
MENINGOORT



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HOMESTEAD SOHE 2008



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Location

520 MENINGOORT ROAD BOOKAAR, CORANGAMITE SHIRE

Municipality

CORANGAMITE SHIRE

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0300

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO80

VHR Registration

October 9, 1974

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - June 4, 1999

'What is significant?'

Meningoort was part of a larger squatting run taken up by Scottish immigrants Peter McArthur and Nicholas Cole in 1837. The run was divided in 1842 or 1843 and McArthur took over the Meningoort section. In 1851, he built a rectangular verandahed bungalow on a terrace cut from the side of the extinct volcano Mount Meningoort. A view of the house and grounds was painted by Eugene von Guerard in 1861. In 1887, the house was partially rebuilt and enlarged to a design by Melbourne architect Charles D'Ebro. Side wings, set back from front of the house on each side, were added to the original house, enclosing a courtyard at the rear; the original house was then rebuilt between these wings. In 1903, D'Ebro delivered an address to the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects titled "Design of Australian Country Houses". Meningoort illustrated many of the features discussed in this paper, particularly the good accommodation provided for the servants.

Meningoort is a grand, single-storey bluestone Italianate homestead with a decorative cast-iron verandah across the front and sides, and a corrugated iron roof. A verandah around the rear court shelters the back entrances to the house. In the symmetrical central part of the house the principal rooms are located at the front, and the bedrooms are located along a transverse corridor behind these. One of the rear wings contains family bedrooms, dressing rooms and nurseries. The other wing contains the kitchen offices, a housekeeper's room, servants' dining room and laundry, with additional servants' bedrooms in an attic above. The interior is intact, and much of the original furniture, notably in the dining room and Peter McArthur's study, remains in the house. At the rear of the house are two long rectangular bluestone buildings; the one at the rear of the courtyard containing a billiard room, WC, school-room and servants' sitting room, the other five more service rooms, including a dairy. South of the house are a large bluestone woolshed, two-storey bluestone stables, and a number of other timber and stone outbuildings.

The approach to the house and its setting are spectacular. The homestead is sited on the south-east slope of Mount Meningoort, directly facing Mount Leura. It has an unusual axial approach along a long avenue of red-gums to a circular driveway surrounded by a high hedge in front of the house, and two flights of stone steps lead from this up to the house. The homestead garden is shaped by hedging and low plantings, with large mature species in extensive park-like surrounds. Aspects of the original landscape plan have survived, including the terracing and a number of mature species, including pines and conifers.

Meningoort has remained in the possession of the McArthur family since its construction. The family has made a long and distinguished contribution to public life. Peter McArthur was one of the most prominent pastoralists in the Western District until his death in 1897. His son Sir Stewart McArthur (d.1935) was a Supreme Court judge and a Knight Bachelor. Sir Gordon Stewart McArthur (1896-1965) was a Member of the House of Representatives for thirty-five years; Gordon's son Fergus Stewart McArthur (b.1937) was an MHR until 2007.

How is it significant?

Meningoort is of architectural, historical and scientific (horticultural) significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Meningoort is of historical significance for its association with the period of early pastoral settlement in western Victoria, the site being first settled in 1837; and particularly for its association with early pastoralists Peter McArthur and Nicholas Cole. This significance is enhanced by its being maintained in near original condition, and being held by the same family since its construction. Its collection of furniture is intrinsic to the history of the homestead and the wider property.

Meningoort is of architectural significance as an important example of a Western District bluestone pastoral homestead. Its grand scale and setting reflects the wealth and importance of the Western District pastoralists, and the ongoing and prominent role of pastoral families such as the McArthurs in the social and political life in Victoria. The station outbuildings, especially the bluestone woolshed and stables, are significant as fine examples of working buildings, ranging from the architect-designed to the rustic vernacular, and for their contribution to an understanding of the complex workings of the pastoral station.

The remnant homestead garden, and the broader landscaped grounds, is of horticultural and aesthetic significance for its park-like and picturesque setting, which was characteristic of pastoral homesteads in Victoria. The bold landscaping treatment at Meningoort reflects the visual importance given to the siting of the homestead in the early pastoral period, and the place of the homestead in the natural landscape. Meningoort is also significant for its garden elements, including the terrace, and collection of mature species that includes conifers and an Oak tree (*Quercus* sp.). The property's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the fact that it was painted by Eugene von Guerard in 1861, one of the many pastoral landscapes von Guerard painted in western Victoria in the 1850s and 1860s.

[Online Data Upgrade Project 2004]

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the Heritage Act 2017.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must [notify](#) the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

Specific Exemptions:

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object. General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works 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 works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. Note: All archaeological places have the potential to contain significant sub-surface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component.

General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: A Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan.

General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable. Minor Works : Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works must submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Construction dates 1842,
Architect/Designer D'Ebro, Charles,
Heritage Act Categories Registered place,
Hermes Number 193
Property Number

History

Associated People: Assoc. People NICHOLAS COLE

The draft statement of significance and the above history were produced as part of an Online Date Upgrade Project 2004. Sources were as follows:

Willingham, Allan. 'Camperdown: A heritage study', 2 vols. (1995).

Kaye C. Darby, *The Making of Our Town: Camperdown* (1986).

SLV Pictoria.

Sutherland, Alexander. *Victoria and its Metropolis*. Vol. 2 1888, p. 85.

Henderson, Alexander. *Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and the Riverina*. McCarron Bird, Melbourne, 1936.

Hubbard, Timothy, 'Reaching Out: The landscape inside and outside the garden gate at Meningoort', 14 September 2001.

Clive Lucas, *Australian Country Houses* (1987).

<http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/president/x/mcarthur.htm>

View Von Guerard painting at: http://www.christies.com/promos/may02/1029/promo_gallery.asp?page=5

Extent of Registration

Shire of Hampden. No.300. Meningoort, Camperdown.

[*Victoria Government Gazette* No 100 Wednesday, October 9 1974 p.3649]

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

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