2 - one because the applicant, R. Byrne, was only 17 years of age resulting in his application being disallowed; and the other due to the fact that at the time of his applying for an allotment, W. S. Murray owned 1400 acres in the Western Port district, but he was later allowed to take up an allotment which was left after all the other applicants had been satisfied).

The first blocks were made available to:

1. T. Fellstead (farmer)
2. James McLwraith
3. T. Wilson
4. G. Thom
5. W. McKay
6. J. Chambers
7. F. Poole
8. J. Cleeland
9. J. West
10. R. Byrne - disallowed 17 yrs. old
11. R. Fletcher
12. C. Newport
13. J. Chacque
14. D. Reed
15. E. Ainsinck
16. W. McKenzie
17. J. Houston
18. G. Beard
19. T. Kanine
20. D. Adams
21. A. Scott
22. R. Miller
23. G. Scott
24. G. Cox
25. J. Richardson
26. W. Pearson
27. W. Murray
In a short time it is rumoured that the rest of the Island, with the exception of some reserves, will be sold by auction and that the township allotments near Mussel Rocks will also be disposed of in the same manner. This turned out to be correct. On December 26th 1868, there was a further sale of 31 township allotments at Rhyll with areas of between 2 roods and 1 acre selling at an upset price of £8 per acre.
Again on January 26th 1869, blocks at Cowes were offered for sale. The first four blocks (each of area 1 rood 20 p.) were bought as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Buyer</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John West</td>
<td>£45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>J. Richardson</td>
<td>£21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>J. Harbison</td>
<td>£20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>W. Hurst</td>
<td>£27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remaining 16 lots (1 rood each) were sold for between £6 and £18.

The general attitude towards the sale and the buyers is expressed in the last paragraph of the Argus Article:

"Although it is to be regretted for more reasons than one, that the Island is not to be retained as national property, there is much to be said – nearly the whole of the land selected yesterday has undoubtedly fallen into the hands of persons who intend to settle upon and cultivate it. Nearly the whole of the applicants were farmers, farm labourers, and hard working men, or persons desirous of obtaining perhaps one of the best sites in the whole colony for a seaside residence." The foresight of this statement is remarkable in that it describes the architectural history of Phillip Island through until the present day. Since that land sale, the Island has provided for both farms and resort houses; the owners have been hard working farmers and wealthy gentlemen. It is because of this fact that Phillip Island expresses a complete architectural development that extends from the very primitive structures through to the exquisitely refined mansions and onto its present stage which, in some parts, resembles sprawling suburbia. Each stage of this development has a comparable place in the history of Australian Architecture.

Phillip Island in the years following the sale, took on the spirit of the pioneering days of New South Wales. The land owner turned to the primitive building technique of wattle and daub. An excellent example remains to this date, and is part of a complex of farm dwellings associated with the old Jenner's property off Settlement Road. This modest structure has supports 4" in diameter at 4'0" centres which are faced with wattles on both the internal and external faces to 5'0". The space between wattles is filled with mud but the external face is not rendered.
Above 5'0" on the east and west walls from the apex of the roof to where the eaves meet the north and south walls there has been a recent cladding with weatherboards. The roof is a simple gable with the ridge axis running east-west. The north eave extends 3'0" from the wall forcing one to stoop as one enters. There is no guttering on the corrugated galvanized iron roof, although a chimney tube of iron extends through the north roof. The window frame is comprised of four pieces of 4" x 1-1/2" end nailed with a rectangular frame with wattles cut from in front and behind. A later window frame with glass has been cut with the original. The roof system is simply a series of logs of size varying from 3" diameter to 5" diameter laid east west.

This simple, square, and modest farm dwelling was quick to assemble and served as a starting point for some of the more notable buildings on the Island.

While Phillip Island was developing in this manner, the architectural scene in Melbourne was different, in its sophistication, although somewhat stilted, in its stylist. Italian influence had led to buildings being heavily ornamented together with the white painted, striated crispness we associate with Italianate architecture. Construction had grown in volume but there was no spectacular alteration in style or structure, far too involved was the style in English classicism. Instead, there was a continuing deterioration of architectural standards. Joseph Reed, one of the more successful Australian architects, copied a different historical building style for almost every building. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gothic</th>
<th>- Scots and Wesley Churches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian Renaissance</td>
<td>- Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Town Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanesque</td>
<td>- Independent Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Baronial</td>
<td>- Ormond College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Exhibition Building</td>
<td>had the character of St. Peter's Rome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Government House by William Wardell in 1872 was based on Queen Victoria's Osbourne House on the Isle of Wight.

But even in this confusion, building was the leading industry of the time. More money was injected into the building industry than into wheat, wool or shipping at
that time. By the end of the 70's, the number of people in
tents and huts in Melbourne was negligible and there was a
general stability and prosperity. The solidarity developed
was fundamental to the Boom period which followed in
Melbourne.

Whilst one cannot expect that same pseudo-
sophistication on the Island, the effect is felt. The
stylist which was paramount in public buildings was to have
repercussion on the Island, although considerably dissipated
by the time the finished building was occupiable. Consider
the formalistic, although more obvious to construct, square-
axial modest huts. Although I am no advocate of randomness
in building, no real break in simplicity of construction
would eventuate in a less strictly formal, more subtle
design of the nature of modern planning, which in America
was beginning to be formulated at the time of contemporary
building on Phillip Island. So one is forced to conclude
that these were speculators, holiday makers, farmers and
not designers which laid the architectural foundation stone
on the Island.

Boyd suggests five principal types of dwellings,
of which the main early houses of the purchasers, (although
very few bothered to build on their blocks, except those
intending some form of permanency), His description of the
"PRIMITIVE COTTAGE" with its symmetrical elevation, verandah
front to the north in Victoria, comprised of two rooms with
a centrally located door, with windows symmetrically placed
on either side of the door resembles the hut described above.
The essential difference is the single room space, but a
steeper pitch than usual, and less sophisticated detailing
identify the Phillip Island example as the "rural-resort"
cousin of Boyd's typical hut, although dated considerably
earlier.

This closer settlement was to achieve quite a
deal of industry, in that cultivation began giving rise to
associated complexes of transport and supplies, shops were
established, a brick kiln was soon to be begun and the Island
was to proceed in a prosperous beginning after all the former
attempts.
CHAPTER SEVEN WEST'S STORE
A. Early photograph of West's Store, Chicory kiln, Isle of Wight

West's Store, Cowes B.

West's Store, Cowes C.

West's Store, Cowes D.

Cowes Fruit Supply

AL DONELLAN & Co. CHEMIST.
A "West's Store" has been a dominant feature of Phillip Island's history since the days of the earliest settlers following the Land Sales in 1866. Although the buildings are not architecturally important, they affect the settlement of Cowes and the emergence of this town as the principal centre of the social and economic activity on the island.

John and Solomon West first came to the island in 1868 when they purchased allotments at the Land Sale - the blocks being No.10 (85 acres), No.11 (105 acres), No.20 (134 acres) and No.101 (79 acres) (1). The following year, the brothers bought Block No.1 (1 rood 20 p.) at Cowes for £45 at a sale on January 25th. The farming allotments were used for the cultivation of chicory and a direct result is that the Wests built a chicory kiln on the Cowes site. (This kiln was constructed of bricks made by Robert Anderson and is thought to be the first kiln on the island (2).) Realizing the need for provisions and the potential financial gain, the brothers used their extensive experience (which included pharmacy, shipping, gold prospecting and market gardening) to set up a general store adjoining the kiln (Ref. Photo. B). The building was constructed of brick (supplied by Anderson) with a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof. Typically characteristic of Victoria was the double gable which is seen extensively in pioneering and rural architecture, as are the lower pitched roof of the verandah and the plain and simple 12 light double hung windows. The most important feature of this photograph is the store room in the background. This building shows a roof cladding of timber shingles - being one of the rare cases of its use on the island.

The first West's general store was demolished in the 1880's and a larger building was erected (ref. photo C which shows a residential building at the rear). The store was built of timber frame and weatherboards with a steeply pitched iron roof, a separate and hipped, verandah roof, a decorated timber valance board, 12 light double hung windows (possibly re-used), and decorative barge board. The residential building was constructed of similar materials and featured timber railing to the two verandas, the hipped roofs, the cast iron "lace-work", and the semi-circular parapet over the verandah. Consideration of the details results in some unusual features. The use of
timber instead of brick is noted as being coincidental with a time of the inactivity of the local brick production. The two distinctively different forms of the "store" and the residential section foster many thoughts, as the former was in an Australian colonial cottage style while the latter is in the Italianate manner. This may have been due to the expression of function, the possible different dates of erection, or the confusing use of two styles. Also unusual was the complete duality of appearance of the residential section with its two separate verandahs and two projecting front rooms. The impression suggested is the semi-detached form of housing possibly providing the individual living quarters for the brothers. A noticeable detail is the crossed timber railing used on the verandah as an identical form was used at "Charman Dene" suggesting the work of one builder.

West's store remained in this form for many years as it was not until the late 1930's that the verandah was demolished and a new front section was added (ref. photo C). Recent years have seen the deterioration and subsequent demolition of the rear dwellings which had been used mainly for storage.

The importance of "West's General Store" is its dominance of the commercial activity of Phillip Island. In providing the services of grocery, drapery, hardware, butchery, bakery and post office, the "store" is in itself the centre of intercourse for the early settlers and it is significant that the business has continued over the years as the Island has developed economically. Again the "store" has a prominent position in the town of Cowes as has always been the case, suggesting its dominance of the activity and the development it initiated and encouraged. The roles that the West brothers played in the progress of the community are equally important as their positions led to John being the treasurer of the shire, and Solomon a member of the shire council and its president for 8 years. The work of the West brothers in the community and the position of Cowes as the dominating town on Phillip Island suggests some link. The authors feel that there is a direct relationship and that John and Solomon West are worthy of study for their effect on the architectural development of Phillip Island.

Footnotes
(1) Parish Map. Dept. of Lands.
(2) Gliddon "Phillip Island Story"
CHAPTER EIGHT "INNESHOWEN"
Harbison's farm complex at "Inneshowen"
"INNESHOWEN"

In 1865 William Harbison, a prominent Melbourne businessman, and owner of a timber merchandizing firm in Brighton, visited Flinders. He and his friend McBain M.L.A. whilst on this sporting trip came across Phillip Island, which they later explored. Harbison was very impressed with the prospects of settlement on the island, and, as was later to be seen, so was McBain. As previously stated, McBain's elevation to Minister for Lands was a significant reason for the hastening of the release of lands. Harbison's friendly relationship with McBain, and his appreciation of the island, induced an original selection of Block 12 of 128 acres adjoining the McHaffie's property on the bay side. Later selections of Block 57 of 161 acres and Block 54 of 157 acres gave Harbison considerable work to clear and farm. It was on Block 57 that he built the house "Inneshowen", (which is Gælic for "Island Home") which he was to occupy for 40 years.

For the homestead, Harbison shipped timber from his own yards in Brighton, and with carpenters employed at his yard, he constructed "Inneshowen" in 1869. In plan it is a square, with an eight foot verandah continuing around the North, East and South sides. The corrugated galvanized iron roof is of a system which presents, in elevation, a single-hip appearance on three faces, but a central valley gives a double-hip appearance on the West elevation. So, two ridges, separated by a valley, run in the east-west direction, but only one ridge runs in the north-south direction. This north-south ridge is on the eastern side of the house. No ridge is on the western side, to allow the internal gutter to shed its rain water to an external downpipe on the west elevation. The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof and is of the same pitch. The western side of the house, whilst having no verandah was the service section, and has always been adequately protected by trees (compare lithographic print and modern photograph).

