

# Local Heritage Survey

March 2020



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# Local Heritage Survey

## Introduction

The Shire of Murray was one of the earliest areas of European settlement in Western Australia. It has a rich cultural heritage and many places of heritage significance are still in existence.

The Shire's heritage assets will come under increasing threat from both neglect and growth pressure in the future. The Shire has a responsibility to provide for protection of these assets for both present and future generations and by harnessing the potential of its heritage assets will also contribute towards realising the Shire's economic, tourism and social objectives. This aspect is clearly evidenced in other localities where local heritage has been valued and celebrated.

Local governments are required under Section 103 of the Heritage Act 2018 to prepare a Local Heritage Survey to recognise the heritage importance of places to the local community. Under the Act local governments are also required to update Inventories regularly and review them every five to eight years to ensure relevancy. The timing of each review should coincide with each major review of the Local Planning Strategy and Town Planning Scheme, so that the relevant outcomes of the review can be included in the Scheme Heritage List.

Local Heritage Surveys (LHS) are the foundation of sound local heritage planning. They identify local heritage assets in a systematic fashion and provide the base information needed for local heritage planning to achieve consistency, strategic direction and community support. More specifically, the purposes of a Survey are to -

- 1) identify the places and areas that, in the opinion of the local government, are of cultural heritage significance for the local government district;
- 2) assist in determining local government conservation policies and other related policies;
- 3) provide a cultural and historic record of the local government district;
- 4) assist in the preparation of a heritage list under a Town Planning Scheme that has effect in relation to the local government district;
- 5) assist in the designation of heritage areas under a local Town Planning Scheme; and
- 6) assist in achieving the heritage conservation objectives of town planning in the State.

Heritage survey reviews are intended to -

- 1) ensure that an existing survey meets the minimum standards, and to bring the findings into line with the standards if deficient; and
- 2) review changes in the local heritage in the preceding period, such as the demolition of places, changes to condition, or the availability of new information.

Inclusion of a place in the survey does not impose any statutory obligation or protection of the place, however the survey will be the basis of preparing heritage based policies and the Scheme Heritage List, which will provide a degree of protection.

An original survey was prepared for the overall Peel Region in 1995. A major review was completed in 2011 and minor review in 2013. The 2020 review has seen eight new places added and all existing property listings updated.

New listings were sought by calling for nominations from the public. The research and review work was undertaken by historian Eddie Marcus of Heritage Now, and Shire of Murray Senior Planning Officer, Susan Cowling.

Features of the 2020 LHS document include:

- a referenced historical overview which provides a foundation from which to understand the Shire's unique history and identify places significant to the development, events, people and evolving face of the Shire;
- fully referenced case histories, and current photographs, of each listed place, which illustrates its historical and cultural significance;
- grouping of certain listings to recognise the link between them, either for historic reasons or due to location;
- Management Categories to provide development and conservation guidance to owners, the community and the Shire of Murray.

The revised document brings the LHS up to present best practice standard with the most notable change being that the Statement of Significance for places now align with planning principles, to ensure that the heritage values of a place are better considered during the planning assessment process. Entries have been extensively researched and the document will now be a valuable information source for the community and for the preparation of heritage related policy.

## Review Process

The review process commenced with an introductory community workshop designed to introduce the review, discuss the review process, the current survey and the possible inclusion of new places considered important to the community.

A formal nominations process was then undertaken to gather input from the community. Other nominations were sourced from the sites listed for further investigation in the 2013 survey. Nominations were reviewed and researched by historian Eddie Marcus and Shire of Murray Senior Planning Officer, Susan Cowling. A place record form was drafted for those places considered to have sufficient heritage significance.

All sites listed in the 2013 survey were reassessed during this review, along with sites provided by other sources. Three places from the 2013 survey were removed from the list due to relocation to another local government or not considered to hold sufficient significance to warrant inclusion.

A Council formally commenced the review of the LHS in March 2017 and subsequently the document was made available for public comment. Submissions were reviewed and an updated Survey was considered by Council in March 2020.

## Additions

The following six new places were assessed as having heritage significance and have been included in this edition of the Local Heritage Survey adopted in March 2020.

<b>LHS Ref</b>	<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
022	Dwellingup Police Station	55 McLarty Street, Dwellingup
010	Browne's Dairy, Coolup	Lot 1 (No. 287) Hart Road Coolup
023	Dwellingup Primary School	8 Newton Street, Dwellingup
031	Fairbridge Cemetery	Lot 2464 Pipeline Road, Fairbridge
060	McLarty Road Dwelling	Lot 26 (No. 5) McLarty Road, Pinjarra
016	Riverdale, Coolup	Lot 24 (No. 43) Kirkham Road, Meelon

## Refinements

The following seven places have been listed differently to their 2013 listing to better reflect the changed status to a site, or a change to the place's significance.

<b>LHS Ref</b>	<b>Place Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Former MC</b>	<b>Modified MC</b>
007	Pinjarrah Park Estate	Lot 110 (No. 326) Pinjarra-Williams Road, Blythewood	B	A
019	Dwellingup Hotel	Lots 8 and 700 (No. 9) Marinup Street, Dwellingup	B	A
036	Burnside Homestead	Lot 21 (No. 545) Coolup Road East, Meelon	C	B
053	Dr Joyce's House	Lot 3 (No. 11-13) McLarty Road, Pinjarra	C	B
055	Exchange Hotel	Lots 85-8 (No. 12) George Street, Pinjarra	B	A
081	Redcliffe Barn and Well	Lot 9010 Sutton Street, Pinjarra	C	B
086	St Joseph's Convent	Lot 1000 George Street, Pinjarra	B	A



## Exclusions

As an outcome of the review, 3 places have not been included in the revised Local Heritage Survey despite being included in the 2013 version, nor additional places nominated by the public. The details of the exclusions and the reasons for this are provided below.

Place	Reason for Exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boarding House (Fmr) Mill Manager's House, Location Road Hilton, State Forrest No. 14, Dwellingup</li> </ul>	Removed from survey; planning consent was sought and obtained in 2014 to relocate the structure to the Shire of Harvey. The former boarding house is currently being utilised as a private residence, in the Shire of Harvey.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pinjarra Bathing Sheds, Lot 206 (No. 14) Henry Street, Pinjarra</li> </ul>	Removed from survey; site only with no physical evidence, the site is currently occupied by the Henry Street Boat Ramp. The place holds little heritage significance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing Shack and Boat Shed, Lot 6 (No. 1) Young Road, South Yunderup</li> </ul>	Publicly nominated though not included in survey as the place holds little heritage significance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alliance Church, Lot 12 (No. 59) George Street, Pinjarra</li> </ul>	Publicly nominated though not included in survey as the place holds little heritage significance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>James Street Homestead, Lot 112 (No. 48) James Street, Pinjarra</li> </ul>	Publicly nominated though not included in survey as the place has been heavily modified and holds little heritage significance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Well, Newton Street, Dwellingup</li> </ul>	Publicly nominated though not included in survey as officers were unable to locate position of well. Little or no physical evidence of the well remains.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Dwellingup Hospital, Marrinup Street, Dwellingup (converted to residential home)</li> </ul>	Publicly nominated though not included in survey as officers were unable to identify possible property.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bibbulmun Track, Darling Scarp</li> </ul>	Publicly nominated though not included in survey as the site is protected and interpreted through other legislation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Banksiadale Townsite, Banksiadale</li> </ul>	Publicly nominated though not included in survey as the site is currently located/ submerged within the South Dandalup Dam. Located within a drinking catchment area and unable to assess heritage significance beyond as a site. Recent development of the Dwellingup Trails Hub may hold better opportunities for interpretation of old abandoned timber town sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huntly Townsite, Huntly</li> </ul>	Publicly nominated though not included in survey as the site is located within the mining tenement area for Alcoa of Australia Ltd. Recent development of the Dwellingup Trails Hub may hold better opportunities for interpretation of old abandoned timber town sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ravenswood Raceway, Lot 411 (No. 318) Old Mandurah Road, Ravenswood</li> </ul>	Publicly nominated though not included in survey as the site features few physical elements of the original raceway. It is noted that the site as a place of social significance for the wider community, but is not significant enough to be individually listed at this time. Mention of the Ravenswood Raceway is instead included in the Historical Overview.

## For Further Investigation

Due to time restrictions, not all properties nominated for inclusion have been examined. The following is a list of sites that will be investigated for possible inclusion into the next major review of the Local Heritage Survey.

Place Name	Address
North Yunderup Homestead	Lot 801 (No. 3) Culeenup Road, North Yunderup
Camp Road Dwelling	Lot 800 (No. 40) Camp Road, Pinjarra
Bedingfeld Road Dwelling	Lot 16 (No. 12) Bedingfeld Road, Pinjarra
North Dandalup Civil Aliens Camp	Off Hines Road, north of Dam, North Dandalup
Delta Islands	Yunderup
Mears Cottage (site only)	Lot 460 South Western Highway, Blythewood
Parkfield, also known as Cooroolyup	Lot 480 (No. 269) Paterson Road, Pinjarra
Mundup Homestead	Lot 28 Hines Road, North Dandalup

## General Review

As per the Department of Planning, Land and Heritage's *Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys*, the commencement of a general review of this document should commence between 2027-2029.

## Register of Shire Owned Properties

No.	Name of Place	Address	Suburb	Cat.
008	Cooper's Mill	Lot 1923 Murray Terrace	Cooleenup Island	A
011	Coolup War Memorial	Lot 500 Murray Street	Coolup	C
017	West Coolup Hall	Lot 244 Old Bunbury Road	West Coolup	C
031	Fairbridge Cemetery	Lot 2464 Pipeline Road	Fairbridge	A
041	Goldmine Hill	Lot 1376 Whittakers Road	North Dandalup	B
043	North Dandalup Memorial Hall	R 15844 and Lot 671 (No. 4209) South Western Highway	North Dandalup	C
050	Massacre of Pinjarra Memorial Area	Lot 301 McLarty Road	Pinjarra	A
051	Cantwell Park	Lots 223 and 358 George Street	Pinjarra	B
052	CWA Hall, Pinjarra	Lot 385 (No. 57) George Street	Pinjarra	D
054	Edenvale	Lot 316 George Street	Pinjarra	A
055	Exchange Hotel	Lots 85-8 (No. 12) George Street	Pinjarra	A
056	Heritage Rose Garden	Lot 202 (No. 2) Henry Street	Pinjarra	C
058	Liveringa & Well	Lot 316 George Street	Pinjarra	A
062	Memorial Gates	Lot 223 George Street	Pinjarra	C
063	Miss Adam's House	Lot 190 (No. 6) George Street	Pinjarra	B
067	Old Barracks (site)	Lot 601 (No. 26) George Street (former Westpac Bank) R26081 (Pinjarra Police Station) Lot 388 (No. 22) George Street (Pinjarra Court House) Lot 216 (No. 20) Pinjarra Post Office  Known as Town Lot 'B' on Pinjarra Townsite plan of survey dated 1865.	Pinjarra	D
068	Old School & Teacher's Quarters	Lots 201-2 (No. 2 & 8) Henry Street	Pinjarra	A
070	Pinjarra Civic Centre	Lots 58-9 (No. 1915) Pinjarra Road	Pinjarra	C

076	Pinjarra Railway Station Precinct	Lots 361-3 (No. 1) Fimmel Lane	Pinjarra	A
078	Pinjarra War Memorial	Lot 57 (No. 1915) Pinjarra Road	Pinjarra	B
082	Road Board Offices	Lot 220 (No. 28) George Street	Pinjarra	B
083	Roger May Museum	Lot 316 George Street	Pinjarra	C
085	St John's Church	Lot A Henry Street	Pinjarra	A

# Criteria for Significance

In determining the significance of the places included in the survey the Shire has used the same criteria used by the Heritage Council of Western Australia for assessment of places for entry into the State register of heritage places. The criteria are outlined below:

## Aesthetic Value

*Criterion 1: It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community*

- 1.1 Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics.
- 1.2 Importance for its creative design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- 1.3 Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- 1.4 In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

## Historic Value

*Criterion 2: It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia.*

- 2.1 Importance for the density or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the locality, region or the State.
- 2.2 Importance in relation to an event, phase or activity of historic importance in the locality, region or the State.
- 2.3 Importance for its close association with an individual or individuals whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.
- 2.4 Importance as an example of technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

## Scientific Value

*Criterion 3A: It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of Western Australia.*

- 3.1 Importance for the information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- 3.2 Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the locality, region or the State.

*Criterion 3B: It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.*

- 3.3 Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

## Social Value

*Criterion 4: It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, education or spiritual reasons.*

- 4.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural religious, spiritual, aesthetic or educational associations.
- 4.2 Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

## Degree of Significance – Rarity

*Criterion 5: It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of Western Australia.*

- 5.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.
- 5.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised in, or in danger of being lost from, or of exceptional interest to, the locality, region or the State.

## Degree of Significance – Representativeness

*Criterion 6: It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the State.*

- 6.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.
- 6.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the locality, region or the State.

**CONDITION** refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which the place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental effects.

**INTEGRITY** is a measure of the likely long term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process.

**AUTHENTICITY** refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.



## Management Categories

Whilst the Local Heritage Survey does not provide any statutory protection of places in its own right, the information within the document will be used as the basis for the preparation of heritage policy and the Shire's Town Planning Scheme Heritage List, which will provide a means of protection some or all of the places identified in the survey. To provide guidance, a range of management categories have been determined based on the assessed level of significance for each place. These management categories are as follows:

Management Category	Description	Desired Outcome
<b>A</b> Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	<p>The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible or prudent alternative.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place and in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).</p> <p>Places in this category are either already included or are recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places and inclusion in a Heritage List prepared under the Shire's Local Planning Scheme.</p> <p>A requirement for Planning approval is recommended for all development including interior and exterior works, changes in land use and demolition.</p>
<b>B</b> Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality.	<p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place.</p> <p>Places identified under this category are recommended to be included within the Heritage List prepared under the Shire's Local Planning Scheme.</p> <p>A requirement for Planning approval is recommended for proposed exterior works, change in land use and demolition.</p>
<b>C</b> Significant	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.	<p>Conservation of the place is desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.</p> <p>A requirement for Planning approval is recommended for demolition and some exterior works. Photographic record is recommended prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.</p>
<b>D</b> Some significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.	<p>A photographic record, recognition and interpretation of the place is recommended prior to major development or demolition.</p> <p>A requirement for planning approval is recommended major development or demolition.</p>

<p><b>T</b></p> <p>Significant Tree(s)</p>		<p>Heritage trees should be removed only in order to protect public safety or private or public property from imminent danger.</p> <p>Heritage trees may be pruned as part of routine tree maintenance in accordance with International Society of Arboriculture standards provided the pruning would not reduce the tree's height or crown diameter, alter the tree's general appearance, increase the tree's susceptibility to insects or disease, or otherwise increase its risk of mortality.</p> <p>A requirement for Planning approval is recommended prior to pruning or removing.</p>
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# Historical Overview and References

## Aboriginal Occupation and Pre-Settlement

### Noongars (Nyungar)

It is estimated that the south-west region of Western Australia had been occupied by Aborigines for over 40,000 years prior to European Settlement.<sup>1</sup> This south-western corner was inhabited by the Noongars (also Nyungar), a supra-tribal group comprising of 13 tribes or linguistic groups, including Bindjareb, (also known as the Pindjarup tribe or Murray River tribe in historical texts).<sup>2</sup> The Noongar tribal boundaries ranged as far east as Esperance, and Merredin, and as far north as Geraldton. The tribes shared a common language and culture, using the term *Noongar*, meaning Aboriginal man, to identify themselves.<sup>3</sup>

All Nyungars traced their origin to the Dreamtime, some claimed that their ancestry had been carried to earth on the backs of crows, while others told that their people had sprung from emus.<sup>4</sup>

The Dreamtime reinforced the Noongars connection to the land and nature, with themselves acting as guardians or custodians.

The tribes were further split into smaller family groups ranging from 20-100 people. The families were nomadic, following the seasonal food bounties, so as not to exhaust food stocks. In spring and summer, there was an abundance of harvest foods including roots, fish, birds, grubs and lizards. Summer also was an important time for fire hunting where sections of the bush would be torched to flush out kangaroos and wallabies. At the beginning of winter the Murray tribe would gather at the Serpentine River and construct a Munga (fish trap). Members of neighbouring tribes would be invited to partake in feasting and corroboree.

Surplus fish were left to rot for if they had been returned to the river they might have warned other fish to avoid that stream the following year.<sup>5</sup>

At the time of European settlement, it is estimated the Noongar population was 10,000 people. The Bindjareb people have a Dreamtime story;

...when a man, Wallyneyup, and a woman, Doronnop, with their son, Bindirwoor roamed the coastal plain. The boy, killed by a spear propelled by magic, was buried on the coast between Woodman's Point and the mouth of the Murray River. Wallyneyup was angered by his son's death and introduced the law that all deaths must be avenged by the spear. Bindirwoor's spirit became restless in earth and it arose and travelled westward across the sea to Karannup, where the spirits or Djanga of the Nyungar dead remained for eternity. The grieving parents followed to find him and beg him to return to his country. When their appeal failed, they too remained in Karannup, and became Djanga.<sup>6</sup>

This story was subsequently reinforced by the sporadic sightings and occasional contact of ships from the west carrying Europeans. The first record of European contact was by Dutch explorer Willem Janszoon in 1606,<sup>7</sup> and contact increased as trading colonies were created in the Asiatic region and whaling and sealing industries became dominant. The Noongars believed those sailors were Djanga, or spirits of the dead returning to their country.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Green, N. 1984

<sup>2</sup> Prentis, M. D. 2011

<sup>3</sup> Green, N. 1984

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, pg 5

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, pg 11

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, pg 4-5

<sup>7</sup> DFAT, 2011

<sup>8</sup> Green, N. 1984

## Contact

Contact between the Noongars and the early European sailors was generally positive. There are many accounts of friendly trade between sailors and Noongars pre-Settlement,<sup>9</sup> and in later years it was not unusual for settlers in the Swan River colony (post-1829) to be welcomed as a relative long since deceased.<sup>10</sup>

Not all contact was positive, in 1826 the southern Noongar tribes became more wary and aggressive after sealers landed at King George Sound in Albany, stealing women and marooning several menfolk on outer islands with cutlass wounds and without food or water.<sup>11</sup>

The instatement of troops by Captain James Stirling at Albany that same year gave a measure of protection to the Aboriginal people from unscrupulous sealers, who had been regularly mooring at Albany to bring on supplies of fresh water.

Captain Stirling had been sent to survey the southern west coast of Western Australia with the view to create a base for trade for the English Settlements in the Cape of Good Hope, India and Singapore. The English were concerned by French interest in the west coast, and any future implications a French settlement may have for British commercial interests. Tensions between Britain and France were still high despite over a decade of peace after the Battle of Waterloo and the end of the Napoleonic War in 1815. The race was on to settle the west coast and Britain won with the instatement of a garrison of troops at Albany in 1826.<sup>12</sup>

Stirling initially viewed the Aborigines as 'noble savages,' and conscious not to cause conflict, hoping friendly relations may be maintained after Settlement.<sup>13</sup>

## White Settlement: 1827 to 1850

### Settlement

In 1827 Stirling explored the Swan River, identifying the site of Perth as the initial settlement for the Swan River colony. In 1828, Stirling was made Governor and was promised 50,000Ha of land. The first boat load of settlers arrived in June 1829 aboard the *Parmelia*.<sup>14</sup>

Relations between the Aborigines quickly became tense with the clash of cultures, English precepts of societal niceties, and fundamentally, between the Aboriginal and European concept of land ownership. Under Aboriginal custodian concepts, the land was linked to Dreaming, and vice versa, and couldn't be bought or sold, nor exploited or used for its resources, else food stocks would not replenish, and the land, and thus the Dreaming, would be damaged.<sup>15</sup>

Tensions rose the first summer of the colony with the Swan River Aborigines commencing traditional fire hunting, resulting in the loss of some of the settlers' crops and livestock. It was feared the Aborigines were mounting an organised attack. The Colony administration quickly prohibited fire hunting and dispersed troops throughout the villages to protect property and livestock. With the banning of fire hunting, the Aborigines resorted to spearing livestock.

There was an uneasy peace between the Aborigines and settlers for several months; however, misunderstandings and incidents became regular, with escalating levels of violence. The Aborigines conducted guerrilla attacks against settlers, whom they determined were in violation of tribal law. This resulted in those Aborigines being captured and subject to severe punitive punishments for breaking British Law.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> Ibid

<sup>12</sup> Wikipedia, Captain James Stirling

<sup>13</sup> Biskup, P. 1973

<sup>14</sup> Berryman, I. L. 2002

<sup>15</sup> Green, N. 1984

From the Swan River tribe emerged Yagan, who is most often linked with Aboriginal resistance against white occupation; however, the Bindjareb people of Murray also featured important resistance leaders, most notably, Calyute, who led raids across much of the southern metropolitan area, and in particular, aggravated the new settlement of Peel's Town (Mandurah).

