



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.5. Developing primary production
- 3.9 Farming for commercial profit
- 5.2 Organising workers and work places
- 5.8 Working on the land
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 106 Workers (incl. Aboriginal, convict)
- 106 Grazing & pastoralism & dairying
- 106 Early settlers
- 106 Local heroes & battlers

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Windarra, Moonyoonooka is valued for the recognisable aesthetic of a Victorian era vernacular style farm building. (Criterion 1.1)

Windarra, Moonyoonooka demonstrates a diverse cultural environment associated with early pastoral activities in the Moonyoonooka area. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Windarra, Moonyoonooka is associated with the beginnings of pastoral settlement in the Midwest region, being located on a lease taken up in 1850. (Criteria 2.1 & 2.2)

Windarra, Moonyoonooka is associated with the employment of Chinese labour for land clearing and other labour intensive farm work in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (Criterion 2.2)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. Parks, *Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Windarra, Moonyoonooka is associated with the pioneering Brown and Grant families, who owned and worked the property from 1850 to 1944, and were responsible for the construction (c.1860) and adaptation (c.1880) of the place. (Criterion 2.3)

Windarra, Moonyoonooka demonstrates the use of locally available materials in the stone quarried on the property. (Criterion 2.4)

11.3 SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Windarra, Moonyoonooka has the potential, through archaeological investigation, to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the occupation of the place, the lives of the Brown and Grant families as well their servants and labourers, its function as a pastoral property, and the innovative vernacular adaptation of a farm building into a residence from the establishment of the place through to the present. (Criterion 3.2)

11.4 SOCIAL VALUE

Windarra, Moonyoonooka contributes significantly to the community's sense of place as one of the oldest remaining and highly visible structures associated with the pastoral history of the region. (Criterion 4.1 & 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1 RARITY

Windarra, Moonyoonooka is a rare example of a farm building that has been converted (c.1880) to a two-storey residence. (Criterion 5.1)

Windarra, Moonyoonooka contains a rare example of a stone Kennel associated with the pastoral industry. (Criterion 5.1)

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

The Residence is a good representative example of a Victorian era vernacular style farm building. (Criterion 6.1)

12.3 CONDITION

Generally *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* is in fair condition.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Windarra, Moonyoonooka is occupied as a dwelling and storage facility. Original pastoral functions are no longer associated, although there is evidence of the shearing functions within the Shearing Shed. The Residence has continued this function since it was converted.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Windarra, Moonyoonooka evidences some intervention with a complete re clad of the roof and extensive intervention of the two-storey Residence within the double volume barn structure. The Kennel remains authentic. Overall the place has a moderate degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Irene Sauman, Historian and Laura Gray, Heritage and Conservation Consultant, in September 2009, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Windarra, Moonyoonooka is a nineteenth century farm complex comprising a double volume Shearing Shed connected to a two-storey Residence converted from a farm building. It was located on the property originally known as Moonyoonooka and later named 'Windarra'. There is a separate stone Kennel nearby.

The Aboriginal name for the Champion Bay district was 'Wootakarra' (Utacarra) and the region is the country of the Yamatji people. This large grouping is made up of a number of former smaller language groups whose boundaries moved according to the seasons. 'Yamatji' was a general term used by the people of the region to refer to themselves as distinct from Europeans. Mount Gould (Japarang) was considered to be the central place for the region. The areas around creeks and rivers would have been well frequented for hunting, fishing and camping.¹

In 1850, Thomas and Eliza Brown took up four separate and adjoining pastoral leases in the Victoria District, near the Greenough River. They named the property 'Glengarry', but this name came eventually to refer solely to the lease on the Greenough River, which developed as the residential centre of the estate. The other three leases gradually acquired their own names, based on the local water source. Newmarracarra took its name from the Newmarugura Well and, because the horses favoured the area when they were allowed to run free, it was also called the Horse Station. Yanget station was named for Yanget Spring and the nearby Yanget Hill. Moonyoonooka derived its name from the Molonoga or Moonyonugo Spring, and was referred to as the shearing station or 'Woolshed'.

