

# Lintel Grange Homestead Complex Heritage Citation

## 127 Edmonston Road Addington, Learmonth

### July 2023

<b>Place Name:</b>	Lintel Grange Homestead Complex
<b>Address:</b>	127 Edmonston Road, Addington
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	Unknown
<b>Build date:</b>	c.1860 -c.1899
<b>Significance</b>	Local Significance (possibly state)
<b>Additional Controls</b>	<b>Tree Controls</b> –Yes, Walnut, Ash, Nootka Cypress and Golden Privet hedge. <b>Outbuildings and Fences why are not exempt under clause 43.01?</b> – Yes – granite piers and slabs at entry, farm outbuildings constructed of brick, bluestone and timber.

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*Figure 1 Lintel Grange Homestead (c.1860) facade. Verandah c.1890. Source: City of Ballarat, May 2023.*

## History

### Contextual History

Addington, formerly known as Mount Bolton, is a small hamlet located to the northwest of Lake Learmonth and on the western edge of the City of Ballarat municipality. The locality is part of the traditional lands of the Wadawurrung who have lived on and cared for their country for tens of thousands of years.

There are several granite hills in the area, including Bald Hill and Mount Bolton. The area was part of the Burrumbeet pastoral run, taken up by the Learmonth brothers in 1838, and takes its name from

the Parish of Addington, surveyed 1854-1855, although the name was not changed until the 1887, when the railway line was established (Edmonston, 1998:15). Addington was opened up for selection in the early 1860s and a farmers' common reserved for selectors in 1861.

Addington forms part of the broad pastoral landscape surrounding Lake Learmonth, and the township of Learmonth established on its banks in the 1850s. The abundance of natural springs and rich volcanic soil in the district was well suited to a broad range of farming enterprises, particularly grazing and cropping from the mid-1850s.

### Place History

Charles Edmonston and Archibald Kerr purchased Allotment 2, Section 39, an 80-acre allotment in the Parish of Ercildoune in September 1856 for 308 pounds (Edmonston, 1998:13). The partnership between Edmonston and Kerr was soon dissolved after Kerr purchased Allotment 1 (directly to the north), and the property has remained in the ownership of the Edmonston family continually until the present day. Charles Edmonston, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland in 1821 emigrated to Australia (aged 32) in 1854, and immediately proceeded to Creswick where he joined Archibald Kerr mining at Long Point prior to purchasing land at Mount Bolton (now Addington) (Edmonston, 1998:11).



Figure 2 Parish of Ercildoune (Run 614; Ercildoune, 1856, Historic Plan Collection). Source: VPRS8168, PROV

The first dwelling (no longer extant) was a rudimentary structure, believed to have been located in the northwest corner of the 80-acre allotment, where a large Poplar now stands (Edmonston, 1998:14). The earliest structure which survives on site is the well, believed to have been dug and constructed between 1856 and 1860. The extant homestead has been constructed in various stages from c.1860. The earliest portion of the homestead consisted of a symmetrical four room building with slate hip roof, constructed of finely tooled face bluestone with tuckpointing, and very finely tooled white Mount Bolton granite used for quoins, wall base detail, door and window frames, architraves, sills and lintels. While the design and layout of the building is fairly typical for the mid-

Victorian period, family history recounts that Charles Edmonston designed the building based on a place he was familiar with in Scotland (Edmonston, 1998:15). There is some conjecture as to whether the granite was quarried on the nearby farm 'The Rocks' or Mount Bolton itself. The property was named Lintel Grange by Charles Edmonston after the construction of the c.1860 homestead in reference to the massive granite blocks used for decorative detailing, and its pastoral setting (Edmonston, 1998:15).

Later additions to the dwelling include a bedroom to the rear of the southern portion of the house and then a section to the rear and extending further on the southern wing which is partly two-storey, responding to the topography of the site. In 1890, a verandah was constructed across the façade and southern and northern elevations. The verandah was supported by six cast iron posts with the balance being of timber, with a hip roof of corrugated galvanised iron, and cast-iron frieze and brackets. The last major addition to the house took place in c.1899 and comprised a passage, dining room with bay window, scullery and bedroom, which 'filled in' the northeast corner to create a large rectangular footprint similar to what is extant.

Other minor structures were established in the late nineteenth century immediate to the main homestead (no longer extant) including a bath-house and a dairy.

