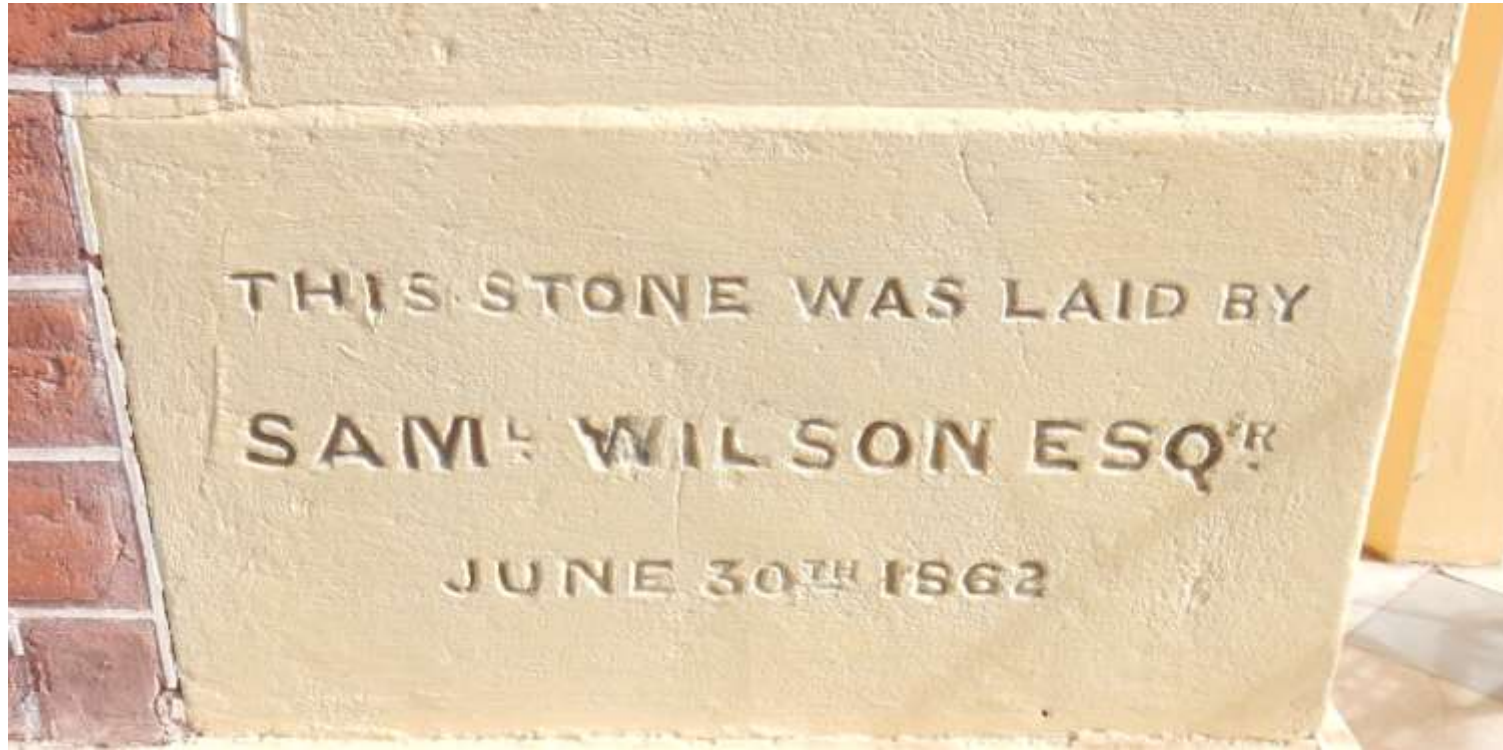




‘Longerenong’ Homestead, Horsham, by architects Crouch & Wilson for Samuel Wilson in 1862.

Photo taken 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2017

Foundation Stone of Longerenong Homestead, Horsham, Victoria, laid by Samuel Wilson Esq June 30th 1862.



In December 1861 the architects Crouch & Wilson invited tenders for the construction of Longerenong.

**M**ESSRS. CROUCH and WILSON invite **TEN-**  
**DER**S for the **ERECTION** of a **VILLA RESI-**  
**DENCE** at Longerenong, for Messrs. Wilson Brothers,  
Wimmera.  
Plans and specifications may be seen at their office  
until Saturday, the 14th December.