The verandah roof was supported by 4" x 4" timber columns eight feet long and at eight foot centres. An intricate bracketing system braced both column and roof. One foot below the verandah fascia runs a 4" x 1-1/2" timber stringer brace horizontally around the house. (Modern replacements on the east face combine bracing and fascia beams.) The cross-bracing is provided by two 4" x 1-1/2" pieces of timber running from one foot below the junction of the stringer on the column, to the centre of the span of the stringer, one on each side of the column. On every second
column the cross bracing is continued from the junction of the two braces in the centre of the stringer, to the junction of the column and the fascia. This bracing technique whilst being of structural importance, gives a "punctuated stitchwork" appearance along the verandah roof, effectually "binding" the roof to the building below.

The building is stud framed with an external cladding of 12" New Zealand Karri weatherboards, with 2" x 2" corner pieces inserted at the four corners of the building. The weatherboards are simple-lap type, nailed twice into each stud. Three timber framed double hung sash windows punctuate the north and south walls one centrally located, with one on each side, placed symmetrically. These windows begin 18" above the floor and stand some four feet in height. On the east elevation there is a centrally located door with windows symmetrically placed one on either side. These windows do not begin at the same level, but some 12" higher above the floor, than their counterparts in the north and south walls. The south verandah has been filled-in at a later date but the original windows have not been removed (thanks to the present ownership by descendants of the historian Gliddon). The west wall has four symmetrically placed windows beginning four feet above the ground, and are only two feet in height. There is a three inch moulding around all windows both internally and externally.

Each elevation would hence be symmetrical, had the chimney stacks been located more accurately. All four stacks are located within the internal valley of the roof, roughly symmetrically placed. At first appearance of the four stacks, one at each corner of this valley space, one is not immediately aware of the disparity. The long axes, however, are not uniformly orientated, nor is the mislocation of their centre axes slightly transverse with the roof ridge axes, conducive to sound symmetry. The capping pieces are of different construction, the north-eastern stack and the western stacks have triangular spring course decoration below the top of the stack, but the variation in courses at which this is located causes differing proportions in the stack. To confuse this further, the south-eastern stack has a rectangular spring course decoration created by setting out the second last course of the stack half an inch.

Throughout the entire house 3" x 1" pine flooring was laid over timber stump and frame system of Oregon, some of which is only now starting to become ineffective, although a major part has already been replaced. The internal planning is a sequence of four main rooms opening off a central east-
west corridor which has the main entrance at the east. The other end of the corridor leads to a further four smaller service areas. The remaining original doors are panelled timber with quite refined simple brass knobs. Excellent marble fireplaces in the main rooms, are finely carved in a classical fluted decoration. The main rooms themselves are plaster-on-lathe clad and remain in good condition today.

The original complex of buildings was a tower centrally placed to the west of the house. Adjoining the south-east corner, with its long axis running north-south and its east face a continuance of the east wall of the house were the original servants' buildings. The separate staff kitchen and washroom were located in the south-west forming a sort of court between themselves, the servants' quarters and the house.

The tower which is now partly demolished was a 12' x 12' square building, rising some 25' high, but now stands at some 10'. It was built entirely of timber stud frame and clad externally by weatherboard, but there is no cladding on the internal surface. Harbison built it for the view it commands, although it seems he was more interested in views involving the progress of his workers on his property. The main feature of the tower is the cross bracing by two 5" x 2" members some 17' in length every 6' high.

One by one the other selectors failed to grow wheat, because of the caterpillars and the damp conditions. The reporter "Vagabond" wrote - "and so for the most part the island has again become merely a grazing area, with ruined and deserted cottages in every direction." (1) Harbison's other interests enabled him to stand their losses. Meanwhile he had taken the advice of Knight who was the first to grow chicory on the island on Block 143 in 1870's. Chicory and mustard, along with grazing were the only produce to survive the climate and the pests. As others on the island failed either William Harbison or Joseph Cleeland would purchase their selection, gaining larger and larger slices of the island. By 1880 Harbison had 4096 acres, (which by the time of the sale of his estate in 1911 grew to 6060 acres, partly due to his own enterprise and partly because he was Shire President). On June 12th 1894 Harbison bought J. D. McHaffie's pre-emptive rights for 30/- an acre, including the stone house and huts, which he subsequently removed to Block 57 on which the main complex of "Inneshowen"
was built. The big hay shed, originally built by J. D. McHaffie largely with timber and wreckage washed up by the sea was disassembled and rebuilt about ten chains west of the tower. The rafters were cut from straight saplings (which grew in abundance on the island at that time), the roof and walls were of corrugated iron. Much of the roofing iron had been removed from the dome of an Exhibition building in London, and imported second hand by McHaffie. Much of it retained its curve of the dome and had to be screwed down in position. This iron is distinguishable from the other more mundane corrugated galvanized iron by its wider corrugations of some six inches. The shed is some two chains wide and four chains long with a gable roof, and stands strong today although its verticals and corners have that "tired" look which they obtain when slightly askew. A remarkable door can be found on the north, which is openable to the roof. There are two main sections, the lower doors 10' x 10' each are hung from jambs on either side of the door frame and open out of the barn like common double doors. However the 10' x 20' panel above these is hung from the lintel and is opened by winch up into the roof space, enabling an openable space all told of 20' x 20'.

Another outbuilding, south of this large barn, was a weatherboard shearing shed with a timber stud framed structure of Oregon. Wooden shingles which once were there, as evidenced by the purlins so close together and several shingles remaining, were covered by a corrugated galvanized iron roof at a later date.

There were three wells on Harbison's property, all of brick with some cement render to capacity height. Slightly to the west of the tower the house-well is locatable, sinking twelve to fourteen feet in depth. At the base this well is approximately 10' x 10' and rises in this square for ten feet and is of brick and cement render to 10'. Above this is a meticulously constructed domed cap with a central circular hole (in some respects reminiscent of the Pantheon or the beehive tombs). Although difficult to be sure, a few of these appear to be Anderson bricks, but there is little other reason for thinking so, than they are of that appearance, only demolition and closer analysis would be adequate determination. Other reasons are, that there were several Anderson bricks nearby, but this is inadequately countered by the fact that the bricks forming the circular aperture were mostly "Hoffman" stamped, and had a frog. Some others were seen to be of the "Montrose" kiln.
Harbison died in approximately 1910 and the file for the will was contested in 1911 with legal proceedings being instituted. The land and building complex were purchased in 1912 by a Mr. McHendry who after owning and occupying the property for twenty years, sold it to the Gliddons, whose siblings now own it. The only major changes apart from maintenance and the demolitions mentioned above, was the addition of some small rooms under the south verandah. The date for this is pre-Gliddon, so must be approximately between 1912 and 1930, from the heavy-handed detailing this dating seems reasonable. No records of it were kept, and its importance is only domestic.

A Mr. Robert Gall, one of the earliest settlers, under the Closer Settlement Act, built his own house in a fortnight on Block 10 with a frontage to Settlement Road. (It may not exist now but evidently is lasted some time.) It was Mr. Gall however who did some of the lathe and plastering at "Inneshowen", and built some fences on the property. He also made some bricks, but what use they were put to, is not recorded in his diary, from which only the above information is relevant here.

The roof, covering house and verandah, and the chimney disposition is reminiscent of many homesteads in Victoria, and New South Wales. Because the roof and verandah are of the same material, that of corrugated galvanized iron, places this country dwelling in the first main category of rural buildings in Australia. A similar heritage was to eventuate on Phillip Island where the subsequent development was the change in roofing materials of the main block, and verandah to slate and iron respectively, thus bringing about an eventual separation of the verandah and main roofs.

It is significant that "Inneshowen", being of similar stylistic metal as the New South Wales early tradition. By comparison with the "Officers' Quarters" at Paramatta Sydney, which has a verandah on three sides and built-in at the back, one sees that "Inneshowen" really had its stylistic roots in buildings of the early 1800's. "Roseneath" at Paramatta built in the 1830's had a single roof for the main block and verandah. One cannot easily establish a direct causal statement between these buildings and the "Inneshowen" built at Phillip Island in 1869. Significant is the fact that Harbison had not differed greatly from this "old" style. One finds far simpler detailing at "Inneshowen", windows of simple design by comparison when
one considers the complex French windows and elaborate columns at "Elizabeth Farm" built 1794. The mouldings at "Inneshowen" are simple classical mouldings mitred as they turn at the corner of the window. The panelled door seems to be of the same style as the stock four panelled door made available in Melbourne in the 1830's.

In some respects "Inneshowen" is a trend-setter on the island, its marble fireplaces were to be imitated in stone such as at a very meek cottage in Settlement Road. The fireplaces at "Rhylston," whilst not being of the same design, were of marble, and being of a later date, slightly more ornate than at "Inneshowen".

By way of planning "Inneshowen" resembles the designs common in the colony of 1830. "Busby House" in the Bay of Islands by John Verge, an early colonial architect, indicates the common separation of staff quarters. However "Inneshowen" does not have the sophistication of a covered way between staff quarters and the main house, which "Busby House" boasts.

The most important value of "Inneshowen" is the verandah detail. "Richmond Villa" in Sydney by Mortimer Lewis in 1849 shows similar timbering of the junction of verandah roof and column. The triangulation which gives structural efficiency is also a featured unit at both "Inneshowen" and "Richmond Villa." So this is not an uncommon building technique, although usual on pre-iron-lace buildings only. Although triangulation is used on both examples, the bracing is not crossed at Richmond.

The pre-iron-lace era on the Island was to bring several designs of this junction to light. One of the most artistic applications of this formula is at "St. Clair." At St. Clair the stringer beam is again a foot below the verandah fascia. Vertical supports are placed at one foot centres along this space, and every second panel so formed has a central cross bar creating a punctuated rhythm of six vacant panels and five "H" panels. The refinement of the bracing at the column into a keyhole finely carved brace creates a neat flow of column into verandah roof.

"Inneshowen" is typical of Phillip Island in its backward stylistic heritage, its humble detailing. But for Phillip Island it is significant of the new prosperity, the stylistic trend setter in many respects. So it is at once "follower" and "leader" in the Architecture of Australia and Phillip Island respectively.
CHAPTER NINE  "WOOLAMAI"
"WOOLAMAI HOUSE"

Captain Joseph Cleeland, an eminent Melbourne citizen, and host of the Albion Hotel from 1859 to 1881, had sailed the Pacific routes for six years before settling in Australia. He had come from Ireland to Victoria with his parents, who settled at Darebin Creek, in 1840. In Phillip Island, he sought an investment, and relaxation, nothing more. He had come to the island on a pleasure journey in 1887 and stayed to own a substantial portion. By 1889 he was running 7000 sheep and 200 shetland ponies on his vast estate, bought through the failure of the farmers of the Closer Settlement to combat pests and climatic traits of the island. By 1890 the substantial majority of the island was shared between Cleeland and Harbison (of "Inneshowen").

Cleeland, the racehorse breeder and owner became quite financially sound, and tiring of the city, although essentially steeped in the city ways, came to build the first "Woolamai House". An early painting, of 1889, shows the house to be a two or four roomed hut of timber construction. Little can be said of this hut, except it was rectangular with a gable roof.

John Cleeland, Joseph Cleeland's son, took over his father's interests, and built the second "Woolamai House", which was an extension of the first, in the early 1890's. John also was a racehorse breeder, and incidentally, won a Melbourne Cup with his horse Woolamai. Stables were built under the direction of this Cleeland, but these are now demolished and only the footings remain. As with most gentlemen's residences, the servants' quarters were attached at the rear, near the service rooms.

