

HERITAGE PLACE

NAME OF PLACE: BRIE BRIE HOMESTEAD COMPLEX

ADDRESS/LOCATION OF PLACE: Bundoran Road GLENTHOMPSON

STUDY NUMBER: 327

HERITAGE OVERLAY NUMBER:

OTHER NAME/S OF PLACE: GREEN HILL CREEK; BURRIL BURRIL; BURRI BURRI

PRECINCT: outside

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Southern Grampians Shire

SECTION: A

PARISH: PARISH OF BILPAH

ACCESS DESCRIPTION:

CFA 434 E-9; VicRoads 73 J5; located on the east side of Bundoran Road about 9.5kms north of the interswection with the Hamilton-Chatsworth Road and on the north-west end of a ridge running north-west to south-east.

SIGNIFICANCE RATING: State

Brie Brie, Bundoran Road, Glenthompson façade

Image Date: 10/03/03

EXTENT OF LISTING:

To the extent of: The shearers' kitchen, the site of the 1863 homestead, the mens' quarters and wool classer's hut, the 1920 woolshed, the stable, coachhouse and barn building, the salthouse, the manager's residence (excluding interiors), the cemetery, the present homestead (including interiors), the domestic outbuildings,

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

What may be the original homestead survives in the north-east corner of the complex. Later used as a kitchen for the shearers, it is a four room vernacular cottage. It has two parallel hipped roofs, one over the front stone section, the other over the rear timber section, suggesting construction in two stages, although the roofs are linked by a ridgeline on the west elevation. There are two brick chimneys on the west elevation. The front windows are now six panes in metal frames, of uncertain date and origin but possibly replacements of earlier casement windows. The interiors have coved ceilings with lining boards and the walls of the rear rooms are lined with boards. An early dresser and a mid-twentieth combustion stove survive in the main kitchen. A small cream brick front porch and a cream brick extension on the east side have been added, probably after the Second World War. Almost certainly, the bricks are from the Glenthompson Brickworks. Nearby is what is described as the "original" homestead site

The men's quarters and wool classer's hut are some distance in front of the kitchen. These are timber framed and clad with corrugated iron. The men's quarters comprise four separate rooms with extensions at either end for services. The building appears to date from the mid-twentieth century and is the replacement of one lost to fire. The wool classer's hut, effectively a single room, is more primitive and may date from the 1920s. The large corrugated iron woolshed is further to the north and dates from 1920.

Near the men's quarters there are two very old trees. One is a Atlantic Cedar, *Cedrus atlantica*, in poor condition and senescent. The other is a Monkey Puzzle, *Araucaria Araucana*, also in poor condition, senescent and bifurcated. Below these trees are other traditional plantings including a very large *Tecoma* or Cape Honeysuckle, *Tecomaria capensis*.

The stables, coachhouse and barn are combined in an asymmetrical building with a single storey wing on the east side, incorporating the horse stalls and a tack room, and a two storey wing on the west accommodating the vehicles at the front and a barn at the rear with a loft above both. Its plan is T-shaped. A skillion extension at the rear is used to store hay. The floors are cobbled with bluestone pitchers and the stalls, timber-in-the round posts and the saddle rack survive. The walls are rough bluestone and are tied together at the upper level with iron rods and plates. Wide openings with concrete beam provide access to the barn on the west elevation. One of the four windows above has been bricked in. The most distinctive feature of the building is the pair of segmental arches with the large loft door above on the north elevation. A mounting block survives outside the stables. There is a Ferrier's No. 2 Wool Press numbered "625" in the barn.

The salthouse, for the curing of meat, is a simple bluestone building nearby. It is a rare example of such a function. It may have been associated with a slaughter house and butcher's room lost to fire.

The manager's residence is on the western side of the complex. It is an asymmetrical, single storey, bluestone house with a simple modern verandah. The house was either 'three quarters' originally or has been extended to the west. The roof has been remodelled with a modern, low pitched gable across the eastern section. It is still occupied by the manager and his family.

