

Victorian Heritage Database Report

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GLENISLA



GLENISLA SOHE 2008



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1 glenisl h444



1 glenisl homestead glenisl via
cavendish front of homestead jul1978



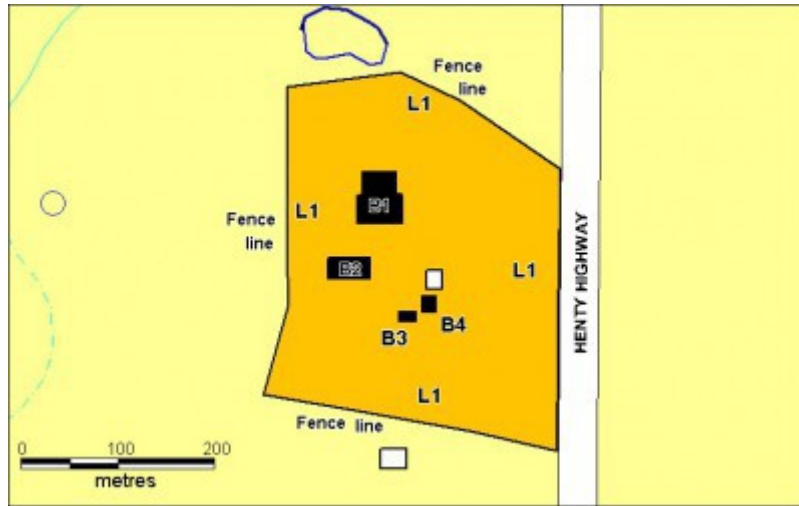
glenisl homestead glenisl via
cavendish rear entrance jul1978



glenisl homestead glenisl via
cavendish detail of stone wall sep1985



glenisl homestead glenisl via
cavendish outbuilding jul1978



glenisla extent may 2001.jpg

Location

6495 HENTY HIGHWAY GLENISLA, SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

Municipality

SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0444

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO209

VHR Registration

January 17, 1979

Amendment to Registration

September 13, 2001

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - June 17, 1999

What is significant?

Glenisla squatting run was established in 1843 by a Scotsman named Simpson who named the run after a kirksdom near Balmoral. In 1860 Charles Carter and Sons acquired the run. From the 1870s the Carter family owned or leased vast tracts of Grampian and Wimmera pastoral lands, including the sheep and cattle stations at Rosebrook, Moora Moora, North Brighton, Walmer, Kelwell, Wartook, Pine Plains and North Walmer.

The current homestead was built for one of Carter's sons, Samuel. Among Samuel Carter's many public offices was an eight year stint as Protector for the Aborigines for the Glenisla district, Chairman of the Wimmera hire Water Trust, and Commissioner for the Wimmera Waterworks Trust.

Construction of the homestead was commenced in 1873, but delayed because of a dispute over the siting of a government road reserve. It was completed in c1875. The homestead was strategically located on the overland gold route from Adelaide to the Victorian gold fields, as well as on the later north-south mail route between Horsham and Hamilton.

The single storey homestead is constructed of Mount Bepcha Grampians sandstone and is formed by a symmetrically arranged group of four buildings - the house, the kitchen block, the servants quarters and a store building arranged around a large rear stone paved courtyard. The axis of the buildings runs directly north-south.

In the courtyard are half cylinder sandstone spoon drains which lead to timber box drains and an ovoid water tank beneath the courtyard. The courtyard has a simple timber post verandah on three sides. A more elaborate verandah with moulded timber posts and brackets surrounds the front of the house.

The stables behind the house are believed to have been constructed in the 1850s and are built of sawn horizontal slabs with a later corrugated iron roof. Two simple weatherboard clad mens huts stand close to the stables.

How is it significant?

Glenisla is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Glenisla is historically significant as one of the original mountain stations on the slopes of the Grampians. The station has significant historical associations with the Carter family. Samuel Carter was of considerable importance in the development of the South Wimmera and in the development of the pastoral industry of that area of the state, particularly the irrigation scheme fed by Wartook Reservoir.

Glenisla is historically significant as an important centre of communication. A post office was located at the homestead until 1970 and the c1940s telephone exchange survives in a small room off the courtyard. The old kitchen was used as the district polling booth until 1968.

Glenisla is architecturally significant as the northern most pastoral station in the region built of local sandstone. The formal planning of the homestead, with the rear offices forming a protected courtyard, is unusual. It bears some comparison to the two storey sandstone homestead Gringegalgon, built at the same time about 50km to the south-west.