Thomas Brown and his sons, Maitland, Kenneth and Aubrey ran sheep and cattle and bred horses for the British Army remount trade in India. The sons were more interested in horses than sheep or cattle and successfully rode in race meetings, both locally and in Perth. Thomas Brown died in 1863, leaving the property to his wife Eliza and his sons, who worked the place in partnership.

In 1865, at the age of twenty-two, Maitland Brown was appointed Resident Magistrate at Greenough, and the following year was appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate. He moved to Greenough for the performance of his duties, returning to Glengarry only at weekends, leaving Kenneth to manage the property. In

¹ Berndt, R. M. & Catherine (Eds) *Aborigines of the West: Their past and present*, UWA Press, 1980; Bates, D. M. *The Native Tribes of Western Australia*, Canberra, National Library of Australia, 1985; Hallam, Sylvia, J. 'The First Western Australians', In Stannage, C. T. (ed) *A New History of Western Australia*, UWA Press, Perth, 1981, pp. 35-71; Tindale, Norman B. *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: Their terrain, environmental controls, distribution, limits, and proper names*, ANU Press, Canberra, 1974.

1871, Aubrey Brown withdrew from the brothers' partnership.² From 1870-1872, Maitland was a nominated member of the Legislative Council, resident in Perth. When he returned to Glengarry he bought out Kenneth's share of the property and then proceeded to buy his mother's share. He reduced the carrying capacity of sheep and cattle and increased the number of horses. Maitland had the Glengarry stables complex and a cottage and stables at Newmarracarra built at this time.³

Around one hundred ticket-of-leave men were employed at Glengarry between 1862 and 1876 with most working as shepherds or hut keepers. However, it can not be confirmed whether construction work was undertaken by, ticket-of-leave men, those with conditional pardons, or free settlers.⁴ Stonemason John Tetlow was also employed at this time.⁵ John's father James Tetlow, also a stonemason, had been transported in 1850, and John had arrived in the Colony in 1853 to join his father.⁶ Stone was readily available in the district and was quarried on most of the properties for local construction work.⁷

The Shearing Shed and two-storey barn, that forms the basis of the Residence, are believed to have been built during this period. Although the barn section in which the Residence is located is clearly an addition, it is likely to also date from the 1860s-1870s period.⁸ The construction date of the Kennel is open to conjecture, but it would be fair to state it would have housed the sheep dogs associated with the pastoral operation of the property and the operation of the Shearing Shed.

Maitland Brown's large expenditure on the property created financial problems and in 1874, he leased the Glengarry section to Thomas Major and Frederick Barlee, while retaining the remaining land (Yanget, Newmarracarra and Moonyoonooka) and occupying the cottage on Newmarracarra. In 1876, Maitland's brother Kenneth shot and killed his second wife, Mary Tindall. The Brown family covered Kenneth's defence costs over three trials, severely testing their financial resources, but despite their efforts, Kenneth was hanged later that same year.⁹ Major and Barlee purchased Glengarry in 1877, and in 1882,

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- 2 Cowan, Peter, *Maitland Brown: A view of nineteenth century Western Australia*, Fremantle, FACP, 1988, pp. 99 & 176.
- 3 Bain, Mary Albertus, *Ancient Landmarks*, op cit, p. 176; Certificate of Title Vol. 68 Fol. 45, Victoria Location 371.
- 4 Glengarry Station Stables Complex: Conservation Plan, Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd. October 1999, p.67.
- 5 Bain, Mary Albertus, op cit, p. 176; Erickson, Rica, *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians*, Perth, UWA Press, 1988.
- 6 Grant, E. J. & J. D., Notes on Moonyoonooka Station, 1981, PR14529/MOO/1; Erickson, Rica, op cit.
- 7 *Western Mail*, 'Newmarracarra and surroundings', 24 February 1912.
- 8 Physical evidence; Landgate Map Viewer aerial photograph, 2006; Information provided by Richie Maslen in a telephone conversation, 7 September 2009.
- 9 Glengarry Station Stables Complex: Conservation Plan, Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd. October 1999, p.73.

