NAME OF PLACE: TARRINGTON HOUSE

ADDRESS/LOCATION OF PLACE: Picnic Road TARRINGTON

STUDY NUMBER:

396

HERITAGE OVERLAY NUMBER:

PRECINCT:

outside

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Southern Grampians Shire

ALLOTMENT: 1

SECTION: 14

PARISH: PARISH OF HAMILTON SOUTH

ACCESS DESCRIPTION:

CFA 474 A-49; VicRoads 73 C6; located on the east side of Picnic Road, about 3.0kms south of Tarrington.

SIGNIFICANCE RATING:

Local

Tarrington House, Picnic Road, Tarrington, façade

Image Date: 28/02/02

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EXTENT OF LISTING:

To the extent of: 1. All the exterior of the main house, the gardens and all of the land within a 150m radius of any edge of the main house. The extent excludes the modern farm buildings.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The present two-storey brick house dates mostly from 1886. There is a remnant of the original stone house, which is clearly evident on the west elevation. It is single-storey and built of stone which has been harled. There is a distinctive polygonal bay window with detailing typical of the period before 1886, such as fine colonettes at the corners and four-paned double hung sash windows. The 1886 façade of the house is symmetrical about the central front door. The six-paneled door has sidelights and a large fanlight. There are two cement-rendered bay windows typical of the 1880s. The verandah floor is made up of contrasting buff and red terracotta tiles. The first floor has a central door similar to the front door and two tall double-hung sash windows, which extended from floor to ceiling. The verandah has conventional cast iron posts, brackets, frieze and balustrading. (No brand names could be detected.) The ceiling of the ground floor of the verandah is lined with corrugated iron. The roof of the verandah and the hipped roof of the house are corrugated iron. The two main chimneys are cement-rendered and are on the walls opposite the front windows. There are two other chimneys in the rear elevation. Two rooms with gabled roofs have been added at the rear with an early twentieth century timber verandah linking the 1886 service wing at the east end and closed with glazing at the other. A central door aligns with a passage, the front hall and the front door.

HISTORY:

Peter McIntyre purchased allotment 1 of section 14 of the Parish of Hamilton South comprising some 184 acres on which Tarrington House now stands. Hugh McIntyre, presumably a relative, purchased the adjacent allotments 2, 3 and 4 comprising a total of 344 acres. The latter may have been the Port Phillip Pioneer who held the Fox Hall run north-west of Casterton from 1849 to 1855 (B&K, 103, 208). Hugh McIntyre sold the property, then known as 'Hopetoun Farm' to Stephen Henty in 1861. At that time the farm consisted of 600 acres, 100 of which were cleared and under crop. More land must have been amalgamated because Garden states that "S G Henty also acquired another 3,800 acre holding closer in towards Hamilton near Hochkirch which he named as Tarrington, after the village of Tarring in Sussex from where the Hentys came" (Garden, 106). When the Henty's purchased the property in 1861, there was a recently-built seven roomed stone house with a slate roof. It had a large cellar, a detached kitchen and store, two commodious men's huts and two wells. (Hamilton Spectator March 3, 1861)

But his ownership was neither long nor happy. "Findon [in Kew, also named after a village in England] was their home until Stephen became an invalid and, his memory failing, a move was made back to the Western District, where he died in the neighbourhood of Hamilton in 1872 aged only sixty-one" (Bassett, 538; PIV, Reg. No. 9373) Tarington House was modest—a six-roomed dwelling house built of stone, a four-roomed weatherboard cottage, a woolshed with a slate roof for eight shearers, a kitchen, stables, the usual outbuildings and yards. This reflected the much reduced circumstances of Stephen Henty, his wife Jane and their son and heir, Richmond Henty. Stephen Henty's executors put the property up for sale without success. The land was leased and Jane continued to occupy the house. It was eventually sold to a Mr. R. Crowe in 1883, who owned it briefly. "When Tarrington came up for sale in 1886, a local syndicate was formed to purchase and subdivide the land but was outbid by William J Carter who moved to the property and lived there until his death in 1904" (Garden, 143).