A substantial stone wall (no longer extant) was constructed along the whole frontage of the 80-acre allotment on the Addington-Weatherboard Road in 1879 by Patrick Crow, and various substantial outbuildings associated with the running of the pastoral enterprise were constructed in the immediate vicinity of the house in the 1880s and 1890s (Edmonston, 1998). A two-storey brick grain barn was constructed in 1880, using bricks made from locally obtained clay. A substantial 10 stall stable with loose box and chaff room, constructed of stone, timber and weatherboard with bluestone and granite flagged floor was erected in 1885. A substantial hayshed, round brick water tank were also constructed during this period (Edmonston, 1998:15-17). Charles Edmonston died in 1906, and his probate papers (dated October 1907) describe the property as comprising "...brick house of 11 rooms, 10 stall stable of wood, brick barn blacksmith shop of wood, wash house, cow shed and hay shed valued for probate at 1600 pounds" (Probate and Administration Files (VPRS28), 98/987). Edmonston's probate files also note furniture and effects including a dining room, hall, five bedrooms, breakfast room, men's dining room, storeroom, dairy, kitchen (Probate and Administration Files (VPRS28), 98/987).

The property has continued to remain as a farming enterprise throughout several generations of the Edmonston family, in whose ownership it remains.

## **Associations**

### *Edmonston Family, owners of subject site 1856- current*

Charles Edmonston, born 1821 in Aberdeenshire arrived in Melbourne from Glasgow, Scotland on the passenger ship, Eleuthera in 1854. He proceeded directly to the Creswick gold fields, where he met up with fellow Aberdeenshire emigrant, Archibald Kerr and established diggings at Long Gully near Creswick. The agricultural history of the Edmonston family commenced with Charles Edmonston and Archibald Kerr establishing a partnership to purchase the subject site (80 acres) in 1856, which was quickly put under cultivation for farming purposes. Charles Edmonston and Kerr soon dissolved their partnership, each farming on adjacent allotment in their own right, and establishing small farms. Edmonston prospered, and became an influential pastoralist within the district, considered a progressive and prosperous cultivator and was heavily involved in the community. He was elected Councillor for the Ballarat shire, member for west riding and President for two terms. He was a Justice of the Peace, honorary treasurer of the Waubra Cemetery Trust and

the Waubra Presbyterian Church, and member and councillor of the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society (McCallum 1921, 9). Charles married Elizabeth Leys in 1862 and had eight children, four sons, two daughters and two stillborn babies.

Charles Edmonston Snr passed away at age 84 years at his residence on 8 May 1906. He was considered to have led a life of 'nobility and usefulness to the community honoured by his association therewith' (The Ballarat Star 1906, 6).

The family pastoral business was carried on by his son, Charles Edmonston Jnr (1869-1960). His other two sons were also farmers and graziers on their own properties: David (1873-1949) farmed in Ballan, and Donald (1876-1959) at 'Glencairn' at Mount Bolton. Donald continued his father's public service interest. He was elected in eastern riding of the Lexton Shire with two years as President. Furthermore, he was made a J.P. at the end of his term, was a Council member of Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society and succeeded his father as treasurer of the Waubra Presbyterian Church. During World War One, Donald Edmonston was President of the Waubra Patriotic Committee, a Director of the Waubra Farmer's Co-Operative Association – in which he was delegate for several Chamber of Agriculture annual conventions. He was also leading office-bearer of the Waubra Race Club (Ballarat Star 1921).

Keith Charles Edmonston (1913-?) was already farming with his father, Charles. When Charles passed away in 1960 Keith continued to run the farming enterprise. He was elected into the Council of Ballarat in 1970 and became Shire President in 1977 and 1985.

David Charles Edmonston (b.1951), son of Keith Charles and his wife Loretta undertook renovations in 1982. At this time, a large bay window was constructed in the East wall of the kitchen, the bedrooms were remodelled, a bathroom and a rumpus room added. The closed-in back verandah (?) was demolished and external bricks were plastered. Further, the roof was completely renewed in 1990 and new iron placed on front and side verandahs (Edmonston 1998, 81).