Maitland Brown sold Newmarracarra, Moonyoonooka and Yanget to J. McKenzie Grant.¹⁰

McKenzie Grant was born in Scotland in 1834. He migrated to Victoria in 1852 and reached Western Australia in 1865. He was a pastoralist, pearler and horse breeder in partnership with the Richardson Brothers and John Edgar in the Portland Squatting Co, which developed De Grey Station, and was married to Jane Edgar, his partner's sister, with whom he had six sons and a daughter.¹¹

The Grants occupied the Newmarracarra residence, and the property in total was known at this time as Newmarracarra. Emphasis on the operation of the property shifted once again, with sheep replacing horses.

Mr Grant's Homestead about 18 miles from Geraldton, this is the place that used to belong to Maitland Brown which he used as a horse station, but Mr. Grant has got rid of all the horses and is going in for sheep, he has cleared a large amount of land. He occupied it under the poison lease and pays 2/6 per 1,000 acres per annum for twenty years and at the end of the time will get 20,000 acres in fee simple provided he has rooted out the poison plant.¹²

Chinese workers were employed on many of the pastoral properties, their main employment being the labour intensive work of clearing the land. Local knowledge has them housed in the loft of the stables at Glengarry and the loft of the Shearing Shed at *Windarra, Moonyoonooka*.¹³ A newspaper item in October 1887 notes that the Anglican Bishop had conducted a confirmation service in the Shearing Shed at Moonyoonooka. Apart from those employed on the property, there were also tenant farmers living in the area and five stone workers' cottages were located in the vicinity. The Moonyoonooka school had been opened for a time in the late 1870s, and reopened in 1881. It was located at the junction of Glengarry Road and the Geraldton-Mullewa Road, just north of *Windarra, Moonyoonooka*.¹⁴

McKenzie Grant appears to have taken a lease on Glengarry by the late 1880s, after it was forfeited to the bank for non-payment of the mortgage, as around that time he gave a South Australian firm the right to cut wattle bark for tannin on 32,000 acres of the property. This operation was worked by Europeans, Chinese and Aboriginal people and utilised the barn at Moonyoonooka. The project failed due to the small amount of tannic acid extracted. In 1893, McKenzie Grant acquired the title to Glengarry, reuniting the original four leases.¹⁵

10 Hillman, Alfred James, *The Hillman Diaries 1877-1884: the personal diaries of Alfred James Hillman from 21 December 1877 to 24 April 1884*, Applecross, F. V. Bentley Hillman, 1990, 1 November 1882, p. 755 and 2 December 1882, p. 767.

11 Erickson, Rica, op cit.

12 Hillman, Alfred James, op cit, 3 April 1884, p. 1043.

13 Grant, Alexander David (son of Alex Grant, born 1927), oral history interview by Carol Cahill, 9 October 1998, OH2957, p. 4; Information provided by Richie Maslen in a telephone conversation, 7 September 2009.

14 *Victoria Express*, 1 October 1887, reference provided by historian Gary Martin, Greenough Pioneer Museum. The cottages were evident for many years but are not extant: information provided by Richie Maslen, op cit.

15 Notes presumed to be by Mary Albertus Bain, in Jacobs family papers, referenced in Considine & Griffiths Architects, *Glengarry Station Stables Complex Conservation Plan*,

In 1892, construction had begun on a railway line from Narngulu siding on the Geraldton-Walkway line to Mullewa, as the first part of a line to the Murchison goldfields. The new railway line ran through the Moonyoonooka property, close by to the west of *Windarra, Moonyoonooka*, with a siding located there named Moonyoonooka. The siding had goods and passenger shelters and stockyards.¹⁶

