



# REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

## Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 3726
2. **NAME** *Glengarry Station Complex (1850s-1880s and 1912)*
3. **LOCATION** Glengarry Road, Moonyoonooka
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**

Those portions of;

Victoria Location 282, being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 2062 Folio 447 and,

Victoria Location 15, being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 2062 Folio 443 and,

Victoria Location 372, being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 2062 Folio 446 and,

Victoria Location 9, being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 2062 Folio 441 and,

Victoria Location 1654, being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 1558 Folio 142, as together are defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 3726 prepared by Steffanoni Ewing & Cruickshank Pty Ltd.

5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Greenough
6. **OWNER** Coondarino Pty Ltd.
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim	30/05/2000
	Permanent	04/05/2001
• National Trust Classification:		-----
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	22/12/1998
• Register of the National Estate:		-----

8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

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9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

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## 10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Glengarry Station Complex*, a group of single and two storey limewashed stone and corrugated iron stable and shearing shed buildings in the Victorian Georgian style, with a substantial stone walled stockyard and associated structures (1880s); a wattle and daub and sun dried brick and iron roof ruined house in a Victorian Georgian vernacular style (1850s); and, a large concrete block and terracotta tiled roof Federation bungalow with staff quarters (1912), located in a culturally modified landscape setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place, one of two stations established in the first months of the opening up of the district, illustrates the development of the Greenough District through horse breeding, sheep raising and cropping with the assistance of convict (ticket of leave) labour and a continuous line of grazing and cropping since its establishment;

the ruin of Brown's house and associated buildings on the banks of the Greenough River is evidence of the earliest stages of European settlement in the district;

with its whitewashed walls and richly varied roofscape, together with its elevated siting in an open landscape with remnant vegetation, the stable complex makes a pleasant rustic addition to the landscape setting;

the individual components of the four main stone buildings of the stable complex, together with the stone walled stockyard, have a simple elegant vernacular beauty and are fine and highly intact examples of Victorian Georgian architecture;

the lunging room in the stable complex has high rarity value as the only known historic circular internal horse breaking room in Western Australia (possibly in Australia);

the place has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the design philosophy and construction methods for a mid- to late-nineteenth century remount horse breeding station;

Thomas and Eliza Brown and their sons, Kenneth and Maitland established Glengarry Station. Kenneth achieved prominence as a grazier, explorer and horse breeder, as well as notoriety as a murderer, while Maitland achieved prominence as a grazier, horse breeder, explorer, public servant, and politician. Kenneth's daughter, Edith, was born on the property and later became Edith Cowan, eminent social service worker and the first female member of parliament in Australia;

the McKenzie Grant family continued to improve the place, and although based at Newmarracarra, built a substantial new home to replace Brown's simple cottage group;

although designed on a more modest scale than Newmarracarra, the new house at Glengarry (1912) is built to a high standard of design, with capacious rooms and high standard of detail throughout; and,

as a major component of one of the first properties to be settled in the district, the place is highly valued by the regional community for its associations with the early European settlers of the Mid-west.

The later additions to the shearing shed and the whole assembly of structures and wheatbins, together with the machinery shed are of little significance. The chicken runs and outbuildings associated with the house are of little significance. The steel-framed sheds have little significance. The pavings to the rear of the 1912 house, replacement rainwater tanks, roof enclosure between the house and quarters, together with the brick paved area under the roof, and timber lattice screens, have little significance.