## **Description**

### ***Setting***

The Lintel Grange Homestead complex is set within a rural landscape, a short distance south of the hamlet of Addington. The rural landscape is generally flat areas of gentle slopes and evidence of the former volcanic activity in the form of large hills and granite outcrops associated with Mount Bolton, Mount Ercildoune and Mount Misery. The pastoral landscape is broken into small regular lots largely associated with intensive cropping activities. There are other nineteenth and twentieth century homestead complexes located within the immediate vicinity.

Lintel Grange Homestead Complex is comprised of a bluestone, granite and brick homestead constructed mainly between c.1860 and 1900 in several stages, a nineteenth century domed brick rendered well, several late nineteenth century farm outbuildings constructed of bluestone, brick and timber and a number of mature trees and hedges. A substantial stone wall is located on the opposite site of the road. Early photographs show a drystone wall immediately in front of the house which is no longer extant

The homestead addresses Edmonston Road, and is set well back from the road frontage, within a substantial farmyard. The vehicular access and driveway are located to the northwest corner of the frontage and defined by two granite piers on either side of the entry and sections of granite. The garden has few early trees surviving, including a Nootka Cypress, an Ash Tree, Lombardy Poplar and Walnut (species to be confirmed when trees are in leaf) and an early (c1929) Golden Privet hedge



surrounding the homestead. A relatively modern formal box hedge parterre and fountain associated with brick paving is located between the privet hedge and the façade of the homestead.



Figure 3 Lintel Grange Homestead Complex, aerial image dated 3 April, 2023. Source: NearMap (accessed 27 June, 2023)

### ***The Homestead***

The homestead building was constructed in various stages between c.1860 and c.1900, which is evident in the change of materials and styles in the composite parts of the building. The earliest portion dates from c.1860 and comprises the façade and first two rooms on either side of a central passage. This portion of the building is constructed of finely tooled bluestone, tuckpointed on the facade, with substantial detailing in very finely finished white Mount Bolton Granite, quarried locally.

The bluestone walls on the south and north elevations have been cement rendered in the post WW2 period. The granite in this portion of the building is used to both decorative effects, in quoins on the corners of the façade, and in wide door and window surrounds, bands of granite under the eave and at the base of the walls as well as for practical details such as the inset door and window frames and solid lintels.

An M hip roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron extends over this portion of the building, with two substantial, symmetrically arranged rendered masonry chimneys which have been finely finished. This portion of the building is surrounded on three sides by a later (c.1890) verandah with an introduced cement slab base, a mixture of cast iron and timber posts, a cast iron frieze and a simple

concave hip roof, also clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The restrained classical façade comprises of a centrally arranged 6 panel timber door with raised cricket bat panel detail on each panel, surrounded by a timber door frame with narrow side lights and generous fan light inset with clear glazing. A double hung timber sash window is located on each side of the door. The glazing of these windows includes mullions set to create a geometric border within the larger pane, creating small squares in each corner, with red glazing in these sections. On both north and south elevations of this c.1860 portion of the building, the use of granite lintels and window surrounds is also evident, with multipaned double hung timber sash windows.

Later additions to the building are located to the rear of the 1860s section and are generally constructed in brick, although the use of the granite sills and window surrounds is continued throughout (to be confirmed). The first addition to the building (an additional bedroom) was added c.1870-1880 to the rear of the original dwelling on the south side. This is clearly evident in the paired arrangement of the 12 pane double hung sash windows which are set at an elevated height (compared to the height in the original building) and the change in render from a basic cement render to the mock ashlar rendered surface on this elevation.



*Figure 4 southern elevation of the homestead, showing the two different renders applied to the walls. Source: City of Ballarat, May 2023.*

Another addition to extend the southern wing was undertaken c.1880, which included the construction of a substantial cellar beneath the rear of the new addition. Evidence of this subsequent development is clear when reading the building from the exterior, namely the increase to a two storey scale as the building steps down to accommodate the topography of the site and the stepping down of both the verandah roof (introduced) and the verandah floor. A large brick domed well (rendered) is located immediately adjacent to the southern elevation of the c.1880s portion of the house. At this stage the building would have been roughly P shape in plan.

The last major addition to the building (other than the verandah, discussed previously c.1890) was undertaken in 1899, and 'filled in' the gap to the rear of the original building on the north side to create a rectangular footprint as is evident today. This section comprised central passage linking the two rear wings, dining room with bay window at ground level, scullery and bedroom. A substantial rendered masonry chimney was also added at this time, and subfloor cellar integrated into the design below the two-storey section at the rear. A cement render with mock ashlar blockwork

pattern has been applied to the later additions to the rear. The entry to the cellar is set beneath the bay window on the west elevation.