McKenzie Grant died in 1897. He had been active in public affairs, being MLC for the Northern District from 1880 to 1887, and nominated MLC 1890-1893. He left his property to be divided between his five surviving sons, but they could not inherit until the youngest had attained his majority. In the interim, the older Grant brothers leased sections of the property from their father's estate. Walter McKenzie Grant occupied Newmarracarra with his wife Constance, who was the daughter of Maitland Brown. His brothers John Gordon (Jack) and David Edgar worked Glengarry and Moonyoonooka while living at the 1850s Glengarry homestead with their mother and younger brothers, Craig (14) and Alex (11).¹⁷ The brothers appear to have worked their various sections of the property in tandem. In 1901, a description of the Newmarracarra property noted that 'there are 700 acres at present under crop at Moonyoonooka farm, which forms part of the station'.¹⁸

Craig Grant died in 1900, at the age of seventeen and the surviving brothers eventually took full possession of their portions of the estate in 1908, when the then youngest, Alex, turned twenty-one. In February 1912, the operation of Moonyoonooka was described in a newspaper article:

Mr. "Dave" Grant... is the owner of Moonyoonooka Station, which contains 13,000 acres, and he has as manager Mr. T. Moustaka, jun., a well known Geraldtonian and prominent polo player. Moonyoonooka is situated on the railway about 20 miles on the Cue line from Geraldton. Of the 13,000 acres, 2,500 are let to tenants for farming purposes. This leaves 10,500 acres for the feeding of 8,000 sheep, 300 head of cattle... and about 60 head of horses. There is abundance of water provided by springs and wells which are worked by windmills... At present Mr Grant has four tenants, and he has had several applications for more land by other people... Although Mr Grant has a few thoroughbred mares on the property he favours the breeding of draught stock.¹⁹

Although there is no mention of buildings in this article, David Grant had called tenders for construction of a cottage, barn, stables and men's quarters in March 1910.²⁰ These buildings were situated on another part of Moonyoonooka.²¹

A photograph of *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* dated c.1910 has been located in an album that belonged to Thomas Readhead of Minninooka Station. The

1999, p. 17; Deeds of Memorial, Book 10 no. 917, 19 December 1889; Book 11 no. 774, 25 January 1893; Book 11 no. 899, 18 May 1893.

16 Austin, Jeff, 'Centenary of Narngulu-Mullewa railway', *The Westland*, Issue 119, December 1994. The siding was closed in 1968.

17 *The West Australian*, 'Mr McKenzie Grant's estate', 11 November 1897, p. 5; Considine & Griffiths Architects, op cit.

18 *Twentieth Century Impressions of Western Australia*, Facsimile of 1901 edition, Perth, Hesperian Press, 2000, p. 611.

19 *Western Mail*, 'Newmarracarra and surroundings', 24 February 1912.

20 Information from a newspaper item provided by Gary Martin, Greenough Pioneer Museum.

21 The 1910 buildings formed the nucleus of the Moonyoonooka Station complex located off what is now Ivan Gould Rd.

photograph shows a visitor in a sulky talking to people over the front picket fence of the *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* Residence. The Residence is shown with a generous hipped roof front porch but no verandahs. The three upper floor windows are recognisable, although one has since been enlarged into a doorway accessing the later verandah.²²

When Jack Grant built a new concrete block residence at Glengarry and moved into it with his wife, whom he married in June 1912, David Grant and their mother left Glengarry. Mrs Grant went to live at Yanget with Alex, who was still unmarried, and David moved to *Windarra, Moonyoonooka*.²³ This was a temporary move. David married in England in 1913, and that year tenders were called for construction of a jarrah bungalow at Moonyoonooka, designed by Oldham & Cox, with additions called for in 1914. This building was the new Moonyoonooka homestead and was located about three miles from *Windarra, Moonyoonooka*, on elevated land, in the vicinity of the 1910 farm buildings.²⁴ The Moonyoonooka homestead was the last of the new residences that were built on their respective properties by the Grant brothers between 1910 and 1913. *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* was relegated to housing employees and may at times have housed the shearing team.