### Discovery of New Agricultural Lands (Peel Region)

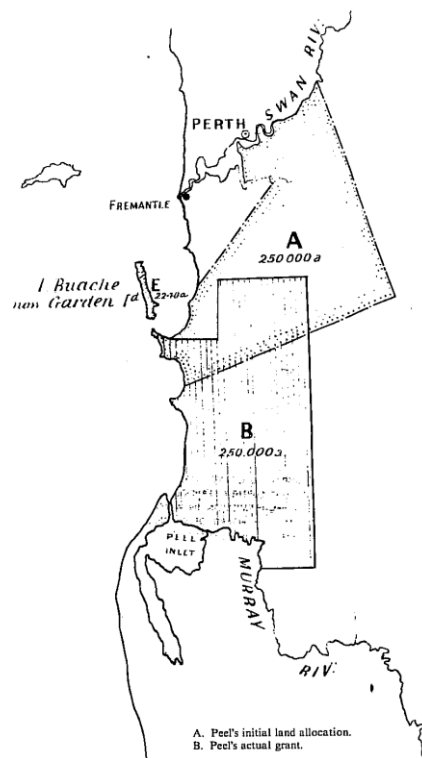
In 1829 a new river was discovered south of the Swan River settlement by Dr Collie and Lt. Preston and was named the Murray River. It was the first of three rivers in Australia to be named after Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time. The Murray River gave hope for the development of agriculture in WA, as it was found the soils surrounding Perth were not suitable.<sup>16</sup> This land was granted to Thomas Peel.

### Thomas Peel

Thomas Peel was a cousin of the British Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, (later becoming the Prime Minister in 1834-5 and 1841-6). Thomas Peel was attracted to the colony based on the promise of agricultural success in supplying goods to the British and Indian markets. "Swan River Fever" had infected many in the United Kingdom, and Peel pledged to bring 10,000 settlers to the new colony in return for a 4 million acre (1.62 million Hectare) land grant.

Peel was only able to attract 400 settlers, and was therefore offered a much smaller land grant south of the Swan River colony, in late 1829, which included the potential agricultural area identified near the Murray River.<sup>17</sup>

Peel's grant, also known as the Cockburn Sound Location 16 grant, extended north from the Peel Inlet to Cockburn Sound, east to Boddington and part of the Albany Highway, and totalled 250,000 acres (101,000 hectares).



Area B: Thomas Peel's land grant.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Richards, R. 1978

<sup>17</sup> Richards, R. 1993

<sup>18</sup> Ibid: pg 30

Thomas Peel created an initial settlement on the shores of Cockburn Sound. Called Clarence, the settlement failed in 1830 with the onset of winter illness and starvation which resulted in the deaths of 30 settlers.

Upon the failure of Clarence, many of the settlers were brought to Fremantle by Governor Stirling; of those that remained, Peel moved south to Mandurah as it featured good soils, abundant game and fish and plenty of fresh water. Although the initial Mandurah settlement was also considered to be a failure, the township prevailed in spite of Peel's mismanagement.

One of the migrants to emigrate with Peel was James Lockyer and his family. As a tradesman, Lockyer was employed in many building projects, including Shenton's Mill in South Perth, at the southern end of the Narrows Bridge, a site of a significant event for the Bindjareb people, and one of their warriors, Calyute, in 1834. Calyute led a raid against the mill, the events and repercussions are detailed below.

## Calyute

Calyute was a member of the war-like Bindjareb people. The Bindjareb tribe were "people of the wetlands", their name coming from "pinjar", meaning wetlands or swamps.<sup>19</sup> The tribe was feared by the neighbouring Canning and Swan River tribes, as the Bindjareb people featured particularly strong warriors, "...far better physical specimens than most others of their race in the South West."<sup>20</sup> Their tribal territory ranged from south of Fremantle to south of Mandurah, from the sea to the Darling Escarpment. Pinjarra was included in this territory, and was a sacred site of much importance, not just for the Murray tribe, but for all Noongars.<sup>21</sup>

After several incidents with Peel and the new settlement in Mandurah and with restrictions imposed on movement over settler farms, in March 1834 Calyute led 30 tribesmen in an attack on Shenton's flour mill. The tribesmen left hauling as much flour as they could carry, while the miller was left lying face down in the mill, threatened with 'Gidjul' or spearing.

Calyute was tracked down, arrested and sent to Perth for a public flogging. He was given 60 lashes with a knotted rope, and then incarcerated at the Round House Prison in Fremantle to warn against tribal reprisals. In June, after several months of imprisonment, Calyute was given another 60 lashes and released.<sup>22</sup>

## Murders and the North to South Road

The first recorded death of a white person in the [Swan River] colony at the hands of the natives was at Mandurah.<sup>23</sup>

In July 1830, soon after shifting to Mandurah, a boy was killed by Aborigines. George McKenzie had been thatching a roof on his father's 50 acre grant when he was speared in the chest, dying instantly.<sup>24</sup>

Peel appealed to the Governor on many occasions, requesting greater protection, through a Barracks and increased military presence. Peel's requests were granted, though relations between the new settlers and Bindjareb people were tense, with attacks on soldiers and Peel's own Homestead not uncommon.

In July 1834, a month after Calyute's release from prison, George Nesbitt a soldier stationed at the Barracks in Peel Town (Mandurah) was lured into the bush at Barragup and speared by a group of Bindjareb tribesmen, which included the newly freed Calyute. The murder deeply worried the settlers as Nesbitt had been on friendly terms with the Aborigines as he was responsible for distributing food rations to the tribe. Peel was concerned the

<sup>19</sup> Wikipedia, Pindjarup

<sup>20</sup> Richards, R. 1990, pg 12

<sup>21</sup> Green, N. 1984

<sup>22</sup> Ibid

<sup>23</sup> Richards, R. 1993, pg 7

<sup>24</sup> Richards, R. 1990



Bindjareb people were organising a full-scale attack, and he, along with many of the settlers, appealed to the Governor to find the perpetrators and suitably punish them as an example.

At this time, Stirling planned to connect the various settlements with a north-south road from Perth to Albany, with various Military outposts along the way to protect property and trading routes. One of the first planned outposts was at Pinjarra, and it was known the construction of the road through the heartland of the Bindjareb people would further increase conflict. Stirling formed the view that increasing the population of the colony was the only way to ensure success, and therefore the Aborigines must be controlled or risk being annihilated by them.<sup>25</sup> Stirling formed the view that,

[t]here was danger, in that their success in this species of warfare, might tempt other tribes to pursue the same course, and eventually combine together for the extermination of the whites.<sup>26</sup>

The culmination of the attacks and the settlers' fears resulted in the "Pinjarra Massacre" (also referred to as the "Battle of Pinjarra") on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1834.

### Pinjarra Massacre

Stirling, Surveyor-General John Septimus Roe, Captain TT Ellis: Superintendent of Native Tribes and head of the Mounted Police, Mounted Police Corps, Thomas Peel and his servant Captain R.G. Meares, and several others from Peel's settlement left Peel Town on 27 October 1834. The group camped at Jim Jam in the afternoon after finding tracks of a large party of Aborigines at the Delta Islands. The intention was to reach the Murray tribes camp in the early morning, when it was most vulnerable.

The confrontation took place in the approximate vicinity of the present Murray District Hospital, (though the exact location is difficult to determine as the Murray River has changed course since this time.

Roe recorded the expedition crossed the Murray River at Oakley's Brook at 8.35am, a kilometre from the Aboriginal camp. Stirling ordered his men back towards the river, on the eastern side, opposite the camp, with Ellis, his second in command, Charles Norcott, and three Mounted Police Officers, approaching the camp on the western side. It was estimated the camp contained 70-80 people, consisting mainly of women, children and old men. The young men were away for corroboree.

The camp appeared to be nervous of the riders, and the women and children fell back towards the river, with the men taking up a protective stance in front, taking up spears and woomeras (throwing sticks). In facing white men on horses, the tribesmen began to retreat to the river. Ellis ordered a charge to head them off. Norcott claimed to recognise Noonaar, a notorious trouble maker, and wanted for questioning in regards to Nesbitt's death. With his double barrelled shotgun, Norcott shot and wounded Noonaar.

In the first charge, at least 5 aborigines were killed. The tribe rushed to the river, "...intending to cross and scatter to the hills,"<sup>27</sup> unaware of what waited for them on the other side.

Hearing gunfire, Stirling swiftly responded. Roe, who was unarmed, was sent with four mounted police and the pack horses to guard the ford at Oakley's Brook, with the remaining men riding in line abreast on the east bank of the Murray River.

The horsemen from the west harried the Aborigines to the river, where they were caught in the cross fire of gunshots from both sides. Mounted police fired indiscriminately, with escapees of the ambush being hunted down and shot upstream.

<sup>25</sup> Green, N. 1984, pg 96

<sup>26</sup> Governor's Dispatches, No. 14.

<sup>27</sup> Green, N. 1984, pg 102

The Massacre was over in less than 1.5 hours, and by 10.05am, Stirling's group had reassembled and decided to return to Mandurah, leaving the bodies of the tribe where they had fallen.

At the call of ceasefire, 8 women and several children were gathered together with Stirling warning against any reprisal against the settlers or "...not one [Aborigine] would be allowed to remain alive on this side of the Mountains."<sup>28</sup>

It is reported 'King' Winjan, a future Elder of the remnant Murray tribe, was one of the child survivors of this massacre.<sup>29</sup>

Stirling's force had suffered some casualties with Ellis having been dislodged from his horse during the offensive, and seriously injured. A Corporal had been speared in the arm. Ellis became comatose, and died two weeks later. The Corporal fully recovered. The folk ballad, *Jackets of Green*, was penned glorifying Ellis and the Mounted Police Corps.

Officially, it was reported 15-20 people died, but there are more common estimates of approximately 30 deaths in the initial offensive, and subsequent deaths as a result of wounds. Both Calyute and Noonaar survived the massacre. Later, Stirling sent Captain Daniell to survey the site. Daniell's report noted several mass graves, and implied there were likely more deaths than had been officially reported.<sup>30</sup>

Five months after the confrontation, Calyute and several other leaders of the Bindjareb people met with Stirling in Perth and signed a treaty pledging the Bindjareb people would not launch any further attacks or violence against white settlers, and further, would support all Government decisions. A corroboree was held to seal the agreement.

With this agreement formalised in 1836, a permanent military post was constructed in close proximity to the conflict area. Lieutenant Henry William Bunbury was sent to be the Officer in Charge.

Until recently, the confrontation was officially known as the "Battle of Pinjarra", as the colonial government asserted that both parties were armed; albeit, muskets verses spears.

There has been much controversy over the years, regarding whether to persist in referring to the action as a battle or formally recognising it as a massacre. Sustained efforts to rename the confrontation, particularly from local noongar families, have resulted in the State Government taking proactive steps to reconciliation, with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage recognising the memorial as a massacre site<sup>31</sup>, and an official apology issued by the WA Police Commissioner, Chris Dawson, in October 2018 during the 'Back to Pinjarra Day' commemoration<sup>32</sup>.

Further independent research by readers on this subject should be sought under both titles; "Pinjarra Massacre" and "Battle of Pinjarra".

## The Founding of Pinjarra

The military post attracted new settlers to the area, and the Pinjarra area was soon surveyed and carved up medium to large sized farm estates fronting onto the Murray River. Though at the first census in 1837, there were 10 Europeans said to be living near or in Pinjarra (including those stationed at the military barracks).

The first two decades of white settlement in the Swan River colony were marked by slow growth, poor communications and a dependence on water transport. The Murray river, explored in 1829 by Dr Collie and Lt. Preston, had beckoned settlers with the promise of rich river flats and a means of transporting their produce to market along the river. But bars at the river and estuary mouths often prevented boats from continuing their journey to

<sup>28</sup> Perth Gazette, 1836

<sup>29</sup> Green, N, 1984

<sup>30</sup> Perth Gazette, 1834

<sup>31</sup> Heritage Council of WA, 2007

<sup>32</sup> Mandurah Mail, 2018

Fremantle or Perth, moreover the Peel Inlet was many miles from Pinjarra townsite as the river flowed a twisted course...This difficulty with transport was to be solved partially and slowly with increasing use of bush tracks and roads, until the advent of the railway in 1893.<sup>33</sup>

A road from Perth to Pinjarra, with roughly the same alignment with South Western Highway, was constructed in 1840, while a road from Fremantle to Pinjarra (now Fremantle Road) opened in 1841.

A ford near the townsite had been replaced by a bridge, but floods had carried it away and a new bridge built in 1841-2, which in turn was demolished by flood waters in 1847.<sup>34</sup>

Given the problems of transport Pinjarra experienced very little growth during this period. It was not until the arrival of convict labour during the 1850s-60s that the town began to develop.

### **Outlying Areas: Birchmont**

Dr Lewis Birch arrived in the Swan River colony in 1841 with his wife and 8 children, first settling in Australind. Dr Birch opened chemists in both Perth and Fremantle, though leased land from Peel in approximately 1845-6 for the raising of sheep. The family expanded their agricultural interests in the Murray District, and by 1848, Dr "...Birch had leased several thousand acres of crown land between Peel Inlet and the Harvey Estuary..."<sup>35</sup> This land was located in the Point Grey, Birchmont areas. A homestead, "Culjum House" was constructed soon after. Dr Birch himself did not permanently move to the area, choosing to remain in Perth to look after his various business interests.

All pastoral activities were undertaken by the Dr's second son, Arthur Birch. After his marriage to Sophia Jane Leeder (William Leeder's daughter, after whom Leederville is called), Arthur Birch settled at Culjum. In 1862, Arthur set up his own pastoral interests, shifting his family of 12 children south to Birchmont, and constructed Birchmont Homestead. The area at the time was strategically placed, with the Perth to Bunbury Road, as well as a ford to the coast (utilised by graziers at the time) both being close.

By Dr Birch's death in 1875, the family leased most of the West Coolup and Drakesbrook (now Waroona) areas, as well as Point Grey and Birchmont.

Arthur Birch himself became a prominent member of the community, being "...elected a member of the Roads Committee at Pinjarra in 1868, and [serving] on the Roads Board which succeeded it in 1871."

### **Outlying Areas: Cooper's Mill**

Joseph Cooper, of Redcliffe Cottage (west of the Pinjarra townsite area), started construction of a wind operated mill on 1843. The mill was completed by his sons, James and Thomas, after the death of Joseph that same year. This mill was the first to be constructed in the district, and the only one in the district to survive as a whole.

The mill was centrally located in the district, though largely catered for farmers along the estuary system, and current Ravenswood, Yunderup and Furnissdale localities.

Much of the wheat grown at the time was for local use; though some farmers hoped to supply Perth and international markets. Unfortunately the transportation network to Perth and Fremantle was very limited at the time, and farmers were unable to easily access these markets. Wheat growing in the district was hampered by lack of a quality transportation network, and finally ceased as a viable farming commodity with the onset of pest and disease. Wheat was not grown on a commercial scale by settlers from the 1870s.

<sup>33</sup> Sheryl Chaffer & Associates, pg 11

<sup>34</sup> ibid

<sup>35</sup> Richards, R. 1978: pg 339

The grinding mechanism was upgraded to a steam engine in the 1850s after a fire destroyed the wind powered sails. In 1865 the mill was closed down and steam engine and machinery sold to Captain Theodore Fawcett of Pinjarrah Park Estate.

## Aboriginal People

The Colony was experiencing labour shortages, and Aborigines quickly became the backbone of the labour force, either by choice, or through forced prisoner labour schemes. Much of the labour was seasonal (agricultural based). Denied access to traditional hunting and foraging areas due to farming settlements, and lack of sustained employment opportunities, the Noongars quickly became dependent upon government food rations.

## 1850 to 1918 – Formation of Pinjarra

### Convict Influx

The first convicts arrived in the Swan River colony in June 1850, and by 1870 the population had risen from 5,000 to 25,000. The convict arrival spurred a new economic prosperity as new markets were found for grains and meat, and a new avenue for cheap farm labour.

Many ex-convicts settled in the Murray district, and by the 1870 census, a total of 435 white people lived in the area; 50 of these were ticket of leave men.

Transportation links also improved with convict labour upgrading the road from Perth to Pinjarra and constructing a road between Perth and Mandurah. A new bridge across the Murray in Pinjarra was constructed in the 1860s, and then replaced in the 1890s.

Many of the convicts were skilled (or learnt new skills during their incarceration), and the Anglican St John's Church in Pinjarra was built in this period by ticket of leave men.

### Estates

This period also saw the creation of the "Estates", such as *Creaton*, *Pinjarrah Park*, *Blythewood* and *Edenvale*. These estates are said to have been developed with the aide of ticket of leave men. The Pinjarra townsite was still largely undeveloped at this time, and the big estates were population centres in themselves.

Creaton Estate was owned by the Paterson and Cornish families (and later, solely by the Patersons), and;

...was the centre of a small village. Construction of the main house began around 1856, Fourteen other houses were also later built on the 20,000 acre [8,000 hectares] land grant... In time a school was established and a hotel was built. The road to Mandurah passed through the property...In 1896 the property was divided between the Paterson sons and after the First World War some land was sold to the Fairbridge Society.<sup>36</sup>

Pinjarra Park was run by the Fawcett family who were involved in the produce of wine, raisins, flour milling and eucalyptus oil. The homestead features "...imported marble fireplaces, chandeliers and gilt mirrors [which] reflected the social status of the Fawcetts."<sup>37</sup> The gardens are reputed to include the earliest known camellia bushes to have been brought to the colony (1860).

Blythewood consisted of 6,000 acres (2,400 hectares) was bought in 1856 by the McLarty family. The McLartys constructed a coaching inn on the land abutting onto the south road to the Vasse District. Blythewood homestead was constructed in 1861 and became the social centre for the district. That same year John McLarty was granted a publican's licence, with the Pinjarrah Arms being operated from a back building. The hostelry ran until 1894

<sup>36</sup> Sheryl Chaffer & Associates, pgs 13-14

<sup>37</sup> Ibid, pg 14

closing after the opening of the railway line to Pinjarra. The liquor licence was retained by the McLarty family with one of the McLarty sons constructing the Premier Hotel in Pinjarra, transferring the liquor licence.

## McLarty Influence

John McLarty was involved in designing the Pinjarra Weir (through the Public Works Department) as supervising engineer, and was elected MLA in 1904. He died in 1909.

John's wife, Mary operated the local postal service for the district on a voluntary basis from 1847 in the front room of the homestead until the establishment of an official postal service in Pinjarra.

John's son, Edward McLarty, purchased the Liveringa homestead in Pinjarra upon his marriage to Mary Campbell in 1873. With a rapidly expanding family to house, Edward constructed Edenvale in 1888. The property also featured the local butcher and grocer behind the main house. "[Edward] also became a parliamentarian, being a member of the Upper House from 1894 to 1916. (His son Ross later became Premier of the State)."<sup>38</sup>

## Ravenswood – Captain John Thomas

Captain Thomas was involved in exports to Singapore, though sold his shipping interests in the early 1860s after a cyclone off Christmas Island caused major damage to his main ship.

Captain Thomas and his family moved to the Ravenswood area in the early 1860s, purchasing the land previously owned by Adam Armstrong. After a large flood in 1862 which substantially damaged the Armstrong homestead, Thomas built a large stately home on the eastern bank of the Murray River; known as "Ravenswood Hall", this was later to become the Ravenswood Hotel.

To accommodate the family whilst the larger home was built, a smaller cottage was constructed on the western bank of the Murray (beside the north end of the current Ravenswood Bridge).

As well as his pastoral interests, Captain Thomas cultivated business interests in Fremantle, operating a suite of hotels, including the Southern Cross, Exchange, Albert and Commercial.<sup>39</sup> The Captain retired to Fremantle in 1876, becoming a member of the first Fremantle Municipal Council (becoming Chairman in 1873 and 1875). His son Frederick was left to run the Ravenswood property, who converted Ravenswood Hall into a hotel.

## Pinjarra Development and Creation of the Murray Roads Board

The military barracks was closed in 1852, with the facilities handed over to the police department.