### *The Outbuildings*

There are a number of early outbuildings set to the north, east and south of the homestead. These include a two-storey barn with Dutch gable galvanised iron roof constructed of locally made brick (c.1880), an outbuilding clearly for agricultural purposes (original use unknown) constructed of a mix of bluestone, timber and brick (c.1880) and a stable constructed of bluestone and locally made brick. These have not been inspected in detail but are clearly early, and described in family history documentation written by David Edmonston. The post supported 1890s hayshed (located to the south of the homestead) was recently demolished.



*Figure 5 Brick grain store with dutch gable roof. Source: City of Ballarat, May 2023.*

There is one modern galvanised iron shed to the south, and the concrete slab of a new shed under construction. Other modern farm structures including grain silos and tanks etc. are located within the farmyard area.



*Figure 6 Brick grain store with bluestone and brick outbuilding to the rear. Source: City of Ballarat, May 2023.*

### *The Garden*

It does not appear that there was ever a substantially laid out garden. Typical of selection era homestead complexes - established on relatively small holdings which expanded over time, the ornamental garden area appears have been limited to some ornamental trees and shrubs located within the front setback of the property, an orchard and vegetable gardens set to the rear and boundary plantings. It is known that a drystone wall was erected at the front of the house in the nineteenth century which was still in place c.1998 (Edmonston, 1998) but is no longer extant. The boundary of the homestead garden is defined by a Golden Privet hedge on four sides established c.1929, a species and feature which was popular in the interwar period for both urban and rural gardens. Early ornamental trees do survive within the front setback including Weeping Nootka Cypress, a substantial Ash (species to be confirmed when in leaf), a Black Walnut (to be

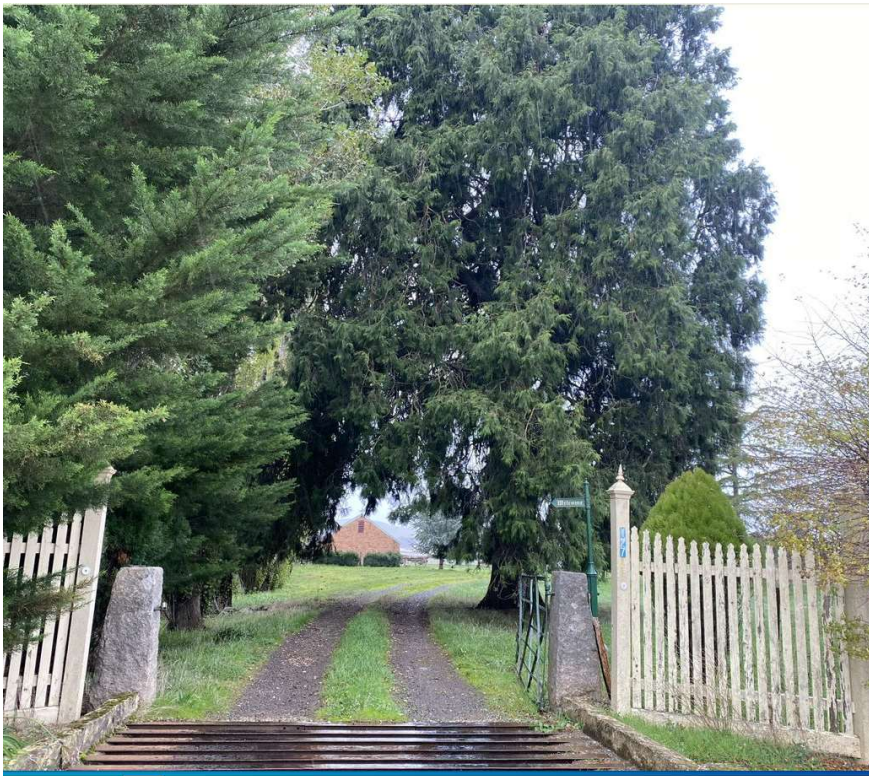


confirmed when in leaf). A number of Pine trees which once formed the southern boundary of the farmyard have recently been removed, as have a number of ornamental trees.

