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Name: Quamby
Status: Permanently Registered
Tier: State
State
State

THR ID Number: 4832
Municipality: Meander Valley Council

<u>Location Addresses</u>	<u>Title References</u>	<u>Property Id</u>
1145 WESTWOOD RD, HAGLEY 7292 TAS	144229/1	2641493
1714 Meander Valley RD, Hagley 7292 TAS	114432/1	7447577
1301 Westwood RD, Hagley 7292 TAS	113904/1	3260203



Quamby House
Heritage Tasmania



Drying shed or pump house or something, Quamby
Heritage Tasmania



Kitchen and servants' quarters, Quamby
Heritage Tasmania



Stable building, Quamby
Heritage Tasmania



Manager's house, Quamby
Heritage Tasmania



Courtyard, Quamby
Heritage Tasmania



Barn, Quamby
Heritage Tasmania



Front facade, Quamby House
Heritage Tasmania

Setting: Quamby, located near the township of Hagley in northern Tasmania, has a typical situation for that of a colonial wool-growing estate. The main house is situated on a rise above a river, well positioned to command a fine view of what was originally the property and the rural landscape (as far back as the Great Western Tiers, including Drys Bluff, the mountain named after Sir Richard Dry of Quamby). The house has an easterly aspect, with a distant view of the Ben Lomond plateau. A tributary of the nearby Meander River has been dammed to create a lake in front of it. Much of the estate was sold off in the late nineteenth century and there is now a golf course on the property, but the rural landscape around the house remains intact. Even though Hagley and Carrick were bypassed by the Bass Highway in the 1980s, the grand house of Quamby remains a prominent visual landmark on the road between these towns. The hedgerows along roads in this area are a distinctive English element and contribute to the impression of Quamby being an English country estate.

Description: Quamby is an imposing country residence with manager's house and unusually intact and extensive outbuildings. The **principal house** is a single-storey, stuccoed brick Regency house, with Indian bungalow and Chinese influences. The house has double-hipped roofs and attics, while the rear hip has end dormers. Its plan is structured around a transverse hall. Aside from the ballroom, which was added later, the principal

rooms open directly onto the verandah through eight-pane French doors in pairs with transom lights. The verandah is stone flagged with turned timber posts and fine brackets and balustrade trellis work. The unbroken roof line gives the impression of broad eaves. An unusual six-panel entry door with half sidelight and a diagonal pattern fanlight is located at the north-eastern end of the hallway, on what seems to be the side of the house. The Chinese influence in the design of the house is limited to the trellis work to the verandah and fanlight over the entrance door. Behind the house are the early kitchen building, a store room and laundry building, and an enclosed lawn containing two rose gardens. A wide lawn in front of the house sweeps down towards the lake.

Philip Cox and Clive Lucas (1978, p.24) suggest that the design of the **manager's house** was based on one in John Claudius Loudon's 1835 *Encyclopedia of cottage, farm and village architecture*. The building is a finely executed example of the Georgian simplified classical style, with high quality elements such as stairs, fireplaces, doors and panelling. It is a two-storey stuccoed brick building, piers at the corners and with a string course at first floor level. It is hip roofed, and has an elegant single-storey pediment enclosed porch, with paired timber pilasters and timber boarding in imitation of stone. There is a timber cornice on brackets above the fanlight over the door. All ground floor rooms have internal shutters, and all upstairs windows have unusual margin glazing, in that the margins are in the centre rather than on the periphery.

There are numerous **brick outbuildings**, including a stable designed to hold 26 horses, a granary, and quarters for grooms and ploughmen. Cox and Lucas (2015, p.95) claim that the Quamby outbuildings follow 'the English example of being related to the architecture of the main house and placed in the landscape in a Picturesque way', being 'echoes of the larger building'. They contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the complex and reflect the range of farming activities carried out on the property, and the living and working conditions of the staff. The stables have been converted into an office. The property also contained a gardener's cottage (Sheridan 2013, pp.78–79), now demolished. Its exact location is unknown.