Nearby and close to the drive is the cemetery which contains several graves and memorials. They include the graves of John Marr, John Hutchinson Murray and Ian and Audrey Mann, all owners of Brie Brie, and of John Marr's infant daughter Rossie and William Patterson Gill a Scotsman who died in May 1874 aged 29 from injuries received in a fall from a horse. There are memorials to William and Harriet Murray, also owners of Brie Brie, who died in England. The graves are aligned to face east and are set within a square

The present homestead is in the centre of the complex and on the south side in the highest position. It is

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symmetrical about the front door and wide hall and principally one storey. The walls are tuck-pointed brick at dado level and unpainted grey roughcast above. There is a wide verandah on three sides. The verandah is supported by massive piers, now covered with Boston Ivy or Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*. French doors open onto the verandah from the front rooms. A large single room, clad with timber shingles, juts out above the verandah over the entrance to form a distinctive attic. This is roofed with a shingled gable over a projecting window. The main roof is hipped and contiguous with the verandah roof. It is corrugated iron. The plan of the house is U-shaped with some asymmetry in the arrangement of the main rooms and extensive service wings on either side of the inner courtyard. Sections of the rear are later, probably 1930s, weatherboard infill within masonry porches. The attic section has high level clerestorey windows overlooking the courtyard. The style of the house falls within the American Bungalow idiom, more East Coast Craftsman than the typical West Coast or Californian type. Importantly, the house faces Mount William, the same orientation of each of the four homesteads built on the property and the manager's residence. The house is in very good condition and retains an excellent degree of integrity. At the rear of the house there is a large contemporary garage and other typical outbuildings.

HISTORY:

The partnership of Charles Gray, William P. Scott and John Marr took up the Green Hill Creek squatting licence, Portland Bay No. 125, in 1840 when it comprised 42,376 acres (17,150ha), with 15,000 sheep (B&K, 217). It was located on Lake Repose, which had been discovered and named by Major Mitchell in 1836 on his return journey to Sydney, about 8kms south-east of Dunkeld. In 1846, the licence was transferred to Gray and Marr alone, although they are listed as "settlers, Springheads, Hopkins River" in the 1847 Port Phillip Almanac and Directory (Mouritz, 109). The area was estimated as 42,376 acres and its carrying capacity as 15,000 sheep. In 1849 the run was subdivided into Burrie Burrie (later Burri Burri and Brie Brie) to the north comprising 21,188 acres (5,000ha) and Nareeb Nareeb to the south comprising 21,188 acres.

John Marr had arrived at Geelong in 1840. A John Marr married Elizabeth McCracken at Belfast in 1850 (VPI, Reg. No. 30497). They appear to have had no children but a Rossie Marr, aged 11 months who died on 21 Mar 1855 is buried in the Brie Brie cemetery. A John Marr died in 1858, aged 50 according to his death certificate, with parents unknown (VPI, Reg. No. 6622) but the John Marr who is buried in the Brie Brie cemetery is said to have been aged 43 when he died on 28 September 1858. Marr held Burri Burri from March 1849 until December 1858, when it passed to Horace Flower and George Hutton who, acting as his executors, took up the Burri Burri pre-emptive right according to the Plan of the Parish of Bilpah. The plan actually shows "J. Hutton", probably John A. Hutton of Cheviot Hills, Penshurst who was a brother of the Belfast merchant (Sutherland, Vol. 2, 64; Cameron, var.).

Horace Flower (1818-1899) had arrived in the Port Phillip District in 1838 at the age of just 20 years, according to Billis and Kenyon (B&K, 67). He was born in London and married Amelia Kirk (de Serville, 296, Powling, 27). He was in partnership as a merchant in Sydney as Flower, Salting and Co., in Portland as Flower, Must and Co., and in Belfast (Port Fairy) with William Rutledge and Co (ibid.; Powling, 32). When Rutledge's substantial commercial empire collapsed in 1862, Flower went bankrupt but soon recovered (ibid., Rutledge, 411-2). He was the Shire Secretary of the Borough of Port Fairy. Flower had several other pastoral interests in the district including The Gums (B&K, 67). George Hutton and his brother Thomas were drapers, grocer, wine and spirit merchants, and ironmongers in Belfast (Powling, 159, 167).