Numerous ornamental trees from later periods (mainly post c.1970) are evident throughout the site



*Figure 7 Substantial mature Ash tree and Golden Privet hedge below at front of property. Source: City of Ballarat, May 2023*



*Figure 8 Vehicular entry, including granite piers and slabs with Weeping Nootka Cypress and brick barn to the rear of image. Source: City of Ballarat, May 2023.*



## Comparative analysis

### *Included on the Heritage Overlay for the City of Ballarat*

There is only one other homestead complex identified within the Heritage Overlay of the Ballarat Planning Scheme, Roxburgh Dairy Farm (HO212).



*Figure 1 Roxburgh Farm, Smythes Creek (HO12). Source: Roxburgh Farm Citation, HERMES database.*

Despite the very limited representation within the Heritage Overlay, pastoralism is a key theme which has shaped the municipality from the late 1830s to the present day. It is known that there was extensive development occurring in the pastoral areas of the municipality from the late 1830s continuing the Land Acts of the 1860s and 1890s and in the early nineteenth century. The development of small farms associated with Land Selection and prior land sales and later expansion of these farms has created distinctive patterns of development and cultural landscape elements throughout the rural areas of the municipality. These include homesteads, outbuildings, drystone walls, subdivision patterns, road networks and other elements.

Roxburgh is identified as being of historical significance as an intact example of a nineteenth century farm complex, and retains the 1870s timber homestead with additions to the rear which purport to incorporate an earlier 1850s timber dwelling and a substantial late nineteenth century and early twentieth century timber outbuildings (now partially demolished due to deterioration) associated with the function of the farm, which was a major dairy farm supplying much of Ballarat's milk in the latter half of the century. There is also a garden immediately surrounding the house including a small orchard, number of Canary Island Palms and substantial privet hedge associated with the early twentieth century use of the place.

Both Roxburgh and Lintel Grange were established prior to the Land Selection Acts, modest parcels of land being purchased from the Crown for both properties in 1856. The early cottage at Roxburgh which is reputed to be integrated into the rear additions of the homestead is not clearly legible, and has had its integrity compromised by the additions to all sides, loss of original window openings, chimneys and context, in contrast to the c.1860 bluestone and granite dwelling which forms the façade and first four rooms of Lintel Grange Homestead, which retains its original form, detailing, chimneys and materials (although the roof has been extended and re-clad and verandah added in c.1890). Alterations and extensions to Lintel Grange have been undertaken with sensitivity to the original part of the dwelling, extending to the rear and allowing the original design to retain primacy. The 1870s timber dwelling at Roxburgh Farm is highly intact.



*Figure 2 Aerial image of Roxburgh Farm, February 2023 (note the partial demolition of the cow shed and dairy outbuildings, and the arrangement of dwelling, garden elements etc.)*

The outbuildings at Lintel Grange, constructed in the late nineteenth century of locally made bricks, face bluestone and timber, generally with galvanised iron roofs are of a more substantial construction, and appear to be in better condition than those at Roxburgh Farm. The most substantial farm outbuilding at the latter, a large cow shed, was partially demolished because of storm damage in 2021, and those which do survive are in poor condition but are extremely intact, retaining timber shingle roofs and internal timber stalls, byres and bluestone cobbles. While the Roxburgh Farm outbuildings are very intact, they are also in poor condition, in contrast to those at Lintel Grange, which appear to be externally intact and in reasonably good condition (viewed from the public realm). The range of outbuildings at Lintel Grange also provides a more complete view of a nineteenth century farming operation, including elements relating to the running of the farm itself, including grain (and produce) store, stables and other outbuildings. The garden elements at both properties appear to date from the late nineteenth and earlier twentieth century, and while Roxburgh is a more compact garden, both retain a typical range of plantings for the period.

As there are no other locally significant comparative examples within the municipality included on the Heritage Overlay, regard is given to examples of pastoral properties of State Significance within the municipality, and locally significant examples within adjacent municipalities.