The Murray Roads Board was set up in 1871 after the WA Legislative Council passed Acts allowing for the formation of Local Governments. At the first election held 20 February 1871 "...Messrs J. Logue (Chairman), A. Birch, T. Fawcett, H. Hall, H. Sutton, J. Wellard and J. Batt..." were elected.<sup>40</sup>

The boundary of the Murray Roads Board district was defined as:

Bounded on the North by the South Boundaries of Fremantle, Canning and York districts, to Boyagarring Hill; thence Southerly to the junction of Wandering Brook with the Hotham River; thence South-Easterly to Bannister Townsite; thence along, but not including the Albany Road to junction of Fawcett's Road; thence by a Westerly line to Mount Williams; thence due West to the Sea; on the West by the Sea Coast.<sup>41</sup>

No eastern boundary was set at the time. It was not until the creation of the Williams and Wandering Roads Board during the mid 1870s that an eastern boundary was formed. The Murray Roads Board was reduced in size over

<sup>38</sup> Ibid, pg 15

<sup>39</sup> Richards, R. 1978, pg 350

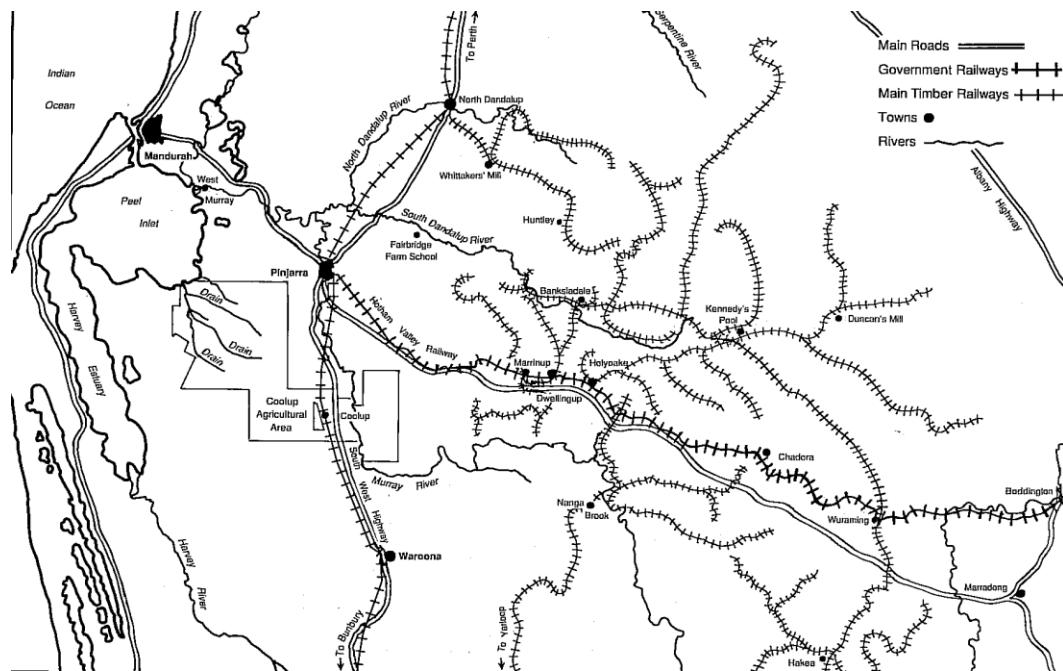
<sup>40</sup> Ibid, pg 365

<sup>41</sup> Government Gazette, 6 May 1862.

the years with the creation of the Marradong Roads Board in 1892, Serpentine Roads Board in 1896, Drakesbrook Roads Board in 1898 (now Waroona), and Mandurah Roads Board in 1949.

The Pinjarra townsite didn't begin to develop until the 1860-70s with town lots and road reserved being surveyed and sold in 1865.

The St John's Church was constructed in 1861 and the Exchange Hotel in 1866. The Post Office was constructed in 1896 by the Public Works Department when the government was flush with money from mining tax revenue. The colony was gripped by gold fever with the major finds at Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie attracting people and investment. Other government buildings, including the old school house, first court house and police station, were also built during this time.



Murray District boundaries as of 1871<sup>42</sup>

## Railway and Timber

The main industries in the district was farming and fishing, until the extension of the railway line through Pinjarra to Picton in the early 1890s. The rail line through the district not only improved the transportation network and farmers' ability to get their produce to market, but aided in the formation of the south-west timber industry. Mills were set up at Drakesbrook (1895) and North Dandalup (1896), taking advantage of the rail system. The timber industry was later focused in Dwellingup, but also fostered a number of smaller townships, such as Nanga, Holyoake, Huntley, Banksiadale and Marrinup, with the Marrinup mill being founded first in the hills area in 1895. From 1902, milling companies constructed rail extensions off the Government line into the hills area to better exploit timber resources. Most of the industry supplied overseas markets, and so with the advent of World War One, the industry declined as overseas markets dried up.

## North Dandalup

A gold deposit had been discovered in North Dandalup in 1868, but it was found to be very small. Some pastoralists settled to the area, but a townsite was only formed after the rail line passed through. In 1896, whilst the construction

<sup>42</sup> Richards, R. 1993, pg xi



camp was based at North Dandalup, a Mr WH Woodfield opened the North Dandalup Hotel. After the opening of the rail line, a general store was opened.

In 1896, further gold veins were reported, prompting a mini goldrush and further residential and commercial development in North Dandalup. Shafts were sunk, but the gold deposit was almost non-existent. It was later reported the initial find had been 'salted' to defraud investors of money.

### **Coolup Agricultural Area**

In August 1893, the Coolup Agricultural Area (CAA) was declared open for selection. Potential pastoralists/ settlers could select one of 183 lots ranging from 40-80Ha. The scheme attracted a number of settlers to Coolup, though the land was difficult to develop as much of it was heavily vegetated, wetland, featured poor soils, or subject to winter flooding. Many would be farmers, particularly in the West Coolup selections, failed. Burnside House in East Coolup was built by John McKay as part of the scheme.

With the influx of settlers, a small township emerged. The early settlement was based in East Coolup, near Burnside, as most of the first settlers chose selections in that area. A school opened in 1896, though was closed in 1933 (with the children bussed to schools in Pinjarra). This building was then moved to the Coolup townsite and converted to a CWA Hall.

The Coolup townsite was gazetted in 1899, and was located to take advantage of the rail line, and thence became the central focus of the CAA.

### **Extension of Government Rail Line & Dwellingup Established**

In 1908 the Government commenced work on a rail line from Pinjarra to Williams through the hills timber towns, reaching Dwellingup in 1910.

Dwellingup had been a "...stock run leased from the Government for many years by the Cooper family."<sup>43</sup> Though in 1910, the South West Timber Hewers Cooperative Society Limited leased 20,000 acres (8,000 hectares), basing operations in Holyoake, (named after the man who started the cooperative). Dwellingup was established at the same time, and like Coolup, was developed due to its proximity to the railway station. By World War Two, Dwellingup featured a State Hotel, various shops, a doctor and a policeman. Dwellingup became the main service centre for the Murray hills area as the larger mills were located close by.

### **West Murray**

The islands at the mouths of the Serpentine and Murray Rivers (Delta Island area) was surveyed in 1897 and called "Yundurup" after the Pindjarup term for the area "Yoondooroop". Common usage changed the pronunciation to "Yunderup", and in 1973 this spelling was formally adopted.<sup>44</sup>

In the early 1870s the first fish canneries began operations in Mandurah, with the Murray River Freezing Works operating from the south bank of Yundurup by 1898. The operators Grant and Gerloff provided fish not only locally, but also to the Goldfields (with the gold rush being in full swing). In addition, Grant and Gerloff sought to exploit tourism by offering ferry services; by this time, Mandurah and West Murray were popular domestic tourist destinations.

The freezing works closed in 1899 owing to the price of tinplate, and the reduced demand for tinned fish. Gerloff was the licensee of the Premier Hotel in Pinjarra at the time, and converted the old freezing works into a guest-house. The guest-house featured a balcony where patrons could fish, in between drinking and gambling.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>43</sup> Richards, R. 1978, pg 457

<sup>44</sup> Marcus, E. 2001

<sup>45</sup> Richards, R. 1993

While some fisherman's houses and holiday cottages began to appear on the islands after the subdivisions of 1898, the main development continued on the south bank of the river where the families of Tatham, Strain, Kearns, Okamoto, Farley and Matthie established themselves.<sup>46</sup>

### Tatham and Strain

Joseph Tatham bought 100 acres of land and built the first house in South Yunderup. Tatham operated the Mandurah Preserving Works, a cannery operation, from 1886, though diversified his business interests to include a shop, post office, letting holiday cottages.

The brothers Hugh and Tom Strain moved to West Murray from Kalgoorlie after failing in the goldrush. They bought the old freezing works land and worked as fishermen for a time. Tom and his wife Ada let holiday accommodation, boat hire, and ran a shop. The West Murray School operated out of a shack Tom Strain rented to the Education Department.

Life was tough for the residents in the West Murray with over fishing of the Peel inlet leading to government intervention and restriction. Many canneries and fishing operations became unviable and it was not unusual for the predominantly fishing families of West Murray to diversify business operations with many letting out holiday cottages, operating shops, boat hire, hosting tea rooms etc to attract the burgeoning tourism market.

### Serpentine Mungah (Fish Trap)

With the decline in fish stocks in the Peel Inlet, the Fisheries Act was passed to regulate the industry. In 1897, fishing licences were introduced, the culling of fish eating birds was encouraged, and the fish mungah on the Serpentine River was removed. The opinion of the fisheries inspector being:

So important...is this river to the Mandurah fisheries, and so perfectly destructive of fish life is the mungah, that if the aborigines really possess a right to maintain it, steps should be taken to secure the obrogation of that right before the time arrives for the mullet to ascend the stream for spawning purposes.<sup>47</sup>

Billy Dower, who was a leader of the remnant Murray Aborigines, led a deputation to Governor Smith in Mandurah, arguing that with the removal of the Pindjarup people's hunting grounds, the mungah was relied upon for food and commercial enterprise; the Aborigines routinely selling fish to canneries and local farmers to fertilise fields.

Dower was permitted to continue with the Mungah, until 1902 when Edward McLarty moved in Parliament that all net fishing in the Serpentine River be prohibited. The mungah was demolished soon after.<sup>48</sup>

### Arrival of Fairbridge

Kingsley Fairbridge arrived in Pinjarra just prior to WW1, setting up his first farm school for orphaned children on a property west of Blythewood.

### Aboriginal People: Collapse of Tribal Boundaries

Many Aboriginal people worked the land, employed by white landowners, but relations between blacks and whites were less than cordial.

<sup>46</sup> Marcus, E. 2011, pg 6

<sup>47</sup> Richards, R. 1993, pg 166

<sup>48</sup> Ibid

Captain Theodore Fawcett, owner of Pinjarrah Park, raised a Volunteer Militia [known as the Pinjarrah Mounted Volunteers]. The uniformed soldiers [were] occupied in keeping the peace among Aboriginal people as well as ex-convicts...<sup>49</sup>

Upon the arrival of convict labour, employment for Aborigines became almost non-existent, plunging them into abject poverty.

By the 1850s, it was noted the indigenous population was declining. Introduced disease, (measles, whooping cough, influenza, typhus, STIs), was the main culprit. The pioneering field anthropologist, Daisy Bates, reported in her capacity working as a linguist for the Department of the Registrar General, hearing from many Aborigines, "...the smell of the white man is killing us." By 1891, 28 full-blood aborigines were counted in the Murray magisterial district.<sup>50</sup>

Tribal boundaries collapsed with the opening up of the north to Pastoralists, with many northern aborigines settling in Noongar territories. Noongar society had largely been destroyed; most knowledge of the Dreaming lore had died with the Elders. In Noongar culture, the Elders retained the knowledge, not the youth, and unfortunately, the Elders were most susceptible to introduced disease.<sup>51</sup>

1901 saw the formation of the Commonwealth of Australia, and instatement of the Constitution. Aborigines were not recognised as being citizens, and therefore held no rights conferred under the document.

## 1918 to 1946

### Pinjarra as a Service Centre

The inter-war period saw the rapid expansion of Pinjarra as a service centre, servicing Mandurah, Dwellingup and the hills, as well as the smaller townsites of North Dandalup and Coolup. New State buildings were constructed to replace older ones, such as the present courthouse, or extended, such as the school. An electrical scheme was introduced in Pinjarra by the Roads Board in 1927.

The Copper Kettle tea rooms were constructed in the 1930s to take advantage of increasing numbers of new automobile owners passing through the district.

### Fairbridge Farm

In 1920, the Fairbridge Society purchased 3,200 acres (1,280 hectares) of the Creaton Estate from the Paterson family. Kingsley Fairbridge had found the soil on the existing farm in Blythwood was not suited to intensive agriculture; he also intended to expand the operation and cater for more children, particularly in light of the war in Europe. Kingsley died in 1924.

The Fairbridge farm school model was lauded as being a success in political circles, and the idea was taken to other Australian States, including New South Wales and Victoria, exported internationally to Canada.

### West Murray

The fishing and cannery industry experienced a brief revival shortly after WW1 due to a lack of supply of imported canned fish; however, the industry folded soon after.

In 1926, the Murray Roads board constructed a road and installed amenities to the north bank of the river (now North Yunderup), catering for tourists who regularly flocked to the area in summer and during Easter.

<sup>49</sup> Sheryl Chaffer & Associates, pg 16

<sup>50</sup> Biskup, P. 1973, pg 14

<sup>51</sup> Green, N. 1984

The depression hit many people hard, with many families in the metropolitan area losing their homes and camping at West Murray on the river, subsistence living. The existing residents in the West Murray survived comfortably through those years with the area being actively marketed as one of Western Australia's premier tourism hotspots, being described as 'Venice-on-the-Murray'.<sup>52</sup>

In the 1930s, a hall was constructed in North Yunderup, housing the CWA, Yunderup Progress Association and various other clubs and sporting groups.

In 1933, a cricket club formed and a pitch was prepared on the recreation reserve on Mill Island (now Cooleenup Island), which is still extant. The reserve was used for regular cricket matches, and for a time, hosted Australian Rules football matches, with teams including the Wharfies, Mill and Wares biscuits, Watsonia Meats, etc.

"Life in the West Murray was dependent upon the river, and it was part of everyday that food and other necessities would be delivered by row boat."<sup>53</sup> Most of the islands had cottages, and some featured tea rooms, and a shop on Ballee Island. The Irish woman that ran this shop was considered eccentric and her shop was remembered thus:

...it was so filthy you could smell it for half a mile either side – oh, it was shocking! – you've no idea! Rat's dirts – and the chooks used to wander in and out – the horse and the cow used to try to get in the back door. They used to get up on the verandah and poke their heads through.<sup>54</sup>

## Post World War 1

The Workers' Homes Board Act 1911-2 provided post-war housing for returned soldiers, a program that was popularly utilised in the district. Some of the original timber houses are present along James Street, Pinjarra are likely to have been built as part of this scheme.

The timber industry improved again during peace time years, but not to the same extent as the pre-WW1 years. Beef and dairy production was in its infancy, and was still eclipsed by fruit growing (the mainstay of the North Dandalup economy at the time).

In 1921 the Pinjarra branch of the Returned Sailor's and Soldiers Imperial League was formed. Whilst the Pinjarra branch of the CWA formed in 1925, operating from the old school house on Henry Street.

Pinjarra in particular was noted as being strongly conservative and "...recognised as an Empire town,"<sup>55</sup> during the inter-war period.

## World War II

As with most Australians, the onset of World War II heavily affected the residents in the district. Many men volunteered for armed service creating labour shortages and rationing. In addition, Pinjarra and the outlying townships were immediately impacted upon with the war effort with the construction of a Prisoner of War (PoW) Camp at Marrinup and an airfield on Paterson land (Creaton Estate) west of Fairbridge Village.

## No. 16 Prisoner of War Camp

The PoW camp was constructed in August 1943 as part of the Rural Employment Without Guards Scheme to alleviate labour shortages. This camp was the headquarters of the Scheme in Western Australia and was responsible for the allocation/relocation of internees to other parts of the South-West for farm placement. Most

<sup>52</sup> Marcus, E. 2011

<sup>53</sup> Ibid

<sup>54</sup> Richards, R. 1993, pg 545

<sup>55</sup> Sheryl Chaffer & Associates, Pg 20

internees were Italian or German. After the war, many of the former internees, particularly the Italians, chose to remain in the district.

## Airstrip

The decision to construct the airstrip, north of Pinjarra, was made in March 1942 after the bombing of Broome. It was to serve as a satellite airfield should the main airbase at Pearce be attacked.

## Aboriginal People

In 1922 an area of 19 acres (7.6 hectares) on Hampton Road, Pinjarra, was proclaimed as an Aboriginal Reserve under the 1905 Aborigines Act. Such reserves were created at this time to recognise that there were some local needs that were being met by Aboriginal people in the township, i.e. seasonal labour. The Reserve served as a place of residence for local Aboriginals. However, the Reserve, and others such as at Murray Bend, was not provided with services (water, sewer etc). The residents generally resided in traditional humpy housing called *mia mias*.<sup>56</sup>

Harry Nannup recounted in 2007 that his father Joseph Nannup went to jail for 6 months; “[b]ecause he wouldn’t live on the reserve, and they ordered him to come back to the reserve and when he wouldn’t they charged him...They want you on that reserve where they can watch you and count you all the time and he didn’t like the idea of that.”<sup>57</sup>

Previous to the creation of the Hampton Road Reserve, known as Bindjareb Park, the Aborigines in Pinjarra camped in several family groups, close to the river so that they had access to water and firewood, and came and went as they pleased.<sup>58</sup>

## 1946 to 2000

### Post World War II Development

The effects of WWII were felt by many until the 1950s with the phasing out of rationing; however, technological advances in basic health and residential servicing began to greatly impact the district. “Mains water and grid electricity, telephones and television arrived in Pinjarra in the 1950s and 1960s”<sup>59</sup>. Australia widened its immigration policy, especially after the ravaging of Europe, and families from Eastern Europe settled in Pinjarra and the hinterland.

There was a swelling of employment opportunities in the district, particularly in agriculture, timber and racing industry. This attracted new residents to the district, prompting new housing and commercial growth.

### Collapse of Timber Industry

There was a renewed, but brief, resurgence in the timber industry to provide material for this growth; however, the whole industry had been in decline since the depression years, and with the closing of several large mills, reduction in suitable felling trees, decline of the railways, lack of international markets and introduction of new building materials, the timber industry collapsed.

From the 1960s, there was a general push to reduce the area available for milling, to conserve the remaining jarrah and karri forests along the Darling Scarp. Now much of the area has been proclaimed State Forrest, Conservation Reserve or National Park.

<sup>56</sup> Haebich, A. 1992, pg 232

<sup>57</sup> Jebb, M. A. int. 2007, pg 21

<sup>58</sup> Ibid

<sup>59</sup> Sheryl Chaffer & Associates, pg 22

## Dwellingup Fire

In January 1961 a large bushfire swept through the hills; "...most of the old sawmilling town centres went up in flames. A sudden change on the wind was all that saved Banksiadale."<sup>60</sup> Most of these towns were abandoned; Dwellingup was the only centre rebuilt.

Banksiadale had been sold some years earlier to a private milling company (the township had initially been State owned and run), though in 1963 a suspicious fire destroyed the mill. The town was closed soon after to make way for Banksiadale dam (now known as South Dandalup dam). The buildings were relocated to Dwellingup (most within the Marginata Heritage Precinct).

## Politics

Sir Ross McLarty became Premier of Western Australia in 1947, serving in that capacity to 1953. McLarty was the son of Edward McLarty (MLA) and added to a long and strong history of politics in the McLarty family.

## Succession of Mandurah

Residents in the Mandurah township had been critical of the Murray Roads Boards (based in Pinjarra) for many years, and in 1949 the area seceded and a separate Mandurah Roads Board entity was established. Since this time, a steady rivalry developed between the two local governments. Over time, Pinjarra lost its prized position as being the centre of social and commercial and services, with Mandurah resuming many of the major state bureaucratic servicing responsibilities and providing the majority of industrial and commercial opportunities for the Peel region.

## West Murray

By the early 1970s there were approximately 300 homes in the West Murray area. The developers moved in and in 1972 the controversial Joan Watters canal development gouged out filled swamp lands on Strain and Matthie land in South Yunderup. The State Government were forced to step in with the land proving to be more difficult to develop than expected; with the entrance channel of the Murray River into the Peel Inlet requiring regular dredging and a poorly designed canal system not conducive to flushing.

## Rail Network – Hotham Valley

The road networks were extended and upgraded, and trucking and private vehicles became the main form of transportation, resulting in the general decline of the rail network. In the 1970s, local rail enthusiasts took control of the Hotham Valley railway, and developed the line for tourist use (known as the Hotham Valley Tourist Railway). The rail line is now generally utilised for tourism and bauxite/alumina movement to port facilities in Kwinana.

## Bauxite Mining and Alumina Refinery

In the late 1960s an alumina refinery and bauxite residue operation was located to the north east of the Pinjarra townsite, with various satellite pits in the Darling Scarp, which has acted as a major employer in the region since.

## Grazing and Racing

After WW2, food production declined, though beef cattle, dairying and horse breeding came to the forefront of farming production in the district. Pinjarra also became an important regional centre for horse racing and pacing.

<sup>60</sup> Richards, R. 1978, pg 469

In 1993 it was estimated that around 10,700 horses were accommodated in the Peel region and that as much as \$40 million was spent on the racing industry each year.<sup>61</sup>

Recognising the economic influence of the equestrian industry, in the mid-2010s the Shire of Murray developed the Murray Regional Equestrian Centre in Coolup.

## **Social Outlets/ Sport**

In 1969 the Ravenswood Raceway was opened. Keith Tyler was mostly responsible as both promoter and track announcer. In the early 1980s the track had developed a reputation of hard racing and unruly crowds making the venue not family friendly. This changed in 1983 when Gary Miocevic, Kevin Prendergast and brothers Rosco and Peter Collins purchased it. Ravenswood Raceway was closed in 1999 and drag racing was relocated to Kwinana Motorplex. The closure of the track allowed for the further residential development of the Ravenswood area, which had been restricted due to the significant noise from the track. On Friday and Saturday nights, the noise of top fuel and jet cars could be heard from Mandurah.

## **Aboriginal People**

Aborigines were still subject to State legislation that did not recognise citizenship rights and included the removal of children from families under certain circumstances. The basic living standard of Aboriginal people improved with access to education and basic health care at this time. State housing became available to metropolitan based Aboriginal people; however, in regional areas such as Pinjarra, funds were instead allocated to introduce basic facilities such as water connection, toilet, shower and laundry to the Bindjareb reserve on Roe Avenue.