In December 1863 Brie Brie passed to William Sanderson, John Murray, George Wilson, Walter Armstrong and John Sanderson as John Sanderson and Co. "an offshoot of Sanderson, Murray and Co., London and Galashiels [Scotland]" (de Serville, 335). This was a British partnership rather like that which owned the Glenormiston run managed by the well-known Neil Black as Neil Black and Co. (Kiddle, 43, 73, 138, 220,

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280, & 469). Such 'imperial' arrangements were rare in the provision of capital for Victoria's pastoral industry. It also reflected the strong and pervasive Scottish connections of the Western District's squattocracy. Bailliere's Victorian Gazetteer, published in 1865, states that Burril Burril Station, was situated on Lake Repose, 5 miles east of Dunkeld. It comprised 21,000 acres with a grazing capability of 21,000 sheep (Whitworth, 69). The Burrie Burrie licence was cancelled in November 1869. Charles Gray held the Nareeb Nareeb licence from March 1849 until April 1857 when, according to Billis and Kenyon, it passed to Horace Flower, Charles John Pitfield Lydiard, Charles Arthur Dodd and Thomas Crabbe (B&K, 217). But this seems inconsistent with Gray's pre-emptive right, purchase of the surrounding allotments in the 1860s and occupation until he sold in 1886. The name Burrie Burrie changed to Brie Brie in 1865 (Dunkeld School, tour notes)

According to the Parish of Bilpah Plan "W. Sanderson and O'rs" purchased many of the allotments surrounding the Brie Brie (or Burri Burri) pre-emptive right during the 1860s. Others were purchased by John Sanderson in his own right. The partnership also owned the Glenronald and Pollockdale runs to the north-east. According to the Shire of Mount Rouse rate books, the active "sheep farmers" who were rated were John Sanderson and William Murray (SMRRB, 1872, No. 111). John Sanderson returned to Scotland and it seems that ownership and management of the Brie Brie run passed to the Murrays alone.

Memorials in the private cemetery at Brie Brie provide biographical details of the Murray family. William Murray was born on 8 July 1847 at Galashiels, Scotland and died in London on 6 March 1919. He had married Harriet Richley Hutchinson who was born at Leith, Scotland on 11 May 1849 and who died at Walton Heath, Surrey, England in 3 August 1928. According to de Serville, William Murray had returned to England to manage the London branch of the firm (De Serville, 323). The Murrays were related to the Sandersons through marriage (De Serville, 335). They had four sons including John Hutchinson Murray who was born at Brighton, Victoria in 1873. He appears to have taken over the running of the property when his parents returned to England. In 1895 he established a nine hole golf course, which was one of the only private courses in Victoria.

In 1888 Walter Gow, the manager, is listed as the occupant in the Western District Sheepfarmers Association's 'Notice to Shearers' for that season. Twelve men were needed to shear 18,300 sheep and were to be paid fourteen shillings per hundred sheep, which was equal to the highest rate offered anywhere. The sheep were dipped for ticks and the wool washed in hot water and "the clip almost faultless in get up" (HHC, notes). Between 700 and 800 sheep were shorn each day. The wool was sent to Geelong by rail for sale and fetched between 2s 3d per pound and 3s 1d per pound for washed fleece of the highest quality.

Walter Gow of Glasgow had married Elizabeth Merewether in 1867 (VPI, Reg. No. 1458). They had eight children, the eldest a son, Walter who was born at Dunkeld in 1868 (VPI, Reg. No. 22942). Another son, who was born in 1877, was called John Murray, possibly in honour of the owner of Brie Brie (VPI, Reg. No. 8336). Gow appears to have managed Brie Brie for over a decade.