An examination of the roof structure together with reproductions of the house at various stages indicates stages of growth. There were originally two main blocks, with their long axes east-west. The northern block with the bay window on the east, and the square tower on the southeast corner, with a cellar beneath is the master portion of the original house. The southern block of similar internal finishings and roof structure, but with smaller rooms was the service and servants' block. The older Cleeland hut joined these blocks, but was widened some time later and the roof replaced by an attic roof. To the north-west of this main block lie the shearsers' quarters, and the blacksmith's quarters, a two roomed, rectangular, gabled
block of weatherboard. Correspondingly on the south-west is the coach house, an open gabled weatherboard building for two coaches. Further to the south, one can find the footings of the timber stables.

The original roof on the three wings was slate, although now replaced by corrugated galvanized iron. Slate roofing can still be seen to cover the bay windows. The original roofing system was of timber framed construction of rafters and purlins in the conventional Australian system but the south block has a gable on the eastern end, while the western is hipped. A similar alteration has occurred in the roof of the central block. The original roof of this block met the north and south blocks some distance below the ridges, but the more recent roof is a gable which extends over the roofs of both north and south blocks. This newer roof resulted in a different scale for both the tower and the two blocks. (The attic windows are a later addition and incidentally light no attic rooms.) The ridges of the blocks and the ridge at the rear of the tower are all of the same height and rose above the ridge of the original roof of the central block. The tower is thus reduced in significance.

The verandah on the east wall has been covered with weatherboards. Its original shape, opening to the east, was a skillion slate roof, in much the same manner as the verandah on the west of the central block. This western verandah, supported on neo classical cast iron columns, is now roofed in corrugated galvanized iron. There was once a verandah on the north and west walls of the south block, but this has now been converted, by filling in with weatherboard, to a greenery and store area. It will be necessary to note the separation of the verandah roof from the main roof, and that, at this separation there is no decorative details although the verandah is dropped a foot or so below the main roof eave.

When one compares the simplicity of this verandah junction with the more complex timber cornice details at the corresponding junctions on the east elevation, a character change has taken place. The introduction of these Italianate details at the tower eave, the bay window eaves and as a wall decoration above the main door gives this east elevation a more fastidious appearance. The detailing, however, is not uniform. The circular-headed twin slit windows of the tower are neo classical, the main entrance door is neo-Gothic with an arched head and when combined on the one elevation
with Italianate cornices illustrate the confusion of stylistic heritages common with Melbourne works, rarely so blatantly confused.

The window details are equally varied. Few originals are retained, but are said by the present owner to have been similar to those in the shearer's quarters. These are double hung sash with six panes in each sash, while the present windows have just one pane mainly. The tower windows, although circular headed, are still double hung sash. The attic windows are, on the other hand, casements. Later sash windows on the verandah of the south block have four panes. These are known to have been built by John Cleeland.

Because of the haphazard designing and building of "Woolamai" its planning is not ratified in the same way as the more simple "Iona" on the one hand, or the more refined "Rhylston Park" on the other. The plan is best discussed in blocks. The central block was originally two rooms with a verandah, to the west of these a corridor runs north-south and enabled the building of the third and fourth rooms further to the west. In the 1890's three rooms of both the north and south wings were built. A further room and verandah was to be built, on the west of the south block in 1903. A passage on the south of the north block runs into the central corridor and continues on the north of the south block. (2) The southern portion of the passage is now blocked, for use as a store, and access is obtained through rooms.

The tower was originally attached to the north block and is structurally a part of this system. A drawing by J. McFarlane distinctly shows the early separation of the three blocks. The north and south blocks both have elaborate gothicized barge boards with finials. The slatted circular roof vent is shown above the bay window. The elaborate barge boards have been replaced by the flat edged boards, and the timber balcony on the tower has been removed. The urns drawn by McFarlane still remain to confuse the detailing.

Beneath the tower one obtains access to the cellar which is stone walled which, by appearances, seems to be of the Phillip Island granite, according to the proprietors.
The details of the chimneys have altered at an unknown date. There was no chimney over the small original block, and only one over the front room of each of the north and south blocks. The present chimneys are a uniform rectangular stacks rising to three feet above the ridge and capped by two terra cotta pots. The original stacks in these positions were detailed as for the shearer's lodgings with the sixth last course set out half an inch, the fifth last turned at 45°, the fourth last set out a further half inch and the last three continuing in the same rectangle as four courses below.

One can note with nostalgia the gradual distortion of the original "sticky" Neo-gothic "Woolamai". In all appearances, not so unlike the details of "Glen Isla", but by the virtue of its Italianate cornices, the addition of a large roof with attic and the filling in of verandahs, alters its character to something closer to Neo-colonial. A strange choice indeed.
CHAPTER TEN "GLENISLA" AND ROBERT ANDERSON"
Early "Glen Isla"

Anderson and his Brick Kiln
Robert Anderson, a Scottish engineer, bought land on the island in 1868 late in the subdivision sales. This was a man of real hardworking enterprise, he saw a future to be carved out of the island and proceeded with courage and ingenuity to do so. He brought with him his brother-in-law, a Mr. Benal, who is well remembered on the island as its prominent bricklayer. By 1870 Robert Anderson, Benal and a carpenter, newly arrived from New South Wales, named Alex McClardy had erected a double gabled stud frame weatherboard house with a circumambulatory verandah. The floor plan included six rooms, a store and a pantry. This was to form the basis of "Glen Isla". This engineer, who made original machines for Coles book arcade, was the man who designed and built the directory in the Melbourne Museum. This machine has a mechanically driven seaman either side of a winch-like system, the rotation of which flips cards indicating the location of areas within the Museum.

With the intention of the eventual operation of "Glen Isla" as a guest house, Anderson built a two storey attached block to the north of "Glen Isla." This was completed by 1887, but was not used as a guest house, for one of his daughters married and dwelt in this block.

Meanwhile Robert Anderson had brought his family to live on the island, and together with his relative Benal had found clay pits which they recognised for their value. The enterprising Anderson established a Hoffman brick kiln on the island, and set about a business which was to revolutionize and quite monopolize the business of building on the island (see Brickmaking.) He also established a chicory kiln made from his own bricks alongside his brick kiln on the corner of McHaffie drive and Church Street. In addition to these businesses, and his city engineering works, Anderson dabbled in speculative building, building, from his own bricks in conjunction with Benal and McLardy, two villas in Police Road. Such was the extent of his influence on the island that there is seldom to be found a house older than fifty years which does not have a Robert Anderson brick near it. Similar statements will later be made of Benal and McLardy concerning their dominance of the building industry.

The original "Glen Isla" as built by 1870 is a square planned house with six rooms, three either side of a central passage running east-west, the entrance at the western end and the smaller areas of pantry and store. The double gable roof, with its ridge and valley board running east-west, were pitched at an angle of the order of fortyfive degrees. The roof cladding is of corrugated galvanized iron. Thus detailed the structure begins to resemble the timbered Gothic Revival buildings commonly built in the city in the
1840's. This is strongly supported by the detailing on the east and west faces. The barge boards have a curvilinear profile finishing at both the ridge and valley beams with a carved timber finial. The roof vents are timber slatted quatre-foils, but a confusion in "purist" styles is evidenced in the fluted cast iron columns and baubled cast iron work. The cause of this confusion has its roots in the nature of the settlement of Phillip Island. It was rarely intended as working village, more often than not settlers thought of it as a tourist resort, but, liking the island themselves, some sort of living was to be made in order to make such a venture economically reasonable.

"The basic house plan and design combined the essentials of designs of the 1800's of Sydney with both the ornamental non-essentials of the immediately contemporary Melbourne, and the semi structurally-integrated decoration common to buildings a decade or so previously in Melbourne." (1) This is explained in the planning, and circumventing verandah resembling, in its essentials, "Inneshoven," which in turn has its roots in rural designs of New South Wales and Victoria of the early 1800's. Granted the proportions and the construction techniques have been better formalized. The semi-structurally integrated decoration refers to the Gothic revivalist deviations which have their root in the style of pre-gold building in Sydney and Melbourne some twenty-five years earlier. The column punctuation of short span, large span, short span over the main door, large span, short span across the elevation are of Victorian era proportions. The more fastidious details of the finials, large board, quatre-foils, accompany the Gothic revival period, whilst the iron work at the verandah is current with the late 60's in Melbourne. The window frames are simple and a curved moulding similar to "Inneshoven" finishes the junction of the frame and the weatherboards. The windows are double hung sash and are symmetrically placed in the wall spaces either side of the central door. The valley, the door and a short span of the verandah coincide in the centre of the western elevation creating the entrance impression. The door is panelled, with four panels, two of wood in the lower section, two of glass in the upper section. There were two chimney stacks centrally located on the south elevation but on the north and south outside roof gable.

The two-storey section has the same width of gable as the single storey section, but a double verandah on the north side of the building considerably alters the proportions
of the whole structure, although it is obvious that the same modules were observed. This block is "inserted" into the original "Glen Isla" to the northern most ridge. The original chimney stack was continued up through the top storey of the newer block and appears through the north roof of its gable. This block has the same features of Gothicky barge board and quatre-foil roof vent. The verandah roof is a half a hip and features the same ironwork. The columns which support the verandah are tall and thin by comparison with those on the original single storey verandah. The northern elevation of the newer block shows an innovation to the Island. The windows on the upper storey feature a central double hung sash window of the same proportions as the earlier block, but has side lights half its width on either side. An ironwork pelmet shades it on the external wall. Below this is a bay-window with an Italianate roofing system. The windows are the same proportions as those above.

The south wall is built of bricks from the Anderson kiln and an intricate diamond patterning of bricks is Benal's contribution to structural decoration, so strongly advocated by the Gothic revivalists.

For Phillip Island, "Glen Isla" was the mark of the breakaway, of the roof from the verandah, at least, it was the basis of subsequent types in the dualistic trends on the island. But Robert Anderson's influence was not to end here. The results of his speculative building with Benal and McClardy can be seen in the two cottages in Police Road.

The first follows the Anderson separation of frontal verandah roof and the main roof. The main roof is a hip covering a square planned house. Its central passage ends and begins in panelled doors. The slender top two panels are divided, by an elaborate knocker, from two smaller rectangular lower panels. These Anderson bricks are in thick beds and perpends of mortar, varying from 3/8" to 5/8" although evenly laid in good straight lines. The walls have a good flat surface, and are well finished around the double hung sash windows.

Perhaps the first incidence of the half panelled sidelite windows on the island appear either side of the central door. A marble tread has been laid at the front of the door. The perfect frontal symmetry created by the balanced window punctuation either side of the door, lends
Anderson made his bricks from the pit of clay he discovered soon after his arrival. The clay was excavated and pressed into moulds, along with the additives which Mr. Young (a grandson) could not be sure of. These were fired in a small kiln made of bricks. This is a Hoffman-like kiln with a central brick chimney, the bricks were entered and circulated. After firing lightly the bricks were stacked in two long sheds, with hessian drops suspended from the eaves. Heated air from the nearby kiln is exhausted under the double gabled roof of the drying sheds.

A photograph, lent by courtesy of Mr. Young, shows Mr. Anderson in front of his brickmaking works.

The brick produced is a lightly fired red orange, with no frog. The usual dimensions are slightly smaller than the standards of the present, and the tolerances were larger, resulting in slightly more mortar being placed on the beds. To achieve a balanced appearance perpends were of the same dimensions as the bed. These dimensions varied from 8-3/4" x 4-1/8" x 2-1/2" to 9" x 4" x 3" with slight surface variations due to larger particles protruding.

Anderson also produced some clay floor tiles 9" x 9" x 1-1/2" - 2".