Although a national referendum in 1967 determined that the Commonwealth Government should have the power to make legislation on behalf of the Aboriginal people, and that Aboriginal people be included as part of the census (with 90.77% of the yes vote), legislation to grant Aboriginal people citizenship rights was not enacted until 1975 (by the Commonwealth Racial Discrimination Act).<sup>62</sup>

During the 1960s and 1970s, local Aboriginal people became more politically aware and vocal, resulting in the lodgement of several Native Title claims in the 1990s. The local community has become more active in recent years, resulting in the installation of a Massacre of Pinjarra Memorial to remember the tragedy and help raise awareness, understanding and tolerance in the wider community.

## **2000 to today**

Mandurah experienced major land development during the 1990s, and by the turn of the century, developers were finding it more difficult to find opportunities for new urban development along the coastal strip. Attention turned to the Shire of Murray, which, whilst it had not been in a state of regression, had not certainly enjoyed major economic growth and prosperity since the decade post-WW2.

The approaching urban front, the major mining boom that was experienced state-wide in the early to mid-2000s, the opening of the Mandurah Rail line in late 2007 and the Kwinana Freeway/Forrest Highway in 2009 attracted residential growth and new commercial and industrial services. It has also provided the opportunity for investment in community infrastructure, with the construction of a community pool for recreation and hydrotherapy purposes in early 2011, upgrading of Cantwell Park playground facilities, sporting infrastructure (including new club rooms for Sir Ross McLarty Oval Precinct, and planning for new bowls club building), Murray Regional Equestrian Centre and public jetty facilities in the Murray River at South Yunderup. During this period, in order to make best use of this growth opportunity the Shire in collaboration with the State Department of Planning has placed significant

<sup>61</sup> Sheryl Chaffer & Associates, pg 24

<sup>62</sup> Cameron, K. accessed 17/09/2010



emphasis on strategically planning for its projected growth which is expected to increase to 21,000 residents by 2031.<sup>63</sup>

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# Thematic Matrix

(see following pages)

Themes	1829- to 1850	1850 to 1870	1870 to 1894	1894 to 1920	1920 to 1945	1945 to 1966	1966 to 1988	1988 to Present
Environmental Settlement and Development	<p><i>Thomas Peel granted C.S. Location 16</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (pre-1829) Barragup Fish Munga</li> <li>• Paterson's Cottage</li> <li>• Pinjarra Heritage Area</li> <li>• Mundup Homestead (ruin)</li> </ul>	<p><i>Farming increases. Gold deposits found at North Dandalup.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thomas Cottage</li> </ul>	<p><i>Pinjarra townsite gazetted.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avondale</li> </ul>	<p><i>Yunderup gazetted. Coolup gazetted. Dwellingup gazetted.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cox's House</li> <li>• Grass Tree Cottage</li> <li>• McLernon House and Well</li> <li>• Mrs Hodge's House</li> <li>• Pinjarra (West) Heritage Area</li> <li>• Railway Houses, North Dandalup</li> <li>• Windsor Park Estate</li> <li>• Yangee</li> <li>• Riverdale, Coolup</li> <li>• McLarty Road Dwelling</li> </ul>	<p><i>Peel Group Settlement Scheme. Fairbridge established (Pinjarra).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fairbridge Village</li> <li>• Fairbridge Cemetery</li> <li>• George Matthew's House</li> <li>• Miss Adam's House</li> <li>• Percy Matthew's House</li> </ul>	<p><i>Post WWII Migrants from Eastern Europe arrive in district.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crockenberg's House</li> <li>• Marginata Crescent Heritage Area</li> <li>• Railway Houses, North Dandalup</li> </ul>	<p><i>Alcoa builds staff housing (North Pinjarra). North Dandalup gazetted. Ravenswood gazetted. Joan Watters canal development commences in South Yunderup.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kelly House</li> </ul>	<p><i>Major land development focussed in Ravenswood, Yunderup and Pinjarra.</i></p> <p>Massacre of Pinjarra Memorial Area</p>
Transport and Communication	<p><i>First road built from Swan river colony to Pinjarra. First and second bridges built over Murray and North Dandalup rivers. Postal service begins. Old Blythewood (property/farm) staging post.</i></p>	<p><i>Third bridge over Murray built by convicts. Royal Mail Coaches go via Pinjarra.</i></p>	<p><i>McLarty buys Bunbury Mail Service. South-west Railway to Pinjarra opens. Telegraph at Pinjarra. Fourth bridge over Murray built.</i></p>	<p><i>Rail reaches Dwellingup.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hotham Valley Tourist Railway</li> <li>• Pinjarra Post Office</li> <li>• Railway Houses, North Dandalup</li> </ul>	<p><i>Cars start becoming a popular means of transport. Australia first linked to Britain by telephone (1930).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oakley Brook Dam</li> </ul>	<p><i>Railway use declines. Fifth bridge over Murray built.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pinjarra Traffic Bridge</li> <li>• Railway Houses, North Dandalup</li> </ul>	<p><i>HVTR takes lease of Pinjarra Railway Yards. Boddington – Dwellingup railway line closes.</i></p>	<p><i>Introduction of the internet to Australia (1989). Opening of Kwinana Freeway/Forrest Highway (2009). National Broadband Network Introduced (2015).</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pinjarra Traffic Bridge</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pinjarra Railway Station Precinct</li> <li>Railway Pump House</li> </ul>					
Employment and Industry	<p><i>Wheat, vegetable, pig and cow farming. Flour milling. Hotels and inns at Creaton, Dandalup and Blythewood</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooper's Mill</li> <li>Culjum House</li> <li>Old Blythewood</li> <li>Redcliffe Baron, Cottages and Well</li> </ul>	<p><i>Public house at Old Blythewood. Farming increases along Murray River (wheat).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Birchmont Homestead</li> <li>Burnside Homestead</li> <li>Creaton Estate</li> <li>Exchange Hotel</li> <li>Liveringa</li> <li>Pinjarrah Park Estate</li> <li>Ravenswood Barn</li> <li>Ravenswood Hotel</li> </ul>	<p><i>Butcher shop at Edenvale. Timber milling at Dwellingup and North Dandalup. Railways (timber). Fishing (canning).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edenvale</li> <li>Phillipson's House</li> </ul>	<p><i>More timber mills established in Murray region. Millars buys into South-west mills. Grain and vegetable farming.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boarding House (Fmr)</li> <li>Dwellingup Hotel</li> <li>Dwellingup Mill</li> <li>Goldmine Hill</li> <li>Marrinup Townsite (Ruins)</li> <li>Premier Hotel</li> <li>Taylor's Supermarket</li> <li>Whittaker's Mill</li> </ul>	<i>Sustenance work.</i>	<p><i>Timber industry declines.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Browne's Dairy, Coolup</li> </ul>	<p><i>Hotham Valley Tourist railway. Alcoa Refinery at Pinjarra. Del Park Bauxite mine.</i></p>	<p><i>Development of the Pinjarra Junction Shopping Centre (and subsequent expansions) (late 2000s).</i></p>
Social, Cultural and Civic Activity and Development	<p><i>Murray District Road Board formed.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old Barracks (Site)</li> </ul>	<p><i>Pinjarra townsite surveyed. First School established.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St Joseph's Convent</li> <li>St John's Church</li> </ul>	<p><i>Murray Road Board established. Street names given to Pinjarra streets.</i></p>	<p><i>Fairbridge School (Coolup) opens.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cantwell Park</li> <li>CWA Hall, Coolup</li> <li>Dr Joyce's House</li> <li>Fairbridge House (Site)</li> <li>Masonic Hall</li> </ul>	<p><i>Fairbridge School (Pinjarra) opens.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CWA Hall, Dwellingup</li> <li>CWA Hall, Pinjarra</li> <li>Dwellingup Nursing Post</li> <li>Holyoake Swimming Hole</li> </ul>	<p><i>Murray and Mandurah become separate Road Boards. Indigenous Australians gain the right to vote under changes to the Commonwealth Electoral Act (1962).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage Rose Garden</li> <li>Ravenswood Raceway</li> </ul>	<p><i>Peel Development Commission established. Construction of Murray Leisure Centre (Pool). Construction of the Murray Regional Equestrian Centre (2015).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roger May Museum</li> </ul>

- Murray River Weir
- North Dandalup Primary School
- Old School and Teachers' Quarters
- Pinjarra Bathing Sheds (Site)
- Pinjarra Park
- Road Board Office
- RSL Hall, Dwellingup
- Trinity Uniting Church
- West Coolup Hall
- Dwellingup Primary School
- Oakley Brook Dam
- Pinjarra Court House
- St Mark's Church
- St Mary's Church
- CWA Hall, North Yunderup
- Murray Hospital
- North Dandalup Memorial Hall
- Pinjarra Civic Centre
- Pinjarra Police Station
- RSL Hall Pinjarra
- Dwellingup Police Station

Outside Influence	<i>Lt. Bunbury establishes trail from Canning River to Pinjarra. Military outpost/ detachment of soldiers stationed at Pinjarra. Roads and Streets Act passed: Coast Road established detouring traffic from Pinjarra. Ferry service at Mandurah established.</i>	<i>Convicts introduced to Swan River colony. Major flood (1862). Perth-Albany main service commences.</i>	<i>Economic Depression 1879-1883. Timber concession at Jarrahdale. Major railway and harbour works throughout the State. Coolgardie Goldfields. Land regulations amended to allow for smaller rural blocks. Government purchases land at</i>	<i>Federation of Australia. World War I. Kalgoorlie-Boulder Goldfields. Workers' Home Board Act passed. Aboriginal Act, 1905 restricted movement of Aboriginal peoples, confining them to land reserves. Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia founded (later known as</i>	<i>World Economic Depression. World War II. Aboriginal Legislation includes curfew. Western Australia's Edith Cowan becomes the first woman elected to an Australian Parliament (1921). Dame Dorothy Tangney (Western Australia) becomes the first woman senator at</i>	<i>Displaced persons from Eastern Europe migrate to Australia. Mandurah townsite proclaimed. Mains water and electricity introduced to Pinjarra.</i>	<i>Cyclone Alby Meckering earthquake (1968).</i>	<i>State Mining Boom Global Financial Crisis (2007- ) Dawesville Channel.</i>
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*Coolup and sells off.*

*the Returned Services League) (1916). World Wide influenza epidemic, known as the Spanish Flu, reaches Australia, with an eventual death toll of 12,000 people.*

*Federal level. (1943)*

- Coolup War Memorial
- Marrinup Prisoner of War Camp
- Memorial Gates
- Pinjarra War Memorial
- WWII Airfield

Important People and Events	<p><i>Calyute leads raid against Shenton Mill, South Perth. Pinjarra Massacre.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Thomas Peel</li><li>• Browne (Jim Jam)</li><li>• Cooper (Cooper's Mill, Redcliffe)</li><li>• McLarty (Old Blythewood)</li><li>• Armstrong (Ravenswood)</li><li>• Singleton (Creaton)</li><li>• Paterson (South Dandalup)</li><li>• Pollard (North Dandalup)</li><li>• Birch (Culjum House)</li></ul>	<p><i>Thomas Peel dies. Gold discovered at North Dandalup.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fawcett (Pinjarra Park, Old Flour Mill)</li><li>• Thomas (Thomas Cottage, Ravenswood Hotel)</li><li>• Birch (Birchmont)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• McLarty (Liveringa, Edenvale)</li><li>• Pollard (Avondale)</li><li>• Martin O-Meara (Victoria Cross Recipient WW1) 1885-1935</li></ul>	<p><i>Minor goldrush at North Dandalup Edward McLarty became a member of the Upper House (1894-1916)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kingsley Fairbridge (Fairbridge House - Site)</li><li>• Mrs Hodge (House)</li><li>• Dr Joyce (House)</li><li>• Cox (House)</li><li>• Seaforth MacKenzie (Poet and Novelist) 1913-1955</li><li>• Rhodes Fairbridge (Geologist and Climate Change</li></ul>	<p><i>Electric scheme introduced in Pinjarra by Roads Board.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Memorial Gates</li><li>• Kingsley Fairbridge (Fairbridge Village)</li><li>• John Hepworth (Author and Journalist) 1921-1995</li></ul>	<p><i>Sir Ross McLarty becomes Premier of Western Australia (1947-1953). 1961 Bushfire between Pinjarra and Boddington devastates Dwellingup and other timber towns. Bauxite deposits found at Pinjarra.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Richard Walley (OAM- Order of Australia). 1953 - Nyoongar performer, musician, writer and artist</li></ul>	<p><i>Dieback at Dwellingup</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Craig Silvey (Dwellingup author: <i>Rhubarb and Jasper Jones</i>)</li><li>• John Butler (Musician: John Butler Trio)</li><li>• Peter Dawson (world champion cyclist: 2002 Commonwealth Games)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Harley Bennell (Nannup) (AFL Footballer: Number 2 draft pick in 2010: Gold Coast Suns 2010-)</li><li>• Brock O'Brien (AFL Footballer: Fremantle Dockers 2007-2010)</li></ul>
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- Murray  
(Burnside  
Homestead)

Scientist) 1914-  
2006

## Place Records

### Summary List of Places

No.	Name of Place	Address	Suburb	Cat.
001	Barragup Fish Munga	2930 Pinjarra Road, Furnissdale, Lot 442 Wanjeep Street, Coodanup, R40295 30m west of Barragup Bridge	Barragup	D
002	Kelly House, Barragup	Lot 54 (No. 779) Pinjarra Road	Barragup	B
003	Birchmont Homestead	Lot 806 Reading Place	Birchmont	A
004	Fairbridge House (site)	Lot 97 Sutters Lane	Blythewood	D
005	Grass Tree Cottage	Lot 103 (No. 152) Old Bunbury Road	Blythewood	B
006	Old Blythewood	Lot 10 (No. 6161) South Western Highway	Blythewood	A
007	Pinjarrah Park Estate	Lot 110 (No. 326) Pinjarra- Williams Road	Blythewood	A
008	Cooper's Mill	Lot 1923 Murray Terrace	Cooleenup Island	A
009	Avondale	Lot 152 (No. 133) Coolup Road East	Coolup	D
010	Browne's Dairy, Coolup	Lot 1 (No. 287) Hart Road	Coolup	B
011	Coolup War Memorial	R17448 Lot 500 Murray Street	Coolup	C
012	Cox House	Lot 80 South Western Highway	Coolup	D
013	CWA Hall, Coolup	R10428 Lot 191 Fawcett Street	Coolup	B
014	Murray Vale, Coolup	Lot 45 (No. 166) East Coolup Road	Coolup	B
015	St Mary's Church	Lot 164 Corner South Western Highway & Murray Street	Coolup	B
016	Riverdale, Coolup	Lot 24 (No. 43) Kirkham Road	Meelon	B
017	West Coolup Hall	Lot 244 Old Bunbury Road	West Coolup	C
018	CWA Hall, Dwellingup	Lot 230 (No. 23) Newton Street	Dwellingup	D
019	Dwellingup Hotel	Lots 8 and 700 (No. 9) Marinup Street	Dwellingup	A
020	Dwellingup Mill	R13508 (railway reserve), State Forrest No. 14 and Lots	Dwellingup	C



		66 and 249 (No. 44) Banksiadale Road		
021	Dwellingup Nursing Post	Lot 556 (No. 2510) Del Park Road	Dwellingup	B
022	Dwellingup Police Station	R14037 No. 55 McLarty Street	Dwellingup	C
023	Dwelling Primary School	R14364 No. 8 Newton Street	Dwellingup	C
024	Holyoake Swimming Hole	Holyoake Road	Dwellingup	D
025	Marginata Crescent Heritage Area	Dwellingup townsite, east of town oval	Dwellingup	
026	Memorial Gates, Nursing Post	Lot 556 (No. 2510) Banksiadale Road	Dwellingup	C
027	Phillipson's House	Lot 220 (No. 203) Holyoake Road	Dwellingup	B
028	RSL Hall, Dwellingup	R32650, Lot 48 (No. 39) McLarty Street	Dwellingup	B
029	St Mark's Church	Lot 56 (No. 20) Church Street	Dwellingup	C
030	Creaton Estate	Lot 219 (No. 351) Paterson Road	Fairbridge	A
031	Fairbridge Cemetery	R21290 Lot 2464 Pipeline Road	Fairbridge	A
032	Fairbridge Village	Lot 4 (No. 120) Fairbridge Road	Fairbridge	A
033	WWII Airfield	Lot 39 (No. 120) Fairbridge Road	Fairbridge	D
034	Marrinup POW Camp	4 km northwest of Dwellingup, Forest Block 23	Marrinup	A
035	Marrinup Townsite (ruins)	End of Grey Road	Marrinup	B
036	Burnside Homestead	Lot 21 (No. 545) Coolup Road East	Meelon	B
037	Yangee and Well	Lot 3 (No. 7) Murray Bend Drive	Murray Bend	C
038	Culjum House	Lot 75 Carrabungup Road	Nirimba	B
039	Crockenberg's House	Lot 124 (No. 14) Kingston Street	North Dandalup	C
040	George Matthew's House	Lot 2 (No. 84) Railway Avenue	North Dandalup	C
041	Goldmine Hill	R21041, Lot 1376 Whittakers Road	North Dandalup	B

042	Mundup Homestead	Lot 28 Hines Road	North Dandalup	D
043	North Dandalup Memorial Hall	R15844 and Lot 671 (No. 4209) South Western Highway	North Dandalup	C
044	North Dandalup Primary School	R5997, Lot 300 Hines Road	North Dandalup	C
045	Percy Matthew's House	Lot 32 (No. 42) Railway Avenue	North Dandalup	D
046	Railway Houses, North Dandalup	Lot 280 (No. 71) Atkins Road Lot 3 (No. 24) South Street Lot 2 (No. 26) South Street Lot 33 (No. 28) South Street	North Dandalup	C
047	CWA Hall, North Yunderup	Lot 1 (No. 45) Culeenup Road	North Yunderup	C
048	Windsor Park Estate	Lot 50 (No 1006) Pinjarra Road	North Yunderup	C
049	Oakley Brook Dam	State Forrest No. 23, accessed via Scarp Road	Oakley	D
050	Pinjarra Massacre Memorial Area	R1032, Lot 301 McLarty Road	Pinjarra	A
051	Cantwell Park	R29516, Lots 223 and 358 George Street	Pinjarra	B
052	CWA Hall, Pinjarra	R50862, Lot 385 (No. 57) George Street	Pinjarra	D
053	Dr Joyce's House	Lot 3 (No. 11-13) McLarty Road	Pinjarra	B
054	Edenvale	R36703, Lot 316 George Street	Pinjarra	A
055	Exchange Hotel	Lots 85-8 (No. 12) George Street	Pinjarra	A
056	Heritage Rose Garden	Lot 202 (No. 2) Henry Street	Pinjarra	C
057	Hotham Valley Tourist Railway	R45518, Lots 361-3 (No. 1) Fimmel Lane	Pinjarra	A
058	Liveringa & Well	R36703, Lot 316 George Street	Pinjarra	A
059	Masonic Hall	Lot 3 (No. 1922) Pinjarra Road	Pinjarra	A
060	McLarty Road Dwelling	Lot 26 (No. 5) McLarty Road	Pinjarra	C
061	McLernon House & Well	Lot 11 (No. 40) Bedingfeld Road	Pinjarra	B

062	Memorial Gates	R29516, Lot 223 George Street	Pinjarra	C
063	Miss Adam's House	Lot 190 (No. 6) George Street	Pinjarra	B
064	Mrs Hodge's House	Lot 2 (No. 19) McLarty Street	Pinjarra	C
065	Murray Hospital	Lots 1, 21, 352 & 377-9 (No. 15-17) McKay Street	Pinjarra	C
066	Murray River Weir	South of Pinjarra Traffic Bridge	Pinjarra	D
067	Old Barracks (site)	James Street Road Reserve & portion Lot 85 (No. 12) George St	Pinjarra	D
068	Old School & Teacher's Quarters	Lots 201-2 (No. 2 & 8) Henry Street	Pinjarra	A
069	Paterson's Cottage	Lot 10 (No. 305) Paterson Road	Pinjarra	B
070	Pinjarra Civic Centre	R315, Lots 58-9 (No. 1915) Pinjarra Road	Pinjarra	C
071	Pinjarra Court House	Lot 388 (No. 22) George Street	Pinjarra	A
072	Pinjarra Heritage Area	Pinjarra Town Centre, George Street	Pinjarra	
073	Pinjarra Park	Lot 210 Racecourse Road	Pinjarra	D
074	Pinjarra Police Station	Lot 387 (No. 24) George Street	Pinjarra	C
075	Pinjarra Post Office	Lot 216 (No. 20) George Street	Pinjarra	A
076	Pinjarra Railway Station Precinct	R45518, Lots 361-3 Pinjarra-Williams Road	Pinjarra	A
077	Pinjarra Traffic Bridge	George Street, Pinjarra	Pinjarra	D
078	Pinjarra War Memorial	R315, Lot 57 (No. 1915) Pinjarra Road	Pinjarra	B
079	Pinjarra (West) Heritage Area	Portion of James and Forrest Streets	Pinjarra	
080	Premier Hotel	Lot 200 Pinjarra-Williams Road	Pinjarra	A
081	Redcliffe Barn, Cottage & Well	Lot 9010 Sutton Street	Pinjarra	B

082	Road Board Offices	Lot 220 (No. 28) George Street	Pinjarra	B
083	Roger May Museum	R36703, Lot 316 George Street	Pinjarra	C
084	RSL Hall, Pinjarra	Lots 3-6 (No. 1889) Pinjarra Road	Pinjarra	C
085	St John's Church	Lot A Henry Street	Pinjarra	A
086	St Joseph's Convent	Lot 1000 (No. 40-52) George Street	Pinjarra	A
087	Taylor's Supermarket	Lots 50-1 (No. 8-10) George Street	Pinjarra	B
088	Trinity Uniting Church	Lot 110 (No. 37) George Street	Pinjarra	C
089	Ravenswood Barn	Lot 68 (No. 32) Gibbs Circuit	Ravenswood	B
090	Ravenswood Hotel	Lot 65 Lloyd Avenue	Ravenswood	B
091	Thomas Cottage	Lot 800 (No. 1214) Pinjarra Road	Ravenswood	D
092	Whittaker's Mill	Lot 1034, 1035 and 695 Whittaker's Road	Whittaker	D

## Barragup Fish Munga



LHS No.	001
Assessment No.	N/A
Other Names	
Address	2930 Pinjarra Road, Furnissdale Lot 442 Wanjeep Street, Coodanup, R40295 - 30m west of Barragup Bridge
Suburb / Town	Barragup
Land Information	Lots 442, 2930 and Reserve 40295
Construction Date	
Original Use	Other
Present Use	Vacant/unused
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	No remains survive. Originally brushwood trap stretched across the river.

