Tasmanian Heritage Register Datasheet

Tasmanian Heritage Council

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Hobart Tasmania 7001
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Name: **Ceres**

Status: Permanently Registered

Tier:

THR ID Number: **12137**

Municipality: Southern Midlands Council

Boundary: CPR11667

Location Addresses

123 CERES RD, MOUNT SEYMOUR 7120 TAS
121 CERES RD, MOUNT SEYMOUR 7120 TAS

Title References	Property Id
181025/1	9536090
181025/2	9536091

Building 1, the 1904 main house.
NRET 2025

The former c1840 main house with loft and c1854 chapel (Building 2).
NRET 2024

Inside the quadrangle looking south towards the stone barn (Building 6).
NRET 2024

The timber granary (Building 8) and cart shed (Building 7)
NRET 2024

The main homestead at Ceres (Building 1) with outbuildings behind.
NRET 2022

The workers' cottage (Building 11), looking uphill towards main homestead (Building 1).
NRET 2024

Low barn with sheep dip (Building 13). B
NRET 2023

Shearing shed (building 10)
NRET 2025

Laying of the foundation stone for the present homestead at Ceres in 1904
Tasmanian Mail

Statement of Significance: (non-statutory summary)

Ceres demonstrates the early colonial practice of redeploying savannah woodlands created by Aboriginal burning practices primarily as sheep pasture and for cropping. It also demonstrates the economic significance of wool-growing in the economic development of Van Diemen's Land/Tasmania. The former main house at Ceres has a room built onto it which served as a chapel. This is an uncommon feature, as are the intact stone sheep dip and the quadrangle/compound formed by the main house and outbuildings. The building of a chapel on a private property to serve the family, the estate community or the general community is uncommon. Ceres has the potential to yield information which would contribute to an understanding of the pattern of evolution of a Midlands agricultural property through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also has potential to inform the practising of ritual magic in nineteenth-century Van Diemen's Land/Tasmania. Although the present main house is not the original, being built in 1904, Ceres is a fine example of an early farming estate, consisting of the main house, former main house and chapel, outbuildings (including workers' accommodation, a blacksmith's shop, stables, a large shearing shed

and storage shed or barn). The situation of the main house and its quadrangle of outbuildings reflects traditional concerns with finding a settlement site that commanded fresh water, shelter and a fine prospect of the surrounding area for both convenience and security.

Why is it significant?:

The Heritage Council may enter a place in the Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria from the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995:

a) The place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history.

Ceres demonstrates the early colonial practice of redeploying savannah woodlands created by Aboriginal burning practices primarily as sheep pasture and for cropping. It also demonstrates the economic significance of wool-growing in the economic development of Van Diemen's Land/Tasmania. The estate's cultural landscape was originally shaped by Aboriginal burning practices and its open character maintained by European agricultural and pastoral practices including regular burning of pastures. In the nineteenth century, before the failure of the Parattah Dairy Company, the quadrangle of buildings at Ceres was the base for the much larger Mount Seymour estate. The quadrangle demonstrates a concern for security as well as the creation of a protected internal garden space.

b) The place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history.

The former main house at Ceres has a room built onto it which served as a chapel. The building of a chapel on a private property to serve the family, the estate community or the general community is uncommon. The plainness of this addition to George Wilson senior's already modest original house suggests that it served a domestic purpose as well as a religious one. There is a fine, uncommon example of a sandstone sheep dip. The quadrangle arrangement of buildings for security and to create a protected garden area or stock enclosure is uncommon.

c) The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.

Ceres has the potential to yield information which would contribute to an understanding of the pattern of evolution of a Midlands agricultural property through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries—a rather unusual evolution, given the dramatic switch to dairying in the late 1880s before the resumption of wool-growing The property is likely to have surface and subsurface remains and deposits associated with various features and activities including buildings, outbuildings, workers' huts, shepherds' huts, stockyards, sawpits, lime kilns and other farm infrastructure that have the potential to yield information about the form, functions and spatial layout of the place along with aspects of nineteenth century Tasmanian rural culture including class and gender differences, economic fluctuations, and changing rural practices and technologies. The discovery of a dead cat concealed in the kitchen ceiling suggests that the main house and many outbuildings have research potential for ritual magic symbols designed to ward off evil spirits. Shoes, garments, cats and domestic artefacts were used in this manner (Evans 2017, p.46). The practice of concealing dead cats in voids has been going on in Europe for at least five centuries and was brought to Australia by European convicts and/or immigrants (Evans 2015, p. 11).

d) The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history.