Both the bricks and the tiles can be found all over the island in chicory kilns and houses mainly, although it is suspected that wells and quite a few foundations are of Anderson bricks.

Their use was found in –

Houses - Two in Police Road
"Tulloch Grew"
Foundations of "Charman Dene"
Flooring at Churchill Island
"Woolamai"
"Rhylston Park"

Kilns - Anderson chicory kiln
brick kiln
West's chicory kiln

Well at "Inneshowen"
CHAPTER ELEVEN  McLARDY AND BENAL, BUILDERS
Alex McLardy came to Phillip Island in 1868 and was responsible for much of the subsequent building on Phillip Island. This carpenter was apprenticed in New South Wales and was trained in the tradition of the early Australian vernacular of that period. This one can tell from the setting out of the roof. The pitch was established in plan, this the ridge would be supported over the central passage then the corner supports were placed, the rafters cut and placed. This method of setting out does not allow the use of pieces of corrugated galvanized iron, trimmed from the sheets, as they abut at the formation of the hip, cannot be used in another section of the roof. This pitch is not unusual before the issue of a manual in the 1940's by the producers of the sheets for more economical roofing systems.

An incomplete list supplied by his son, Mr. McLardy Jr., a builder, of buildings Alex McLardy worked on:

- Anderson's house
- Anderson's kiln
- "Tulloch Grew"
- 2 villas in Police Rd.
- "Broadwater"
- "Charman Dene"
- "West's Store"
- Churchill Island
- Some of Woolamai
- Much of the "Isle of Wight" and "Hollydene"
- Roof of "Iona"
- in conjunction with Benal on "Telofa" under the master builder Ewan from Melbourne

- also did reconstructions of buildings moved from McHaffie's. The shed at "Inneshowen", built with 14 gauge steel, was only one third of the McHaffie stables, and was removed by McLardy and others.

Some of the old "Rhyllston Park" was reconstructed some distance away at about the same time he built a two storey weatherboard house at Rhyll. The location of this house is close to the new location of the timber "Rhyllston House". This was only a single gable with a 1 in 3 pitched steel roof, contrary to his usual style of two gables with an integral box gutter. These gables he required over spans too large for a single gable of his usual pitch.
Benal, his associate, and brother-in-law of Mr. Robert Anderson was a bricklayer of considerable skill. His usual bonds are Stretcher and Flemish 9" wall construction.

Known examples of his work:

Anderson's villas in Police Road
Foundations of "Charman Dene"
  "Broadwater"
  "Iona"
  "Telofa"
  "Tulloch Grew"
  "Rhylston Park"
CHAPTER TWELVE "TULLOCH GREW"
"TULLOCH GREW"

"Tulloch Grew" is a four roomed house for Mr. Papworth the Shire President of 1967. It was built in 1910 by Mr. Benal and Mr. McLardy from bricks of the Anderson chicory kiln which were produced in the Anderson brick kiln. Staining on the interior walls is due to the washing out of carbon from the bricks by rain. The carbon presence is due not to any ingredient of the brick, but because of their having been the component parts of a chicory kiln. This dates the demolition of the kiln, about 1910.

The design is two rooms opening off the central passage which begins with a panelled door at the front verandah and ends in a panelled door at the rear. The verandah is a half hip supported by square wooden columns which in turn are supported by 13" brick piers to 3'0". The verandah brackets are the same used at "St. Clair", and would therefore date "St. Clair".

The roof is a gable, and by the evenness of the brickwork on the end walls, one gathers it has always been a gable. This is unusual for McLardy, and the making of joints of the roof is unlike McLardy. The usual practice of leaning rafters against the ridge is common, but McLardy skew nailed from the side of the rafter usually whereas they are top and bottom nailed. One can see the difference when comparing these details with the verandah. So although it is adamantly stated that McLardy built the roof it is the authors' opinion that he only built the verandah roof. Oregon 9" x 2" rafters were used.

The front elevation is punctured by the usual symmetric small windows. These are square headed double-hung sash as are two rear side windows. The head is made of concrete.

The ceiling is of pressed metal sheeting and wall linings are of lathe and plaster.

Although the Anderson's originally owned the land, Mr. Papworth is the second owner of the house - McKenzie was the first. It has just been sold and Mr. Papworth was shifting house during the time the authors were inspecting and gathering material on "Tullock Grew."
The brickwork is in Benal's Stretcher bond with 3/8" to 5/8" beds. The colour matching is very uniform and considerable care was taken in their alignment to give a very smooth face. The bricks are 9" x 4" x 3" with no frog, the wall is 9" solid brick.

The chimney stack is a plain rectangular brick one with no capping.

The roofing material is corrugated galvanized iron, which was quite new, but no information was available on any change in material.

Several 6" x 6" clay tiles formed a back porch.

This is stylistically and structurally related to "Iona", "St. Clair" respectively and can be seen to be part of both progressions on Phillip Island. The simplicity of structure and style on the one hand and the comparative modernity on the other. There is obviously a relationship to be drawn here.
CHAPTER THIRTEEN  CHURCHILL ISLAND
Main house on Churchill Island

Hut on Churchill Island
Iron and clay details

Bay extension and chimney detail
Churchill Island

Early house at Churchill Island

Ironwork at Churchill Island
The architecture of Churchill Island has developed on similar lines as Phillip Island because it suffers from the same restrictions of geographical isolation and limited natural resources. It has also been affected by the factor of size. Being a separate parcel of land of approximately 140 acres, resulted in the island being occupied by only one owner at a time. The architecture is therefore the collection of buildings erected during each occupancy; clear, precise, and simply defined.

Churchill Island was the site for the "Blockhouse", the first piece of official architecture in Victoria being built in 1801, 34 years before the establishment of the Portland settlement by Henty.

It was not until 1857, that the next building activity occurred on Churchill Island when Samuel Pickersgill squatted there. (John McHaffie's pastoral licence only included Phillip Island, leaving Churchill Island as open land.) Pickersgill owned some land in Collins Street, Melbourne and in 1866 he sold it in three, one half acre blocks at £50 each - the Equitable Building was later erected on one of these blocks with facing stone from the Phillip Island granite quarry at Cape Woolamai. Nothing remains of the building activities of Samuel Pickersgill but there is a claim by his descendants that there was a building of a much later date than the "blockhouse" (evidence to substantiate this claim has failed to be uncovered by the research work of the authors and others).

Although it consists of some of the richest land in the district, Pickersgill relinquished his right to select Churchill Island. The island did not change hands however until John Rogers took out a Crown Grant for it in 1866. During Rogers' occupation two huts were built, (these huts still remain probably being among the oldest buildings in Western Port). Before going to Churchill Island, Rogers had an experienced background of exploration, pioneering, farming, gold prospecting, which are reflected in the planning and the quality of construction of the huts. One of the huts built was a simple rectangular structure 10' x 18', constructed of timber frame weather board lining and corrugated iron gable roof with a separate verandah. The elevational treatment is strictly symmetrical and in accordance with true colonial domestic architecture with a
central door and a window on either side. The other hut is very similar as far as form is considered, but in detail it is quite different. It is bigger, being 24' x 12', and designed with two rooms - a room for sleeping and a larger room used for the living area (Boyd refers to this plan as the "Primitive Cottage"). There was a stove and fireplace at the far end of the living room. As in New South Wales, South Australia and other parts of Victoria, a verandah can be found across the front (a verandah is also at the back but it is believed that this was a later addition). The floor consisted of 9" x 9" terra cotta tiles in the living room and 6" x 6" tiles in the bedroom being laid directly on the ground. Again, the strict symmetry of colonial building was enforced with central front door to the living room and windows either side. The windows provide a most unusual feature - the frame has a curved head and has 12 small panes fixed to thin mullions. The form was used occasionally in English architecture and in some early Australian buildings such as the Barracks of the Campbell House by Greenway. It is therefore probable that Rogers had taken similar window frames to the island and had used the top half of the double hung section for a fixed panel. (There is also the possibility that the frames may have been salvaged from a ship wrecked on a local reef as was the typical of early settlers.)

The walls of the hut are lined with an unusual type of boarding - 10" x 3/8" pine with 1-1/2" x 3/8" lathes fixed over the joint. This form of lining is unique of both islands.

When one considers both buildings, it is likely that the two roomed hut was built first and when the need arose, the other hut was added for additional sleeping space. A usual feature is the form of addition, as the normal practice was to build a skillioned structure to the rear of the hut. At Churchill Island the use of two separate buildings had caused the verandah to be used as a causeway; this does not create problems because of the mild climate and the favourable orientation. It also provides the basis for the design of the main building where the verandah is used for circulation between rooms.

The book "Victoria and its Metropolis: Past and Present", published in 1888 notes that Rogers stayed at Churchill Island for 5 years, selling the property to Samuel Amess in 1871. Amess was a Scottish stonemason, who had come to Melbourne in 1852. After spending a year at the goldfields, he began contracting and building - a few of
the structures erected by him in Melbourne are the Melbourne Post Office (before alterations were begun in 1886), the Custom's House, the Kew Lunatic Asylum, the Government Printing Office, the old Exchange buildings in William Street, and a number of railways buildings. Amess was elected to the City Council in 1864 and was Mayor of Melbourne for the period 1869-70. He also was the first president of the Builders' Association of Victoria which began in the early 1870's. Samuel Amess is typical of the wealthy gentlemen who sought to build on the Western Port islands. Their wealth led to the use of fine materials of the adoption of fashionable trends of buildings establishing the movement of resort dwellings in a basically rural area.

It was during the period of occupation of the island by Amess that the now occupied homestead was built. The structure was designed and built as a complete building, indicative of the wealth of the owner and the resort nature as usual practice was for progressive additions when finance was available or the need arose. (Rhylston Park was built in the same fashion but it is more elaborate.)

The plan of the building seems to arise from adding a wing to the asymmetrical plan of the Victorian era or it may have been purposely planned as such. The result, however, is a symmetrical front elevation with bay windowed rooms projecting forward on either side of a verandah. The verandah is used for communication between the rooms at the front (as there is no internal linkage) and outdoor living allowable because of the orientation of the building. In true country tradition the focal point of the house is the kitchen and all visitors are welcomed at the rear of the house (it is difficult to be sure of the reasons for this).

The house is built in a manner which one could describe as "Rural-Italianate". Robin Boyd's sketch of an Italianate building, in his book "Australia's Home", is typical of the trend of the time and it is probable that Amess adopted the fashion as far as shape and form is concerned. A wing of a billiard room and a bed room was added and there was a major alteration to the materials usually used. Corrugated iron and weather boards replaced brick, stone, and slate, their adoption probably due to practicable considerations of material transport rather than financial ones (marble fireplaces and exquisite timber panelling was used throughout the house). Cast iron "lace-work" is the only resemblance of external decoration.
An interesting comparison is Rhylston Park which is built in the true extravagant of the Italianate manner a few years later with cement rendered brickwork, extensive ornament, slate roof and cast iron.

The finishing of the building is also puzzling. The delicate cast iron lace work is in direct contrast to the very plain fan light over the door, the door itself and the windows. Again the sinuously curved form of the railings, their sparse use. Inside, the lining boards were covered with hessian and wall papered while other parts of the rooms were expensively panelled.

Noteworthy details are the timber stumps being merely sawn off tree trunks and the separation of the chimney from the house because of the use of timber weather boards.

Although the building is constructed in a way that rejected the principles of Italianate architecture, and that it is probably unique in its concept, the authors feel that it does not suffer in any way. It seems a logical method of building with suitable materials while retaining the mood of an architectural style. The Italianate manner was not the product of rural activities - it was only its fashionable popularity that saw its use in country areas. Amess probably wished to retain the expression of wealth and prosperity associated with "Italianate" while he utilized the materials that were the natural symbol of farm dwellings.