#### ***Included on the Victorian Heritage Register***

The only farming property included on the Victorian Heritage Register within the municipality is Ballantrae, located on the Midland Highway Buninyong (VHR H0551). Constructed c.1857, Ballantrae is a highly decorative and exceptional example of a mid-Victorian picturesque gothic

design. It is identified as historically significant as an example of a residence built by a prominent merchant and as an exceptional example of a Picturesque Gothic Revival House and for its elaborate exterior timber carving. While originally established as a farming enterprise in the mid to late 1850s, and the existing house was constructed in its current form by 1859, it now presents as a 'town residence' rather than a pastoral homestead or farming complex. The architectural styles expressed by the extremely decorative picturesque gothic Ballantrae, and the restrained classicism of Lintel Grange Homestead are opposing ends of the architectural expression of the period, but both demonstrate unusual detailing which is not commonly seen – at Ballantrae the use of carved external timber decoration which is highly intact and appropriate to the style of the dwelling, and at Lintel Grange, the use of local Mount Bolton granite, which is also of a very high quality finish, appropriate to the style of the building and entirely within keeping of the style. The retention of the late Victorian outbuildings provides a greater context of Lintel Grange as a farming enterprise than Ballantrae.



*Figure 3 Ballantrae, Buninyong (Victorian Heritage Register). Source: Heritage Victoria Citation*

### **Examples in adjacent municipalities**

#### *Valence's Farm, Moorabool Shire HO174*

Valence's Farm is a complex of buildings which date variously from the 1860s through to the early Edwardian period. The earliest structures include a partially underground brick lined dairy/store and substantial timber vertical slab outbuilding and red brick homestead (c.1864) with Edwardian additions. A red brick Edwardian homestead (which replaced an earlier dwelling is also located on site. Identified as being of historical significance for its demonstration of the early settlement of the Maddingley area for farming purposes and of aesthetic significance as an excellent intact example of a 19th century farm complex, including a homestead, barn, and dairy.



The Vallenge's Farm site presents a comparable example to Lintel Grange, demonstrating a central homestead surrounded by buildings, including, unusually, a partially subterranean store or dairy. The timber slab shed is likely to predate the dairy/store and the homestead, using primitive vernacular construction which was common in the 1840-1850 period but few examples survive, particularly at this substantial scale. The Lintel Grange example is perhaps a more intact set of homestead and pastoral buildings associated with farming enterprise than Vallenge's Farm



*Figure 4 Vallenge's Farm -Subterranean store/dairy . Source: Heritage Advisor's personal collection, 2021.*





*Figure 5 Vallence's Farm - vertical slab outbuilding*



*Figure 6 Vallence's Farm Homestead Building (c.1864), included in Moorabool Heritage Overlay (H0174). Source: Heritage Advisor's personal collection, dated 2021.*

**Millbank House, Bacchus Marsh – Victorian Heritage Register (H0263)**

**The Millbank House** in Bacchus Marsh is an early stone and brick homestead complex built in 1855 has remained in the ownership of the same family for over 125 years. The place is identified as being of architectural significance as a relatively intact example of an early stone and brick homestead, and is one of the earliest in the district. The main house, although progressively altered, survives with much of its early architecture and materials intact. It is of further significance as it demonstrates patterns of occupancy over time.

The first part of the house, constructed of local free stone dates from c.1855 as a farming homestead after first establishing a wattle and daub hut on the site. Numerous alterations and additions were carried out over subsequent decades. Major additions included a bichromatic brick, hipped roof section which was added to the north, probably in the 1870s. Further major alterations were carried out c1920-1930. These included the brick additions to the north and south ends of the house, a new verandah at the front and various internal alterations. Remnants of outbuildings, possibly farm buildings such as a dairy and store, remain to the west of the site in a very dilapidated condition. These incorporate a variety of materials such as vertical timber slabs, a wall daubed with mud, and some clearly recycled materials. Surrounding the house there are a number of substantial early ornamental trees which are also significant.

There are a number of clear similarities between Millbank and Lintel Grange, including their early date, intactness of the early portion of the building, subsequent changes to the main house over time and the presence of outbuildings demonstrating the former farming use of the homestead complex. The integrity and intactness of both sites appears to be consistent, with Lintel Grange retaining a greater range of the original outbuildings, still in good condition and use.



*Figure 7 Millbank House, Bacchus Marsh - included on the Victorian Heritage Register (showing the early freestone section and later brick section and significant trees). Source: Heritage Victoria Citation*

#### ***Ercildoune Homestead, Ercildoune – Victorian Heritage Register H0313***

Ercildoune is a very substantial homestead complex established by the Learmonth brothers from 1854. The earliest portion of the homestead and many of the outbuildings date from this time. The homestead continued to be added to throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century, and numerous outbuildings and a substantial garden was also established during this period.