The stables are an excellent representative example of 1850s horizontal slab construction.

Permit Exemptions

General Conditions:

1. All alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner that prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.
2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of alterations that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such alteration shall cease and the Executive Director shall be notified as soon as possible.
3. If there is a conservation policy and plan approved by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it.
4. Nothing in this declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.
5. Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authority where applicable.

All Building Exteriors

- * Minor repairs and maintenance which replace like with like.
- * Removal of extraneous items such as air conditioners, pipe work, ducting, wiring, antennae, aerials etc, and making good.

House Interior

- * Minor repairs and maintenance which replace like with like.
- * Painting of previously painted walls and ceilings provided that preparation or painting does not remove evidence of the original paint or other decorative scheme.
- * Removal of paint from originally unpainted or oiled joinery, doors, architraves, skirtings and decorative strapping.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of carpets and/or flexible floor coverings.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of curtain track, rods, blinds and other window dressings.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of hooks, nails and other devices for the hanging of mirrors, paintings and other wall mounted artworks.
- * Refurbishment of existing bathrooms, toilets and or en suites including removal, installation or replacement of sanitary fixtures and associated piping, mirrors, wall and floor coverings.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of kitchen benches and fixtures including sinks, stoves, ovens, refrigerators, dishwashers etc and associated plumbing and wiring.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of electrical wiring provided that all new wiring is fully concealed.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of bulk insulation in the roof space.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of smoke detectors.
- * Installation of security fixtures to door and windows
- * Installation of burglar alarms providing wiring is fully concealed

Land and garden

- * Erection or construction of roads and tracks and of fencing, gates, stockyards or any other forms of access and enclosure necessary for the continuation of pastoral or agricultural activities on the property provided that the works do not adversely affect the registered buildings.
- * Regular garden maintenance.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of garden watering systems.
- * Laying or repair of gravel/toppings to the driveways and internal roads.
- * The process of gardening and maintenance, mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead plants, disease and weed control, emergency and safety works to care for existing plants and planting themes
- * Removal of vegetation that is not significant, in order to maintain fire safety and to conserve significant buildings and structures
- * The replanting of plant species to conserve the landscape character and plant collections and themes
- * Plant labelling and interpretative signage

Construction dates 1873,

Architect/Designer	White, Henry E,
Heritage Act Categories	Heritage place,
Other Names	GLENISLA HOMESTEAD,
Hermes Number	280
Property Number	

History

Refer to Jean Field, 'Waggonwheels through the wild flowers', 1977.

1843 property squatting run with 1873 house. Run was named by its first owner, Mr Simpson, after a kirkdom in Scotland near Balmoral. The current homestead was built for Samuel Carter. The lease to Glenisla was sold in 1860 to Charles Carter and Sons. The Carter family held several stations in the Grampians and Wimmera areas, including Rosebrook, Moora Moora, north Brighton, Walmer, Kelwell, Wartook, Pine Plains and North Walmer. Charles Carter died in 1874 and in 1884 Samuel became sole owner, with 5,000 freehold acres and many thousands of leasehold acres. Samuel Carter was born in Tasmania in 1834 and died at Glenisla in 1910. Glenisla station remained in the Carter family hands until 1922.

Among Samuel Carter's many public offices was an eight year stint as Protector for the Aborigines for the Glenisla district, Chairman of the Wimmera hire Water Trust and one year as a Commissioner for the Wimmera Waterworks Trust.

From the 1850s the track from Adelaide to the Victorian gold fields ran across the station boundary. The house was on the mail run from Horsham to Hamilton. A post office was located at the homestead until 1970 and the c1940s exchange survives in small room off courtyard. The old kitchen was used as the district polling booth until 1968 (information supplied by Eric Barber).

It was discovered partway through the construction that the house was being built on a surveyed government road. A year of negotiations was finalised by Carter buying the road but then changing his mind about having a two storey house. It would be interesting to make a detailed comparison of Glenisla homestead to Gringegalgona homestead, both built in the same year. The two houses share the same formal planning, with a strict axis through the site.

Baron von Mueller stayed here (when?) and drew trees, plants etc.

Extent of Registration

1. All the buildings and structures marked as follows on Diagram 601935 held by the Executive Director.

- B1 House
- B2 Stables
- B3 Men's Hut
- B4 Men's Hut

2. All the land marked L1 shown on Diagram 601935 held by the Executive Director

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 1995. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place data owner.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>