The homestead building of the complex on Churchill Island is typical of an eccentricity peculiar to this part of Western Port. The same mood is reflected in the character of Teoloa and the Hamilton property. It may be that the islands provide the opportunity for materialization of personal fantasies or that the island was the home of wealthy eccentrics.
CHAPTER FOURTEEN

"BROADWATER", CHARMAN DENE", "IONA", AND "ST. CLAIR"
"Broadwater"

Verandah detail of "Charman Dene"
"BROADWATER", "CHARMAN DENE", "IONA" AND "ST. CLAIR"

"Iona" is a McLardy, Senal building, and illustrates a breakaway technique for the Island. The structure is timber framed, with pressed metal nailed on both the internal and external surfaces. A cement, sand and brick chips roughcast render was applied to this framework.

The roof structure and proportions are in McLardy tradition - hipped, corrugated galvanized iron and built in his peculiar style. The original roof was slate.

The front elevation is rather a purist style, with the central door and symmetrically placed windows. Although this basic design is rather hackneyed, the window and door details are of a later style. The window is a large central double hung sash with two slit double hung sash sidelights. The panelled door has half panel sidelights and a top light over. The top light also has sidelights of the same proportion as below.

The curved verandah roof is also the first example of its kind on the island, whilst the verandah bracing is of the earliest type of bracing formed from curved members.

"Broadwater" and "Charman Dene" were built for the Henty-Wilsons (the second generation of the Victorian Henty's). "Broadwater" was built in 1891 on a town site. "Broadwater" was demolished in March 1967. Built of brick with a cement render with a slate hip roof, its plan was a six roomed villa, with a central passage. A curved roofed verandah circumvented the inner block. The central door had two sets of two French windows symmetrically placed either side. The verandah has timber column supports and features a stringer beam 1'0" below the verandah fascia as at "Inneshowen", "St. Clair" and many other buildings both on the Island and elsewhere in Melbourne. The identifying bracing system at the column head was the triangulation by short members abutting verticals 1'6" along the stringer. Only two verticals are used, one either side of the column.

The two chimneys had a heavily moulded cement render cap and were placed at the extremities of the roof, thus balancing the elevations.

The verandah began a foot below the eave line of the main house. This allowed vents to be placed above each window and door in this space. The verandah roof was corrugated galvanized iron. Rafters throughout the building were 9" x 2" oregon.
The bricks used for "Broadwater" and the foundations of "Charman Dene" were imported from Scotland.

"Charman Dene" soon to be demolished, was built in 1893 to the south of "Broadwater" as an extension of the guest house establishment. It is timber framed and in planning is identical with "St. Clair". A six roomed villa with central passage. Stylistically it is the same as "Broadwater" and "St. Clair," a hipped main roof with chimneys placed symmetrically at either end. A curved corrugated galvanized iron verandah forms a peristyle.

The main variations are in the valance boards and window details. "Broadwater" is the earlier type with a concentration on angled struts. The later type is "Charman Dene," where a simple moulded brace is used. The intermediate use of both a deep, vertically strutted valance board and moulded brace is employed at "St. Clair." When this is considered as a successor to "Iona" one can note four stages of development. Firstly a simple curved brace, then angled and vertically strutted valance, then vertically strutted valance in conjunction with a moulded brace, the final fourth development is the use of the moulded brace alone.

Bay windows at "St. Clair" are simple rectangular extensions under the verandah roof. Three top lighted strip windows allow light penetration. This is matched on the other side of the main door. The main door has both side lights and top lights.
"RHYSLEON PARK"

During the late 1870's, Henry Norton Fowler, a retired gentleman, bought a large block of land at Cowes, this being the beginnings of the establishment of the vast estate of Rhylston Park. He first built a four roomed weatherboard house consisting of a kitchen-dining room, two bedrooms and a sitting room with a bay window, and several outbuildings while a few years later he added a separate dining room, a bedroom and utility rooms of bathroom and laundry. Fowler lived in this house until the land boom of the 1880's, when, during a period of rapidly increasing building and land sale activity, the property was taken over by an "estate syndicate", of Holgate, Foley and Gibson. This action was typical of the activity of the time as the "boom" was based on financial gain by land investments. While Rhylston Park was "held" by the syndicate, they had the local building firm of McLardy and Benal build a vast 2 storey stable block.

As was the case with most building societies and investment groups, the Holgate, Foley and Gibson syndicate went bankrupt in the early 1890's. This was at a time when backing had been sought from foreign companies who demanded high rates, immigration had fallen off drastically, and emigration was beginning, and prices and costs were astronomical. The estate was then taken over by a man called Vaughn who bought the land at £2 per acre. Vaughn sold most of the buildings, the main house being moved to Rhyll where it is supposedly still standing. (Research failed to establish its site as local evidence was vague.) The caretaker's cottage, built earlier than the house, remained at Rhylston Park. Though later demolished, it is described as being a weatherboard hut with a 1/3 pitch corrugated iron gable roof, and consisting of a living room and a bedroom. From the description, the hut was probably typical of the early settler's cottage.

It was also Vaughn who built the existing homestead complex which consisted of the owner's house, a carriage shed, a separate external toilet, underground tanks, a water tower, a dairy and milking shed, an overseer's house, shearing shed, stables, chicory kiln and a barn (the first five only remain).
The owner's house dominated the complex as was the usual case in estates of this size and nature. It was approached along a tree lined drive, and although the estate has altered, and the land subdivided, the splendour and the grandeur of the imposing building can be still experienced. The house was planned according to the principles of the "Victorian" designers, being asymmetrical in layout with one front room being thrust forward, a central hallway, and a verandah on two sides. The dining room opened onto the verandah as well as having windows through to the greenhouse which is unusual in that it seems to be part of the residential building. The kitchen and utility rooms were at the rear.

The "Victorian" style was continued in the form of the building with the adoption of the Italianate manner. Although conservative in nature compared with the ornate building style of the early 1890's, the house is similar to the many thousands erected a decade or so earlier. Built by Benal and McLardy, the house was constructed of solid 13-1/2" brick walls with 9" brickwork used internally. In the true Italianate style, the brick was rendered with cement and the window and door heads were built with segmental arches accentuated with heavy plaster moulding. The windows are single paneled with double hung side lights and while the front door also has sidelights, these are made of stained and patterned glass set in lead (ref. photo). The curved corrugated iron verandah is supported by wooden columns with typical elaborate cast-iron "lace work". The roof was gabled, not precisely Italianate, but with the slate covering, the total effect was acceptable. The gable also provided a form and a detail that was the basis for uniformity of the estate building complex. The greenhouse and the service rooms are housed under a skillioned metal roof at the rear, visually detaching them from the house as if an expression of their function.

Internally, the house was a fine example of the luxury and quality that was sought by the owners of "Italianate" villas. The walls are rendered and papered and carry heavily moulded cornices and picture rails. The ceiling is 13'9" high formed of pressed Art Metal panels, painted and gilded with each room having a different pattern. Marble mantelpieces and facings with ceramic tiles on the hearth are used about the fireplaces in each of the rooms.
Two of the unusual features of this house are the elaborate internal door between the hall and the kitchen and the inclusion of a greenhouse. The panelled door, with its stained glass sidelights, is very similar to the main entry door and when one considers the lower floor level and the separate skillion roof of rear section, it would seem that this was a later addition; the original kitchen and servants' quarters being divorced from the main building. Again, the greenhouse appears as a possible addition in that the windows from the dining room of the house face into it. Although visually acceptable, the form is confused in its character and it is most unlikely that the house was designed as it appears today.

The ancillary buildings are quite remarkable as they were designed as individual buildings being integral with the total complex, although not following the architectural form of the owner's house. The buildings were constructed of brick which, unlike the house, were not rendered and were roofed with slate. The treatment of the gable detail, the repetition of roof pitch and the segmental arch over the windows, provide the architectural link with the house. But although there is this subtle unity, there is also the logical and necessary differentiation of form and function.

Land subdivision has led to the destruction of much of the quality of Hylston Park. Buildings have been unmercifully demolished and trees savagely uprooted. There remains only a hint of the original splendour of the main building, but there is enough to consider its relation to the architecture of the time. It is so different from the highly decorative boom style of stucco, mouldings, parapets, luxurious ornament, and polychromatic paint, as it is conservative to the point of being almost a sympathetic revival of a previous, simpler style. Again, if one considers the building alongside the economic circumstances of the time when a depression was taking place, it may be that the building was in keeping with the "chastened feeling of the sadder and wiser" (1) 1890's, but economic restriction does not seem probable because of the vast extent of the estate. The style of building also seems strange when one notes the beginnings of "Queen Anne" about the time of erection. The use of exposed red brick and the rustic expression of form in the ancillary buildings reflects early
"Queen Anne" but it is impossible to consider any relation when viewing the owner's house. From these aspects it may be that the house at Rhylston Park was built at a time when Italianate was still acceptable and the other buildings followed only a few years later in a time of its rejection. The lack of evidence makes it difficult to solve the puzzle, so Rhylston Park becomes one of the unusual buildings on Phillip Island as well as being one of its most magnificent.

Foot Note:
(1) R. Boyd. "Australia's Home."
CHAPTER SIXTEEN "TELOFA" AND "HAMILTON HOUSE"
"TELOFA"

"Telofa" provides Phillip Island with one of its most remarkable buildings. It is an architectural fantasy that is created when almost unlimited finance is used to express the idiosyncrasies of a flamboyant client. It dominates the surroundings of staid, smaller buildings erected in strict accordance with the principles of the respective styles, even though there was a common usage. "Telofa" also emerges as being typical of the resort nature of Phillip Island.

"Telofa" was built by Mr. W. E. Thompson, the founder of the Cyclone Wire Company, in 1912. Thompson made his first visit to Phillip Island in 1889 when he went there for a holiday. In 1912, Thompson had "Telofa" built as a retirement residence on several acres of sloping land close to the township of Cowes. The house was built to an architect's design, (the name of the architect could not be established) by a local builder called McLardy who was under the supervision of a master builder from Melbourne called Ewan. All walls, external and internal, were constructed of 9" solid sandstone with a plaster applied to the internal surfaces to allow the use of wallpaper. A feature that is probably unique on the island and very unusual in building construction is the use of rounded corners to internal walls; the idea possibly being an individual trait peculiar to Thompson as there is no honest structural reason. The building is 3 storeyed with servants' quarters utilizing the roof space and a laundry, wine cellar and stores occupying the space created beneath the main floor by the slope of the land. The ceilings of the main rooms were approximately 14 feet high and made of pressed metal panels (similar panels were used about the bay window). Polished marble fireplaces were used in each of the main ground floor rooms - between two of these rooms, Thompson had a revolving fireplace built complete with a backing of hand painted tiles, again showing the extent of unusual originality. This, too, was the case with the stairs which with each step, formed a series of small storage areas - useful but unnecessary.

Although elaborate in nature, "Telofa" was planned quite simply. It consisted of a bungalow arrangement of rooms on either side of a central hall-way, the whole building being surrounded by a verandah with the service rooms at the rear. A small staircase is off the hall
leading to the attic which is used for servants' quarters - somewhat cramped due to a 7'6" ceiling height. Light is provided by dormer windows set in the hipped roof, built with slate and terra cotta ridge capping. A part of the planning that is unusual is the use of a 7000 gal. water tank designed to be an integral part of the building.