Condition	Site Only	
Authenticity	Site Only	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Barragup Fish Munga</i> is of high social, cultural and historic significance to Aboriginal people as a site where legal, social and ceremonial activities took place.</p> <p><i>Barragup Fish Munga</i>, if appropriately interpreted, can demonstrate early contact between Aboriginal people and settlers, as well as explore differing attitudes towards use of natural resources.</p>	
Historical Notes	<p>Largest gathering place for Aboriginal people in one precise spot in the State. It was used as a trading centre, with people coming from as far afield as the Eastern States to trade.</p> <p>The history of the Barragup (or Barraghup) area is very ancient. During late summer and autumn, 400 to 500 Aboriginal people would assemble from a wide area to camp there, catch fat mullet, and feast for weeks at a time. A large fish trap, a <i>mung-ah</i> the Nyoongar language, was constructed near where the Barragup Bridge now stands. This consisted of a fence made of spearwood and brushwood, and the mullet could be picked out of the water and thrown to people waiting on the bank. It is said that no fish was ever returned to the water in case they warned other fish of the danger.</p> <p>Naturally, European settlers were keen to take advantage of easy fish supplies, but they seem to have caught so many at Barragup that the mullet were practically driven to extinction. All that were left were small pilchards and bream. What could have been a great supply of food for the district was wrecked by overexploitation. Charles Tuckey reported that he had secured 10,000 tins of fish for his cannery from this source in six weeks in 1896.</p> <p>There was tension between the local Indigenous people and white fishermen and the Munga was destroyed. However, it was rebuilt at least three times in the 1890s by Billy Dower, who argued effectively with the Governor for its retention.</p> <p>The Munga was finally destroyed by a Marines and Harbours snagging operation in 1937.</p>	
Associations and Type	Charles Tuckey Billy Dower	Commercial fisherman Defended integrity of munga
Listings	<p>HCWA – 09017 Entered LGI – 1996</p>	
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)	
Additional Information		



## Kelly House, Barragup

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	002	
Assessment No.	3438	
Other Names		
Address	779 Pinjarra Road	
Suburb / Town	Barragup	
Land Information	Lot 54	
Construction Date	1975	
Original Use	Residential	
Present Use	Residential	
Construction Materials	Walls: Concrete	Roof: Concrete
Architectural Style		

Description	Kelly House is an elliptical dome residence constructed of a thin concrete shell supported on brickwork under walls, and brick piers. It tapers at ten points to create parabolic arches reminiscent of Roy Ground's Shine Dome in Canberra.	
Condition	Good	
Authenticity	High	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Kelly House</i> is a rare example of a concrete dome residence in Western Australia, demonstrating a high level of technical achievement in residential construction.</p> <p><i>Kelly House</i> is a highly unusual example of the owner-builder tradition in this State.</p>	
Historical Notes	<p>Concrete shell structures were introduced to the United States in the early 1930s, importing the technology from Germany. Their development and promotion were successful, and many industrial buildings were built during World War II. For a decade, starting from 1956, architectural magazines were full of examples of structures built by many different designers.</p> <p>In the 1950s, prominent Melbourne's architect, Roy Grounds, designed a series of purely geometrically formed buildings, such as a circle, an equilateral triangle, and a square with a circular void in the centre. One notable achievement was <i>The Shine Dome</i> (1959), Canberra, which consists of a flattened concrete shell tapering off to sixteen points, creating a parabolic arch between each load point.</p> <p>Kevin Kelly was a carpenter from Victoria Park, Western Australia, who obtained his builders ticket to construct a family home in 1966. His daughter, Ms Janice Hill, recalls his 'inventive mind' always experimenting with dome shapes, starting with small scale models, and increasing to a small workshop (still extant), before finally building a family home along the same design in Ruan Place, Kewdale (now demolished).</p> <p>Although superficially like commercial designs from the 1960s (e.g. the Binishell), this place is an unusual example of the tradition of the designer owner-builder in Western Australia, demonstrating Kevin Kelly's aesthetic sensibility and his considerable skills in design and fabrication.</p> <p>The place demonstrates a high level of technical achievement in residential construction.</p> <p>After it was constructed, Ms Hill recalls great interest from people, many of whom would drive by just to look at the house.</p> <p>After this residence, in the mid-1970s Mr Kelly constructed <i>Kelly House</i> at Barragup, where he currently (2019) resides.</p>	
Associations and Type	Kevin Kelly	Builder/architect
Listings	Entered LGI – 2011 HCWA No - 23675	
Supporting Information		
Additional Information		



## Birchmont

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	003	
Assessment No.	9218	
Other Names		
Address	Reading Place	
Suburb / Town	Birchmont	
Land Information	Lot 806	
Construction Date	c.1862	
Original Use	Homestead	
Present Use	Vacant	
Construction Materials	Walls: Stone	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	Vernacular	

Description	Birchmont Homestead is located on the edge of Lake McLarty. It is constructed of limestone and daub mud, with an iron roof lined with pit-sawn weatherboard. The site includes several outbuildings and old machinery.	
Condition	Poor	
Authenticity	High	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Birchmont Homestead</i> presents the traditional form and roof shape of an early (1860s) homestead and has significance as one of the earliest extant residences in the Murray District.</p> <p><i>Birchmont Homestead</i> has the capacity to reveal information about early building techniques and archaeological potential to give information about agriculture in the mid-19th century.</p>	
Historical Notes	<p>Arthur Birch arrived in WA in 1841, aged seventeen. He studied to enter the legal profession, and married Sophia Jane Leeder. In the mid-1850s, Arthur and Sophia, together with their children moved to the Murray District.</p> <p>In 1862, Birch constructed Birchmont Homestead on the eastern side of the Harvey Estuary. The construction was carried out by Bates, with Levi Green reputed to have provided the shingles.</p> <p>Birch obtained 100 acres, and erected barns and other outbuildings. Despite poor soil, Birch grew wheat, mulberry and fig trees, and vines. However, the farm depended chiefly on cattle and horses, reared on extensive grazing concessions. Until subdivisions around 1900, Birchmont's stock roamed an area of up to 180 sq. km.</p> <p>After Arthur Birch died in 1915, subsequent subdivisions caused the curtailment of Birchmont, and the original holding had shrunk to a few hundred acres by 1960.</p> <p>Vandals ripped up the original floorboards and broke windows around 2006, at the time of special rural subdivision of Lot 68 Mills Road. Consequently, the place is currently (2019) in poor condition; however, planning approval has been granted for restoration and conservation works.</p>	
Associations and Type	Arthur Birch Bates Levi Green	Original owner Builder Roofer
Listings	Entered LGI – 1996 HCWA No 03113 National Trust -	
Supporting Information	Gibbings, B. M., & H. Madin, 'Early Settlement in the Coolup District' (Coolup Progress Association, 2001 [orig. c.1960]) Richards, Ronald, <i>The Murray District of Western Australia</i> (Shire of Murray, 1978) Richards, Ronald, <i>Mandurah and The Murray</i> (Ronald Richards, 1980)	

## Additional Information



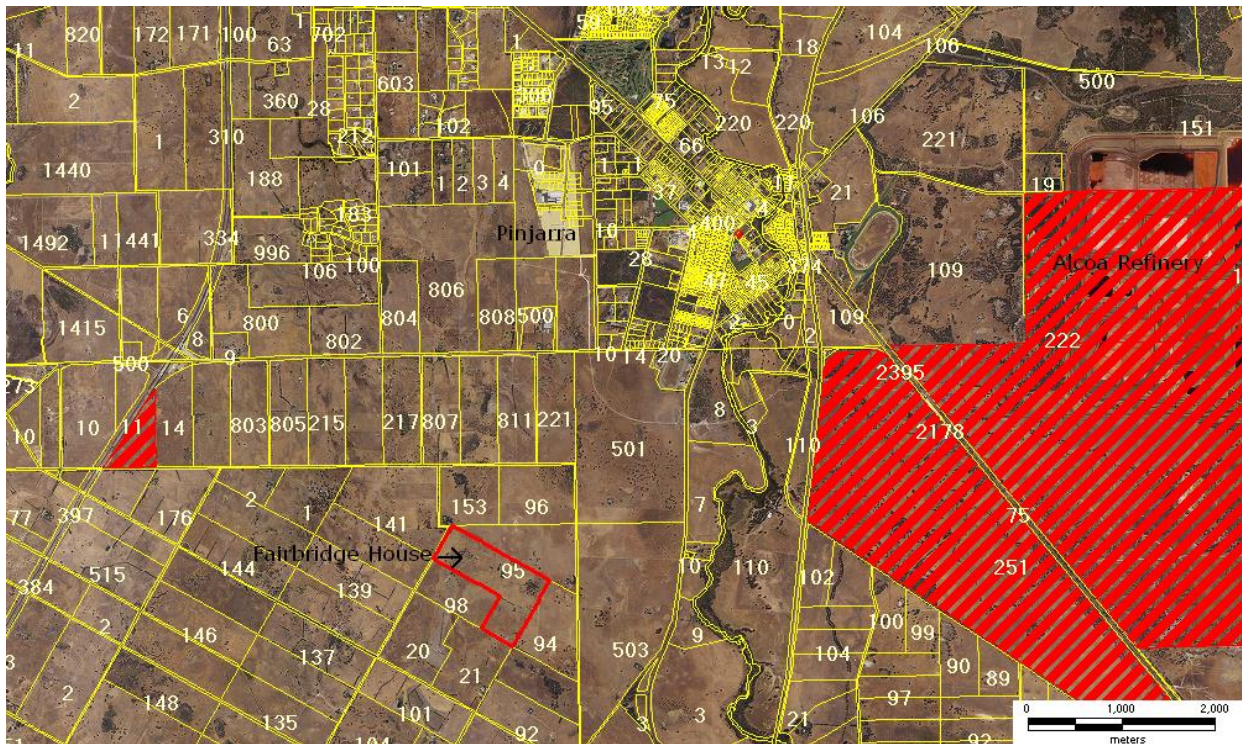
Shell rendered fire place (2018)



Underneath the galvanised iron is the  
pitsawn weatherboard lining (2018)



## Fairbridge House (Site)



LHS No.	004
Assessment No.	11457
Other Names	
Address	Sutters Lane
Suburb / Town	Blythwood
Land Information	Lot 97
Construction Date	1912
Original Use	Educational
Present Use	Vacant/unused
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Description	Site only
Condition	Site only
Authenticity	Site only

Statement of Significance	The location is the site of the original Fairbridge Farm School prior to the present village location in Fairbridge. Historic significance only.
Historical Notes	<p>In 1912, the place was opened by Kingsley Fairbridge as a centre for orphaned and destitute English children. The site was previously owned by a Mr Freeman who operated a similar, but failed, scheme: The Ragged Schools of Liverpool.</p> <p>The property consisted of 160 acres, with a residence being a simple four roomed affair with lean-to kitchen, of the usual colonial packing-case style of architecture. It had a verandah in front and three little galvanised iron cubicles attached to one side.</p> <p>In 1920 the Fairbridge Society purchased 3,200 acres of the Creaton Estate from the Paterson family, and established the present Fairbridge Farm School.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	Entered LGI – 1996 HCWA No - 23860
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see:</p> <p>Fairbridge, Ruby, Fairbridge Farm: The Building of a Farm School (Paterson Press, 1948)</p> <p>Richards, Ronald, Murray and Mandurah (Shire of Murray &amp; City of Mandurah, 1993)</p>
Additional Information	

## Grass Tree Cottage

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	005
Assessment No.	6131
Other Names	Nancarrow Homestead Gin Blackboy House Black Gin Cottage
Address	152 Old Bunbury Road
Suburb / Town	Blythewood
Land Information	Lot 103
Construction Date	c. 1896
Original Use	Residential
Present Use	Residential
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	Exterior walls comprise of grass tree bush stems set into lime mortar. Weatherboard addition. Interior exhibits plastered walls, picture rails and pressed tin ceilings.



Condition	Good
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Grass Tree Cottage</i> has a distinctive façade, being the only known surviving residence constructed using grass tree as a material.</p> <p>Although modified, <i>Grass Tree Cottage</i> retains the basic shape of a residence from the late 19th century in rural areas.</p> <p><i>Grass Tree Cottage</i> is associated with the Coolup Agricultural Area scheme.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The first 183 blocks of the Coolup Agricultural Area were offered for selection in August 1893, but there was no great rush to take them up. However, by 1900, some 30 settlers were in West Coolup.</p> <p>Grass Tree Cottage was constructed as a two-roomed cottage c. 1896 by Axel Anderson on his West Coolup Agricultural Area block.</p> <p>When the place was offered for sale in 1912, it was 161 acres of freehold farm, subdivided into five paddocks, with 80 acres of land cleared and ploughed. In addition to the two-room cottage, there was also stabling, permanent well water, new galvanised troughs, and a new pump. The land was noted as being suitable for fruit trees and gooseberry growing.</p> <p>The place underwent significant restoration in 1992.</p>
Associations and Type	Axel Anderson      Builder
Listings	<p>Entered LGI – 1996</p> <p>HCWA No. - 03108</p> <p>National Trust WA - Class 3/8/1982</p>
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see:</p> <p>West Australian, 5 October 1912, p. 5</p> <p>Richards, Ronald, Murray and Mandurah (Shire of Murray &amp; City of Mandurah, 1993)</p>
Additional Information	 <p>North end with associated outbuildings (2018)</p>



South-eastern elevation (2018)



South-west elevation (2018)



## Old Blythewood

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	006
Assessment No.	1340
Other Names	Pinjarra Arms
Address	6161 South Western Highway
Suburb / Town	Blythewood
Land Information	Lot 10

Construction Date	1856-61
Original Use	Farming/pastoral
Present Use	Educational
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick                      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	Colonial Georgian
Description	<p><i>Old Blythewood</i> comprises a Flemish bond brick and shingle house, a Flemish bond brick and iron kitchen block, 19th century farm outbuildings, 1920s outbuildings, mature trees, and associated garden.</p> <p><i>Old Blythewood</i> is set in rural surrounds overlooking the Murray River.</p> <p>The galvanised roof of the main house was replaced with shingle in 1975 and again in the 1990s. Following failure of the shingles in 2007, the roof was replaced with galvanised iron.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Old Blythewood</i> demonstrates the principal characteristics of the Old Colonial Georgian style of architecture in Western Australia, in particular through the surviving Flemish bond brick and shingle house.</p> <p><i>Old Blythewood</i> was one of the staging inns on the road to Vasse, so contributing to the development of transport links in the south west of the State.</p> <p><i>Old Blythewood</i> contributes to the community's sense of place by providing a physical and social link with the past economic development and political importance of the Murray District.</p> <p><i>Old Blythewood</i> has a close association with the McLarty family, a prominent family in the Murray District, and early participants in the pastoral industry in the Kimberley. Members of the family contributed to the development of political life of the State, at a high level, from 1894 to 1962.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Captain R. G. Meares acquired 6,109 acres in 1837, including the future site of Old Blythewood. His brother and son ran the property, though they encountered conflict with the local Aborigines, especially when the farm was left unattended. Consequently, Meares decided to sell the property to concentrate his efforts in the Avon district.</p> <p>Murray Location 3 was sold for £1,000 in April 1856 to John McLarty. McLarty paid half the amount in cash, and the property was soon after called 'Blythewood'.</p> <p>It is likely McLarty moved to the new homestead in 1859 or 1860, having selected a site to the south of a cottage occupied by the Meares.</p> <p>The homestead was commenced in approximately 1856 and completed approximately 1861 with the building at the rear of the main house having been constructed first (possibly by Meares) and was later converted to kitchen and storeroom use.</p> <p>Blythewood was built in the general colonial style: a long dwelling with verandahs front and back connected by a passageway across the centre of the house and with the bedrooms leading off the verandah. The kitchen was set apart from the main structure as was also the custom at the time.</p>

Mary Anne McLarty was the Pinjarra Postmistress from 1847, and when the family moved to the property, the town's Post Office was also relocated to Blythewood. Mrs McLarty performed the duties of postmistress until 1868, where a new building was constructed on George Street, Pinjarra.

McLarty obtained a publican's licence in 1860 and opened the Pinjarra Arms. The hotel was discontinued in the 1890s due to the arrival of the railway line to Pinjarra. One of the McLarty sons then built the Premier Hotel in Pinjarra and transferred the publican's licence.

McLarty employed Ticket-of-Leave men during the 1850s and 1860s as labour was hard to find, and the family was unable to make the necessary improvements to their land without it.

The wide-ranging McLarty cattle business was developed by the three sons, Edward, Hector and William. This included extensive grazing rights in the Kimberley at Liveringa Station.

John and Mary Anne remained at Blythewood, able to observe the growing prosperity of their family.

Old Blythewood was accepted by the Commonwealth Government as part of the Australian National Heritage, enabling federal funds to be used by the National Trust for its restoration.

The layout is of a traditional colonial design where all rooms would have been accessed off the verandah. Alterations also took place as rooms were converted for family use after ceasing to function as an inn.

In 1996, approval was given for use of the place as a tearoom and historical display. In 2019, Old Blythewood continues to be operated by the National Trust as one of its historic homes which can be visited.

#### Associations and Type

R. G. Meares	Original owner of land
John McLarty	Builder
Mary Anne McLarty	Postmistress

#### Listings

Entered LGI – 1996  
 HCWA No. - 01763, Perm 8/10/1996  
 Register National Estate - Perm 21/3/1978  
 National Trust WA - Class 11/6/1973

#### Supporting Information

For more information see:  
 Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment for Old Blythewood  
 Pidgeon, J. & O. Richards, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Old Blythewood, Pinjarra' (1992)  
 National Trust of Australia (WA), 'Old Blythewood, Pinjarra WA' (1976)

#### Additional Information



Rear of homestead (2018)



Kitchen interior (2018)



## Pinjarrah Park Estate

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	007	
Assessment No.	1039	
Other Names		
Address	326 Pinjarra-Williams Road	
Suburb / Town	Blythewood	
Land Information	Lot 110	
Construction Date	1865	
Original Use	Homestead	
Present Use	Homestead	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Tile
Architectural Style		

Description	<p>The homestead is a well-constructed brick bungalow, constructed from locally made bricks and originally roofed with locally cut sheoak shingles. Home was built in the 'typical' colonial style, with cellars and kitchen underneath the house.</p> <p>Hipped timber-framed roof, clad in lapped timber boarding on exposed rafters and crossties, now clad in aluminium tile sheeting.</p> <p>Contains a small grove of citrus trees and camellias. The camellia Society of Australia has sourced the original import docket for the camellias, dating from 1860.</p> <p>Olive trees located all around the property.</p> <p>Pinjarra Park Mill is a large red brick building with a huge chimney and kiln. The mill is in ruins and located approximately 200m south of the homestead.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p>The homestead at <i>Pinjarrah Park Estate</i> is representative of the colonial style, with cellars and kitchen underneath the house. It is a fine example of the way of life of wealthy pioneers.</p> <p>Pinjarrah Park Mill is one of the few remaining mill structures in the region and was powered using machinery parts brought from <i>Cooper's Mill</i>.</p> <p><i>Pinjarrah Park Estate</i> is associated with Theodore Fawcett, Member of Legislative Council, Resident Magistrate for Murray, and the only Western Australian distiller of brandy.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The property was originally acquired by Francis Wickham on behalf of his brother-in-law, Theodore Fawcett, a captain of the Hussars, who was residing in England at the time. Fawcett (1832-98) came to the colony in 1858 to develop the grant. He engaged ticket-of-leave men to clear the bush and erect buildings. It has been noted that some of these builders must have been skilled craftsmen, since the homestead is one of the finest in the area. The bricks, as with other places in the district, were made on site and the timber and shingles were hand sawn. The homestead was designed in the style of an English country house, with a large cellar underneath, part of which was originally used as a kitchen.</p> <p>Fawcett returned to England to marry Eliza in 1864, returning to the colony with his bride. He continued to improve the property, building the flour mill and other outbuildings, although few additions were made to the homestead. Evidence suggests that the Mill was constructed in 1865, the year Fawcett acquired mill machinery from Cooper's Mill at Yunderup which closed permanently in that year.</p> <p>The Pinjarrah Park Mill ground wheat for Fawcett's use as well as for early farmers in the district. Because wheat as a crop did not thrive in the Pinjarra locality, together with the incursion of rust in wheat crops in the district, by the 1880s and 1890s Murray farmers could no longer compete with the successful wheat growing areas elsewhere in the Colony. Murray farmers concentrated on alternative crops – potatoes, meat, wool, hides and fruit growing. Consequently, Fawcett's Mill fell into disuse and, up to the present day, into a state of dereliction.</p> <p>Theodore Fawcett earned recognition as well as a Justice of the Peace, for his election in May 1886 to the Legislative Council for the Murray and Williams, and for his assistance in framing the new Constitution for Responsible Government.</p> <p>Fawcett was twice Acting Resident Magistrate for the Murray District. He played a major role in the development of the Pinjarra district and was Captain and co-founder of the Pinjarra Mounted Volunteers, a Calvary Corps, until it was disbanded in 1882. He served on the Murray Roads Board and was elected to the Legislative Council as the Member for Murray-Williams from 1886 to 1889.</p>

Pinjarra Park Homestead was the focus of the social life of Pinjarra society in Fawcett's time there. The father of seven children:

Theodore John Henry, b. 14/08/1865

Mary Agnes, b. 06/10/1866

Charles William Theodore, b. 23/06/1870

Ernest Murray Johnson, b. 1868

Agnes Constance Augusta, b. 01/08/1868

Emmeline Eleanor May, b. 05/1875

Eva Adela Julia, b. 1877

Fawcett died on 21 March 1898 at the age of 66 following a long illness, having for 25 years dominating the political and social life of the Murray district. He was buried in the Church of England Cemetery in Pinjarra.