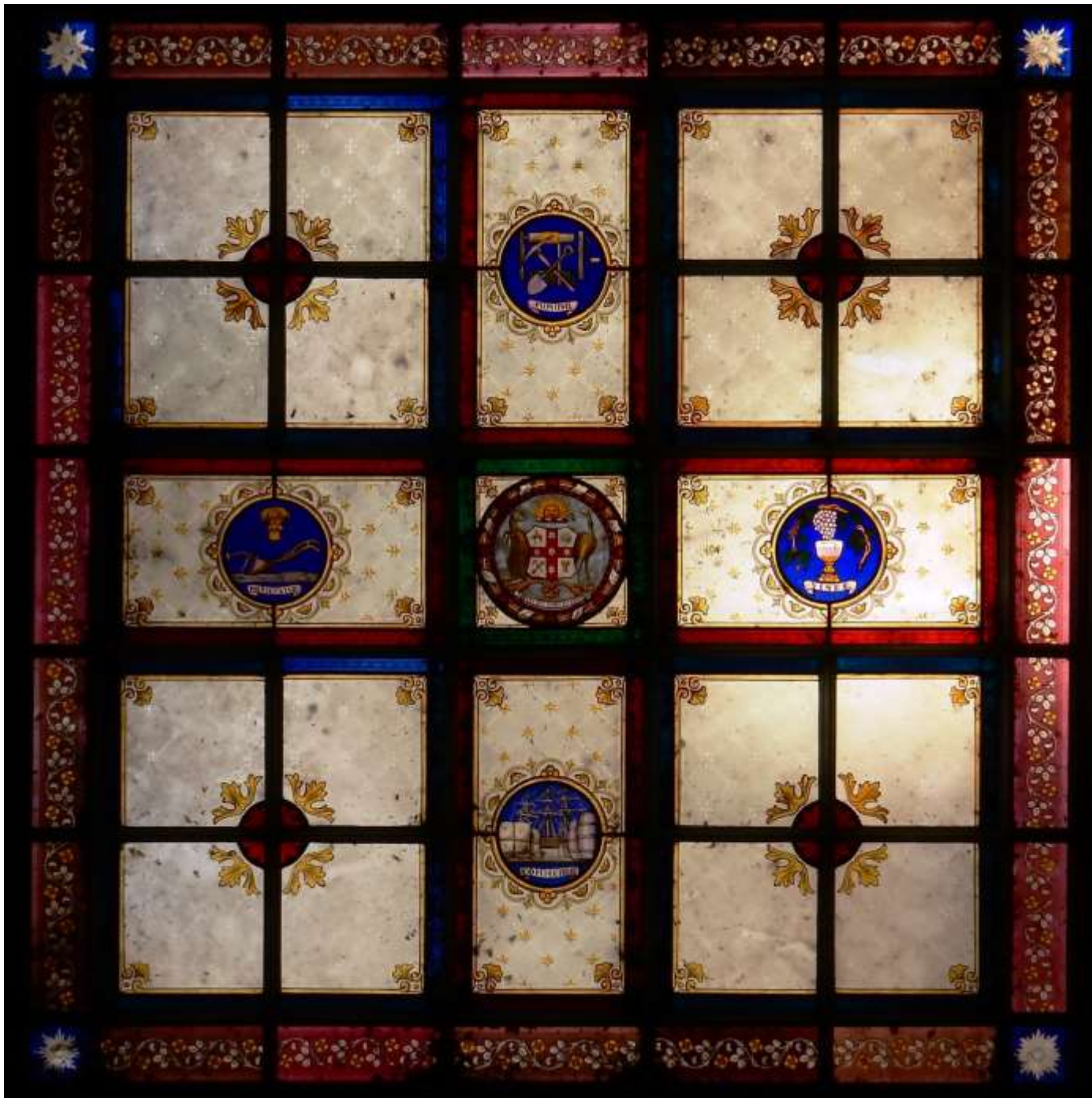


Sir Samuel Wilson 1832 – 1895.

State Library of Victoria image.

The photo was apparently taken of a painting of Sir Samuel Wilson that hung in Wilson Hall. It only survived because the painting had been removed from Wilson Hall for cleaning shortly before the building was Destroyed by fire in 1952.

There are no known dates for the painting. I can only bracket it and say it could only be in a twenty year period between 1875 (when he was knighted) and his death (1895).



Longerenong Homestead, built for Samuel Wilson by architects Crouch & Wilson at Horsham in 1862.

The skylight above the stairwell depicts:

Mining  
Agriculture  
Commerce  
The Vines

The central roundel depicts and early Colonial version of the Australian Coat of Arms with the Kangaroo and Emu facing outwards.

The outer borders depicts oak leaves and acorns that have been picked out via acid etching on red flashed glass. The stars in the corners have been done with the same technique but with blue flashed glass.





‘Advance Australia’ Coat of Arms in the centre of the Stairwell skylight at Samuel Wilson’s Longerenong Homestead, Horsham, dated 1862.