Although the present main house is not the original, being built in 1904, Ceres is a fine example of an early farming estate, consisting of the main house, former main house and chapel, outbuildings (including workers' accommodation, a blacksmith's shop, stables, a large shearing shed and storage shed or barn). The situation of the main house and its quadrangle of outbuildings reflects traditional concerns with finding a settlement site that commanded fresh water, shelter and a fine prospect of the surrounding area for both convenience and security. Like the grand scale of the main house, the curved approach to the house, presenting the front door only at the last moment, is an expression of the owner's wealth and importance. The compound also provided a sheltered internal space for garden, stock protection or relaxation.

e) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

No Data Recorded

f) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons.

No Data Recorded

g) The place has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Tasmania's history.

No Data Recorded

h) The place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

No Data Recorded

Heritage approval is required for work that will result in changes to the nature or appearance of the fabric of a Heritage place, both internal and external.
Please refer to the Heritage Council's Works Guidelines (www.heritage.tas.gov.au) for information about the level of approval required and appropriate outcomes.
Heritage Advisors are also available to answer questions and provide guidance on enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au or Tel 1300850332

This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place on the Heritage Register. Under the legislation, only one of the criteria needs to be met. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest to the Heritage Council not currently acknowledged.

Setting:

Ceres is at Mount Seymour in the southern Midlands, a sheep grazing district characterised by grassy, undulating hills and low rainfall. The farm complex has a traditional situation for a nineteenth-century pastoral estate, being prominently located on a rise overlooking the rest of the estate. The property has a striking northward view down the valley of Tin Dish Rivulet to Stacks Bluff, Ben Lomond.

Description:

There are thirteen buildings in the farm complex. Behind the house (to its south) is a quadrangle formed by ten outbuildings, the shearing shed being an outlier slightly to the east of these. There is a sheltered garden space within the complex of buildings. Much of the timberwork in the outbuildings has obvious pit saw marks. All the outbuildings appear to have been shingled originally, and some retain shingles with or without a corrugated iron coverage.

The driveway approaches the house from behind, bringing the visitor around the building so that the front door is only visible at the last moment. There is a carriage circle containing a fountain with a circular stone base. Low plantings extend from each side of the front path.

Below the house (to its north) on the flat are the worker's cottage, machinery shed and low brick and timber barn with sheep dip. A dry-stone wall flanks the road down to these buildings.

Hawthorn hedgerows extending down and across the valley are an important feature of the landscape, acting as a windbreak, defining paddocks and formerly serving as property boundaries.

The features registered are these:

HIGH SIGNIFICANCE

1. The 1904 main house

The main house was built on a grand scale. The walls are of ashlar sandstone in the Victorian Italianate style with decorative quoins, bay windows, arched double-hung sash windows, bracketed eaves, two corbelled chimneys and a corrugated iron roof. The six-panel front door has a transom light and four other window panes. The interior is also on a grand scale, with high ceilings, decorative plasterwork and cedar architraves. Original interior cornices, fireplaces, doors, skirting boards and architraves contribute to its integrity. The house has been extended to the south, giving it an asymmetrical profile. A gravelled front path lined with shrubs connects the carriage circle to the front door .

2. Former c1840 main house with loft and c1854 chapel

This Old-Colonial-Georgian-style gabled building with walls of ashlar sandstone is believed to be the c1840 original house built by or for George and Marian Wilson. The roof is clad with corrugated iron sheets. The ceiling space above the living space takes the form of a loft which is served by external steps to a door at the southern end. The addition of a room at the northern end of the house to serve as a chapel c1854 gave the building an asymmetrical profile. There are double-hung sash windows and three square sandstone chimneys, one at each end and the other in the lower part of the roof towards the front of the building. The building has short vertical supports but practically no collar ties. The section of this building closest to the 1904 main house now serves as a double garage.

3. Former stables

This is a long rough ashlar sandstone building with timber lintels and timber louvres above the door openings. Shingles remain beneath the corrugated iron gable roof. A loft is served by stone external steps on the western side of the building. There are collar ties for every pair of rafters, and each collar tie is chamfered on every edge where it connects to the rafter. The collar ties are at a higher level in front of the doorway. The roof has no ridge plate.

4. Two-storey stone granary

This building has two storeys of rough sandstone ashlar and a hipped roof of corrugated iron. On the eastern side the lower floor has three doorways, while the upper floor has a central window and louvres above the other two doorways. There are three louvre windows on the western side of the upper storey and a loft served by a central timber staircase.

5. Former cart shed

This small rectangular building on the western side of the quadrangle has sandstone ashlar walls, an earthen floor and a hipped roof clad with shorts sheet of corrugated iron. The wide timber doors open to the south. This shed adjoins Building 4.

6. Stone barn

Located towards the southern end of the quadrangle parallel to the timber granary is a rectangular, symmetrical, sandstone ashlar building with a central doorway, openings for windows and a shingle roof. It has a sandstone ashlar skillion with a timber lintel over a wide doorway facing north. World-War-Two-era graffiti is scrawled on an interior wall.