The square **slaughter house** building at Quamby probably dates from the period 1875–87 when Victorian grazier Joseph Phelps operated the entire estate as a grazing run (Morrell 1997). Its size and location away from the house in a paddock to the north-east suggest that it was built for commercial purposes rather than domestic use. It features a base of coursed bluestone, a panel of red brick, slatted wooden ventilators designed to disperse warm air, wide eaves and a hipped corrugated iron-clad roof originally surmounted by a ridge ventilator. The close battening under the iron suggests that there was originally a shingle roof. The roof framing features a ring beam with jack joists morticed and pinned into it which provides greater internal space than a trussed roof. There are two elaborately braced timber doors, a single leaf door facing south-west, and a twin leaf door facing south-east. Both doors have timber-lined reveals and a relieving arch of red brick. A concrete-lined pit in the ground is aligned to the single leaf door behind it. Remnants of a winch system for hanging meat remain inside, and the interior walls are whitewashed. On the south-eastern side of the slaughter house is a ditch possibly used to drain effluent.

Quamby Avenue, the sheltered private road connecting Quamby house directly to Meander Valley Road, passes through a large grove of mature trees south-west of the house at the top of the slope down to the lake: 'a long entrance drive ... that winds through stands of conifers dotted with old eucalypts, a woodland grove of deciduous trees including oaks, elms, and poplars (Sheridan 2013, p.33). The public entrance road (Black Lane) off Westwood Road approaches the house through mature exotic plantings from the north-east. A fountain defines a large, paved turning circle beside the ballroom wing of the house. This approach is a tree-lined, paved avenue. In addition to the historic buildings, there is a modern function centre, beside the manager's house, two car parks, one serving the nine-hole golf course which extends from behind the house south-westerly along Westwood Road and has been landscaped among existing mature plantings. There is a tennis court on the south-western side of the house.

The registration includes:

- 1 The main house and associated kitchen and servants' quarters behind it, including the courtyard;
- 2 The manager's house;
- 3 The stables, shearing shed and granary;
- 4 The slaughterhouse;
- 5 Subsurface remains and deposits that may have potential to yield information about the structure, spatial configuration and functioning of the complex;
- 6 The view field from the main house east and south-east over the lawns and gardens, the man-made lake and the rural landscape towards the Ben Lomond plateau and the Great Western Tiers;
- 7 The mature plantings along the roadway connecting the stables, granary, manager's house and main

house; and also the original, now private, entrance road from Meander Valley Road and the mature trees along it.

The registered area also contains the following built features that are of no cultural heritage significance in their own right, although major external changes or additions to these features have the potential to impact the setting of the significant features:

- 1 The Sir Richard Dry Pavilion (convention centre).
- 2 Modern farm buildings.
- 3 The golf course and associated infrastructure, including its car parks.

History:

Born at Wexford, Ireland, as the son of a gentleman farmer, Richard Dry senior (1771–1843) was convicted of a political charge at Dublin in 1797 and transported for life to New South Wales. After arriving in Port Jackson on the *Minerva*, Dry was eventually transferred to Port Dalrymple where in 1807 William Paterson appointed him storekeeper. That he was the son of a Protestant Irish gentleman may have also won him official favours. Dry married sixteen-year-old Anne Maugham Lyons in 1809, was subsequently pardoned, and began to raise a family in the Government Barracks in Launceston. During and after his resignation from public office in 1818, Dry was rewarded for good service with several land grants at the Meander River, 200 acres in 1817, 500 in 1820 and a further 1000 acres in 1821 (Teniswood 1966; 'Copies of land grants issued'). By then he already owned 7000 sheep and 300 to 400 horned cattle, was growing twelve acres of wheat and receiving £110 in annual rent paid out as wheat (Dry to Commissioner Bigge, 28 April 1820, *Historical Records of Australia*).

