

Area: Greenough	Place Number: 165	Category: 1
Assessment Date: 22/09/1997	Last Revision Date: 09/03/2005	
HCWA Number: 3726	Asset ID: MCH126990	

PLACE DETAILS

Name:	Glengarry
Other Names:	Glengarry Road
Type of Place:	Homestead
Address:	Glengarry Road
Suburb:	MOONYOONOOKA

LOCATION

Map	Nanson	GPS	6809221.00	GPS	287599.000
Reference:	S.W.	Northing:	0000	Easting:	000



Photo Description:

12/05/2004

Henkel

Glengarry Homestead

SITE DETAILS

Lot No.:	Loc 372	Assess No.:	61072
Reserv No.:		Vol/Fol:	
Dia/Plan:			

USE OF PLACE

Original Use:	Residence		
Current Use:	Residence		
Ownership:			
Public Access:	No	Occupied:	Occupied

DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Limestone/Cement Blo	Roof:	CGI/Tile
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	
Original fabric:			
Modifications:			

The Glengarry Homestead group located on the banks of Greenough River, comprises three principal elements: the ruins of the original homestead c1850-1880; its associated collection of outbuildings and the current homestead c1910.

The original, rendered stone and mud brick homestead, on the river banks was laid out with two parallel wings forming a courtyard between the two. The wing overlooking the river appears to have housed the main living rooms and bedrooms. In recent times the corrugated iron roofs have been blown off which has contributed to a more rapid deterioration of the wall fabric. It appears that the old homestead continued to provide ancillary accommodation and storage space well into the middle of the 1900's.

The outbuildings are a very substantial complex of four stone structures, with corrugated iron roofs. The separate buildings are arranged to form the sides around a large internal courtyard. The layout may have been designed with defence in mind with the courtyard providing a large holding space for stock. Several buildings feature narrow vertical slit type openings in the external walls with splayed internal reveals, suggested by some to have served as embrasures for defence purposes. However, the height and placement suggests they may have had as much to do with cross ventilation of animal holding pens, with the openings narrow enough to prevent uninvited human entry. The buildings around the courtyard

comprise what appears to have been a barn on one side, a shearing shed on another and two wings for stables, dairy and/or other animal husbandry and storage on the others. The barn structure is two storey, with apparently hay and grain storage on the top, a carriage house below on one end and blacksmiths shop at the other. At the centre of this building is a circular structure over the full two storey height which may originally have been a horse powered, grinding mill. It has been suggested that it might have been a horse breaking/training space but it appears to be too confined for this use. The long, outer wall of the barn building now supports lean-to type machinery sheds but previously formed one side of a walled holding paddock. The shearing shed also has a tall double height section facing into the courtyard which may have originally housed wool presses and a raised floor for loading wool bales onto the back of drays and later trucks. The shearing sheds themselves are single storey opening onto holding pens on the outside. The two stable wings are subdivided into stalls, saddle rooms and the like and have large stable

door openings facing into the courtyard. The outbuildings overall are still of sound condition but deterioration in roof sheeting and walling in places is signaling the need for urgent work to stabilise the structures.

The current homestead building was built c1910 of cement blocks which are also set as quoins at corners and openings. The current roofing is tiled, but this may replace an earlier corrugated iron roof. The verandah, around all sides is generally a continuation of the main roof with only a change in pitch at the perimeter walls, although in several locations a break at the walls does occur. The floor plan of the main residence is roughly 'T' shaped around a central hallway and entry. Large fireplaces are located in rooms at the centre of the house to efficiently heat it internally. There is also a former kitchen and staff amenities wing, parallel to the main building across the top of the 'T'. The space between the wings now forms a semi-enclosed/roofed courtyard type space. Alterations have occurred to the internal planning of the house, particularly with the moving of the kitchen into the main residence and the conversion of adjacent passage ways into pantries etc. This has meant that access from the kitchen to the rest of the house is now through the dining and living rooms. Considerable internal refurbishment has taken place in recent

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1850	Source:	Ahearn, "I Remember"
Architect:	1912 - Tom Roberts		
Builder:	Not available		

The land encompassing Glengarry, Newmarracarra (Place No. 156) and

Moonyoonooka (Place No. 160) was taken up by Mr Thomas Brown in 1852. Brown, who was briefly the Resident Magistrate for the Champion Bay district, was a keen horse breeder and used his properties as horse stations. Following his death in 1863, Brown's sons, Ken and Maitland Brown, took over the substantial pastoral leases and continued to build on the successful horse trade business, particularly with India. The original homestead on the banks of the Greenough River, together with the outbuildings were built during the 1850s and 1860s by ticket-of-leave labour. Edith Brown, who became Edith Cowan, was born at Glengarry. After the tragic death of her parents, Kenneth and Mary Brown, she devoted her adult life to the betterment of women's place in society. The Edith Cowan University is named in her honour. In 1882 both Newmarracarra and Glengarry were acquired by wealthy pastoralist, Mr J.P. McKenzie Grant. When Mr Grant died in 1897 the property was divided between his four sons. Walter McKenzie Grant took up Newmarracarra [Place No. 156], David Edgar Grant inherited Moonyoonooka [Place No. 160], John Gordon Grant gained Glengarry, and Alec Edgar Grant became the owner of Yanget in 1908. [Place No. 164] The second and current homestead was built in 1912. Subsequent owners of Glengarry have included the Burt, Thom and Flavel families. In 1993 the property was purchased by Faye Smart who opened a café at the Homestead which has since closed. The property is now owned by the Liveringa Pastoral Company.

(Sources: Geraldton Camera Club, "Homesteads of the MidWest Region of Western Australia", 1997 & Taylor, J., & Suba, T., "Conservation Plan for the Newmarracarra Homestead", 1996)

HISTORIC THEMES

HCWA:	100 Demographic settlement and mobility 301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying 605 Famous and infamous people
AHC:	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements 3.5 Developing primary production 3.5.1 Grazing stock

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Glengarry Homestead is of very high aesthetic, social and historic significance to the State of Western Australia as an example of a former pastoral lifestyle and for its association with the pastoralists of the region, especially Thomas Brown. Of particular significance is the complex of outbuildings that provide a rare example of the scale and complexity of the place's former rural activities. Glengarry is situated in a very

picturesque location and makes an important contribution to the heritage of the district.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Management Category:	1
Level of Significance:	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.

OTHER LISTINGS

Heritage Council of WA - Register, 01/01/1970

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Bibliography:
AHC Database No. 009635.
Photograph of Glengarry c1871, Bain, M.A., "Ancient Landmarks", 1975, after p.112.
Halley, E.M. & Wilson, H.H., "Roundabout Geraldton and the Victoria District", reprinted 1978.
Cowan, P., "Maitland Brown".
Cowan, P., "A Unique Position - a biography of Edith Dirksey Cowan".
Taylor, J., & Suba, T., "Conservation Plan for the Newmarracarra Homestead", 1996.
Geraldton Camera Club, "Homesteads of the MidWest Region of Western Australia", 1997.
Lloyd, M., "Mid West Heritage", 1999, p. 54.
HCWA Database No. 3726.
Photographs:
GHS2471 original homestead (n.d.), GHS6208 Barn (1981), GHS6209 Barn (1981), GHS6210 Homestead (1981).

OTHER PHOTOS



Photo Description:

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Ruins of original Homestead



Photo Description:

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Part of Stables complex



Photo Description:

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Shearing Shed section