7. Cart shed

On the western side of the timber granary is a symmetrical building of mostly regular ashlar sandstone, but with some snecking similar to that of the western gable wall of the worker's cottage. It has a hipped roof of corrugated iron sheets. There are three wide openings in the eastern profile to accommodate horse-drawn vehicles.

8. Timber granary

At the rear of the complex is a symmetrical, rectangular building with a central entrance. The walls are clad with horizontal weatherboards. The building has a corrugated iron roof over the earlier shingles. It displays a methodical approach to joinery, and precision finishing of bracketing incorporated into the internal wall lining.

9. The blacksmith's shop

On the eastern edge of the complex, this is a symmetrical building with a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron sheets and a central square sandstone chimney which once served the forge. Much of the roof has collapsed. The walls are plain ashlar sandstone with a picked face. There are two large doorways in the front profile of the building. The rafters of the building appear to be pitched off the wall with no plate and to have been erected without collar ties, thus exerting an outward thrust on the walls. However, the roof is small and is braced by the central chimney, so it appears no harm came to it due to the inherent deficiency of its construction.

10. Shearing shed

A large, weatherboard building with a hipped roof of corrugated iron sheets and broken-back extensions on two sides. The side facing the house has three double-hung sash windows, a door and a vehicular door. It has an adjoining stockyard.

11. Workers' cottage

The cottage is a gabled, symmetrical building with sandstone ashlar walls, a shingle roof and a chimney at each end. It displays several different patterns of stonework, indicative of phased construction or the work of different stonemasons. There are also junction lines that indicate alterations. The western end wall displays very consistent coursing of dressed ashlar with irregular perpendicular ends and the irregular perpendicular interstices filled with snecking (smaller stones). The roof framing is pitched off the ceiling joists, with the heel of each rafter notched into the rafter in such a way that the roof is unable to spread. It has a ridge plate, and shallow boxed eaves. The coping stones on the gables are supported by corbelled kneelers at the eaves. There is a nine-paned window each side of the centrally-placed door. A timber bathroom has recently been added to the eastern side of the building.

12. Low barn with sheep dip

The walls are of plain ashlar with a picked face, and there is a floor of paved stone. The sheep dip appears to have been built without a roof, which was added later. The stone yard wall was finished with a raking course. This has been built higher, up to the current roof level.

13. Low brick and timber barn with hipped roof

This is a long, low building with an undulating roof of corrugated iron sheets and a timber skillion added at the rear. The building was originally open to the south but now features three sets of timber doors.

CONTRIBUTORY SIGNIFICANCE

14. South of the farm complex are two trees planted in honour of Queen Victoria's second (60th) jubilee in 1897('Mount Seymour' 1897, p.3).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Archaeological sites within the place include—but are not limited to—the following:

15. On the eastern side of the timber granary are the paved foundations of a former outbuilding. Further research is needed to identify its original purpose.

16. On a rise to the south of the farming complex are two sets of stone building foundations about 20 metres apart. These are thought to be remnants of workers' cottages.

History:

Ceres is in the country of the Oyster Bay nation, being part of a landscape managed by Aboriginal people for thousands of years before colonisation (Ryan 2012, pp.17–20). European settlers who displaced them repurposed the savannah woodlands as wool pasture, adopting a similar regime of burning the grasslands to stimulate growth of feed.

George Wilson (1803–74)

George Wilson is said to have been born at Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland in 1803. He sailed from Liverpool on the convict transport ship the *John*, arriving in Hobart Town as a free settler on 28 January 1831. George brought with him a hive of bees which was placed in the Government Garden, forerunner of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (THR 11999), enabling bee swarms to be presented to any colonist who wanted one ('Introduction of bees' 1874, p.2). In addition, his £623 in cash, livestock and agricultural implements valued at £620 and experience as a farmer persuaded the Land Board to recommend that he receive a location order for 1500 acres in the County of Monmouth (Wilson, George, Application for land, 1831).

George's partner Marian Brock (1799–1882, listed as Maria Wilson), the couple's first child and George's future father-in-law Henry Brock sailed from Leith, Scotland, on the *Minerva*, arriving in Hobart Town on 30 September 1832 (CUS30/1/1, p.143). Eleven days after Marian's arrival, she married George by Anglican rites in Hobart Town, thereby legitimising George Wilson junior (RGD36/1/2, no.1883). The decision to marry by Anglican rites was probably one of convenience rather than religious conviction.

The Wilson property appears to have been served by a road at an early stage. In 1833 the Road Committee of Oatlands recommended the construction of a road from Oatlands through the farms of Foord, Murray, Bilton and Wilson to join the road to the Blue Hill ('Notice' 1833, p.9).