Charles Carter, with his sons Charles, Samuel and William, had been very successful as squatters with interests in several runs (B&K, 43; de Serville, 464). Charles Carter Senior died in 1874 and the brothers' partnership was dissolved in 1884. William had managed the Glenisla run, their last squatting interest. It was Carter who transformed the house and garden at Tarrington. He added a new wing across the front to create a two-storey façade with a cast iron verandah. This also extended back over the single storey stone house. It seems that the present service wing, to the north-east, was also built at this time. The garden

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appears to date from this time with its circular drive and lawn, surrounded by conventional trees including laurels, cypresses and elms. The cypress hedge on the road boundary is later.

By the time Clarke's executors put the property up for sale in 1904, the house was described as "Brick and stone, ten rooms, exclusive of kitchen, dairy and servants quarters". Most of the land was sold for Closer Settlement but the Carter family retained the homestead block. The brothers, Arthur and Ken Nagorcka leased the Tarrington Estate until 1923 when Arthur married, moved in with his wife and purchased the property outright. He made further alterations across the rear converting and extending a passage into two rooms and adding a timber verandah. The property passed to Vance and Grace Nagorcka. Their grandson still owns and occupies the house and garden.

The Tarrington Estate gave its name to Hochkirch when it was changed during the First World War.

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

CONDITION:

Very good

INTEGRITY:

High degree of integrity

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is significant?

The present Tarrington House, in Picnic Road about 3.0kms south of Tarrington, with its garden largely, dates from 1886 when it was substantially altered and extended by William James Carter. Although rare in the Shire, the symmetrical brick house, in a simple version of the Italianate style, and the two-storey cast iron verandah are conventional for the time. The house faces south to Mount Napier. As a small stone house, it had been the last home of the eminent pioneer, Stephen Henty and his widow Jane. Stephen Henty died there in 1872, financially distressed and living in reduced circumstances. Jane Henty, nee Pace, the first European woman resident in Port Phillip, lived there until 1884. Carter, a squatter formerly at the Glenisla run, added a large brick extension across and over the stone section, and a service wing at the rear. He also established a formal garden in front of the house with a service yard on the east side. The estate was subdivided for Closer Settlement after Carter died in 1904. Arthur Nagorka who, with his brother Ken, had leased the land from 1914, purchased the homestead block in 1927 and made further alterations at the rear. The house and garden retain a high degree of integrity from the late nineteenth century and it in very good condition.

How is it significant?

Tarrington House, Picnic Road, Tarrington is of historical and architectural significance to the community of Tarrington and to the Southern Grampians Shire.

Why is it significant?

Tarrington House, Picnic Road, Tarrington is of historical significance for its association with Stephen Henty

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MLC and Jane Henty, amongst Victoria's earliest and most important pioneers, and especially for demonstrating their circumstances and situation late in life. It is also of historical significance for its association with William James Carter as a demonstration of his squatting success and with the Nagorka family who became prosperous Lutheran immigrants in the district.

Tarrington House is of architectural significance as a rare example of a two-storied brick house with a cast iron verandah. The surrounding garden supports and compliments this significance.

COMPARISON:

109 Warrayure Homestead Complex, Rudolph's Road, Warrayure 396 Wando Dale Homestead Complex, Wando Dale Road, Nareen

ASSESSED BY: TFH

ASSESSMENT DATE:

19/01/2004

EXISTING LISTINGS:

HERITAGE STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Include in VHR - Include in RNE - Include in Local Planning Scheme -

No Recommendations for Inclusions \Box

REFERENCES:

Author	Title	Year Page
Garden, Don	Hamilton A Western District History	1984 106, 143, 159
Marnie Bassett	The Hentys, an Australian Colonial Tapestry	1954, 538 1962
Paul de Serville	Pounds and Pedigrees	1991 90, 124- 5, 305, 464
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R V Billis and A S Kenyon

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Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip

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