The wool industry was highly profitable at this time, and Dry benefited from selling large quantities of wheat and meat (15,800 lbs of meat during 1820) to the Port Dalrymple Commissariat (Advertisements 1820). In early 1820, as a result of his good government service, he was in the happy position of being victualled by the Commissariat as well as supplying it. It is interesting to note the similar pastoral success of fellow transportees William Field and David Gibson, men who like Dry brought farming skills to Van Diemen's Land, and that the free settler Thomas Archer also served in the Port Dalrymple Commissariat while establishing a pastoral estate (Woolmers, THR#5077) of similar significance to Dry's. Another free wool-grower, Roderic O'Connor, was begrudgingly impressed by Dry's prosperity, in 1828 describing the stock hut, weatherboard barn, 2000 head of cattle, large flocks of sheep and crops of wheat at Quamby (O'Connor 1962, p.53). No house existed at Quamby in 1829, when Aborigines attacked the hut which at the time housed Charles Dry, eldest son of Richard and Anne ('The country post'). In the period 1828–38 Dry bought further land at the Meander River until his holdings exceeded 12,000 acres, which were overseen by his brother-in-law William Lyons. Ironically, 30 years after he was pardoned, Dry's name appeared alongside those of free settlers on a petition of northern colonists opposing the continuation of convict transportation ('Public meeting').

It has been claimed that Richard Dry senior commissioned the building of Quamby house on the 200-acre grant, using bricks made and stone hewn on the property, by the ex-convict James Wainwright and a team of convict labourers over a period of ten years (Baker 1966). The most likely date for its building is in the period 1838–43, when Wainwright was assigned to William Ashburner of the neighbouring Silwood property ('Assignments'). Building may have commenced to house new manager James Richardson, the former Woolnorth (Van Diemen's Land Company) surgeon who had married Richard and Anne Dry's daughter Eliza in 1838 (Marriage record). James and Eliza Richardson lived at Quamby 1843–46, and it was probably during this time that Richardson laid out the tree-lined Quamby Avenue main entrance to the property (Breaden 1923).

Dry senior never lived at Quamby. He occupied Elphin Farm, Launceston until his death in 1843, and even five years later an overseer was in charge of Quamby and its 75 occupants (Census of Tasmania for 1848). Dry's elder son and heir Richard Dry junior (1815–69) made the move to Quamby soon after. Educated at the Kirklands private school at Campbell Town, the future Premier of Tasmania had already travelled to Mauritius and British Indian ports and served on the Commission of the Peace. In 1844 he was made a non-official member of the Legislative Council, and in the following year, as one of the 'Patriotic Six', he famously protested Lieutenant-Governor Eardley Wilmot's efforts to quash an inquiry into the expense incurred by the colony in operating the convict system (Reynolds 1966). According to John Reynolds, 'this action ... for the first time united the cause of representative government with the cry of cessation of transportation'. Through this action and through taking a leading role in the anti-transportation movement, Dry achieved extraordinary popularity.

In 1853 he married Clara Meredith, daughter of George and Mary Meredith of Cambria, Swanport. The Drys became famous for their hospitality and for their annual Waterloo Ball held at Quamby (Reynolds 1966). The property featured an eleven-acre garden of fruit trees and ornamental shrubs laid out by nurseryman James McLennan which was once described as 'the show garden of Tasmania, or perhaps of the Commonwealth' (Breaden 1923). Dry took a particular interest in the plantings at Quamby, corresponding

with Francis Abbott, curator at the Royal Society Gardens in Hobart. A list of plants that appear to have been sent to Quamby from Abbott included shrubs, herbs and roses and trees such as maples, elms, silky oak, Japanese cedar and willows. McLennan, a regular exhibitor in local shows, would have lived in the Head Gardener's Cottage, a Victorian Gothic building now demolished (Sheridan 2013, p.79). In addition, Quamby had a deer park and an aviary containing imported game birds which Dry once intended to breed and liberate for sporting purposes ('Our Launceston letter').