For many years, the motto ‘Advance Australia’ appeared on unofficial coats of arms before the federation of the states in 1901.

The first official coat of arms of Australia was granted by a Royal Warrant of King Edward VII in 1908. This coat of arms was used on some Australian coins even after it was superseded by that granted by King George V in 1912.

This Coat of Arms depicted at Longerenong in 1862 depicts the bodies of the Kangaroo and Emu facing outwards but their heads facing inwards.





‘COMMERCE’ in the stairwell skylight at  
Longerenong Homestead, Horsham, dated 1862.





'AGRICULTURE' in the stairwell skylight at  
Longerenong Homestead, Horsham, dated  
1862.



‘MINING’ in the stairwell skylight at  
Longerenong Homestead, Horsham, dated 1862.





‘VINES’ in the stairwell skylight at  
Longerenong Homestead, Horsham, dated 1862.



External view of main entrance stained glass at Longerenong Homestead, Horsham dated 1862.





Internal view of main entrance stained glass at Longereng Homestead, Horsham, 1862.

The transom light above the door depicts the intertwined monogram of Samuel Wilson's initials, the Gaelic or Celtic Harp representing his birth country of Ireland and on the right the year his Longereng Homestead was built 'A.D. 1862'

The side lights depict the Scotch Thistle representing Scotland, the English Rose for England and on both lights is the Red Rampant Lion representing the Wilson family coat or arms.

At the bottom of each side light is a roundel depicting a Madonna Lily. These are not original parts of the window and are likely to be damage replacements prior to c.1980.







Detail of roundel depicting the  
Scotch Thistle, representing Scotland, at  
the top of the left side light window at  
the main entrance of Longerenong  
Homestead near Horsham dated 1862.





## The Red Rampant Lion

The Rampant Lion is part of the Wilson family Coat of Arms and appears on both side lights of the main entrance doorway of Longerenong.

The artwork and glass painting in this and all other elements of the window and skylight would undoubtedly have been by John Lamb Lyon (1835-1916).

Lyon was the first internationally trained Scottish stained glass artist to join and help launch Ferguson & Urie in 1861.

Between 1866 & 1873 Lyon became a partner in the firm and during that period it was known as "Ferguson, Urie, and Lyon"





The transom window above the main entrance to Longerenong homestead near Horsham dated 1862. The left roundel depicts the monogram of Samuel Wilsons initials. The Celtic Harp represents Ireland and the right roundel depicts the year the homestead was built, A.D. 1862.





Detail of roundel depicting the monogram  
of Samuel Wilsons initials in the transom  
window above the main entrance of  
Longerenong Homestead near Horsham dated  
c.1862





Detail of roundel depicting the Irish Harp in the transom window above the main entrance of Longerenong Homestead near Horsham in 1862.

This particular depiction of the Irish harp was typically seen as the symbol of Irish nationalism from the 17th to the early 20th century.





Detail of roundel depicting the year 'A.D. 1862' in the transom window above the main entrance of Longerengong homestead near Horsham in Western Victoria.

1862 is the year Samuel Wilson had the Longerengong homestead built by Crouch & Wilson architects.

Crouch & Wilson engaged the Ferguson & Urie stained glass company of North Melbourne for practically all of the glazing and custom stained glass work in their buildings in Victoria and Tasmania between 1861 and 1884 and later by T. J. Crouch until his death in 1890.





Detail of roundel depicting the English Rose, Representing England, at the top of the right side light window at the main entrance of Longerenong Homestead built near Horsham in 1862.





A roundel depicting the Madonna Lily with a prominent stamen in the side lights of the main entrance stained glass of Longerenong Homestead, Horsham, built in 1862.

This lily appears on both sides of the doorway

The whole roundel including outer red glass (both sides of doorway) are not original Ferguson & Urie work. The date of these replacements is unknown but likely to have been in the last thirty years (post 1980?)

Whether there was originally a Madonna Lily in the window is a mystery. Given the other emblems in the stained glass windows have logical historical meanings, the Madonna Lily in this case seems out of place.

The other emblems of England (the Rose), Ireland (the Harp) and Scotland (Scotch Thistle) as depicted which only leaves Wales! Maybe the original depicted a Welsh Leek (the Daffodil)?





Examples of other basic flashed etched glass in other areas of Longerenong.

These basic flashed glass examples can't be positively identified as being from Ferguson & Urie, but based on their likely age and that Ferguson & Urie crafted and supplied the primary stained glass for the front entrance and skylight, it would be incredulous not to think that all the glazing, including original plain window glass was not done entirely by Ferguson & Urie in 1862.