The lifestyle of the Grant brothers was reputed to be one of extravagant living. Horse breeding was revived on the properties, and polo and horse racing were pursued. On Sundays, local families would play tennis at one or other of the properties equipped with a tennis court, while polo was played at the Grant properties Newmarracarra, Yanget and Moonyoonooka.²⁵ The Victoria District polo team, of which the Grant brothers were all members, played and defeated teams in Perth and Fremantle. Various newspaper reports on the properties carry in detail the breeding lines of the horses, including the Clydesdales, and the horses bred for polo, racing and general working.²⁶

In 1920 David Grant sold or exchanged portions of Moonyoonooka for land further north. Part of the Moonyoonooka landholding located between Glengarry Road and the Geraldton-Mullewa Railway, including Location 371 with *Windarra, Moonyoonooka*, was transferred to his brother Jack Grant, who owned Glengarry. *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* became part of the operation of Glengarry Station.²⁷

There was ongoing movement of pastoral property boundaries as sections were sold off, other parcels of land purchased, and new properties established from parts of existing stations, while landholdings in general became smaller with

22 Photograph, album of Thomas Readhead of Minninooka Station, Batty Library 894B/19; photographs by Laura Gray 24-10-2008, 'Residence front entry' and 'first floor verandah looking east', shows this doorway. Minninooka homestead is single-storey so there is no confusion regarding identity.

23 Jane Grant notes, Flavel Family papers, referenced in Considine & Griffiths Architects, op cit, p. 19; *Geraldton Express*, 20 March 1912, p. 2, tenders called for Glengarry Homestead.

24 Grant, E. J. & J. D., op cit; Erickson, Rica, op cit, p. 1246; information provided by Gary Martin, Greenough Pioneer Museum. The homestead was replaced c.1975 with a modern residence.

25 John Taylor Architect, *Conservation plan for Koogereena Homestead*, 2003, p. 22.

26 *The Western Mail*, 21 February 1912, p. 43; Grant, Alexander David, OH2957, op cit.

27 Certificate of Title, Vol. 757 Fol. 145, 18 October 1920; Grant, E. J. & J. D., op cit.

changing technology and farming methods. In 1944, that portion of the Moonyoonooka property that had become part of Glengarry was purchased by Roy James Giles, together with other adjoining land, including part of Location 1815, immediately north-east of *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* on the Geraldton-Mullewa Road. This parcel of land had also once been part of Moonyoonooka but had been acquired c.1923 by the Preston family, who had established farm buildings and two residences on the property. It is likely that the name 'Windarra' was applied to the place at this time.²⁸

Windarra, Moonyoonooka continued to be used for the annual shearing. It is not known when the double height verandahs were added to the Residence, but they were in place by the 1960s.²⁹ This improvement indicates that the place had been used for more than just shearer's accommodation and may have housed a farm manager or possibly a family member.

In the 1960s, Maslen Custodians Pty Ltd, which was the company of Richard (Richie) W. Maslen, leased the property from Roy Giles, and renamed it Amuri Park. Maslen Custodians Pty Ltd acquired the title to Amuri Park in 1974.³⁰

The Maslen family occupied the 1936 residence on Location 1815. A six-stand shearing plant was installed in the *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* Shearing Shed and the facility continued to be used, together with the double-block wool press that was located there. Some work was done on the Residence in the early 1970s, including a new kitchen fitout and the installation of modern plumbing. The Residence was occupied variously over the next twenty or so years, first by Richie Maslen's daughter and son-in-law, then his son and daughter-in-law, and lastly by the manager of the turf farm that the Maslens established at Amuri Park. Richie Maslen's daughter also housed horses in part of the Shearing Shed. She bred 'warmblood' horses, which are the type required for equestrian sports, being a result of cross breeding of heavy work horses (cool blood) and fast thoroughbred horses (hot blood).³¹