However, Dry may have given too much of his attention to politics and too little to home affairs, because he got into personal financial difficulty. Beginning with an 1854 sale of 2853 acres which netted about £44,000 ('Important sale of agricultural and pastoral farms'), he improved his situation by gradually reducing the Quamby Estate to about 11,800 acres and letting a large part of it (9264 acres) to tenant farmers (Assessment roll for Westbury 1870). So many people were on the property that it resembled a village or 'principality' (Breen 2001, p.51). Dry had a reputation for being sympathetic to social equality (Reynolds 1966), but the reality was that engaging tenant farmers offered the most efficient solution to the loss of convict labour in the post-transportation era. It effectively continued the same master-servant relationship which had benefited the wool-growers during the convict era—and many of the landed gentry preferred to have ex-convicts as their dependent tenants than as fellow property owners (Meikle 2014, pp.201–02).

In the years 1856–60 the Drys took an extended trip to England and Italy, during which Richard Dry junior was knighted by Queen Victoria, the first native-born Tasmanian to receive this honour. This was a symbolic moment of acceptance, or perhaps self-acceptance, for the colony of Tasmania in the post-transportation era ('Sir Richard Dry'). Upon his return to Tasmania, he re-entered politics, campaigning for railway development, and in 1866 became premier with a stable three-person ministry shared by Thomas Chapman and William Lambert Dobson (Reynolds 1966).

During the 1860s Dry continued to act the role of the beneficent feudal lord, hosting Christmas dinner and other festivities for his tenants ('Quamby festivities') and giving land worth £400 for the building of St Marys Anglican Church and Rectory (THR#4829). Dry paid £1050 for the building of the rectory, while he and Clara together contributed £450 towards the building of the church ('Appeal for aid'). Like Edward Dumaresq at Mount Ireh, Dry also commissioned the building of a school, now known as Hagley Farm School (THR#4826) on his property for the education of his tenants' children ('Board of Education'; 'The late Sir R Dry'). The building of the church was continued after Dry's death with money left by Clara Dry and as part of a public subscription which also raised a memorial to Dry in the churchyard (Bartley 1870).

After Richard Dry's death in 1869, his widow Clara moved to Britain. In 1875 the 11,800-acre property was bought ('Commercial') and reshaped by Victorian grazier JJ Phelps who, when tenants' leases expired in 1877, turned 4000 acres of agricultural land to pasture. In the space of two decades, the number of tenant farmers dropped to six (Breen 2001, p.55). By 1883 the numerous outbuildings and the garden on the main property had a neglected appearance, and across the estate sheep and cattle grazed where once 1000 people were said to have found work (Jones 1883).

Through this period, while the land ownership changed dramatically, so did market conditions. Wool-growing declined due to scab, rabbits and, probably, over supply. Whereas in 1872, Tasmania's wool export was worth £484,000 and constituted 48% of Tasmania's entire export value, by 1889 the corresponding figures were £283,000 and 19%. Quamby was too valuable to continue to be used solely as grazing land, and was afterwards engaged for mixed farming. Accordingly, in 1887 it was sold off as 39 separate farms. George Gregory bought Lot 33, the 970-acre main property containing the house with its three cellars, two dairies, wood house, two coach houses, coachman's cottage, pantry, detached kitchen, three servants' rooms and pleasure grounds ('Sale of the Quamby Estate').

By 1901 5000 acres of the estate had been divided between nineteen owners (Breen 2001, p.55). This meant that, unlike other one-time large northern estates such as Cheshunt, Whiteford Hills, Woolmers, Maitland and Entally, Quamby was subdivided even before twentieth-century social justice measures such as the *Closer Settlement Acts* and the *Returned Soldiers Settlement Act* 1916 were instituted.

The Gregory family remained there until after World War Two ('Country news: Hagley'), with its holding being reduced to 640 acres by 1952. The Gregorys were said to have kept the drawing room exactly as it was in the Dry period almost a century earlier ('Century-old drawing room'), but the house became dilapidated ('Family battles to restore historic old Hagley property'). John Barnett and family, who owned the house in the 1960s, conducted restoration work.