A caretaker's dwelling was constructed in 2015.

#### Associations and Type

#### Listings

HCWA No. - 01760

Register National Estate - Perm 11/6/2004

National Trust WA - Class 10/6/1996

#### Supporting Information

For more information see: Bodycoat, Ronald, 'Conservation Report and Recommendations' (2010)

#### Additional Information

## Cooper's Mill

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	008	
Assessment No.	10462	
Other Names		
Address	Murray Terrace	
Suburb / Town	Cooleenup Island	
Land Information	Lot 1923, Reserve 23015	
Construction Date	1843	
Original Use	Industrial/Manufacturing	
Present Use	Educational	
Construction Materials	Walls: Stone	Roof: Timber
Architectural Style		
Description	<p><i>Cooper's Mill</i> was a rotating wind driven mill constructed in a round plan form, subsequently adapted to accommodate a steam engine.</p>	

	<p>Located on a relatively flat island, the Mill was constructed near the water's edge in two stages. The first stage was an 8m diameter two-storey cylindrical tower constructed from rough limestone blocks, now rendered externally. A door is located on the west at ground level and windows on the north and south side of the upper level. The tower was originally capped with a rotating roof turned by means of a beam at ground level.</p> <p>Changing from wind to steam power resulted in an extension to the building for the steam engine. The second stage is 3m square Flemish bond clay brick, with a door on the north side and a verandah to the north, east and south.</p> <p>The original mill stone is located within the mill tower.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p>Although heavily restored, <i>Cooper's Mill</i> is still readable as a mill from the early colonial era.</p> <p><i>Cooper's Mill</i> is thought to be the first wind powered flour mill constructed in the district and the only one to remain in existence.</p> <p>The location of <i>Cooper's Mill</i> on a small island, with access only by boat, reflects the importance of water transport in the early settlement of Western Australia.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Joseph Cooper commenced construction of Cooper's Mill in 1843 and it was completed by his sons, James and Thomas, after Joseph's death.</p> <p>Joseph and Elizabeth Cooper arrived aboard the <i>Warrior</i> in 1830 with four of their eight children, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Joseph and Mary Anne.</p> <p>A house was built facing the main channel of the river, not far from the mill. Cooper did most of the work himself and left the running of the family farm to his eldest son.</p> <p>Cooper died following a cart accident in 1847 and his son, Joseph Jr, was left the family property in Pinjarra. The mill at Yunderup was left to his younger brothers, Thomas and James. James and Thomas completed the mill with the help of Dan Myerick, a carpenter, and Josiah Stinton, and it was in use by 1850.</p> <p>In the early 1860s, the mill was converted to steam power by the addition of a room built on the south side of the mill. In the floods of 1862, the newly installed steam plant was flooded, and the mill suffered the loss of flour and grain.</p> <p>The bulk of grain producing country was centred further inland and by 1865, Cooper's Mill closed, and the machinery sold to Captain Fawcett for his small mill at Pinjarra. The mill building was unused for years and later used as a smoke house for the curing of fish. The family leased the whole island as a stock run prior to the 1880s, eventually abandoning the lease.</p> <p>The abandoned house and mill were pillaged for their materials. Around the beginning of the 20th century the mill housed a recluse. Carelessly lit fires resulted in the destruction of the stairs and lower floor timbers.</p> <p>In 1930 the Murray Roads Board assumed responsibility for the care of the mill following the wishes of the Cooper family to have the building conserved.</p> <p>In the ensuing years, little was done to conserve the mill, which became the cause of some animated correspondence between the Cooper family and the Roads Board. In 1949 the land was gazetted as a Reserve for 'Camping and Recreation' and vested with the Shire of Murray.</p> <p>Some remedial works were undertaken in the 1950s, but it was not until 1984 a large program of work was undertaken under a CEP project. The project saw the reconstruction of the engine house, and re-roofing of the mill. In 1984, a Toilet Block was constructed followed by a Caretaker's Residence in 1986.</p>



Between 2002 and 2005, significant works were undertaken on the mill and reserve; removing asbestos slates on both the mill building and engine room, reconfiguration of the roof to its original pitch and re-roofing in shingles. Re-pitching also meant increasing the height of the engine room walls. The verandah was reconfigured in pitch, re-roofed in shingles and support poles replaced in timber to reflect the original fabric. The mill building interior walls were also repointed.

Mooring facilities have been upgraded on the south side of the island, upgrading of picnic area with new shelters, seating, BBQs, play equipment, lawn and landscaping.

The building is under threat due to regular seasonal flooding of the delta area, which has been particularly exacerbated by the increased tidal ranged caused by the opening of the Dawesville Cut, and from sea level rise.

#### Associations and Type

Joseph Cooper	Builder
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#### Listings

Entered LGI – 1996  
 HCWA No. - 01771 Perm 09/05/1997  
 Register National Estate – Indic  
 National Trust WA - Class 10/6/1996

#### Supporting Information

Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment of *Fmr Cooper's Mill*  
 Considine and Griffiths Architects, 'Cooper's Mill Conservation Works - Final Report' (June 2002)

#### Additional Information

## Avondale

D Some Significance



LHS No.	009	
Assessment No.	11274	
Other Names	Trickett Homestead	
Address	133 Coolup Road East	
Suburb / Town	Coolup	
Land Information	Lot 152	
Construction Date	1893	
Original Use	Residence	
Present Use	Vacant	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Metal

Architectural Style													
Description	<p>Brick residence with six rooms in the main building, with an additional two rooms in the bathhouse extension. Interior has an Art Deco ceiling decoration and fireplace, probably from comprehensive renovations undertaken during the 1930s. There appears to be little alteration since that time.</p> <p>The place is in poor condition, and through ongoing neglect, steadily collapsing. During a site inspection in 2011 the homestead was sinking on reactive clay, since it lacks foundations. There was visible cracking to walls, white ant infested with the internal wood floors rotted. Ceilings were bowed and mouldy, windows broken, and roof panels are missing.</p> <p>During a site inspection in 2018 it was noted the front verandah had collapsed, including the support posts, ceilings collapsed, front door rotted and falling in and multiple panels broken or removed from the bathroom extension.</p>												
Condition	Poor												
Authenticity	High												
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Avondale</i> still has the typical external presentation of an 1890s rural residence, although it has been modified.</p> <p><i>Avondale</i> has remained little altered on the interior since extensive renovations were undertaken in the 1930s.</p> <p><i>Avondale</i> is associated with the Herron and Pollard families, significant early European settlers in the district.</p>												
Historical Notes	<p>In 1839 the Fairburn family arrived in the Colony, and some years later took up a small area of land on which Avondale is situated.</p> <p>The first residence was a mud brick cottage, constructed on the river bank. Subsequently, James Herron built a small three-roomed cottage between the river and the present Avondale.</p> <p>Avondale was the site of the first Coolup general store, operated by Messrs Doig and Devoretsky, who rented a room from James Herron. They retailed tinned meats, farm requisites, and groceries. It is thought the store went out of business because the owners were too generous, including invitations for meals for their customers. When the partners left, the business was temporarily carried on by Bella Herron.</p> <p>James Herron lived at the property until his death in 1877. The place was subsequently managed by his eldest daughter, Rachel, until her death in an accident on Lake Clifton in 1885.</p> <p>From 1885, Bella Herron oversaw the property until it was obtained by Robert and Margaret Pollard and Avondale was constructed in 1893.</p> <p>Avondale became the social centre of the district, with dances held in the barn. A tennis court was laid out to the north of the residence.</p> <p>Avondale continued to be occupied until the 1980s.</p>												
Associations and Type	<table> <tr> <td>Fairburn family</td><td>Original landholders</td></tr> <tr> <td>James Herron</td><td>Owner of first residence on site</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bella Herron</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Rachel Herron</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Doig &amp; Devoretsky</td><td>Shopkeepers at site</td></tr> <tr> <td>Robert &amp; Margaret Pollard</td><td>Built Avondale</td></tr> </table>	Fairburn family	Original landholders	James Herron	Owner of first residence on site	Bella Herron		Rachel Herron		Doig & Devoretsky	Shopkeepers at site	Robert & Margaret Pollard	Built Avondale
Fairburn family	Original landholders												
James Herron	Owner of first residence on site												
Bella Herron													
Rachel Herron													
Doig & Devoretsky	Shopkeepers at site												
Robert & Margaret Pollard	Built Avondale												

## Listings

Entered LGI – 1996  
HCWA No - 23949  
National Trust –

## Supporting Information

Gibbings, B. M., & H. Madin, 'Early Settlement in the Coolup District' (Coolup Progress Association, 2001 [orig. c.1960])  
Interview: Matthew Kirkham (grandson of property owner) 15 July 2010

## Additional Information



Living room with collapsed ceiling (2018)



Damaged front door and white ant damage (2018)



Bath house extension (2018)



## Browne's Dairy, Coolup

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	010
Assessment No.	1036
Other Names	
Address	287 Hart Road
Suburb / Town	Coolup
Land Information	Lot 1

Construction Date	1952
Original Use	Dairy
Present Use	Vacant
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick                      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	Functional industrial
Description	<i>Browne's Dairy, Coolup</i> is a collection of brick buildings used commercially for milking, milk bottling, and making cheese.
Condition	Fair
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Browne's Dairy, Coolup</i> is significant for its association with the important local industry of dairy farming.</p> <p><i>Browne's Dairy, Coolup</i> is significant for the introduction of modern industrial techniques for milk production in the region.</p> <p><i>Browne's Dairy, Coolup</i> has a number of buildings which, with appropriate interpretation, have the potential to reveal the importance of dairy production in WA.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>In 1951, Messrs Browne's Ltd purchased a dairy farm in the Coolup district for £14,500. The intention was to establish a milk treatment depot and a model dairy farm, with a calf-rearing scheme for the surrounding district.</p> <p>A new boiler and modern refrigeration plant were installed, both of which had previously been located at a Serpentine cheese factory.</p> <p>By April 1952, it was reported that good progress was being made at Coolup. The foundations were complete, and structural steel erected. Locally, some 25 producers were committed to supplying 1,000 gallons of milk a day to the depot. It was noted that the plant was so effective that transporting milk to Perth on a hot day led to no spoiled stock.</p> <p>At the formal opening in December 1952, Premier Ross McLarty stressed the importance of the dairy industry within the State's economy.</p> <p><i>Browne's Dairy, Coolup</i> continued to operate as a dairy until the 1990s.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	Entered LGI – HCWA No - National Trust –
Supporting Information	<p>Gibbings, B. M., &amp; H. Madin, 'Early Settlement in the Coolup District' (Coolup Progress Association, 2001 [orig. c.1960])</p> <p><i>Western Mail</i> 13 September 1951</p> <p><i>Blackwood Times</i> 24 December 1952</p>

## Additional Information



Cheese Factory opening 1953 (SLWA  
BA 1762/312)

## Coolup War Memorial



LHS No.	011
Assessment No.	6209
Other Names	Coolup Fallen Soldiers' Memorial
Address	Murray Street
Suburb / Town	Coolup
Land Information	Reserve 17448 Lot 500



Construction Date	1924
Original Use	Monument/Cemetery
Present Use	Monument/Cemetery
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	<p><i>Coolup War Memorial</i> is a simple Celtic cross on a square base, on which are inscribed the names of the fallen from World War I. The inscription below the names reads:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Their deeds will ne'er forgotten be</i>  <i>Their names will be remembered</i></p> <p>An additional name was added following World War II.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Coolup War Memorial</i> is a highly visible simple Celtic cross, which has stood on the same site since 1924.</p> <p><i>Coolup War Memorial</i> is a symbol of national mourning for those who lost their lives in World Wars I and II.</p> <p><i>Coolup War Memorial</i> has social significance to those families whose relatives and ancestors are commemorated on the monument.</p>
Historical Notes	<p><i>Coolup War Memorial</i> was unveiled on 8 March 1924 by the Archbishop of Perth and Major General Sir J. J. Talbot Hobbs. It followed the unveiling of Pinjarra War Memorial in July 1923, at which Major General Hobbs was also present.</p> <p>A Celtic cross memorial was considered to embody strength, simplicity and ruggedness, the same characteristics were ascribed to Australian soldiers.</p> <p>In 2020 the Memorial was removed and refurbished with the intention of moving the structure to a new position on the same site.</p>
Associations and Type	J. J. Talbot Hobbs              Unveiled memorial
Listings	Entered LGI – 2011 HCWA No - 23893
Supporting Information	<i>West Australian</i> , 8 March 1924, p. 8

## Additional Information




Memorial base (2018)

Cox House



LHS No.	012	
Assessment No.	9725	
Other Names	Athgarvan	
Address	South Western Highway	
Suburb / Town	Coolup	
Land Information	Lot 80	
Construction Date	1898	
Original Use	Residential	
Present Use	Residential	
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		

Description	Located on banks of Murray River, Cox House is a weatherboard and iron residence.	
Condition	Good	
Authenticity	Good	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Cox House</i> has significance for its simple weatherboard façade and traditional iron roof.</p> <p><i>Cox House</i> is a representative late-19th century property in the area.</p> <p><i>Cox House</i> is associated with the development of the local vine industry between 1900 and 1939.</p>	
Historical Notes	<p>In 1895 J. N. Cox, who arrived from the Northwest of the State, took up land previously held under a grazing lease by the Herron family. He was appointed Forest Ranger and became a foundation member of the Coolup Farmers Association. In 1898 he married M. A. Fawcett, at which time Cox House was constructed.</p> <p>Cox became interested in vine growing, and between 1900 and 1907, 8 acres of grapes were planted, and these were taken to Pinjarra Park and Burnside to be made into wine. Between 1912 and 1922, 22 acres of sultanas were planted, and a further 6 acres of muscatels and 4 acres of currants.</p> <p>At the peak of production, some fourteen men and five girls were employed, with the record crop being 50 tonnes.</p> <p>From 1939 onwards, there was a sharp fall in prices for dried fruits and coupled with a shortage of labour caused the industry to cease at Cox House. It was subsequently run as a dairying and grazing concern by Cox's sons.</p> <p>In 2019 <i>Cox House</i> is used as a private residence.</p>	
Associations and Type	J. N. Cox	Builder
Listings	<p>Entered LGI – 1996</p> <p>HCWA No – 23926</p>	
Supporting Information	For more information see: Gibbings, B. M., & H. Madin, 'Early Settlement in the Coolup District' (Coolup Progress Association, 2001 [orig. c.1960])	
Additional Information		

Western elevation (2018)



## CWA Hall, Coolup

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	013
Assessment No.	7983
Other Names	Old Schoolhouse
Address	Fawcett Street
Suburb / Town	Coolup
Land Information	Reserve 10428 Lot 191

Construction Date	1896
Original Use	Educational
Present Use	Social/Recreational
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber          Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	A relocated (in 1950) weatherboard and iron single classroom school.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Coolup CWA Hall</i> is a representative weatherboard and iron country hall, reconstructed from the material of a former school located elsewhere. Its façade and roof have been recognisable in its current location since 1950.</p> <p><i>Coolup CWA Hall</i> has social significance for the members of the Coolup CWA who have used the place, as well as descendants of former pupils who were taught in the school building.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The first school at East Coolup, situated on a Government reserve south of Burnside, was opened at the beginning of 1896. Material for the construction of the one classroom and single room for teacher's accommodation came from Hannan's Mill in the Marrinup Valley.</p> <p>Foundation pupils came from the families of: Salter, Green, Farmer, McKay, Tuckey, Williams, Kirkham, Whittaker and Mippy.</p> <p>Mr Havil, the first teacher, was succeeded by Mr Blair, who was later to work for the Education Department. As Inspector Blair he was instrumental in 1933 in closing both Coolup schools under the Consolidated Schools policy.</p> <p>From 1911 to 1924, the teacher's post was held by Mrs Deeble.</p> <p>After 1933, the building was occupied by several families before becoming vacant. In 1950, the Premier, Ross McLarty, set a price of £40 on the Schoolhouse, provided it could be re-erected for community use.</p> <p>The Progress Association purchased the School and donated the material to the Coolup branch of the Country Women's Association. The reconstruction was carried out in the present location by W. Holland and A. Collins.</p> <p>In 2018 some minor renovations were completed.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	Entered LGI – 1996 HCWA No – 23959
Supporting Information	For additional information see: Gibbings, B. M., & H. Madin, 'Early Settlement in the Coolup District' (Coolup Progress Association, 2001 [orig. c.1960])

Additional Information



North elevation (2018)



South elevation (2018)



## Murray Vale

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	014
Assessment No.	992
Other Names	
Address	166 East Coolup Road
Suburb / Town	Coolup
Land Information	Lot 45
Construction Date	c.1870s, c.1930s, c.1960s
Original Use	Residential
Present Use	Residential
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber, Fibre-cement      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	<i>Murray Vale</i> is a weatherboard and iron homestead, located near the banks of the Murray River. It has had repeated additions, with the most recent probably dating to the 1960s.