In 1835 a hill known as Blue Hill was renamed Mount Seymour in honour of Colonel Henry Seymour's action in leading a charge of the British 23rd Regiment of the Light Dragoons against the French at Talavera, Spain, in 1809 during the Peninsular War (Editorial 1835, p.2). The Wilsons later adopted the name Mount Seymour for their property. In 1839 they enlarged their holding when George was granted 640 acres (Lot 473) adjoining and east of his existing block (RD1/1, Book 7, p.129).

At the 1842 census Wilson was living in a stone house at Mount Seymour with sixteen other people, including eight children and three convicts on private assignment through the probation system. In keeping with Wilson's Scottish heritage, fourteen of the seventeen people on the property were Presbyterian (CEN1/1/36–31). George and Marian had seven children, and in 1846 advertised for a governess to educate them ('Wanted' 1846). In 1848 there were 23 on the property, including eight convicts (CEN1/1/94). The electoral roll for Oatlands 1851 listed George Wilson and his

brother John Wilson, an 1833 immigrant, as freeholders at Mount Seymour ('List of electors for the Electoral District of Oatlands' 1851).

Mount Seymour in the post-transportation era

In the post-transportation era, much of the demand for farm labour was met by assisted immigrants, usually poor rural labourers looking for opportunities for better lives in the antipodes. Such people paid one-quarter of their fare and were bound to their employer for four years after arrival (Meikle 2014, p.73) Despite his Anglican wedding, George Wilson was Presbyterian and probably associated with the St Andrews Society, an organisation formed to celebrate Scottish heritage and culture. As the St Andrews Immigration Society, in the years 1854–62 it introduced to Tasmania what it believed was 'a superior class of yeomen and servants from our native land' ('St Andrew's Society' 1854). In 1855 Alexander Learmonth sponsored the emigration of Wilson's Scottish nephews and nieces David, William, Mary, Robert and Thomas Wilson who arrived in Tasmania with 360 other Scots on the *Storm Cloud* ('Personal' 1924).

Wilson's adherence to the Presbyterian Church prompted him to add a room to the house at Mount Seymour as a chapel c1854. He also donated land for the building of a Presbyterian Church at Oatlands (conveyance 4/8656), and when that was badly damaged by a storm in 1859, George and his brother John Wilson paid to rebuild it. This is now known as the Campbell Memorial Uniting Church (THR 5519). George Wilson commissioned the accompanying Presbyterian manse (also part of THR 5519) as a gift to his daughter, Margaret, who married Oatlands Presbyterian minister Lachlan Campbell.

Wilson was also a community leader in other ways. In 1855 he reportedly led a military posse which captured two bushrangers, John Miller and Thomas Ruston ('Oatlands—capture of two armed bushrangers' 1855). He is said to have been the first wool-grower in the district to dip sheep, using a tobacco solution (Burbury 1900, p.29). This appears to have been a common practice in other Tasmanian wool-growing districts, being adopted, for example, by George Gatenby in the 1830s at Barton (THR 12125) near Campbell Town, by George Meredith by the 1850s at Cambria (THR 12021) near Swansea, and probably by Francis Cotton at Kelvedon (THR 11994) near Swansea and 'Big' Clark or Samuel Page at Ellenthorpe Halll (THR 5270). A sandstone sloping sheep dip remains intact at Ceres today.

The wool industry in the 1880s

George Wilson senior died in 1874, bequeathing the Mount Seymour estate in trust for his son George Wilson junior. Soon after, the wool industry entered a period of turmoil. In 1880 the value of the Tasmanian wool export hit a record high of £542,244, but within five years it had dropped to less than half that (£260,480 in 1885). Chief Inspector of Sheep Thomas Tabart primarily blamed the incursion of the rabbit for the steady decline in Tasmanian sheep numbers (Tabart 1888, p. 4). Nevertheless, the Oatlands district had the biggest sheep stock in the colony (Tabart 1888, p. 6, Appendix A), which makes the next development at Ceres all the more surprising.