The features of Quamby's striking landscape, including the main house, entrance avenue and mature plantings, have served as the subject of work by notable photographers A Harold Masters (1898), Frank Styant Browne (1899), Stephen Spurling III (1916), John Henry Harvey (1920s) and Frank Bolt (1980s). Quamby has featured in numerous books about Tasmanian and Australian historic homes and heritage buildings, being described as 'one of the most important of Tasmania's great country homes' (Australian Council of National Trusts 1976, p.294). After being opened to visitors for decades the property is renowned

for its visual and aesthetic qualities. In 2018 the Quamby Estate is a 'boutique country retreat' with ten guest rooms, separate function centre, golf course, tennis court and bike and hiking trails. The former stables serve as separate office space. Many of the farms subdivided from the Quamby Estate, including Iyylawn (THR#4833), Melton Vale, Adelphi, Colynn, Clover Hill Farm, Cripplegate (Luck's Farm), Riverside, Alva, Fairview and Whitmore have become well-known properties in their own right. The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery in Hobart and the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery in Launceston hold significant nineteenth-century collection material donated by Clara Dry after she moved to England, including artworks and an Egyptian mummy. A stained glass window depicting the Crucifixion of Christ, dedicated to Sir Richard Dry by Lady Clara Dry, occupies part of the eastern wall of the sanctuary above the sanctuary in St Mary's Church, Hagley. It was constructed by an English craftsman named Hardman. Sir Richard Dry is also recalled by Drys Bluff on the Great Western Tiers.

Comparative analysis: bungalows and slaughter houses

Architectural historian Eric Ratcliff described Quamby house as 'clearly a Regency composition without the vestigial Classicism of the Hobart Town houses' (Ratcliff 2015, vol.1, p.104), but also a bungalow 'in the New South Wales fashion exemplified by Roseneath at Parramatta', built to a transverse plan, its principal Tasmanian comparison being Heathfield (Anzac House) in Davey Street, Hobart (THR#2289). Ratcliff cites Clairville at Evandale (THR#5315) as another example of the bungalow built to a transverse plan (Ratcliff 2015, vol.3, p.1370). As well as Clairville, Morrell (2011) lists other examples of Indian influence on Regency buildings in Tasmania, including Kilgour (THR#5082) at Longford, Richmond Park (THR#1057) at Richmond, Somercotes (THR#5276) at Ross, Entally House (THR#4822) near Hadspen, Sunnyside (THR#2727) in New Town, Morton (THR#4755) at Oaks, Culzean (THR#4853) at Westbury and Freshwater Point (THR#5677) at Legana. Quamby has been called an Indian bungalow with Chinese influences, architectural flourishes which have been attributed to Sir Richard Dry's Asian travels in his youth. He certainly visited Madras, India, and Mauritius in 1836 ('Isle of France'), and given that the house dates from the period 1838–43 it is plausible that it expresses architectural elements which he noted during his travels.

The Quamby slaughter house is a fine and rare example of a commercial abattoir on a private estate. Similar slaughter houses built of timber rather than stone and on a domestic rather than a commercial scale survive at Eskleigh, Perth (THR#5242), Strathroy, Breadalbane (THR#5050) and Killymoon near St Marys (THR#604). Surviving vernacular timber slaughter houses such as the shingle-roofed slab or paling structures at St Marys (THR#5906), Lawrenny (THR#877) near Ouse and on the Nant property (THR#67) near Bothwell bear little architectural similarity.

Parallels with the Quamby Estate as virtually a beneficent feudal estate can be found with Thomas Reibey at Entally (THR#4822), Edward Dumaresq at Mount Ireh (THR#5066) and others. Just as Sir Richard Dry commissioned a church (St Mary's Anglican Church and Rectory, THR#4829) and school (Hagley Farm School, THR#4826) for his tenants and for the local community, Reibey commissioned a church and mechanics' institute in Carrick and opened the cricket ground on the Entally Estate to the public. Dumaresq commissioned Christ Church Illawarra (THR#5059) as a schoolhouse and chapel for his tenant farmers and the local community. Both Dry and Dumaresq gave additional land in support of these churches, the intention being that rent raised from the land would pay for building maintenance and a minister's salary. Similarly, William Archer of Brickendon (THR#5180) and his son Robert Joseph Archer of Saundridge (THR#5073 and 8784) built chapels as part of their estates, the latter doubling as the local schoolroom.