In 1998 *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* was excised from Amuri Park and sold. The site was surveyed as Lot 11 on Plan 22543 with an area of 3.35ha. The place was purchased by Lisa and Gregory Scamporlino, together with a parcel of land immediately north across the railway line, with an area of approximately 30ha.³²

Physical evidence indicates that *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* has undergone numerous changes over the approximately 140 years of its existence. A c.1910 photograph shows that the double height verandahs to the front of the Residence were a later addition, while the location of the window in Bedroom 2, which looks into the Shearing Shed western side lean-to, indicates that the lean-tos have been added since the construction of the Residence. Additionally, mortar residue on the east wall of the Shearing Shed suggests a structure abutted this wall, and

28 Certificate of Title, Vol. 1086 Fol. 239, 19 December 1944.

29 Information provided by Richie Maslen, op cit.

30 Certificates of Title, Vol. 164 Fol. 163A, 11 June 1974 & Vol. 1549 Fol. 184; information provided by Richie Maslen, op cit.

31 Information provided by Richie Maslen, op cit; physical evidence; Wikipedia, www.wiki.org/horses and www.wiki.org/warmblood.

32 Certificate of Title, Vol. 2149 Fol. 247, 3 December 1998; Lot 1 on survey diagram 41411, Certificate of Title Vol. 1498 Fol. 193.

the second level windows of this structure indicate it once had a second storey. Internally, there is a partially filled in barn doorway in Bedroom 2 in what would have originally been an exterior wall.

In 2009, the Scamporlino family continue to occupy *Windarra, Moonyoonooka*, which is no longer associated with a pastoral property.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Windarra, Moonyoonooka is a nineteenth century farm complex comprising a double volume Shearing Shed connected to a two-storey Residence converted from a farm building. There is a separate stone Kennel nearby.

Windarra, Moonyoonooka is situated on Glengarry Road, 250 metres south of the Geraldton Mt Magnet Road, at Moonyoonooka, 35 kilometres east of Geraldton, in the Greenough district. Located on the west side of the road, it is situated on the south side of the railway line, immediately after the railway crossing. *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* is approximately 30 metres set back from the road. The building is approached from the north-east off Glengarry Road. The 'L' shape building faces the Residence north to the railway, and the Shearing Shed east to Glengarry Road. Approximately 20 metres south-east of the main building, the Kennel is located under a tree. There are no other significant extant structures on the site.

The Shearing Shed

The Shearing Shed forms the east wing of the 'L' plan and is rectangular on a north south alignment, adjoining the Residence wing at the north end. The Shearing Shed shows some influence of Victorian Georgian style demonstrated in the materials, form and scale. The double volume structure, which would at one time have had a second floor as indicated by the upper level of windows and the extant internal horizontal timber beams approximately half way up the height of the structure, has an internal stone form that supports the central length of the main roof. The structure is of rough random rubble stone construction with some evidence for stone quoins, albeit quite haphazard in appearance, on the corners and three door openings with stone headers. A number of sections of wall have been painted or lime washed, and there is evidence for some modifications to the original fabric including the insertion of a large doorway opening at the north end of the east wall, and where there is evidence of deterioration of the mortar along the lower walls there have been cement interventions to the mortar. At the south end of the east side there are stone partition walls to the east exterior wall, and clear angled lines of mortar provide evidence of a former gable roof indicating that a now demolished structure once abutted this wall.

The roof is high pitched and hipped at the south end, with an east-facing gable at the north end. The roof breaks pitch along the east and west sides forming expansive lean-tos along those sides. The roof structure reveals evidence of the shingles in the remaining battens along the entire central section, and the north gable section. The hipped roof is clad with long sheets of corrugated iron at the north end, and the remainder in short sheets of corrugated iron.