Condition	Good
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Murray Vale</i> is a good example of an early symmetrical farm homestead which has had several additions to meet the changing needs of the occupiers. Despite alterations, the façade is still readable as a simplified form of Georgian architecture in weatherboard.</p> <p><i>Murray Vale</i> is associated with early European settlement of the East Coolup area.</p> <p><i>Murray Vale</i> is associated with the Pollard and Herron families, significant farming families in the development of the Shire of Murray.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>In 1854, Thomas and John Pollard each took up ten-acre blocks by the river at Coolup, adjacent to the Ford. These were Murray Locations 44 and 45. Coolup Road now passes between the blocks, and the present bridge is just upstream from the ford. John's block was to the north of the present road, and Thomas' to the south.</p> <p>John Pollard built a timber slab house near the river, and this burnt down in March 1864. A second house was built further up the slope on top of the bank to avoid further flooding. It seems unlikely any trace of this building now remains.</p> <p>When James Herron and Thomas Pollard merged their farming activities, mid-1870s, a three-roomed house, presumed to be the core of <i>Murray Vale</i>, was constructed on the southern block at East Coolup.</p> <p>It seems probable the Herron family used <i>Murray Vale</i> as one of their two residences, and after the deaths of James and Isabella Herron, the property was managed by Rachel Herron until her tragic death in 1886. By then, the small original block had been extended including grazing areas west and south of the river. Subsequently, the property was occupied by Bella Herron until the building of Avondale in 1893.</p> <p>The Pollard family retained ownership of <i>Murray Vale</i> until 1902 when it was sold to Harrie Davies, who had served in the Boer War. Davies was known locally for his motoring enthusiasm, and is said to have owned the first car in Coolup, a Ford Model T.</p> <p>Physical evidence suggests the street façade of the property may have been extensively renovated during Davies' occupancy. It is also during this period the name <i>Murray Vale</i> appears to have been attached to the property (see, for example, Sunday Times, 26 September 1915).</p> <p>Subsequent additions have taken place c.1920s-30s, and 1960s, although there may also be a 1940s extension. It is likely rooms were added to meet the family needs of the occupiers.</p> <p>Further renovations have taken place in the 21st century, including the cladding of the rear of the building in corrugated metal.</p>
Associations and Type	Herron family Pollard family
Listings	Entered LGI – 2013
Supporting Information	<p>Richards, Ronald, <i>The Murray District of Western Australia</i> (1978)</p> <p>Richards, Ronald, <i>The Herron Family: A History</i> (1998)</p> <p>Gibbings, B. M, and H. Madin, <i>Early Settlement in the Coolup District</i> (c.1960)</p> <p>Various newspaper clippings</p>

## Additional Information



(2018)



St Mary’s Church

B Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	015	
Assessment No.	9083	
Other Names		
Address	Corner South Western Highway & Murray Street	
Suburb / Town	Coolup	
Land Information	Lot 164, Reserve 17520	
Construction Date	1932	
Original Use	Religious	
Present Use	Religious	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Tile
Architectural Style		

Description	Small red brick church set off the main road and decorated with gardens. Well-kept and maintained. The place has a jarrah door and furnishings and stained-glass windows.
Condition	Very Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>St Mary's Church</i> is significant as a simple rural church in brick and tile, with the outside little changed since construction in 1933.</p> <p><i>St Mary's Church</i> contributes to the Coolup community's sense of history and of place.</p> <p><i>St Mary's Church</i> is a demonstration of a rural religious community's achievement in the face of economic adversity.</p> <p>Although requiring future internal inspection, it is probable <i>St Mary's Church</i> contains hand-carved church ornaments which may be highly significant.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The first monthly services were held at the Murray residence, transferring to East Coolup Hall in 1897. After 1900, the Hall was more definitely established as a church with the contribution of a small organ and reading desk, funded by the owners of <i>Burnside</i>.</p> <p>A Church Guild was founded in 1926, and its members included Mrs J. N. Cox (president), Mrs S. M. Studd, Mrs J. Kirkham, Mrs J. Mills, Mrs D. Sinclair, Mrs Ward (snr), and Miss Mary Cox (secretary).</p> <p>The architect was George Herbert Parry, who was responsible for many significant Anglican buildings. Much of the manual labour was carried out by local residents, organised by John Kirkham.</p> <p>The altar was a memorial to R. H. Newman, a prayer desk memorialised Mrs Mills, and a stain glass window was in memory of Richard Kirkham. Pews and an organ could not be purchased until the debt was cleared on the construction costs. Rev Canon William Rothwell Burns was responsible for the hand-carved church ornaments. He retired from the ministry in 1940.</p> <p>On 1 January 1933, <i>St Mary's Church</i> was consecrated by Rev Cecil Wilson, Bishop of Bunbury.</p>
Associations and Type	<p>Rec Cecil Wilson</p> <p>George Herbert Parry</p>
Listings	<p>Entered LGI – 1996</p> <p>HCWA No. - 01770</p>
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see:</p> <p>Gibbings, B. M., &amp; H. Madin, 'Early Settlement in the Coolup District' (Coolup Progress Association, 2001 [orig. c.1960])</p> <p><i>South West Advertiser</i> 6 January 1933</p>

Additional Information



Eastern elevation (2018)

## Riverdale, Coolup

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	016	
Assessment No.	8685	
Other Names	Kirkham House	
Address	No. 43 Kirkham Road	
Suburb / Town	Meelon	
Land Information	Lot 24	
Construction Date	c.1900	
Original Use	Residential	
Present Use	Residential	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	Federation	



Description	<i>Riverdale</i> is a symmetrical Federation property, with two projecting gables and a verandah running the full width of the front façade. It is constructed of face bricks, said to have been made on site, and has a CGI roof and two prominent chimneys.	
Condition	Good	
Authenticity	Good	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Riverdale</i> is one of the earliest residences in the Coolup district and demonstrates a strong Federation architectural style, which is unusual in rural areas.</p> <p><i>Riverdale</i> is associated with the Kirkham family, early and significant European settlers in the Coolup district.</p>	
Historical Notes	<p>William and Anne Kirkham arrived in Albany, from England, in 1895. Shortly after arrival they relocated to Coolup to establish a farm on 1,108 acres purchased from a Mr Berger. The family home, called <i>Riverdale</i>, was erected c.1900 with bricks made on the site.</p> <p>Anne Kirkham died in 1906, and William retired to Bassendean after 1916. The home, however, remained in family hands.</p>	
Associations and Type	William & Anne Kirkham	Original owners
Listings	Entered LGI – HCWA No -	
Supporting Information	B. M. Gibbings & H. Madin, 'Early Settlement in the Coolup District' (c.1960) Interviews with family members	
Additional Information		

## West Coolup Hall



LHS No.	017
Assessment No.	9026
Other Names	Gun Club
Address	Old Bunbury Road
Suburb / Town	West Coolup
Land Information	Reserve 6038 Lot 244
Construction Date	1911
Original Use	Social/Recreational
Present Use	Social/Recreational
Construction Materials	Walls: Metal      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	


Description	Timber frame hall, covered in corrugated iron.
Condition	Fair
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>West Coolup Hall</i>, despite additions, is still a good representative example of rural halls constructed in timber and iron.</p> <p><i>West Coolup Hall</i> has social significance as the historic focal centre for the local community.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Settlement of West Coolup was slower than at East Coolup. There was school of sorts by 1897, but a formal school was not applied for until 1899.</p> <p><i>West Coolup Hall</i> was opened in October 1911 by the local member of parliament, W. J. George. £36 18s 0d was raised by local residents, with a government contribution of £45.</p> <p>The Hall became the focal centre of local society, and it was the venue for celebrating the end of World War I, when 'dancing and singing were indulged in until the small hours of the morning'.</p> <p>By 1928, the Hall had been extended by 24 ft (7.3 m) and now had a gymnasium and a stage.</p> <p>In 2019, the Hall is used by Peel Districts Pistol Club.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	<p>Entered LGI – 1996</p> <p>HCWA No. - 23820</p>
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see:</p> <p><i>West Australian</i>, 23 November 1918, p. 9</p> <p>Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray &amp; City of Mandurah, 1993)</p>
Additional Information	 <p>Western façade (2018)</p>



## CWA Hall, Dwellingup



LHS No.	018
Assessment No.	1812
Other Names	Huntly School House
Address	23 Newton Street
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	Lot 230
Construction Date	c.1920s
Original Use	School House
Present Use	Social/Recreational

Construction Materials	Walls: Timber      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	Relocated weatherboard and iron schoolhouse, now used as a CWA Hall. Original black board is still affixed in the main room.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<p>Despite alterations, <i>CWA Hall, Dwellingup</i> is a simple weatherboard and iron building, and still readable as the school it originally was.</p> <p><i>CWA Hall, Dwellingup</i> has historic significance as the former Huntly School House, now converted to act as a CWA Hall.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The original Dwellingup CWA Hall was lost in the 1961 fire. The present Hall was donated to the CWA by the State Government after the 1961 fire. The building was originally the Huntly School House and was relocated to its current location. The front window has been replaced during the 1980s to early 1990s due to a truck crashing into the front room.</p> <p>Minor structural changes, including the enclosure of the rear verandah and construction of a kitchen.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	Entered LGI – 2011 HCWA No. - 23864
Supporting Information	Information supplied by CWA Dwellingup, November 2011
Additional Information	 <p>Rear elevation (2018)</p>





## Dwellingup Hotel

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	019
Assessment No.	6877
Other Names	Dwellingup Community Hotel State Hotel
Address	9 Marinup Street
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	Lots 8 and 700
Construction Date	1911
Original Use	Commercial
Present Use	Commercial
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal



Architectural Style	
Description	<p>Located on the corner of Newton &amp; Marrinup Streets overlooking railway reserve. Single-storey, brick Federation Free Style building. Displays a single rendered band along the facade of the hotel, with a second rendered band above windows. Corrugated iron roof with two substantial brick chimneys. Double hung windows under a decorative gable. Extensive internal and external changes have been made to the place: a new roof, duplication of the gable roof end, and extensions at rear.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Dwellingup Hotel</i> is a prominent building in the town, and a landmark for more than a century.</p> <p><i>Dwellingup Hotel</i> has been a significant social centre for the town for a century.</p> <p><i>Dwellingup Hotel</i> is one of the oldest buildings in Dwellingup, the majority of other places having been destroyed in the 1961 fire.</p> <p><i>Dwellingup Hotel</i> is rare as a previously State-run hotel.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Hugh McNeill applied for a liquor licence in Dwellingup in 1911, but the proposal was knocked back under opposition from mill owners and Dwellingup residents. In response, the State Government, under John Scaddon, intervened and passed a bill to establish a State Hotel, and McNeill received compensation for his failed proposal.</p> <p>In August 1919, the Hotel caught fire. Arson was suspected, although never proven. Major alterations and improvements were made as a result. The Hotel's electrical plant was installed in 1922, making the place the first building in Dwellingup to be so powered.</p> <p><i>Dwellingup Hotel</i> was one of the few buildings that survived the Dwellingup fires. Local tradition has it that everyone was at the hotel during the fires and it was the first building saved by a human chain formed to carry water buckets.</p> <p>Alterations include a Beer Garden in 1971, additions in 1975, 1983 and 1988 and a swimming pool in 1992. The ablution block was replaced in 2009. Major internal renovation works were completed in 2012 after change in lessee operators.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	<p>Entered LGI – 1996</p> <p>HCWA No. - 01774</p>
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray &amp; City of Mandurah, 1993)</p>
Additional Information	<div>   </div> <div> <p>Front of hotel (May 2019)</p> <p>Front bar (May 2019)</p> </div>

## Dwellingup Mill

C Significant



LHS No.	020	
Assessment No.	5816	
Other Names	No 1 Mill, Dwellingup	
Address	44 Banksiadale Road	
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup	
Land Information	R13508 (railway reserve), State Forrest 14 and Lots 66 and 249	
Construction Date	1910	
Original Use	Forestry	
Present Use	Forestry	
Construction Materials	Walls:	Roof:
Architectural Style		
Description	Timber mill complex comprising a mill and associated buildings.	

Condition	Fair
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Dwellingup Mill</i> has been associated with the timber industry in the Dwellingup area for more than a century, since 1910.</p> <p><i>Dwellingup Mill</i> is associated with the expansion of the railways east of Pinjarra.</p> <p><i>Dwellingup Mill</i> is associated with the foundation of the Dwellingup townsite.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>A 1906 Government Board of Inquiry recommended opening up the forests of the Pinjarra scarp region to the timber industry. By 1908 the WAGR was having difficulties in accessing sleepers for the ever-expanding railway system as well as timber for construction of bridges, buildings and rolling-stock, so it was decided to develop two railway owned and operated mills which would come under the control of the Controller of Stores WAGR Midland workshops.</p> <p>In 1910, the Western Australian Government Railways opened <i>No 1 Mill, Dwellingup</i>. The mill supplied sawn sleepers, bridge timbers and scantlings for rail use.</p> <p>In the early part of the 1900s within the main mill site, a case mill (casing for packing fruit) was located, this later moved alongside the railway line across the tracks from Hotham Valley and operated until the mid-1950s.</p> <p>In October 1961 Hawker Siddeley purchased the mill, machinery, town and operating railway together with all State Saw Mills for £189,000 from the State Government. They continued operations until June 1963.</p> <p>Hawker Siddeley also bought Railway Mill No. 2, renamed Banksiadale after the Education Department set up a school there.</p> <p>In 1970 the mill was sold to Bunnings, and it temporarily closed in 1991.</p> <p>As of 2018, Dwellingup Sawmilling Pty Ltd operate the mill. The mill currently operates five days a week and employs 11 people.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	<p>Entered LGI – 2011</p> <p>HCWA No. - 23960</p>
Supporting Information	<p>Smith, Stephen, 'WAGR Number 2 Railway Mill, Banksiadale' (Industrial Heritage of the Australian hardwood timber industry, c.2005)</p> <p>'The Early Days: Federation Walk Trails of Dwellingup Series' (Centenary of Federation Project, c.2001)</p> <p>Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray, 1993)</p>
Additional Information	<div>  <p>Inside main mill building (2018)</p> </div> <div>  <p>Mill machinery, storage sheds (2018)</p> </div>



Site office (2018)



## Dwellingup Nursing Post

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	021
Assessment No.	11652
Other Names	Dwellingup Hospital
Address	2510 Del Park Road
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	Reserve 50199 Lot 556
Construction Date	1923
Original Use	Health

Present Use	Social/recreational	
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		
Description	A single-storey weatherboard building with an iron roof and a brick chimney. The building was once adjacent to the Dwellingup hospital which was destroyed by fire in 1961 and is the only surviving building on the block.	
Condition	Good	
Authenticity	High	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Dwellingup Nursing Post</i> is a typical weatherboard and iron building erected for health services and is a survivor the 1961 fire which destroyed the adjacent hospital.</p> <p><i>Dwellingup Nursing Post</i> has been associated with the provision of medical services in the area from 1923 to the 1990s.</p>	
Historical Notes	<p>A two-ward hospital was constructed in Dwellingup in 1923, at a cost of £1,400. A new ward was added in 1925, with further additions in 1949.</p> <p><i>Dwellingup Nursing Post</i> was originally the nurses' quarters at the hospital. During the 1961 fire, the hospital burnt down, though the quarters were saved.</p> <p>After the fire the quarters were converted into a nursing post, staffed by a part-time sister. This was a dramatic change from a 25-bed hospital with its own operating theatre and maternity facilities.</p> <p>The Nursing Post was closed during the 1990s.</p> <p>In 2010, funding was awarded to redevelop the place for community purposes, and the facility now provides spaces for several community groups and services.</p> <p>In 2016 a seniors village was developed on the land to the rear of the former nursing post.</p>	
Associations and Type		
Listings	Entered LGI – 2011 HCWA No. – 17302 and 23854	
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)	
Additional Information	 <p>South Elevation (2018)</p>  <p>North (rear) elevation (2018)</p>	



## Dwellingup Police Station



LHS No.	022
Assessment No.	5933
Other Names	
Address	55 McLarty Street
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	R14037
Construction Date	1961
Original Use	Police Station
Present Use	Police Station
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber/ Fibrous cement      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	<i>Dwellingup Police Station</i> is a small, functional rectangular building, with weatherboard to windowsill height.
Condition	Good

Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<i>Dwellingup Police Station</i> is typical of small police stations in regional areas. <i>Dwellingup Police Station</i> represents the latest police building in the town, linked to a continuity of policing in the area since 1912.
Historical Notes	A constable commenced duties in Dwellingup on 1 February 1912. The Police Station was built in 1914 but was destroyed in a bush fire that devastated the township on 24 January 1961. A new station was built that year. Dwellingup Police Station closed on 21 March 1969 but reopened on 16 October 1975.
Associations and Type	
Listings	Entered LGI – HCWA No. – Register National Estate – National Trust WA –
Supporting Information	SRO Series S2788, Police Occurrence Books Pashley, A. R., <i>Policing Our State: A History of Police Stations and Police Officers in Western Australia 1829-1945</i> (Cloverdale, 2000)
Additional Information	 <p>Remains of Dwellingup Police Station after 1961 fire</p>

## Dwellingup Primary School

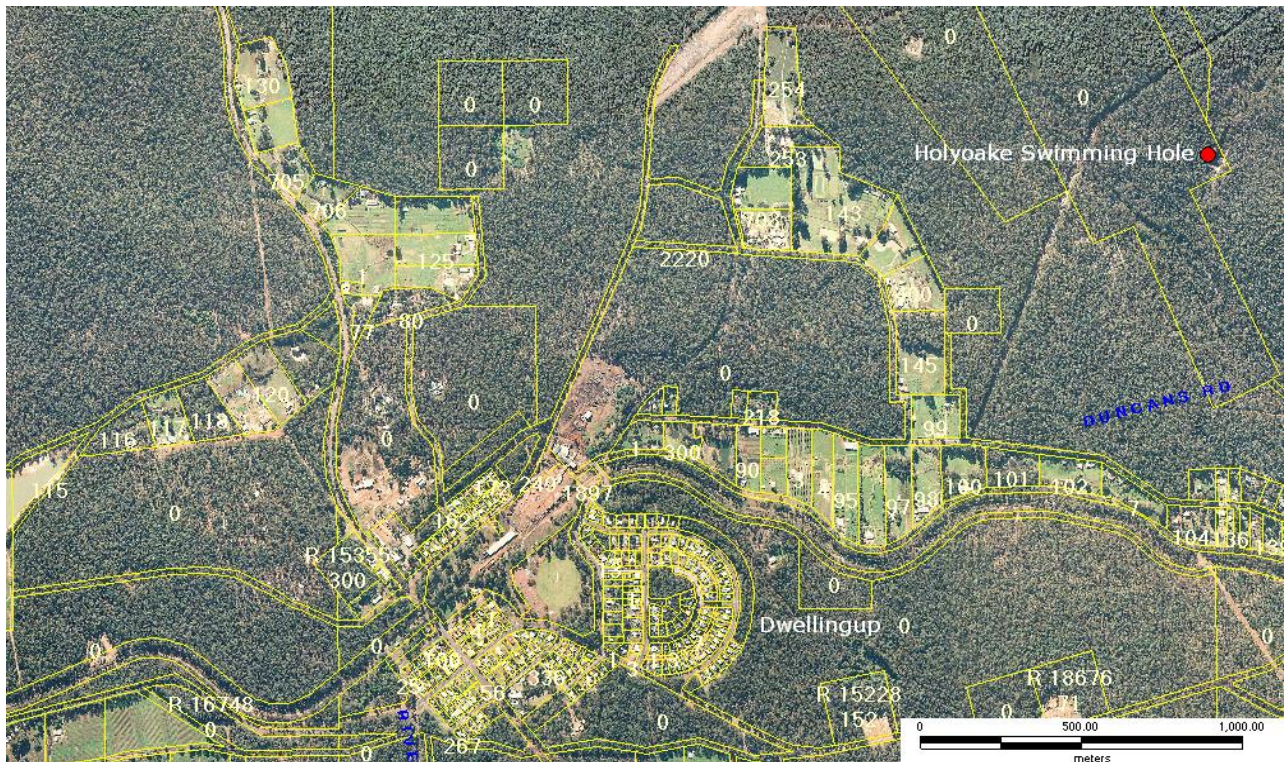


LHS No.	023	
Assessment No.	5937	
Other Names		
Address	8 Newton Street	
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup	
Land Information	R14364	
Construction Date	1911, 1966	
Original Use	Educational	
Present Use	Educational	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick and Fibrous Cement	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		

Description	<i>Dwellingup Primary School</i> is a complex of buildings on a site which adjoins bushland and the Bibbulmun Track. The buildings demonstrate a variety of standard educational styles from the 1950s to the present.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Dwellingup Primary School</i> is valued for its connection to education in the area since 1911.</p> <p><i>Dwellingup Primary School</i> is typical of Education Department buildings from the several eras in which buildings on the site were constructed.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>In 1910, the growth of timber mills in the area (including Marrinup, Dwellingup, Holyoake and Jarrahdale) meant schools were needed. On 18 February 1911 a contract was let to H. W. Doubekin to construct a 'tent school' on Lot 108 of the Dwellingup town site. A timber frame was covered with canvas and the roof was constructed of corrugated iron. On 23 June, Miss Mollie Brady opened the school with an enrolment of 14 boys and 17 girls.</p> <p>New buildings were erected in 1912 and 1914. In 1952, the Hakea Bush Camp School was transported to the Dwellingup site to serve as a third classroom.</p> <p>In January 1961 a bush fire destroyed the principal's quarters along with a 1000-gallon tank, 22 library books and several of the school records. As part of a major rebuilding programme, a principal's house was constructed, which was connected to the school as teacher's quarters.</p> <p>In 1964, with the closing of Banksiadale School and relocation of staff and pupils to Dwellingup, the site was overcrowded. Two years later, the first stage of the new school comprising of three classrooms and toilets was opened and much of the old school was dismantled.</p> <p>New buildings continued to be added to the site to meet changing demographics and educational needs.</p> <p>The school includes a number of interpretative and historical displays relating to former timber milling townships surrounding Dwellingup that have since closed, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whim shoe and rims display;</li> <li>• Yarragil Formation Bridge timbers form part of the playground;</li> <li>• Interpretative signage relating to the schools of outlying former milling settlements.</li> </ul>
Associations and Type	
Listings	Entered LGI – HCWA No -
Supporting Information	Dwellingup Primary School Centenary Poster (2011) Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (1993) SRO AU WA A1339
Additional Information	



# Holyoake Swimming Hole



LHS No.	024
Assessment No.	N/A
Other Names	
Address	Holyoake Road
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	Forest Block 14 (State Forest)
Construction Date	1920s
Original Use	Other
Present Use	Other
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	A large well-like structure built in the bed of Holyoake Brook.
Condition	
Authenticity	

Statement of Significance	<i>Holyoake Swimming Hole</i> has historic significance as a recreation site for the residents of the mill town.
Historical Notes	<p>As there was nowhere to swim in Holyoake, it was decided to build a swimming pool. The first attempt, using a log to dam the creek resulted only in three feet of water and 'two feet of slime on the bottom'.</p> <p>After seeing this, Tom Hayden arranged for some men from the mill to dam the water, and timber the pool on three sides. The pool was 2m (7') deep, and about 23 m (25 yards long), with a platform built on the end of the dam.</p> <p>Money was found for the purchase of an Oregon diving board. It was 4 or 5 feet above the water, and when it opened, every resident at Holyoake came down.</p> <p>Among the older men in the community were a couple of good swimmers: Dick Romaro and Adrian Hood. They took on the task of teaching children to swim.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 17302
Supporting Information	For more information see: Stephen, Jim, 'Memoirs' (unpublished)
Additional Information	