Advent of the Parattah Dairy Company

The part of the Mount Seymour estate which became known as Ceres (the Roman version of Demeter, goddess of agriculture) had its beginnings with George Wilson junior conveying more than 4000 acres to the Parattah Dairy Company in 1888 (conveyance 8/1005; volume 64, folio 105). This development, motivated by the invention of the De Laval cream separator, was part of a mostly northern push to establish Tasmanian butter factories on the Victorian and New Zealand model. The company wanted to supply milk, butter and other dairy products to the Tasmanian market. Its property was close to the railway and located within easy reach of Hobart and Launceston (Prospectus 1887), but why exactly the shareholders thought that dry Mount Seymour was climatically suited to dairying is unclear. A glance at the 'Statistics of Tasmania for 1887' would have shown that Oatlands had 23 inches of rain in the previous year, compared to 45 at Scottsdale, 51 at Goulds Country and 38 at Black River, in what were already established dairying districts (*Statistics of Tasmania* 1887, p.122). In 1887 there were 1141 dairy cattle in the Oatlands district, compared to 150,626 sheep (Statistics of Tasmania for 1887, p.306). Wilson's motivation for selling to the dairy company might have been as simple as clearing his £6500 mortgage on the property, rather than some vision of a new farming model for the Midlands. A journalist described the Parattah Dairy Company establishment in 1888:

'The buildings are mostly constructed of freestone and comprise a spacious dwelling house, ample stabling and lofts, out-houses, cottages for the men, and all the necessary out-buildings on a well appointed farm … The woolshed fittings inside are being removed, as it is to be used as a storage shed for grain and fodder during the coming season'.

Beside the repurposed woolshed was a building housing the steam engine. There was a new cowshed which could accommodate 120 cows. Among the stone buildings behind the house was the four-room factory, to which pails of milk were carried after milking. The factory contained a small vertical engine and boiler, a De Laval cream separator

and a room where the cream set and butter was produced. A reservoir about 1 km away supplied the factory tanks by gravitation ('Our Special Reporter' 1888).

William Luck builds the present house and returns to wool-growing

William Luck bought 520 acres of what became known as the Ceres Estate from the mortgager in 1903 (volume 133, folio 141). By January 1904 Luck had commissioned the present house ('Mount Seymour' 1904). A photo in the *Tasmanian Mail* newspaper shows the foundation stone being laid, the old house being visible in the background. Luck was said to have spent 'a small fortune' on the house (Rowlands 1930), which was to include a second floor. However, this expenditure may have been his undoing. The second floor was never built. Luck's mortgager sold the farm complex with 384 acres to Samuel Geard in 1913 (volume 215, folio 121; volume 205, folio 51, transfer 37974) for £1150. The mortgager sold the other 140 acres to William James and Thomas Arthur Weeding (volume 205, folio 51, transfer 37973) for £180.

Further wool-growing

After Federation of the Australian states in 1901, with the old colonial import tariffs removed, Tasmanian flour millers discovered that mainland wheat was harder and therefore better suited to flour making for bread than Tasmanian wheat. This prompted a decline in the industry. At Mount Seymour the growing of grain generally declined by the time of World War One (1914–18), being replaced by potato growing (Weeding 1994, p.82).

Luck had bred Shropshire and Merino sheep. Samuel Geard continued in this vein. After Geard's death in 1951, the Ceres property was auctioned, with Dudley Redvers Geard selling 343 acres to Graeme Isles (volume 735, folio 83) and the other 41 acres including the Ceres homestead to World-War-Two servicemen Morris Burrill (volume 735, folio 82).

Research into ritual magic

In recent years Ceres has been the subject of investigation into the use of nineteenth-century ritual magic practised in Van Diemen's Land. The discovery of a dead cat concealed in the kitchen ceiling suggests that the main house and many outbuildings have research potential for ritual magic symbols designed to ward off evil spirits. Shoes, garments, cats and domestic artefacts were used in this manner (Evans 2017, p.46). The practice of concealing dead cats in voids has been going on in Europe for at least five centuries and was brought to Australia by European convicts and/or immigrants (Evans 2015, p.11).

Comparative analysis:
Estates with chapels and farming complexes

Tasmanian rural estates that feature or have featured chapels include Highfield (THR 892), Entally (THR 4822), Brickendon (THR 5180), Woolmers (THR 5077), Darlington Park (THR 4894), Old Wesley Dale (THR 4764), Wesley Dale (THR 4765), Mona Vale (THR 5266) and Mount Pleasant (THR 4440). In the case of Mount Ireh (THR 5066), Saundridge (THR 5073) and Quamby (THR 4832), the chapels are registered separately as Christ Church Illawarra (THR 5059), Saundridge Chapel (THR 8784) and St Marys Church, Hagley (THR 4829) respectively.
Ceres, part of the Mount Seymour Estate established c1840, is a fine example of a nineteenth-century farming complex, consisting of the main house, former main house, chapel and outbuildings (including workers' accommodation, a blacksmith's shop, stables, a large shearing shed and storage shed or barn). There are a few more complete examples of early colonial farming estates remaining in Tasmania, including **Woolmers**, **Brickendon, Quamby** (THR 4832), **Mona Vale** and **Entally** (THR 4822). These are mostly built on a grand scale, some with elements of gentrified living. **Woolmers** has an outstanding suite of nineteenth-century farming estate features, including the c.1819 homestead, Woolmers Cottage, a pump house, woolshed, cider house, store, coach house, chapel, gardener's cottage and shed, stables, workers' cottages, a blacksmith's shop and timber and metal windmills. The 1829–30 **Brickendon** house is accompanied by a weatherboard cottage, coachman's cottage, stables, timber-framed reservoir, pillar granary, two Dutch barns, smoke house, poultry shed, granary, woolshed, outhouse, cookhouse, blacksmith's shop and chapel. Like **Cambria**, it features a Gardenesque-style garden with a nutwalk. As well as the mid-nineteenth-century main house, Quamby has numerous brick outbuildings, including a manager's house, a kitchen, servants' quarters, a stable designed to hold 26 horses, a granary, quarters for grooms and ploughmen and a late nineteenth-century brick slaughterhouse. It also retains a paved, tree-lined entrance avenue. **Mona Vale** has what is regarded as one of Australia's grandest homes, built 1864–67. The property includes a series of detached, heated conservatories, several outbuildings and walls from an earlier house, a village of estate cottages and outbuildings and a chapel. **Entally** features the nineteenth-century house, stables, coach house, laundry, cottages, conservatory, greenhouse, walled garden, pleasure garden, gate lodge and chapel.