The floors in the central section are wide boards in some areas, but predominantly spaced battened floors typical of a shearing shed, although no pens are evident through the central section. The lean-to on the east side is

externally clad with unpainted timbers along the northern expanse where the shearing equipment is located, while the southern end section is open. Within the east lean-to there are timber framed horse stalls that were previously sheep pens as evidenced by the battened floors, some of the framework, and the openings through to the central section. Here the walls are polished by the lanoline from the sheep's wool. The western lean-to has remnants of pens and some shearing floor elements and is enclosed along the west side exterior wall with horizontal sheets of corrugated iron dado with translucent corrugated sheets above. The south end has a concrete floor and exterior ramp. The west end wall adjoins Bedroom 2 on the ground floor of the Residence.

The Shearing Shed is in fair condition with some fretted mortar around the lower walls and evidence of rust and holes in the roof.

The Residence

The two-storey east west aligned Residence forms the north leg of the 'L' plan of the building. Facing north, the fenced grassed forecourt and verandahs at ground and first floor level inform of the residential nature of the place. The roof is hipped and clad with long sheets of pre-painted corrugated iron sheeting. It breaks pitch over the front and west end verandahs. The external stone walls are rendered on the ground floor front and painted over rough random rubble stone elsewhere. The ground floor front verandah has a concrete floor with a brick rendered dado verandah enclosure with timber posts at regular intervals based on pilastered piers. The first floor verandah has a timber floor comprising 0.075 metre boards parallel with the wall, and spaced vertical timber battened balustrade. The windows are timber-framed casements in sets of three flanking the main entry door on the ground floor, and sets of two elsewhere. The ground floor comprises kitchen/dining and bedroom 1 under the main roof form, with a living room and vestibule in the southern single-storey skillion verandah enclosure, with bedroom 2 in the south-east corner adjoining the north end of the west side lean-to of the Shearing Shed. There is a small extension off the vestibule that provides a bathroom facility. The ground floor has 0.150 metre floorboards and hard plaster walls. Bedrooms 1 and 2 have ripple iron (the shallow pitch and depth form) ceilings which may indicate these are the original ceilings installed when the former farm building was converted into a residence (before c.1890), while the ceilings in the kitchen/dining are gyprock, and in the living room and vestibule (which is on the rake) are battened fibrocement sheeting. There is a recent kitchen fitout about the brick fireplace on the west wall, and a c.1960s painted face brick fireplace on the west wall of the living room. The return staircase is a boxed pine stair accessing the first floor.

The first floor comprises three bedrooms that interconnect, and also access the front verandah. The west end verandah is enclosed with fibrocement sheeting and louvered windows. The bedrooms have 0.150 metre floorboards, painted rough random rubble stone construction, and shallow pitch ripple iron ceilings coved along the north and south in a reverse 'Mansard' type roof shape. The floor level changes across the length of the first floor although the front verandah remains level, requiring steps down from the rooms.

The Residence was the original barn or other similar farm building and has been modified extensively to serve this new function. Evidence for this can be seen in the reverse 'Mansard' type roof shape of the first floor bedrooms, the north and

south coved ends probably following the lines of the original pitched roof timbers to provide additional height before flattening out. The shallow pitch ripple iron used to roof these three rooms, cover the walls in Bedroom 3 on the first floor, and in the ceilings in the ground floor rooms is also consistent with the period the building is believed to have been converted to serve a residential function. In addition to this the rough random rubble stone construction, still clearly evident in the interior upstairs rooms despite their being painted, is consistent with, though not exclusive to, utilitarian farm buildings. The place has undergone a number of interventions with openings in walls, kitchen fitout, verandah construction on the north front, verandah enclosures at ground floor rear and first floor west end, and roof re-cladding.