Brie Brie, like its neighbour Nareeb Nareeb was managed as a stud as much as for wool growing. "The stud flock, upon which much care is expended, consists of about 800 ewes. No expense has been spared in securing high-class sheep as upwards of 2,000 pounds has been expended in this direction during the last five years" (HHC, notes). A stud ram purchased from the Wanganella stud, called Wool King, was "considered one of the finest sheep ever shown" (ibid.). It's son, "Baron" won the "much-coveted" grass-fed ram championship for Walter Gow at the 1888 Sheepbreeders' Show in Ballarat (HHC, notes). Rams were sold as far as Queensland and brought from two to three guineas and "special studs have realised 100 guineas" (ibid.).

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John Hutchinson Murray died on 23 September 1935 and is buried at Brie Brie. Ian and Audrey Mann purchased Brie Brie in 1936. In 1909, Edmund Duffett had purchased 9,400 acres (3,800ha) which reduced Brie Brie to 2,800 acres but the Mann subsequently added another 3,700 acres (1,500)(Dunkeld School, tour notes) Ian Rutherford Mann was born in 1906 and died in November 1996. He was the son of Samuel Furneaux Mann and Miss J. C. (Isabella) Affleck, the owners of Caramut, south-east of Peshurst (de Serville, 457). Her father, James Affleck, her uncle David Affleck and her grandfather, William Affleck were important pastoralists with extensive holdings, including: Kybybolite, Mortat, Pleasant Banks, Lemon Springs and Kongbool (McCarron Bird & Co., 180-1). Audrey Holden Mann, nee Poolman, was born in 1912 and died just twelve days after her husband of 61 years. Both are buried in the private cemetery at Brie Brie. Their son, Edward (Ted) Mann now owns the property and is responsible for planting many oak trees. His wife planted the extensive rose garden, which doubles as a firebreak.

The earliest dwelling, a four room vernacular stone and timber cottage which survives, appears to have been built in John Marr's period. It was later used as a kitchen for shearers and may have been the kitchen for the homestead built higher on the hill nearby. It is about 300m north-east from the present homestead. It is said to have been built by John Sanderson in 1863 (Dunkeld School, tour notes). In 1888 it was described as "cosily situated on the slope of an undulation surrounded with well established trees, which render it invisible until well within the entrance gates" and the manager's cottage, which also survives, "is in close proximity on the crown of the hill overlooking the woolshed. Here the flower garden and orchard are thriving splendidly" (HHC, notes). The 1863 homestead was destroyed by fire in 1891. A third was built in the position of the present homestead which was also destroyed by fire 1924. Rather than a bushfire, it "was caused by a chicken incubator setting fire to a shed which ignited the homestead" (Dunkeld School, tour notes). The present homestead was constructed in the mid-1920s. No architect or builder has yet been associated with its design and construction. Brie Brie has since been burnt out in 1939, 1944 and 1977 (Mann, pers. comm.).

Description

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THEMATIC CONTEXT:

Theme 3: Developing local, regional and national economies

3.5 Developing primary production

3.5.1 Grazing stock

3.5.2 Breeding animals

3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

Theme 5: Working

5.8 working on the land

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CONDITION:

The buildings are in various conditions. The present homestead is in excellent condition. The stables, coachhouse and barn building is in good condition. The manager's residence is in good condition. The woolshed is in good condition. The men's quarters and wool classer's hut are in fair condition.

INTEGRITY:

Various degrees of integrity but generally high.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is significant?