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Statement of Significance:
(non-statutory summary)

Quamby is of historic cultural heritage significance for demonstrating aspects of early pastoralism and agriculture in colonial Tasmania, including the granting of savannah woodlands to wool-growers; the economic significance of the wool industry and of convict labour in the first half of the nineteenth century; the success of skilled, enterprising convicts in acquiring prosperity and social standing; and changing land ownership patterns, with the subdivision of a large estate into tenant farms. This is a rare example of a relatively intact, large, tenanted nineteenth-century farming estate, to which two separate listings, St Mary's Anglican Church and Rectory (THR#4829) and Hagley Farm School (THR#4826) also contribute. It is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single-storey stuccoed Regency rural homestead with its associated outbuildings. The manager's house is architecturally significant as a rare, excellent example of the Georgian simplified classical style, and the numerous farm buildings, entrance avenue and mature plantings contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the complex. Quamby has strong associations with two highly significant historical figures, Richard Dry (1771–1843), an Irish political prisoner sent to Tasmania, who commissioned the building of the house and established the large pastoral property; and his son Sir Richard Dry (1815–69), who lived there and further developed the estate. He was Tasmania's first native-born knight, served as Premier of Tasmania and was a prominent anti-transportationist. It also has a strong association with Lady Clara Dry (née Meredith, 1829–1904), who long after moving to Britain remained a generous donor to Tasmania's two major museums and the nearby St Mary's Church at Hagley.

Significance:

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.

Quamby demonstrates aspects of early pastoralism and agriculture in colonial Tasmania, including the granting of savannah woodlands to wool-growers; the economic significance of the wool industry and of convict labour in the first half of the nineteenth century; the success of skilled, enterprising convicts in acquiring prosperity and social standing; and changing land ownership patterns, with the subdivision of large estates into tenant farms. Together the stories of the two Drys (father and son) attached to this property demonstrate the opportunities available in a new colony which, despite official efforts to make it emulate the British social structure, developed a more egalitarian society than the one from which it was derived.

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

Quamby is a rare example of a relatively intact large tenanted nineteenth-century farming estate, with extant main house, ancillary buildings, manager's house, commercial slaughter house, granary and other farm buildings, long, sheltered entrance road, hedgerows and mature deciduous plantings. Reputed at one time to have had a population approaching 1000, the Quamby Estate was almost a township in itself. Its values are enhanced by the nearby existence of the church and rectory (St Mary's Anglican, THR#4829) and school (Hagley Farm School, THR#4826) built by the Drys for the tenant farmers and the community and now on separate titles. The manager's house is architecturally significant as a rare, excellent example of the Georgian simplified classical style.

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

Quamby has the potential to yield information which would contribute to an understanding of the development of Tasmanian agricultural properties during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Beginning in 1817, Quamby was intensively developed as a large and relatively self-contained agricultural operation, housing almost 1000 people including workers and their families. Investigations of existing buildings, standing structures and subsurface remains and deposits have the potential to yield information about the structure, spatial configuration and functioning of this community and complex. Remains and artefact deposits have the potential to contribute information on aspects of nineteenth-century Tasmanian rural culture, including cultural practices, changing technologies, economic conditions, questions relating to class and gender differences, and life experiences. Quamby also includes notable garden and remnant rural landscape features which could contribute new information on issues including evolving garden design, plant availability, and agricultural processes.

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

With extant main house, manager's house and outbuildings, including a commercial slaughter house, long, sheltered entrance road, hedgerows and mature deciduous plantings, Quamby is a rare example of a fairly intact large tenanted nineteenth-century farming estate. Two separate listings, the church and rectory (St Mary's Anglican, THR#4829) and school (Hagley Farm School, THR#4826), both commissioned by the Drys for their tenant farmers and the community, and now on separate titles, also contribute to this story. The main house at Quamby demonstrates the principal characteristics of a single-storey stuccoed Regency rural homestead with its associated outbuildings. It has been described as an Indian bungalow built to a transverse plan, its principal Tasmanian comparisons being Heathfield (Anzac House) in Davey Street, Hobart (THR#2289) and Clairville at Evandale (THR#5315), while comparisons have been drawn with about a dozen Tasmanian Regency homes in the Indian bungalow style. The manager's house and numerous brick barns, stores, coach house, coachman's cottage and stables contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the complex.