There are also nineteenth-century farm complexes which are on par with Ceres. Red Banks (THR 12020), for example,

features successive nineteenth-century main houses, a barn, an animal shelter, a shearing shed, blacksmith's shop, the ruins of workers' quarters, the site of a shepherd's hut, remnants of an early orchard and mature plantings. Kelvedon (THR 11994) and Cambria (THR 12021) exhibit a similar range of early colonial farming estate features. Kelvedon has elements of a house dating from 1829, early stone stable, Oyster Bay pine shearing shed, Dutch barn and stone workers' cottage. Cambria has an 1835 stone main house, brick stables, timber barn, timber shearing shed, relatively intact orchard, nut trees and other mature plantings. Woodstock at Triabunna (THR 12001) features an 1830s homestead, stone stables, Oyster-Bay-pine-framed barn, the substantial remains of a eucalyptus distillery and the archaeological sites of a men's shed and two shepherds' huts. Although the present main house is not the original, Barton (THR 12125) is a similarly fine example of an early farming estate, consisting of the main house, outbuildings (former blacksmith's shop, coach house, shearing shed), family cemetery, flour mill sites, mill races and other archaeological sites.

The entrance avenue designed to hide the front of the homestead from the visitor's gaze until the last minute was a design element expressed by Loudon (Sheridan 2020, p. 115) and is evident in the layout of many other estates of the period, including Cambria, Barton and Parkholm (THR#619).

Comparative analysis: sheep dips

Ceres has a fine example of a sandstone sheep dip. Surviving stone sheep dips are uncommon in Tasmania, other examples including those at Cleveland (THR 872), Barton (THR 12125), Hilly Park (THR 5371), Ellenthorpe Hall (THR 5270), View Point (unregistered) near Campbell Town, Kingston (THR 5189), Nant (THR 67) and Sherwood (THR 12036). The sheep dip at Hilly Park was assessed as being an outstanding example at a national level. It had a capacity of 750 gallons of wash compared to 300 gallons at Ceres. The identification of a tobacco drying gallery in addition to a sheep dip at Ellenthorpe Hall more fully demonstrates using tobacco water as a sheep wash.

Comparative analysis: quadrangles or compounds

Ceres features an uncommon example of a quadrangle arrangement of buildings for security and to create a protected garden area or stock enclosure. The quadrangle emulates the arrangement of buildings at Barton (THR 12125), Mount Ireh (THR 5066), Woolmers (THR 5077), Malahide (THR 558), Fairfield (THR 5064), Killymoon (THR 604), Red Banks (THR 12020) and Newnham Hall (THR 12088).