Ercildoune has the appearance of a small rural settlement, comprising an array of buildings and elements including the homestead, caretaker's residence, manager's residence, gatehouse, garden plantings and structures, cemetery, waterways and hydro-electric scheme, wind breaks, and a series of farm buildings, including a barn and shearing sheds.

Lintel Grange, like Ercildoune is an early pastoral complex, with a homestead established in the mid nineteenth century which was added to in subsequent stages. The use of granite in construction of the homestead is very unusual, and while Ercildoune employs this as the principal



building material, it is also used extensively at Lintel Grange. Unlike Ercildoune, both the homestead, outbuildings and garden of Lintel Grange is relatively modest in form, composition and scale, without a strong architectural style demonstrated by Ercildoune, which is uncommon in the use of the Scottish Baronial Style.

## Statement of Significance

### ***What is significant?***

The Lintel Grange Homestead Complex constructed c.1860, with later additions between c.1870-1900 is significant.

The elements which contribute to the significance of the place are:

- The 1860 bluestone and white Mount Bolton granite homestead, comprising the first four rooms of the dwelling, the rendered chimneys, symmetrically arranged façade with decorative double hung sash windows on either side of the 6-panel front door.
- The later additions c1870-1900 to the dwelling set to the rear of the c1860 bluestone and granite homestead, including a substantial underground cellar and the late Victorian cast iron post supported verandah.
- A rendered dome brick well to the south of the homestead and associated hand water pump.
- The pre 1900 outbuildings constructed of brick, bluestone, granite, galvanised iron and timber located to the north, east and south of the homestead.

*Figure 8 Ercildoune Homestead - Victorian Heritage Register. Source: Heritage Victoria Citation.*

- Mature Privet hedge around the homestead.
- Mature trees, including Weeping Nootka Cypress, Ash Tree and Walnut Tree
- The granite piers and slabs located at the vehicular entrance to the property.

Modern outbuildings, silos, fencing and other farm structures are not significant.

***How is it significant?***

Lintel Grange Homestead Complex is of local historical, aesthetic, associative significance to the City of Ballarat.

***Why is it significant?***

Lintel Grange Homestead Complex is of historical significance as an early small farming enterprise established prior to the first of the Land Selection Acts in 1860. The original land purchase of 80 acres was purchased by Charles Edmonston and A. Kerr in 1856, although the partnership dissolved within a few years when Kerr purchased the adjacent 80-acre lot. The establishment of a permanent finely constructed restrained Victorian bluestone and granite dwelling in c1860 indicates the early success in Edmonston's farming enterprise. The subsequent additions which were undertaken to the dwelling between c. 1870 and c.1900 reflect the growing success and prosperity of the establishment farming business, which was also reflected in the acquisition of adjacent farmland over this period. The homestead which is comprised of a complex of highly intact Victorian buildings, including homestead, outbuildings and mature trees and privet hedge are of further historical significance as they demonstrate the close connection and way of life where there is little separation between the residential and enterprise related activities and structures. The outbuildings which surround the homestead demonstrate the various early pastoral interests of the farm and its daily running, including a grain barn (later used for the storage of other crops), stable for horses and equipment and others. It has functioned consistently as a homestead complex at the centre of a farming enterprise from c.1860 and has been retained within the same family for multiple generations. (Criterion A)

Lintel Grange homestead is of aesthetic (architectural) significance as example of a restrained classical mid-Victorian homestead. The use of white local granite is of particular interest, being very finely tooled and extensively used in window and door surrounds, under eave, base of walls and in quoins which provide relief from the heavy bluestone of which the majority of the dwelling is constructed. (Criterion E)

Lintel Grange is significant for its long and continuing association with the Edmonston family. Cr Charles Edmonston was an influential pastoralist, a progressive and prosperous cultivator and was heavily involved in the community. He arrived in Melbourne from Glasgow in 1854. He was elected Councillor for the Ballarat shire, member for west riding and President for two terms. He was a Justice of the Peace, honorary treasurer of the Waubra Cemetery Trust and the Waubra Presbyterian Church, and member and councillor of the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society (McCallum 1921, 9). The family pastoral business and public service interest continued after Charles' death. Members of the family are commemorated on the Avenues of Honour plaque and the Centenary of Pioneer families (Criterion H).

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