John Marr, William P. Scott and Charles Gray took up the Green Hill Creek squatting run, at Lake Repose in 1840. Scott soon left the partnership and Green Hill Creek was subdivided in 1846, Marr taking the northern half as Brie Brie and Gray the other as Nareeb Nareeb. John Marr probably built the oldest dwelling surviving on the property which was later used as a shearer's kitchen. He may have built some of the other early buildings such as the unusual combined stable, coachhouse and barn. He died in 1858 in middle age and the property passed to his financiers and executors, Horace Flower and the Hutton brothers, George, Thomas and John who were substantial merchants and businessmen in Belfast (Port Fairy) with extensive pastoral interests of their own. In late 1863 Brie Brie passed to a British based partnership, John Sanderson and Co. which also owned neighbouring runs. It was run by John Sanderson and William Murray, Scots who were related. This model parallels the famous arrangement of Neil Black managing Glenormiston for Neil Black and Co. John Sanderson built the second homestead about 1863 but went to London to manage the partnership's interests there leaving William Murray in charge. He too went to London and his son John Hutchinson Murray eventually ran the property with the continuing help of Walter Gow, another reliable Scot. Gow would have lived in the bluestone manager's cottage which survives. Other working buildings, such as the woolshed, men's quarters and wool classer's hut date from the twentieth century, replacements of those lost to bush fires. Brie Brie was famous as a very successful stud and producer of fine wool. In this it parallels its immediate neighbour and 'sibling', Nareeb Nareeb under Charles Gray and subsequently the Beggs family. The second homestead burnt down in 1891. A new one was built in the position of the present homestead only to be burnt accidentally in 1924. The fourth homestead was built soon afterwards in the fashionable American Bungalow idiom. No architect or builder has been associated with its design and construction. It remains in very good condition with an excellent degree of integrity. In 1895 John Murray established a nine hole golf course, which was one of the only private courses in Victoria, part of which survives. One of the most important components of the homestead complex is the rare private cemetery. It includes the graves and memorials of many of the owners of Brie Brie as well as others connected with the place. Brie Brie was purchased by Ian and Audrey Mann in 1936 who had important pastoral connections in the western District. They died in 1996 and are buried in the cemetery. Brie Brie remains in the Manns' ownership.

How is it significant?

Brie Brie homestead is of historic and architectural significance to the Shire of Southern Grampians and to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Brie Brie Homestead Complex is of historic significance for its early beginnings and connections with the squatter, John Marr and his financiers and executors, the Port Fairy merchants and businessmen, Horace Flower and the Hutton Brothers. Subsequently it was connected with the British based John Sanderson and Co. partnership, one of the few examples of such capital arrangements in pastoral Victoria. This period is marked by championship-winning sheep and top prices for fleeces. The third chapter of the historical significance of Brie Brie is represented in its ownership by the Mann family, which also has deep roots in the

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development of the Western District. Although ravaged by successive bushfires and affected by economic and social changes, the Brie Brie Homestead complex reflects the sequential development of the place, its endurance against adversity and its continuing success as a stud and wool growing property.

Brie Brie Homestead Complex is of architectural significance for its typical range and assemblage of buildings within a broad landscape setting, now dominated by the present homestead, the fourth dwelling, which is one of the finest examples of the American Bungalow idiom in the Western District.

The private cemetery at Brie Brie is of special significance for its combination of historical and aesthetic values.

COMPARISON:

457 Nigretta Homestead (modern), Nigretta Road, Wannon
152 Dunroe, Hamilton-Port Fairy Road, North Byaduk
325 Nareeb Nareeb, Hamilton-Chatsworth Road, Glenthompson
G 364 Glenormiston Homestead, Terang

ASSESSED BY: TFH & MGT

ASSESSMENT DATE: 18/03/2003

EXISTING LISTINGS:

HERITAGE STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Include in VHR Include in RNE Include in Local Planning Scheme

No Recommendations for Inclusions

REFERENCES:

Author	Title	Year	Page
Alexander Sutherland	Victoria and the Riverina	1933	180
Department of Justice Victoria	Victoria and Its Metropolis, Vol 2	1888	64
Edward (Ted) Mann	Pioneer Index Victoria 1836 - 1888	2001	var.
Ian Cameron	They Came of Bold and Roving Stock	1996	various
J. J. Mouritz, comp.	The Port Phillip Almanac and Directory for 1847	1847	109
J. W. Powling	Port Fairy, the First Fifty Years	1980	var.
Martha Rutledge, in Douglas Pike, ed.	'Rutledge, William (1806-1876)' in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol. 2	1979	411-2
Paul de Serville	Pounds and Pedigrees	1991	296, 335
R V Billis and A S Kenyon	Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip	1974	67, 111, 217