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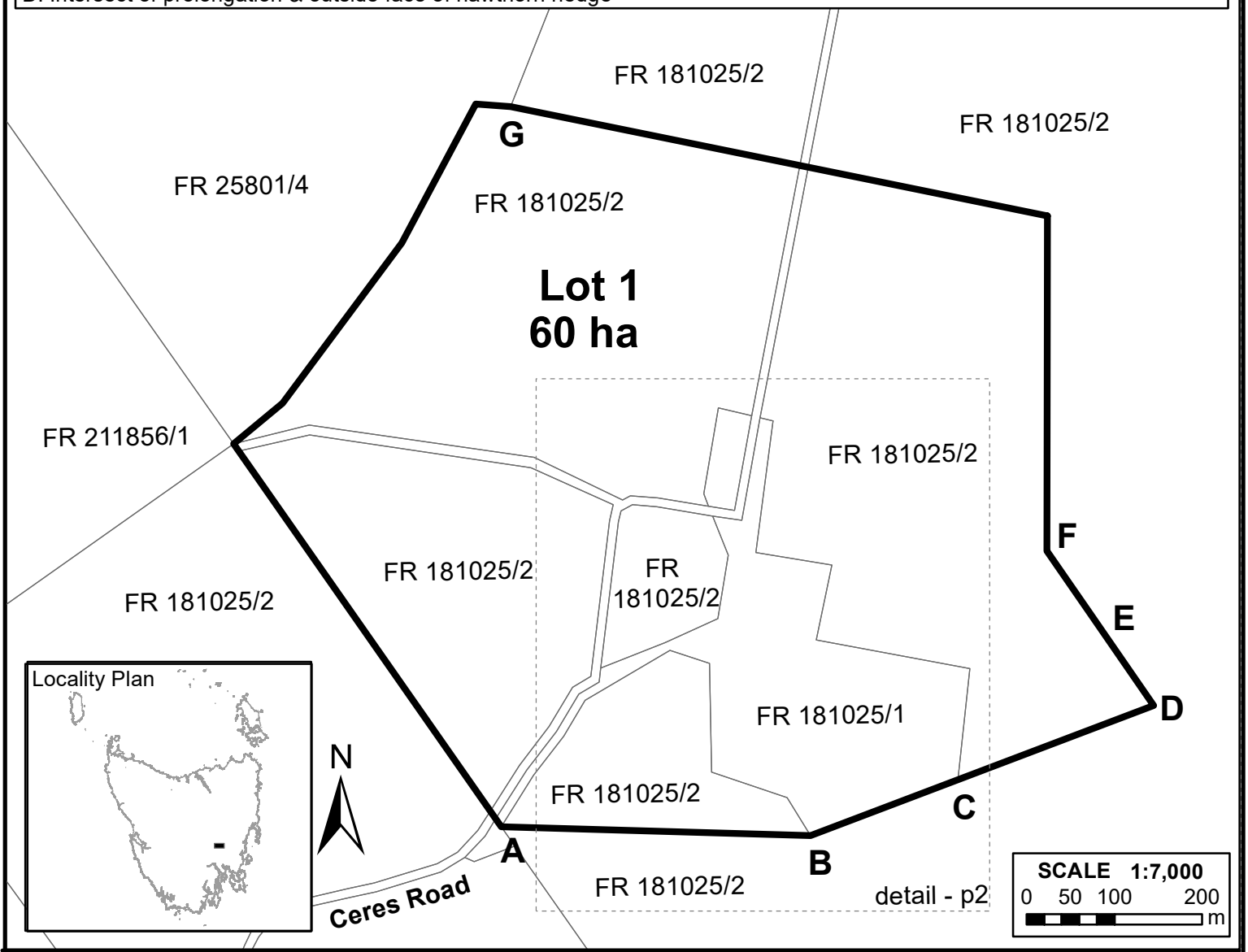
Note

1. Lot 1 represents the registered boundary for 'Ceres', #12137 on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.
2. Lot 1 is the whole of parcel 181025/1 & the partial parcel of 181025/2 the bounday of which is marked by a heavy black line and described below.
3. All boundaries are parcel boundaries unless otherwise stated, details of individual land parcel boundaries may be accessed through the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST).
4. For the purpose of S15(4)(b) of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995, this plan replaces the previous entry THR5493 'Ceres'.

Point & boundary description

A. Corner node of title 181025/2
B. Corner node of title 181025/1
A-B. Straight line
C. Corner node of title 181025/1
C-D. Prolongation of B-C
D. Intersect of prolongation & outside face of hawthorn hedge
E. Northern end of hawthorn hedge
E-F. Prolongation of D-E
F. Intersect of prolongation & outside face of hawthorn hedge
F-G. Outside face of hawthorn hedge
G. Corner node of title 25801/4



TASMAP:	STONER - 5230	GRID:	MGA94 / ZONE 55	DATUM:	AHD	CONTOUR INTERVAL:	N/A

No.	PRODUCTION / AMENDMENT	AUTHORITY	REFERENCE	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE
1	Production	THC	12137	AW	M.FORD	30.3.26

Tasmania

Ceres

121 & 123 Ceres Rd, Mount Seymor

PREPARED BY
HERITAGE TASMANIA

Tasmanian Heritage Council

GDA

CENTRAL PLAN REGISTER

p.p. Surveyor General:

Date Registered: 1.4.26

CPR 11667

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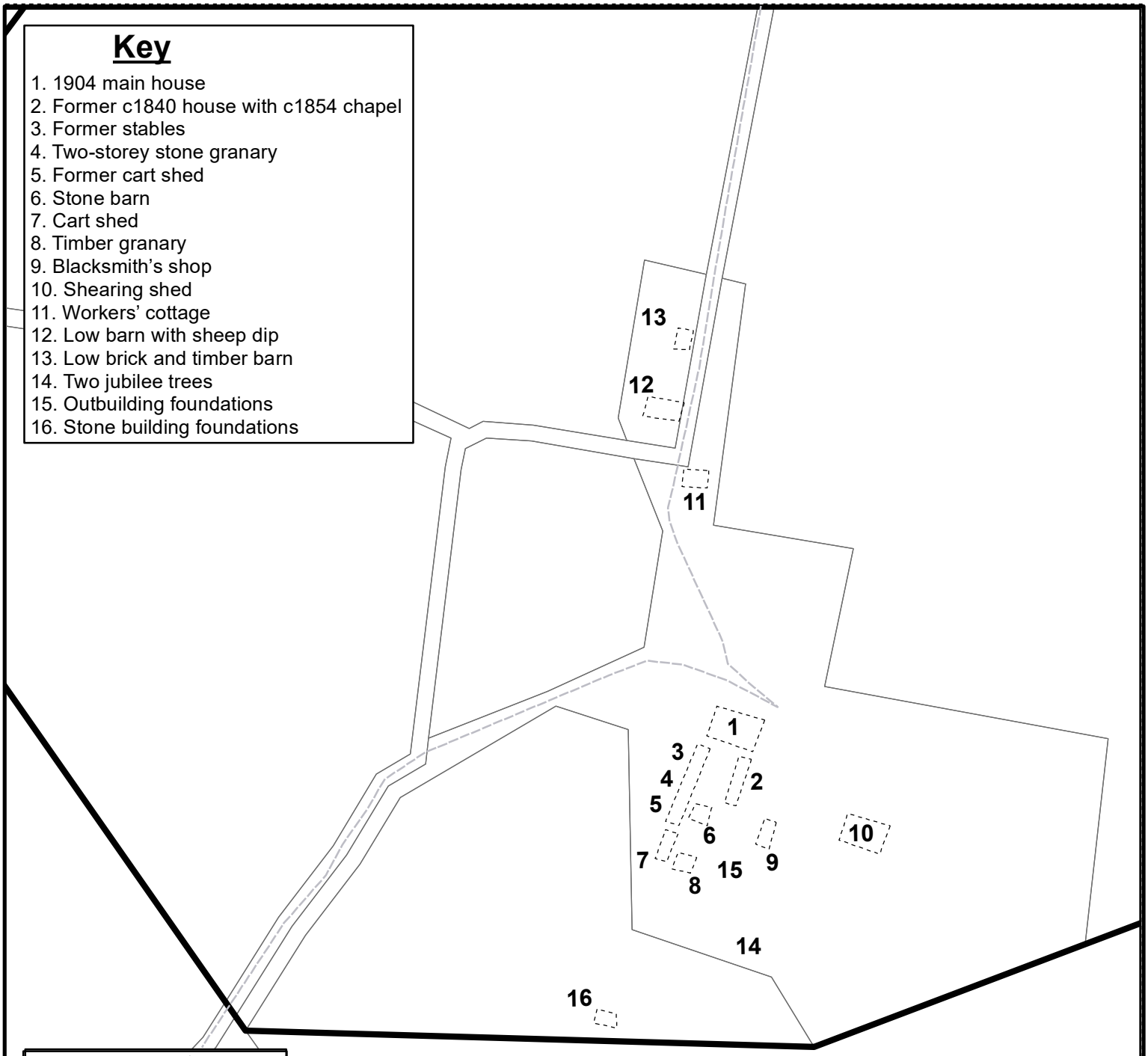
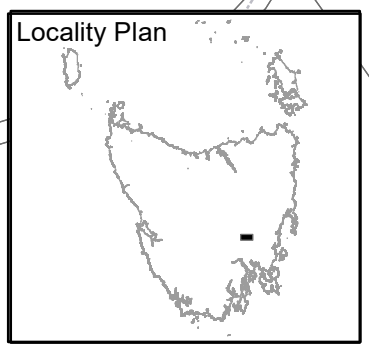
Key

1. 1904 main house
2. Former c1840 house with c1854 chapel
3. Former stables
4. Two-storey stone granary
5. Former cart shed
6. Stone barn
7. Cart shed
8. Timber granary
9. Blacksmith's shop
10. Shearing shed
11. Workers' cottage
12. Low barn with sheep dip
13. Low brick and timber barn
14. Two jubilee trees
15. Outbuilding foundations
16. Stone building foundations





SCALE 1:3,500
0 50 100 m

TASMAP:	STONER - 5230	GRID:	MGA94 / ZONE 55	DATUM:	AHD	CONTOUR INTERVAL:	N/A

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