In all, "Telofa" seems to be a genuine attempt to satisfy the frivolous whims of a wealthy client. The architect has incorporated not only many original ideas but also, it seems, parts of many architectural styles. Built at a time when the Queen Anne and Californian Bungalow styles were popular, "Telofa" seems to take parts of the previous trends to create something of a historical record. The hipped roof form, encompassing verandah, and strict elevational symmetry are features expected in early colonial architecture as seen at Willandra, Ryde built in the 1830's. In complete contrast to this is the total effect of the "roofiness" of Queen Anne, its dormer windows, and terra cotta finials and ridge pieces. To add further confusion, there is the use of stone and slate, materials which are associated mainly with Italianate villas.

Considering the above, it is quite obvious that the building is neither characteristic of the architecture of the time nor is it a logical development of Phillip Island building. "Telofa" could have been built at any place in Australia as it arises out of the needs of a client and not the local circumstances and environment of a district. But the most astonishing aspect is that some 10 years later a house was constructed by the same builder on land that had once been part of John McHaffie's preemptive right. This house has the same individualism, the same expression of wealth, and the same use of quality materials as "Telofa". The house was built by Mr. Sambell (it is now occupied by Mr. Hamilton) and it is one of the few buildings in Australia that possesses the character of early 19th century English Gothic revivalists such as Norman Shaw and Sir Edwin Lutyens. Although differing in materials, the mood, the form and the shape of the building are very similar to such structures as the "Red House." Internally, lavish timber paneling continues the expression of the rustic character. Details about the building are however vague and it is therefore difficult to study. (The authors suggest that it is worthy of work research in its relation to English examples.)
Phillip Island is remarkable in that it is the home for some architecturally puzzling buildings which are confusions of style, detail and form, making analysis and study difficult. Although these buildings are out of character with the rest of the architecture, they are typical of a type of person who lived on the island, building as they pleased, and are therefore included in this study.
CHAPTER SEVENTEEN CHICKORY AND CHICKORY KILNS
THE CHICKORY INDUSTRY AND CHICKORY KILNS

The main primary industry for which Phillip Island is nationally known is the growth and production of chickory. This island supplied ninety per cent of the total market of the mainland. Chickory is an additive for coffee, which gives it a singular piquance. The development from hand sown and harvested production is basically similar to that of turnips, which the grown product resembles. These, like most market gardening, rely on human handling for the appropriate protection of the product during harvest. The harvested chickory is chopped and dried in a kiln or oven. The unit size was based on the crop size of one year, the drying time of a week, which is able to be handled by one man and his family. If a bumper season were to be experienced it would have only minor influence on the size of the kiln as built in that year. The introduction in the early 1900's of the chickory spade, which allows a more simple and efficient harvest, coincided with a peak market for chickory. Whilst not resulting in any significant change in size of the basic kiln, was instrumental in an increase in kiln building.

The first kiln built on the island was for Mr. John West, who bought Block 1 at Cowes for £45 on January 26th 1869. On this site he established a general store and chickory kiln with associated outbuildings. The kiln was originally a brick kiln 12' x 12' square in plan, its walls rising vertically to 15' capped by a square-pyramidal roof some 10' high, the apex forming a vent 2' high. This kiln formed a stylistic basis for subsequent kilns, being roughly these proportions. Internally, the kiln was of two levels, the lower level was the oven area, where burning coals were heaped. Six feet above the ground, a grate supported the chickory as it dried by the rising of the heated air of the coals. The vapour being drawn up into the pyramidal section and exhausted through the vent at the top. Such was the standard, and very satisfactory design of the kiln that modifications are rare and slight.

The Andersons of "Glen Isla" owned a brick firing kiln and a chickory kiln which was the largest built on Phillip Island. Their kiln, dated about 1890 is contemporary with John West's. Both were constructed from bricks of the Andersons Hoffman kiln, a red-orange, clay, lightly fired brick (see "Brickmaking"). Although both are now demolished, the bricks can be located in other buildings. The bricks
from John West's kiln can still be seen at the back of the present shop, and the bricks from Robert Anderson's kiln were used to build "Tulloch Grewe". These distinctive bricks, with no frog, were laid in the standard wall bond, each course overlapping the preceding and subsequent course half a brick, but in both kilns were cement rendered on both internal and external faces.

Later kilns such as Jenner's in Settlement Road of the 1900's coinciding with increased production and demand, were of less structural substance. This is a combination of wall making principles although the walls conformed to the standard kiln design. The base is a few courses of brick on which is erected a frame as for wattle and daub, the vertical uprights with horizontal wattles nailed to the internal and external faces, the space between these filled with rubble, rammed earth and mud mixture. Both the internal and external faces were then mud rendered. After drying due to the kiln, the wall assumes its structural strength. This wall technique is quick and in some respects reminiscent of concrete construction. The pyramidal roof and vent were constructed of timber with galvanized iron cladding on the external side. The coal is placed on a central burner in this example, which is a table of bricks 30" from the ground, giving more efficient drying.

More recent kilns, such as that on Main Road, built in the 1930's, are of concrete and slightly shorter. This example is 8' x 8' in plan and less dominated by the roof. Two apertures are orientated to the east, the door at ground level for access to the coal, and the chute in the roof for machine handled chickory to enter and fall onto the grate. There is no attempt to control detailing in the later examples, the concrete finish is expectedly rough, but ill-fitting jointing of timber in the roof has no precedent in the apparent finesse of the original kilns of brick.

There are several reasons for this. The early kilns were owned and operated as a drying industry where the grower would take his crop to be dried, (as in England, producers took their grain to the miller to be ground). But, as has been shown this became impractical, as there were more growers, with increased production. Each grower began to dry his own crop. As this became economically practicable, so we notice the consequent change in size from 12' x 12' to
8' x 8' in plan, but it remains square and of the same order of size. The decrease in plan size resulted in a slight decrease in elevation, although the roof is always pitched close to 45°, because of the repeatability of the elements of the roof and the required resultant even upwards air movement. The materials of construction changed but the principle of the design remains unaltered.

It is however important to show that whilst the kiln itself did not alter much, and is clearly recognizable as a kiln in the landscape, it is the outbuildings associated with the kiln which create the real character of the kiln in relation to the site.

The West's kiln was surrounded on three sides by a two storey high brick block housing on the ground floor coal store, bag store and chickory store for chickory about to be dried. On the upper floor chickory was dropped then fed into the kiln from one side, and drawn out after drying and raking on the grate, on the other side for raking and bagging. This was covered by a skillion roof which met the centrally located kiln a foot below the eave of the roof of the kiln. A one storey skillion roofed verandah supported on two 4" x 4" timber columns established the human scale on the street elevation. Whilst fulfilling the purely subsidiary tasks to the kiln, provided a measure of protection for the kiln, and in return created well heated work areas.

The second stage of kiln building had associated with it similar outhouses, but of a dissimilar style. These were skillion roofed, as before, but were of a "barn"-type timber framed wall and roof, with only an external cladding of corrugated galvanized iron. There is no regular plan for outhouses, but these are orientation dependent, in that, walls on the south and west rarely have doors or windows in them, and the northern or eastern side are merely a verandah. These elements, which were of similar function with previous kilns, (that of wall protection, storage, and work-space) had combined with these functions, uses as an auxiliary tool shed, feed store or barn. One will be aware that whilst the kiln and associated outbuildings are part of the farm building complex on most properties, they nevertheless separated from other buildings mainly because of fire hazard, but secondly because the vapours produced are best kept well away from other habitable or work spaces. Thus, the combined effect of separation, short-term use and multipurpose use, the outbuildings become a dishevelled shed, carelessly constructed and maintained.
With a decline in the market for chickory so there is both a decline in kiln building and kiln operation and maintenance. So it is not surprising to see the kiln in Main Road standing naked of its outbuildings and its roof somewhat in need of repair, but with its solid walls strong against the posters and obscenities they now support.
The influence on the architecture of Phillip Island.

Architecture is governed by the materials that are available to the builders - where local resources are unsuitable for various construction methods, other forms of building are adopted that make use of any other appropriate material or "foreign" materials are imported to allow preferred building styles. At Phillip Island, the factors affecting the architecture were: a lack of suitable building timber, an abundance of ti-tree, deposits of building stone and some pockets of brickmaking clay, and when considering these influences along with the effect of geographical isolation, an unusual and possibly unique development of architecture can be appreciated.

The earliest white settlers known were sealers and their shelters were primitive as was most pioneering architecture. The sealers built by habit or by imitating the structures that they had seen and experienced at the established colonies, using the materials that were immediately accessible.

The architecture of the "Blockhouse" was the next step in building construction. Whether it was a log cabin or a slab wall building, it still provides the first degree of sophistication in architecture.

Both the building of the sealers and the "Blockhouse" are strained attempts at adapting the available materials to unsuitable methods of building. The abundance of ti-tree and the natural existence of clay and mud provided Phillip Island with its first logical building method - "Wattle and Daub". Ti-tree, because of its form of growth, was appropriate for this structural method. Uprights of ti-tree trunks, 4 - 5 inches in diameter were set into the ground at about 4 feet centres and sticks, 1 - 1-1/2 inches in diameter, were let-in, nailed, or bound to either side of the uprights at 4 - 6 inch centres. The space formed was filled with "daub" - a mixture of clay and gravelled soil. With some huts, a render was applied internally and externally giving a smooth, crisp appearance. Once set, a surprisingly strong and durable wall was achieved. (A "wattle and daub" hut built by Mr. Jenner on the Woods property near Cowes, about the turn of the century,
is still standing. More "modern" huts were built on a property near Rhyll about 40 years ago.) The huts were roofed with thatch or corrugated iron and the floor was packed clay. A section of the McHaffie homestead was built of "wattle and daub" as were parts of the McIlwraith house, still standing after more than 90 years (although additions have protected the original). "Wattle and daub" was not restricted to huts and houses; it was used to build kilns for the drying of chickory, when bricks were unavailable or an unnecessary extravagant expense for the chickory farmer. The walls were thicker, being 18 inches through, and more heavily rendered.

It was not until the early part of this century that "wattle and daub" structures ceased to be built. This method had become a principal building style on Phillip Island while at other colonial settlements, it was often merely a stage of architectural experiment.

The first record of bricks being made and used in Western Port was in 1826 when an expedition sent to establish a settlement erected buildings out of hand-made and sun-dried bricks near Corinella. (The expedition had previously set up its camp near Rhyll but this site was considered unsuitable by Captain Wright, head of the party - the extent of building at this camp is vague but it is thought that it was restricted to tents and temporary shelters). By this date, brickmaking and brickbuilding had reached a highly developed stage in Sydney. Bricklayers and brickmakers were among the first convicts at Port Jackson and brick presses were included in the accompanying stores. The wide belts of good clay near the settlement were quickly utilized as can be seen by the building of the Old Government House by James Bloodsworth (a Master Bricklayer) in 1788. It was probable that similar events took place at the Western Port settlement. A brick recovered from the settlement shows that the product made was of a size almost the same as bricks used in Sydney - 8-3/4" x 4-1/8" x 2-1/2".

Some of the early settlers apparently took advantage of the bricks left at Corinella, carrying them over to the island by boats and erecting the necessary buildings. The truth of this is difficult to establish as the only sources have been the local identities who "seemed to recall" such activity. Research failed to discover any buildings thought to be built from such materials.
It was 1869 before the use of bricks was officially noted on Phillip Island. Bricks were produced very soon after the sub-division land sales when George Walton pioneered the project. Walton had selected a block of 8 acres near Rhyll and after arriving in 1869, he set about sinking a well. It was here that he discovered a deposit of clay suitable for making bricks so he built a kiln - the first bricks for the kiln being hand moulded and dried in the sun for 2 - 3 days. The bricks produced for the kiln were probably "sandstocks" - one of the methods of brick making used by early settlers to give a product that was comparatively true and uniform. By this method, the clay was placed in a sand-dusted wooden mould, drying them in the sun, then removing the formed brick from the mould to be burnt in the kiln. Walton went on to erect many buildings around Rhyll with the bricks and mortar that he made. A feature of these buildings was the substantial chimneys, a few of which still remain.