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.

Quamby has a special association with Richard Dry (1771–1843), an Irish political prisoner sent to Tasmania, who built the house and established the large pastoral property; and his son Sir Richard Dry (1815–69), who lived there and further developed the estate. Richard Dry senior was an unusual example of an enterprising, skilled ex-convict who achieved prosperity and social standing comparable with the most well-to-do free settlers. His son Sir Richard Dry was Tasmania's first native-born knight, who served as Premier of Tasmania and was a prominent anti-transportationist, an ironic tale given that his father was the transported son of a gentleman. Quamby also has a special association with Lady Clara Dry (née Meredith, 1829–1904), generous donor to both the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and (Queen) Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, and St Mary's Church, Hagley, long after her resettlement in Britain.

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

The main house at Quamby stands on a hill with a wide, easterly aspect, forming a visually prominent landmark from Westwood Road (the former Bass Highway). The house with its striking landscape, to which the entrance avenue, mature plantings and man-made lake contribute, has featured in numerous books about Tasmanian and Australian historic homes and heritage buildings, being described as 'one of the most important of Tasmania's great country homes' (Australian Council of National Trusts 1976, p.294). After being opened to visitors for decades the property is renowned for its visual and aesthetic qualities.

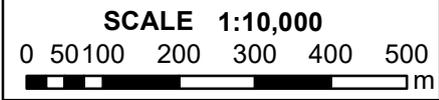
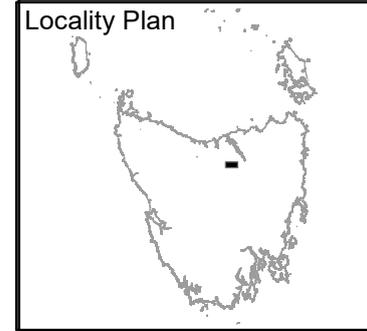
PLEASE NOTE This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place on the Heritage Register. Under the legislation, only one of the criteria needs to be met. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place,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

Note

1. Lot 1 represents the registered boundary for 'Quamby', #4832 on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.
2. Lot 1 is the whole of parcels FR 144229/1 & 'Road' and the partial parcels of FR 113904/1 & 114432/1, the boundaries of which is marked by a heavy black line and described below.
3. All boundaries are parcel boundaries, details of individual land parcel boundaries may be accessed through the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST).

KEY	
1.	Slaughter House
2.	Former Granary & Farm Outbuildings
3.	Former Stables
4.	Former Manager's House
5.	Quamby (Main) House
6.	Former Main Entrance Avenue

Point & Boundary Description	
A.	Intersection of road & title parcel at 494085E
A-B.	Cadastral parcel
B.	Corner of cadastral parcel
B-C.	Straight line
C.	Corner of cadastral boundary
C-D.	Cadastral parcel
D.	Intersection of cadastral parcels at 494110E
D-E.	Eastern edge of avenue of trees
E.	Eastern side of driveway entrance at 494326E
E-F.	Parcel boundary
F.	Western side of driveway entrance at 494271E
F-A.	Western edge of avenue of trees



TASMAP: WESTBURY - 4840		GRID: MGA94 / ZONE 55		DATUM: AHD		CONTOUR INTERVAL: N/A	
No.	PRODUCTION / AMENDMENT	AUTHORITY	REFERENCE	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE	 Tasmania
1	Production	THC	4832	AW	DRAFT	DRAFT	

Quamby
1145 Westwood Road, Hagley

PREPARED BY
HERITAGE TASMANIA



CENTRAL PLAN REGISTER

p.p. Surveyor General: _____

Date Registered: XX-XXX-17



CPR DRAFT