The Kennel

The Kennel is a small stone structure with a hipped corrugated iron roof. Measuring approximately 5.0 metres by 3.0 metres and 1.5 metres in wall height, it has two openings on the east, west and north sides. The openings are framed in milled timber. The stone work is pointed random course face stone. On the interior, there are spaced vertical timber partitions dividing the interior into 6 separate spaces each accessed by an opening in the exterior wall. The floor is earthen. The Kennel evidences some deterioration of the mortar and face stone, and damage from a fallen tree has destabilised part of the east wall, dislodging the timber opening frame and the stone above. There is some evidence of roof damage and rust, but overall the Kennel is in fair condition with a high degree of integrity and authenticity.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

There are 18 places on the HCWA database listed as shearing sheds and seven as wool sheds, either as a single building or with other associated buildings. Three are on the State Register but none are located in the Midwest region. The examples of nineteenth-century stone barns and shearing sheds located on pastoral properties in the Midwest are almost always associated with a homestead and other farm buildings. There are 270 places on the HCWA database designated farming/pastoral in the Midwest region. Sixteen are entered on the State Register.³³

The barn at *Glengarry* (P3726) forms a T-shape made up of the original barn, built between 1852 and 1856 and a later addition, possibly from the 1870s. The shearing shed was described in 1886 as 'a first-class shearing shed, with covered sheep pens, patent wool press, and wool rooms, all complete, with drafting yards, dips'. In 1979, it was noted as having four stands with overhead plant, and steel sheep yards.³⁴

Oakabella was established in the 1850s, on the Oakabella River and includes a two-storey barn and a shearing shed in stone, dating from the 1860s.³⁵ The *Summer Hill*, New Norcia complex includes a random rubble and pug cattle barn

³³ HCWA database.

³⁴ *Victorian Express*, 10 April 1886, quoted in John Taylor Architect, *Conservation plan for Glengarry Homesteads*, 2004.

³⁵ Erickson, R. Taylor, R. and Considine & Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, *Summer Hill Farm Precinct Conservation Plan*, April 2001; HCWA database.

and shearing shed constructed in Victorian Georgian style in the 1870s and 1880s. The interior walls were covered with a layer of pug and then whitewashed. The buildings were described in 2001 as being in fairly good condition. The brick shearing shed and other farm buildings at *Glentromie* were built by ticket-of-leave men c.1860s. The shearing shed is in good condition. These places are entered on the Victoria Plains Municipal Heritage Inventory.³⁶

Among the farm buildings at *Belay Farm* are the double storey barn and attached shearing shed. The barn is of random rubble face stone with large stone quoined corners. The corrugated iron clad hipped roof breaks pitch over the skillion roof of the groom's room on the west end of the barn. The floors are timber and the interior walls are whitewashed. The original shearing shed elements are in poor condition, while the barn is in fair condition. The 1882 stone flour mill building at *Belay Farm* was altered for temporary residential use c.1900, when the homestead was being rebuilt. The mill underwent some intervention with openings in walls, kitchen fitout, verandah construction on the front and a staircase. It has continued to be used intermittently for residential use. The mill has a moderate degree of authenticity.³⁷

The stone shearing shed at *Sandsprings* (P03944) built in the 1870s-1880s is a ruin and has been replaced with a modern structure. The 1910-1920s *Yanget* (P13931) shearing shed is a timber-framed corrugated-iron clad building with a timber floor. Both these properties have recently undergone assessment.³⁸

No comparable kennels have been located. There are kennels noted in three entries on the Australian Heritage database, but all are ad-hoc domestic structures and none appear to be in stone.

Although it is not unusual to have some employee accommodation in a farm building, such as a groom's room or shearers' quarters, a complete farm building that has been converted into a residence, particularly one that is still in use, is quite rare. *Windarra, Moonyoonooka* is an uncommon example of a large mid-nineteenth century stone farm building adapted for residential purposes. The stone Kennel is rare.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research should be undertaken on the use of Aboriginal labour at *Windarra, Moonyoonooka*, as well as the type of dogs housed in the Kennel, given the use of Aboriginal shepherds in this era.

³⁶ Erickson, R. Taylor, R. and Considine & Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, op cit, HCWA database.

³⁷ HCWA assessment documentation *Belay Farm* P13900 (2008).

³⁸ HCWA assessment documentation *Sandsprings* P03944 and *Yanget* P13931 (2008).