Brick making clay was also found near Cowes. Robert Anderson bought block 71 on Settlement Road at the 1868 land sales - an area that was later known as the "clay hole". Anderson discovered this clay when digging a water-hole and set about producing bricks which were lightly burnt with an orange-red colour and measured 9" x 4" x 3" with no frog indicating that they were hand made and not the product of a press. Anderson built his kiln on the corner of McHaffie's Drive and Church Street, Cowes, and with the bricks he produced he built several cottages, part of his home, and a chicory kiln. The chicory kiln was later demolished for the first Post Office to be built on the site. The bricks were re-used in that structure and in a house, "Tulloch Grew", now owned by Mr. Papworth, at a time when it was cheaper to recover building materials of this nature than to import them because bricks were no longer being made locally. The Papworth house was built with a 9" solid wall and was rendered internally; water penetrating through the west wall has absorbed the carbon impregnated by smoke in the bricks from the kiln and as a result, stains have appeared on the internal face. (The house is soon to be demolished but there are moves to have the structure shifted and preserved for its historical value.)

The use of brickwork on Phillip Island is varied - it was used for its aesthetic qualities in a few cases while in others it was merely considered a structural material and plastered over with cement. The examples occur at times that are coincidental with the styles that were characteristic elsewhere. During the early period of Australian architecture
in New South Wales and Tasmania — "the texture of brick was valued for its own sake" (1) and the warmth of colour and roughness was utilized to the fullest extent in building by contrasting the surfaces — with crisply painted timber trim, stone detail to openings and corners, and grey shingles. At St. Matthew's, Windsor, Greenway used the rich texture of orange bricks as the only form of decoration. Rendering was only used for waterproofing. From the 1850's, brick lost its appeal — popular taste for decoration and ornament grew to over-powering proportions as it was the common belief that elaborate detail and pattern was a symbol of wealth and prosperity. As this style of building was adopted on Phillip Island, so was the practice of rendering brickwork in imitation of stonework, as at the Rhylston Park Estate homestead, and polychromatic patterning of brickwork, as at part of Glen Isla (the home of Robert Anderson). Only the functional structures such as chicory kilns and outbuildings remained untouched. The dairy shed at Rhylston (now a cottage) has a quality that is more pleasing than that of the residential structure, while the kilns possessed a crisp earthiness and solidity that is similar to the mood of Aalto's work. The Papworth house was built at a later period when the aesthetic properties of building materials were appreciated — a period that saw the beginnings of Queen Anne.

Even though bricks provide an important part of Phillip Island's building history, it is notable that there are few brick buildings compared with the total number of structures on the island — the reason being due to economics, geography, material manufacture and land usage. Being basically a farming community in the early years of settlement, the extent of building was restricted to only a few houses and outbuildings, therefore there was no vast demand for commercial brickmaking and it was only those who wanted to who made bricks. Even if there was such a business, the finances of the settlers, most of whom had been labourers, allowed for little more than "wattle and daub" huts as the money available usually was spent on farming rather than the house (this is still the case in rural communities). If bricks were required and local supplies were insufficient, the expensive transportation of the necessary materials from the established kilns and the difficulty of handling caused builders to seek other materials. Timber, for example was easier to handle, and transport therefore being cheaper and often more practicable proposition. Often bricks were imported however where finance was available and the need was present, e.g. Hoffman bricks were used for the construction of underground wells at Innishowen as the local product was unsuitable for
the task in that it was too soft and permeable. The nature of buildings on Phillip Island also affected the use of brick. Although being based on rural activity, some of the buyers at the 1866 land sales were gentlemen of wealth who sought allotments for seaside holiday houses. Since these early buildings, the proportion of resort dwellings has been steadily increasing and their form of structure is usually of a simple and inexpensive character; brick, therefore, was quite unsuitable in most cases. (It is this trend that is at present causing a controversy about the "shanty town" appearance of parts of the island.) In this light brick is quite unsuitable.

Therefore, one finds other materials being used on Phillip Island.

Stone, for instance, was a material that was occasionally used but again circumstances restricted this. Research only uncovered two buildings that were built of stone - "Pelcoa" and the Hamilton house. Both of these were built of a sandstone, had the same builders, and were erected within 10 years of each other (this is notable when one considers the size and quality of the buildings). It may seem surprising at first that while Phillip Island exported granite blocks to Melbourne to provide the facing for the Equitable Building, Collins Street (now demolished), no granite was used for building on the island itself. This is, however, explained by the fact that the only commercial deposit of the stone was situated at Cape Woolamai which was practically inaccessible and without suitable handling equipment, quarrying for the island alone was not an economic proposition. The Cape has an eleven foot tide and, so, it was found that a ship could be sailed in at high tide and then allowed to settle on the beach as the tide went out. Rails were run out from the quarry to the beach and the granite blocks were easily loaded while the ship was on its side. The operations were begun in 1891 by Chambers and Clulthen of Melbourne for the Equitable Building and the ketch "Kermandie" was used to transport the stone. However, the project was unfortunately abandoned after the ship capsized during a storm when the load shifted and several lives were lost. The dangers in collecting the granite were considered excessive and so although having a supply of quality building stone, an industry was not to be established. The stone needed for building foundations was collected only by enthusiastic builders or imported from other sources.
The most extensively used building material on Phillip Island was timber. The first settlers found an abundance of ti-tree and used it widely for "wattle and daub" huts even though it was unsuitable for other building methods. There was a small quantity of "stringybark" on the island but the equipment necessary for milling was not available and it was used mainly for fences. The need for cheap, simple and effective buildings led to the importing of timber. "Wattle and daub" was often inefficient and required continual maintenance, stone was out of the question, and brick making involved time, money, and skill. Timber provided almost an ideal material - it suited the needs of the farmers, financially as well as functionally, it was simple to handle and transport, it could be used in a simple manner and needing only basic skills of building, it provided quality where needed, and it was flexible. The most significant use of timber is at Innishowen. William Harbison, the land owner, also owned a timber yard in Bay Road, Brighton and therefore had a fine selection at his command. He shipped timber including New Zealand karri weather boards and Norwegian pine flooring to the island for his homestead. The timber that was imported to the island ranged from general standard quality timber for framing, to dressed timber for linings, mouldings, panelling, flooring, stairs and the like - the type of timber used depended on the use and the financial position of the user. The homestead on Churchill Island has exquisite panelling while huts at the rear, built by a less prosperous occupant, are crudely lined with very thin pine.

The pattern of importing materials was not confined to timber. All the products necessary to establish homes and farms were also brought to the island when local supplies were unsuitable or non-existent - marble fireplaces, glass and cast iron lace-work are examples.

The methods of roofing construction on Phillip Island have also been affected by influences of local environment, geographical position and available resources. The shelters and huts built by the sealers and early settlers were roofed with thatch made of reeds, grass, or ti-tree branches as these were the only materials that could be collected easily and quickly, and that were technically in keeping with the primitive buildings. Bark roofing, as was often used during the early months of Port Jackson, was not adopted on Phillip Island, due to the lack of suitable trees. It is not known whether corrugated iron or shingles was the roofing material to follow thatching. Information concerning
the McHaffie buildings is vague. What is known, though, is that McHaffie imported corrugated iron from the London Exhibition in England, to be used on one of his buildings. This iron was later used to roof a shed at Innishowen. Also at Innishowen is another shed which was originally roofed with shingles but these have been covered with iron. If the sequence of events in Sydney is any indication, shingles did precede corrugated iron, but the danger of bushfire and the often inefficient waterproofing properties caused by the splitting and warping of timber led to the ready adoption of corrugated iron when it was available. Like most country areas, iron was used extensively on Phillip Island (this is still the case with the introduction of metal decking). Iron was used with walls of "wattle and daub", timber, brick, and iron. Slate did not make any notable difference to this as it was more expensive and therefore used sparingly. The slate roofs that were noted are on Telofa, Rhylston Park, the Hamilton house, and Woolamai House (replaced by iron) — all the residences of wealthy people. At Rhylston Park, the slate was used in true Italianate manner with galvanized iron ridge capping, while at Telofa, terra cotta was used for these details. Although there are some buildings, erected over the last 40 years, that have tiled roofs, research has failed to uncover any earlier buildings having tiles. An obvious answer is that they were not made on the island; another would be the problems of transportation of the tiles from the makers to the island; the idea that they were not as efficient as iron does not seem logical when considering the use of slate. It was only when the bungalow style was popular and there was a rise in the population of the towns, that the demand for roofing materials increased and tiles were a commercial proposition worth the trouble to transport to the island.

Phillip Island provides a unique set of circumstances when one examines the topic of building materials and methods. The natural resources available to early settlers initially was restrictive as to the methods of buildings. Similarly the geographical isolation of Phillip Island has resulted in many problems of material transportation and communication of ideas and trends. The fact that Phillip Island developed as a rural-resort community has also affected the process of building as there was wide variation in financial resources and capabilities, which led to various qualities of materials and finishes. The architecture of Phillip Island involved much more than merely following the trends of building in Australia.
CHAPTER NINETEEN  EVALUATION
EVALUATION

A study of the architecture of Phillip Island and Churchill Island involves more than merely looking at its buildings. The complex problems of geographical, geological, economic and social aspects are typical of the considerations that one must allow for. It is the relationship of these elements that produced the unique character of the subsequent architecture. The islands occupy a place in history that is comparable to the discovery and development of Australia with its isolation from the civilized world and the exciting new environment. Circumstances, however, created forms of architecture that although possessing the basis of colonial traditions, proved remarkably characteristic of Phillip Island's isolation and spirit of freedom.

This essay has studied the actual buildings as well as probing the reasons for settling the land, the motivation for building, the effect of the land on the building form, the relationship of the building to the mainland and the corresponding trends of architecture, the people who erected the buildings, and the effect of the architecture on the total environment.

Geographically, the problem of Phillip Island and Churchill Island is remarkable. The islands are situated in Western Port in the southern area of the mainland, therefore being influential upon the activities in the surrounding waters. The strategic importance of the islands is a feature that led to governmental interest and development at an early stage, but this was overlooked when the fear of foreign interest subsided. The position of the islands in relation to the seal herds was a notable influence of their occupation as it was through the waters of the sealing industry that the first settlement by whites was recorded as well as the first industry. The form of the islands also plays a role in the developmental trends of each. Phillip Island, being approximately 40 sq. miles in area, was a size that encouraged the vast pastoral land package of McHaffie yet was adaptable to closer settlement by farmers. Churchill Island, on the other hand, was only 140 acres in area, therefore fostering complete ownership by one person and restricted use. It was the geographical position of the island that also saw the emergence of tourism as an important activity, therefore
leading to the creation of special architectural forms of resort villas, guest houses and estates for retired gentlemen.

Related to its geography is the climatic aspect. Being an island in the southern waters of Australia, temperature, rainfall and winds have had an effect on the buildings of the islands. The temperatures gave mild winters and warm summers, rainfall was moderate and the unpleasant prevailing winds were from the south and west resulting in buildings that required shading on the north side during summer and north-east orientation. A remarkable feature of the islands' architecture is the planning arrangement of verandahs being used for communication between rooms. Also arising from such consideration is the development of towns on the northern and eastern shores of Phillip Island and the occupation of Churchill Island.

The architectural development is also related to the topographical nature of the island. The undulating hills and flat plains are suitable for both crops and animals, therefore attracting farmers and graziers and resulting in the typically rural architecture of homesteads, ancillary sheds and outbuildings.

The most significant influence on building is the extent and character of the naturally existing materials. Granite deposits were found, as were clays suitable for brickmaking and there was an abundance of ti-tree; but there was more involved when considering the use of such materials. Stone may be present but its site was Cape Woolamai which places immediate restriction on the use of masonry because of difficulty in transportation, the lack of handling equipment, and availability of skilled labour. There were no granite buildings erected on the island as a result of these problems and the only masonry structures used sandstone, but only where modern methods of collection and working allowed. The deposit of brick clay at Cowes and Rhyll resulted in the local production and use of bricks but again it was alternative influences that restricted the use - economics is the basic concern of all industry along with vital requirement of demand. The end to brick production led to a predominantly timber architecture. The natural abundance of ti-tree played a major role in the development of building on the islands. The sealers used the material in their primitive shelters and it was ideal for "wattle and daub" construction while
on the other hand, it was most unsuitable for milling and consequently it was necessary to import the required timber to erect the basic timber framed structure that many settlers and farmers preferred.

The lack of some building materials has also affected the architecture of the islands. Timber suitable for framing, wall cladding, and shingles was scarce and the result was a delay of its use until effective communication led to the importation of the suitable materials. Bricks were also imported when local supplies were inadequate or unsuitable but the demand was small and expenses were high and therefore brick was not extensively used. Corrugated iron was used widely because of its cheapness and efficiency and it was a worthy investment for the farmers and land owners. Slate on the other hand was expensive and needed skilled tradesmen and was therefore used only rarely on the homes of wealthy settlers. Tiles were occasionally used, mainly because "Queen Anne" did not achieve the popularity experienced in Melbourne and the importation involved was considered expensive when the efficiency and handling requirements were compared with iron. Again, being a farming community, the traditional iron roof was preferred and tiles do not lend themselves to use on the colonial homestead. The attraction of Phillip Island as a resort led to the use of expensive materials such as marble and stained glass in buildings as the cost was met by the wealthier residents seeking quality and suitable standards of luxury.

Of major importance in this architectural study are the occupants of Phillip and Churchill Islands. The uncertain settlement of sealers resulted in primitive and temporary buildings while on Churchill Island, the "blockhouse" was intended as a permanent structure - the effect was two completely different types of building during the early years of settlement. The early occupation by John McHaffie led to further isolation of the island in that it was under his complete control. For 20 years the form of architecture was dominated by the personal whims of an individual and it was not until 1868 that building began to follow the pattern of development that had been established many years earlier in other areas. Wattle and daub, weather boards, corrugated iron, shingles etc. were used where the requirements and financial restrictions dictated the need and
as the population was basically made up of farmers and labourers, the "primitive cottage" was the common form. The few wealthier land owners built in the true colonial homestead manner while occasionally the fashions and trends of suburban building were adopted. Being a resort, Phillip Island also stimulated architecture that was personal and varied. It ranged from the eccentricity of "Telofa" to the old disused buses, presently in use, in such a complexity that total analysis is impossible. The geographical and social isolation encouraged almost complete freedom of design and creation.

An aspect that is most important in considering the architecture of Phillip and Churchill Islands is the lack of professional activity. Most buildings, including the more substantial residences, were designed and constructed without the influence of an architect. This was the case in many communities but the difficulty of communication had a more marked effect on Phillip Island. (Of the buildings studied only "Telofa" was found to be designed by an architect.) The process of building was based on the carpentry experience of the owner, the occasional employment of the local builders, the available finance and a limited knowledge of geometry. The architecture is therefore often raw and irregular but it still possesses a naive quality typical of all early Australian rural architecture. The fashionable merry-go-round of suburban building was not devoutly followed on the island as a level of conservatism is distinctively evident. Building styles were well established in Melbourne before they were adopted on the islands often to the extent of 10 years or more. The cause of these phenomena is the difficulty in communication of ideas as a visit to Melbourne was a rare event for the inhabitants.

By the early decades of the twentieth century, the beginnings of "suburbia" were being established on Phillip Island. There were subdivisions, land sales, and "spec." building on a vast scale. The modern marvels of communication had resulted in the immediate imitation of the fashions and trends of Melbourne, the increase in persons commuting between the mainland and the islands, and the availability of the cheap materials of mass production. It is in such an environment that the individual architectural character of the Island is lost and it is here that our study ends.

"Deus miserati huic terra."
APPENDIX

Mrs. McHaffie's Diary

1864
Tu. Aug. 9  Men cutting wattles for the hut
Fri. Sept. 2  Mr. McHaffie went for stakes to the Mussel Rocks.
Tue. Aug. 15 Drove to Long Point for a pole for the dray.

1866
Cattle on the island 1866 - 1 bull, 10 cows and their calves, 4 bullocks, 5 bullock calves, 7 workers, 37 in all.

Mon. Mar. 12 We all went crayfishing to the end of the fence.

Mon. June 18 Lovely bright day went into town to have Davies' picture taken. Did some shopping. Opera "Oberon" in the evening.

Thu. June 21 Baby born at half past eight in the morning.

Thu. Dec. 11 Colonial oven is being built in.

1867
Mon. Feb. 25 Dipped sheep for ticks at Eastern Passage.

1869

1870
Sun. Jan. 30 Drove to Cowes, opened the Church.

1872
Thu. Dec. 5 Mr. & Mrs. Amess called.
Tue. Dec. 17 Blowing a gale. Roofs flying.

1872
Tue. Jan. 2 Mrs. Cleeland - a son.
# APPENDIX

## Extracts from R. Call's Diary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Fri. Mar. 12</td>
<td>Left Brighton 5 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sat. Mar. 13</td>
<td>Passed through Heads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mon. Mar. 15</td>
<td>Landed and came to Chisel Rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tue. Mar. 16</td>
<td>Going about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thu. Mar. 18</td>
<td>Wasp arrived at 11 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Landed all the Goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fri. Mar. 19</td>
<td>Carting timber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sat. Mar. 20</td>
<td>Erecting the tent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sun. Mar. 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mon. Mar. 22</td>
<td>Fixing G. Stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wed. June 30</td>
<td>Started working at Harbison's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tue. July 20</td>
<td>At home laying floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wed. Aug. 4</td>
<td>At home painting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wed. Sep. 15</td>
<td>At home burning bricks (sent by Anderson).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tue. July 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sat. July 9</td>
<td>At home boring posts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thu. July 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sat. July 16</td>
<td>Morticing posts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mon. July 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wed. July 20</td>
<td>Tarring posts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thu. July 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sat. July 23</td>
<td>Adzing rails.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There was also some accounting done for his own house:

1869 Fri. July 9 To building parlour chimney £2.10.0
Tue. Aug. 3 To building kitchen chimney £3.0.0

To lathing, plastering parlour 91 yds.
To lathing, plastering kitchen 109 yds.
To lathing, plastering bedroom 81 yds.

281 yds @
1/- per yd. 14.1.0

£19.11.0
Sept. 24. Dr. U. Smith gave notice that he would ask the Hon. The Commissioner for Lands and Survey whether the tenant of Phillip Island had cultivated it, and exported the products, in opposite to the tenure of his lease.

Oct. Whether it is a fact that a Mr. Rogers, residing on Churchill Island, and who also possesses Sandstone Island, is cultivating extensively on Phillip Island, and has, contrary to the act, cultivated Churchill and Sandstone Islands, and has exported therefrom a large amount of produce and sent it to the Melbourne market to compete with farmers?
APPENDIX

McIlwraith's of "Heath Hill"

Originally from Scotland McIlwraith took a farm at Melton in 1856 but drought caused the family to move to Phillip Island in 1868.

James Scott and McIlwraith chose adjoining blocks 111 and 112, worked in conjunction until McIlwraith bought out Scott.

McIlwraith built the homestead with the help of Bob Baine, a carpenter who resided on the Island at Cowes. This comprised a living room, three bedrooms and the kitchen which still remains, and forms the central part of the existing structure. The materials of construction were wattle and daub.

This partnership also built stables and additional sleeping area on the block.
a cutting from the "Argus", nearly a century old, came into the hands of Councillor W. Beaconsfield during his brief presidency, about the year 1930. He kindly presented it to the Phillip Island and Westport Historical Society. It describes the sale of the first 101 island blocks made available to settlers.
1. **INTRODUCTION.**

1. Bowden
2. Bass' Log
3. Bowden
4. Log of the "Lady Nelson"
5. Bonwyk
6. Bowden
7. Bowden
8. Wetheral, Despatch to Darling Dec. 27th 1826.
9. Bonwyk
10. Labilliere Vol 2

2. **BLOCKHOUSE.**

1. Henry Taylor
2. Grant's Log of the "Lady Nelson"
3. Ref. Gliddon

3. **SEALERS.**

1. Grant's Log of the "Lady Nelson"
2. D'Urville's "Voyage autour du Monde"
3. Morton Herman

4. **INTERLUDE 1828-44.**

1. Morton Herman
2. Morton Herman

5. **McHAFFIES.**

1. Mrs. McHaffies diary
2. See Photograph p 31
3. "Recollection of Squatting" Curr
4. "Victoria" Stoney London
5. Morton Herman
6. Morton Herman
7. Boyd
8. Boyd
9. Herman

6. **SUBDIVISION.**

1. Argus 3rd Nov. 1868.
2. Argus 3rd Nov. 1868.
3. Argus 26th Dec 1868.
4. Boyd
7. WEST'S STORE.
   1. Parish Map
   2. Gliddon

8. "INNESHOWEN"
   1. Boyd
   2. Vagabond- Local Newspaper
   3. Diary of Robert Gall

9. "WOOLAMAT."
   1. Gliddon
   2. See Plan

10. "GLEN ISLA"
    1. Balmford

11. McLARDY and BENAL.
    1. Ref Mr McLardy Jr

12. "TULLOCH GREEW"
    1. Ref Mr Papworth- Shire President

13. CHURCHILL ISLAND.
    1. Ref Boyd

14. "BROADWATER" etc
    1. Ref Mrs Thompson

15. "RHYLSTON PARK"
    1. Ref Mr Betts
    2. Ref Mrs Bell
    3. Ref Boyd

16. "TELOFA"
    1. Ref Mrs Thompson
ERRATA and ADDENDA

page 4, line 21 For "Mr Anderson" read "Mr Young"
page 8, line 8 For "Mr Guddon" read "Mr Glidden"
page 9, line 3 For "Mr Anderson" read "Mr Young"
page 15 line 14 For "Emanuel" read "Emanuel"
page 26 line 24 For "contrast to" read "contrast with"
page 32 line 23 and 26 For "Parrodes hut" read "Parrish's hut"
page 32 line 33 For "mutiny" read "mutiny"
page 44 line 12 For "been cut with" read "been let into"
page 45 line 24 Between "permanency" and "His" insert "resembles the style called 'Primitive Cottage'."

pages 110 to 113 For "chickory" read "chicory"
page 120 line 18 For "Bay Road" read "Bay Street"
page 131 line 2 For "Dr U Smith" read "Dr U. L. Smith"
page 136 line 12 Notes 10 "Glen Isla" insert "2. Ref Mr Young, grandson of Mr Robert Anderson"
DIRECTORY TO BUILDINGS

DETAILS OF SETTLEMENT
Author/s:
Evans, Maurice; Evans, Neil; Cargill, Rosalie

Title:
An architectural history of Phillip Island: research essay for history of Australian architecture and to commemorate the centenary of open settlement on Phillip Island and Churchill Island from 1868 to 1968

Date:
1967-08

Citation:

Publication Status:
Unpublished

Persistent Link:
http://hdl.handle.net/11343/39088

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