## Marginata Crescent Heritage Area



LHS No.	025
Assessment No.	N/A
Other Names	Hawker Siddeley Settlement
Address	Dwellingup Townsite, east of town oval
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	See property list at end of entry
Construction Date	1910s; relocated 1959
Original Use	Forestry
Present Use	Residential

Construction Materials	Walls: Timber	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		
Description	A precinct of timber weatherboard and iron cottages laid out according to garden city planning and including landscape elements and remnant bushland.	
Condition	Good	
Authenticity	High	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Marginata Crescent Heritage Area</i> has very high aesthetic value as a precinct of weatherboard cottages, all constructed in a similar era, although with different external appearances.</p> <p><i>Marginata Crescent Heritage Area</i> is associated with the timber industry in the Dwellingup area.</p> <p><i>Marginata Crescent Heritage Area</i> is associated with the Dwellingup fire in 1961, as the residences were some of the structures to survive it.</p>	
Historical Notes	<p>The suburb was developed by Hawker Siddeley (owners of both the Dwellingup and Banksiadale mills) in the late 1950s.</p> <p>Nine dwellings c.1910s from Dwellingup were relocated to the new subdivision on Sollya Crescent. Eight of these homes are still extant, with one cottage being destroyed in the 1961 fire.</p> <p>In the 1950s, the State Government announced plans to construct a new dam near Banksiadale (now the South Dandalup dam), which would mean the destruction of the town.</p> <p>In 1959, Hawker Siddeley tendered the c.1910s buildings from Banksiadale, with 25 being sold and relocated to the new subdivision at Marginata Crescent. This settlement became known as the 'Hawker Siddeley Settlement'.</p>	
Associations and Type		
Listings	HCWA No. - 16759	
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see:</p> <p>Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray &amp; City of Mandurah, 1993)</p>	
Additional Information	<p>Lot 25 (No. 1) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079611</p> <p>Lot 332 (No. 2) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079586</p> <p>Lot 332 (No. 2) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079584</p> <p>Lot 24 (No. 3) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079610</p> <p>Lot 23 (No. 5) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079609</p> <p>Lot 33 (No. 6) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079619</p> <p>Lot 22 (No. 7) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079608</p> <p>Lot 32 (No. 8) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079618</p> <p>Lot 21 (No. 9) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079607</p> <p>Lot 31 (No. 10) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079617</p> <p>Lot 20 (No. 11) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079606</p> <p>Lot 30 (No. 12) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079616</p> <p>Lot 19 (No. 13) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079605</p> <p>Lot 29 (No. 14) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079615</p> <p>Lot 18 (No. 15) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079604</p> <p>Lot 28 (No. 16) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079614</p> <p>Lot 17 (No. 17) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079603</p>	

Lot 27 (No. 18) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079613  
Lot 16 (No. 19) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079602  
Lot 15 (No. 21) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079601  
Lot 14 (No. 23) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079600  
Lot 13 (No. 25) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079599  
Lot 12 (No. 27) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079598  
Lot 11 (No. 29) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1079597  
Lot 326 (No. 31) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1040001  
Lot 325 (No. 33) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1040000  
Lot 324 (No. 35) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039999  
Lot 323 (No. 37) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039998  
Lot 322 (No. 39) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039997  
Lot 321 (No. 41) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039996  
Lot 320 (No. 43) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039995  
Lot 319 (No. 45) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039994  
Lot 318 (No. 47) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039993  
Lot 317 (No. 49) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039992  
Lot 316 (No. 51) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039991  
Lot 313 (No. 52) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039990  
Lot 315 (No. 53) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039989  
Lot 312 (No. 54) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039988  
Lot 311 (No. 56) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039985  
Lot 305 (No. 57) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039983  
Lot 500 (No. 58) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1315984  
Lot 304 (No. 59) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039973  
Lot 303 (No. 61) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039969  
Lot 309 (No. 62) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039972  
Lot 302 (No. 63) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039960  
Lot 308 (No. 64) Marginata Crescent PIN: 1039968  
Lot 501 Marginata Crescent PIN: 1315985  
Lot 347 (No. 1) Begonia Court PIN: 1169384  
Lot 337 (No. 2) Begonia Court PIN: 1169373  
Lot 338 (No. 4) Begonia Court PIN: 1169374  
Lot 339 (No. 6) Begonia Court PIN: 1169375  
Lot 340 (No. 8) Begonia Court PIN: 1169376  
Lot 341 (No. 10) Begonia Court PIN: 1169377  
Lot 342 (No. 12) Begonia Court PIN: 1169378  
Lot 343 (No. 14) Begonia Court PIN: 1169379  
Lot 344 (No. 16) Begonia Court PIN: 1169380  
Lot 345 (No. 18) Begonia Court PIN: 1169381  
Lot 345 Begonia Court PIN: 1169383  
Lot 354 (No. 1) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1169392  
Lot 353 (No. 3) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1169391  
Lot 2 (No. 4) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1079588  
Lot 352 (No. 5) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1169390  
Lot 1 (No. 6) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1079587  
Lot 351 (No. 7) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1169389  
Lot 4 (No. 8) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1079590  
Lot 350 (No. 9) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1169388  
Lot 5 (No. 10) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1079591  
Lot 349 (No. 11) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1169387  
Lot 6 (No. 12) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1079592  
Lot 348 (No. 13) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1169386  
Lot 7 (No. 14) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1079593  
Lot 8 (No. 16) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1079594  
Lot 9 (No. 18) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1079595  
Lot 10 (No. 20) Sollya Crescent PIN: 1079596  
Lot 336 Sollya Crescent PIN: 1169382  
Lot 356 (No. 2) Azalea Court PIN: 1169394  
Lot 357 (No. 4) Azalea Court PIN: 1169395



Lot 358 (No. 6) Azalea Court PIN: 1169385  
 Lot 3 (No. 14) Mclarty Street PIN: 1175132  
 Lot 288 (No. 18) Mclarty Street PIN: 1039970  
 Lot 1 Mclarty Street PIN: 1136600  
 Lot 26 (No. 2) Grevillea Road PIN: 1079612  
 Lot 4 (No. 3) Grevillea Road PIN: 1175133  
 Lot 290 (No. 5) Grevillea Road PIN: 1039974  
 Lot 291 (No. 9) Grevillea Road PIN: 1039975  
 Lot 355 (No. 10) Grevillea Road PIN: 1169393  
 Lot 292 (No. 13) Grevillea Road PIN: 1039976  
 Lot 500 (No. 17) Grevillea Road PIN: 1050676  
 Lot 293 (No. 19) Grevillea Road PIN: 1050677  
 Lot 1 (No. 21) Grevillea Road PIN: 1039978  
 Lot 2 (No. 23) Grevillea Road PIN: 1039979  
 Lot 295 (No. 25) Grevillea Road PIN: 1039980  
 Lot 327 (No. 26) Grevillea Road PIN: 1039986  
 Lot 314 (No. 28) Grevillea Road PIN: 1039987  
 Lot 287 (No. 2) Wallace Road PIN: 1039962  
 Lot 286 (No. 6) Wallace Road PIN: 1039963  
 Lot 285 (No. 10) Wallace Road PIN: 1039964  
 Lot 284 (No. 14) Wallace Road PIN: 1039965  
 Lot 283 (No. 18) Wallace Road PIN: 1039966  
 Lot 551 (No. 22) Wallace Road PIN: 11185467  
 Lot 12 (No. 26) Wallace Road PIN: 1206456  
 Lot 299 (No. 28) Wallace Road PIN: 1039959  
 Lot 300 (No. 30) Wallace Road PIN: 1039956  
 Lot 301 (No. 32) Wallace Road PIN: 1039955  
 Lot 306 (No. 34) Wallace Road PIN: 1039957  
 Lot 307 (No. 36) Wallace Road PIN: 1039958  
 Lot 13 (No. 1) Kennedy Street PIN: 1206455  
 Lot 10 (No. 5) Kennedy Street PIN: 1200560  
 Lot 11 (No. 7) Kennedy Street PIN: 1200561  
 Lot 901 (No. 9) Kennedy Street PIN: 11781950  
 Lot 902 (No. 11) Kennedy Street PIN: 11781951  
 Lot 550 Kennedy Street PIN: 11185466



Boundaries of Marginata Crescent Heritage Precinct



Aerial photo taken January 1961 after the fire.



## Memorial Gates, Nursing Post



LHS No.	026
Assessment No.	11652
Other Names	
Address	2510 Del Park Road
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	Lot 556
Construction Date	1947
Original Use	Monument/cemetery
Present Use	Monument/cemetery
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	<i>Memorial Gates</i> comprises four red brick pillars (2 x 2.4 m and 2 x 2 m) with white wrought iron gates with a memorial garden at the front of the gates bordered by local gravel boulders.
Condition	Good

Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Memorial Gates</i> forms a simple local landmark, identifying the location of a hospital.</p> <p><i>Memorial Gates</i> has historic significance as a memorial for those who served in World Wars I and II.</p> <p><i>Memorial Gates</i> has historic and architectural significance as a remnant of the original hospital, following the fires in 1961.</p>
Historical Notes	<p><i>Memorial Gates</i> was erected in 1947 by the RSL to commemorate World War I and II. It is a survivor of the original Hospital following the fires of 1961.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 03105
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	<div>  <p>Plaque (2018)</p> </div> <div>  <p>Western pillars (2018)</p> </div>



## Phillipson's House

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	027
Assessment No.	1755
Other Names	Dowling's House
Address	203 Holyoake Road
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	Lot 220
Construction Date	c.1890s
Original Use	Housing or quarters
Present Use	Single-storey residence

Construction Materials	Walls: Timber      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	A worker's cottage typical of the period, with original pressed tin ceilings in the front rooms.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<i>Phillipson's House</i> is a fine and intact example of a timber worker's cottage which retains an authentic façade to the street. <i>Phillipson's House</i> is a rare remaining residence from Holyoake.
Historical Notes	Originally constructed by the Dowling family, Mrs Phillipson was one of the Dowling children who later became the schoolteacher for Holyoake. The place is a survivor of Dwellingup Fire, and one of only a couple of original Holyoake homes still extant.
Associations and Type	Dowling family Mrs Phillipson
Listings	
Supporting Information	For more information see: Sanders, Dale, <i>Mill Settlements in the Dwellingup Region</i> (1998)
Additional Information	

## RSL Hall, Dwellingup

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	028
Assessment No.	
Other Names	Marrinup School
Address	39 McLarty Street
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	Reserve 32650 Lot 48
Construction Date	1911, relocated after 1961
Original Use	Primary school
Present Use	RSL Hall
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	The original building is weatherboard construction with timber framed windows. Weatherboard and iron roof outbuilding. Red brick addition and brick ablution block. Flagpole located at front of building.



Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>RSL Hall</i> is a typical timber and iron building of the type used as rural schools in the early 20th century and is still readable as such on the exterior.</p> <p><i>RSL Hall</i> is one of the oldest buildings in Dwellingup.</p> <p><i>RSL Hall</i> is associated with the provision of education to the children of timber workers.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The building comprising <i>RSL Hall, Dwellingup</i> was originally Marrinup School (1911), and was relocated after the 1961 fire. It replaced a 1920s RSL Hall lost in the fire.</p> <p>Millars erected a mill at Marrinup in 1910, and there were soon 25 school-age children in the accompanying village. The Education Department proposed a 'tent school', but Millars supplied timber at cost price and a building was erected.</p> <p>Marrinup School was completed by May 1911, although it did not open until 12 November that year, with Mr G. Watson Brown as the first teacher.</p>
Associations and Type	G. Watson-Brown
Listings	
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	

## St Mark's Church

C Significant



LHS No.	029
Assessment No.	7012
Other Names	
Address	20 Church Street
Suburb / Town	Dwellingup
Land Information	Lot 56
Construction Date	c.1922

Original Use	Church, cathedral or chapel
Present Use	Church, cathedral or chapel
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	Relocated weatherboard and iron church.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>St Mark's Church</i> is a simple weatherboard and iron building erected as a place of worship and which has some detailing, such as the porch and windows, which reveal its original intention.</p> <p><i>St Mark's Church</i> is associated with the provision of places of worship in mill towns.</p> <p><i>St Mark's Church</i> has social significance for those who have worshipped there.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The Church was originally located at Holyoake and was constructed c.1922.</p> <p>Shortly after the Church had been erected someone threw petrol on it and set the building alight. However, the flames were seen, and the fire was extinguished with minimal damage.</p> <p>The Church has been renovated.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	<div> </div> <p>Plaque (2018)</p> <div> </div> <p>Portion of south elevation (2018)</p>

## Creaton Estate

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	030	
Assessment No.	11030	
Other Names	Creaton Ruins	
Address	351 Paterson Road	
Suburb / Town	Fairbridge	
Land Information	Lot 219	
Construction Date	1856	
Original Use	Homestead	
Present Use	Vacant/unused	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof:
Architectural Style		



Description	<p>At Paterson Road, just north of the township of Pinjarra, are the remnants of a formal gateway denoting the former entrance to the property containing the ruins of Creaton.</p> <p>The land is flat from the road, falling away at the rear of the site of the ruin down a levee to a watercourse, perhaps an oxbow lake, leading to the main river further away. A number of old fruit trees were apparent around the ruins, some deciduous, with several surviving citrus along the levee. A group of water tanks mounted high on stands remain arrayed along the top of the levee.</p> <p>The surviving ruins of Creaton still standing above ground are in a T-plan with the top of the T facing Paterson Road (running mainly north-south at this point) and the leg of the T comprising some farm sheds. The northern building (right side facing) appears to be either the smokehouse or a kitchen evidenced by the remnants of several brick vaulted ducts at floor level leading from outside through a diaphragm wall into the main room which is somewhat higher than usual.</p> <p>The accommodation wing extends southwards from an adjoining covered way. Construction is of handmade bricks in lime mortar with mud plaster and limewash. The roof was originally shingle later covered with galvanised corrugated iron. The ceilings varied from lathe and plaster to timber boarding, with some pressed metal sections and fittings.</p> <p>The wall plaster is falling away revealing the mud float and lime plastered finish coat with stone coursing raked into the surface. Lintels are sawn timber. The verandah floor appears to be compacted clay. There is a parapet wall along the main verandah. Some lathe and plaster, pressed metal and matchboard ceiling fabrications were evident in the remnant fabric.</p> <p>The design style is a simple form of the Victorian Regency style.</p>
Condition	Poor (Ruins only)
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Creaton Estate</i> is an important historical and archaeological site.</p> <p><i>Creaton Estate</i> is significant as a demonstration of an 1850s rural community and is associated with the establishment of Pinjarra townsite.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The original grant on which Creaton Ruins was built was located at the south eastern extremity of Peel's holding, Cockburn Sound Location 16.</p> <p>In 1839, Francis Corbet Singleton arrived onboard the <i>Hindoo</i>. Aged 27, Singleton brought a number of settlers and servants with him.</p> <p>He purchased 10,000 acres from Peel at 2/6d per acre, and set out to breed horses for sale in India. This project, however, soon failed.</p> <p>Singleton intended to settle his servants on small holdings with frontages to the rivers Dandalup and Murray, a system of tenant farming similar to his home county, in Ireland.</p> <p>By June 1839, Singleton had been appointed Justice of the Peace in Pinjarra and by 1841, he was Resident Magistrate in Pinjarra. In 1844, Singleton was appointed to the Legislative Council.</p> <p>Singleton's farm had become the social, economic and administrative centre in the district. Three hundred acres of the property had been cleared and fenced, barns, sheds, a horse mill (for grinding wheat produced on his 70 acres of crop land) and stockyards were built.</p> <p>A residence which stood close to the river was destroyed by fire in 1844, during Singleton's absence, along with all his possessions.</p> <p>After the fire, Singleton tried to lease the farm, and in 1848 he left the Colony for South Australia.</p>



In 1847, Anthony Cornish and Nicol Paterson formed a partnership, starting with boat hire in Fremantle, adding other businesses, flour milling, sandalwood trading, hotels and then farming.

In 1853 the pair leased Singleton's farm which they later purchased in 1856 for £3,000.

Cornish moved from Fremantle and commenced building another house and more barns. When completed, the house contained twelve rooms with a line of barns and outbuildings stretching out behind the house. The complex included a smoke house as well as a number of houses for tenants and labourers. At its peak, the property contained fourteen homes.

Around this time, Dr Bedingfeld was appointed to the area. He lived with his family on *Creaton Estate* in a two-storey house called *Parkfield* (burned down in 1961).

Ronald Richards gives the following description of *Creaton Estate*:

[South] of the doctor's residence and immediately in front of John McLarty's old house was the Queen's Hotel; to the north was a small cottage past Cooroolyup, (then called Parkfield) and then the Creaton Homestead itself. This was quite substantial for the times, consisting of four rooms with verandahs front and back, connected by a central passageway. To this fairly common plan was added a large kitchen and sitting room which were linked by a covered way to another spacious room with a lean-to at the rear. This latter room was used as a retail store by Anthony Cornish. He also had a gallon liquor licence here and no doubt did a brisk trade. Other out-buildings were located at the rear of the house, including a smokehouse. Behind the main building was a long complex of barns, servant's quarters, blacksmith shop, etc., ...

Paterson and Cornish both died around 1872, and Jane Paterson continued on at *Creaton Estate*, her sons William and George running the property. She died in 1896 and *Creaton Estate* was left to the sons.

William moved to the Whitby Falls area, and George passed the property to his sons, Douglas and Frank. Douglas lived there until 1940 with the northern section of the estate coming into the possession of the Gibbs family until 1968, then the Emanuels.

Presently (2018), the site is ruins only, and attempts to secure funding to conserve the place have been unsuccessful.

#### Associations and Type

#### Listings

HCWA No. - 01757, Perm 2/9/1997  
Register National Estate – Indic  
National Trust WA - Rec 11/6/1973

#### Supporting Information

For more information see:  
Richards, Ronald, *The Murray District of Western Australia* (Shire of Murray, 1978)  
Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment for *Creaton Ruins*

#### Additional Information

## Fairbridge Cemetery

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	031
Assessment No.	8078
Other Names	
Address	Lot 2464 Pipeline Road
Suburb / Town	Fairbridge
Land Information	R21290
Construction Date	1924, 1935
Original Use	Cemetery
Present Use	Cemetery
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	

Description	<p>Fairbridge Cemetery is a small burial site associated with the nearby chapel. It has a number of simple memorials to people associated with the former Farm School and who are interred here.</p> <p>Some of those interred include:</p> <p><i>BEISLEY, Sidney. 13 October 1939. Aged 23 years</i>  <i>BRAITHWAITE, William "Bill". 30 November 1974. Aged 23 years</i>  <i>BRIGGS, Carl Frederick. Husband of Daphne. Father of David &amp; Marie. F-I-L of Joyce &amp; Les. Gfather of Gavin &amp; Steven. 19 October 1974. Aged 54 years</i>  <i>CANDY, Frank. 8 February 1931. Aged 15 years</i>  <i>CAVE, Mabel (nee Waterland). Cook Cottage Mother 1934 - 36. By Connie &amp; Charlie SINCLAIR &amp; Frank RICHARDSON. Ashes.</i>  <i>CHARLES, Esther, Wife, mother &amp; gmother. Ashes. 20 June 1986. Aged 72 years</i>  <i>CLARIDGE, Horace. 9 February 1932. Aged 11 years</i>  <i>DOUBLE, Jim 'Father'. 17 July 1918 - 12 March 1976</i>  <i>ENGLISH, Marion. 10 March 1947. Aged 19 years</i>  <i>FACER, Leslie J.R. 27 May 1942. Aged 21 years</i>  <i>FAIRBRIDGE, Kingsley O. Born Grahamstown, South Africa. 02/05/1885 - 19 July 1924</i>  <i>FAIRBRIDGE, Ruby (died England). 26 February 1905 - 1967.</i>  <i>FAIRBRIDGE, Wolfe Seymour. Younger son of Kingsley Ogilvie. Died of polio. 2 May 1950. Aged 31 years</i>  <i>GIBBON, Bernard. Husband of Freda. Father of Elaine, Erica &amp; Fred. Born Willesden, London. 10 November 1913 18 April 1989</i>  <i>GILLILAND, Henry. 10 July 1939. Aged 25 years</i>  <i>HOLLOWAY, Roy. 13 July 1980. Aged 33 years</i>  <i>HUNNISETT, Peter. 12 June 1937. Aged 12 years</i>  <i>INGRAM, Elsie. 1 May 1945. Aged 26 years</i>  <i>JACKSON, James Edward Bruce. Husband of Margaret. Father of Annette, Peter &amp; Mark. Ashes. 29 November 1984. Aged 41 years</i>  <i>JEFFERIES, Jack Bernard. 23 September 1989. Aged 71 years</i>  <i>LAFFAN, Sydney. 9 June 1930. Aged 13 years</i>  <i>LAWLEY, Arthur. Fifth Baron of Wanlock. Benefactor. 12 November 1860 - 14 March 1932</i>  <i>LORIMER, Peter Anderson. Husband of Louise. Father of Jeffrey, Rick, Robert, Terry &amp; Kevin. Ashes. 15 November 1928 - 20 January 1984</i>  <i>LYONS, Daisey. 5 August 1935. Aged 13 years</i>  <i>MACKLIN, Alan D. 25 August 1940. Aged 17 years</i>  <i>OFFEN, Horace W.J. 7 October 1940. Aged 23 years</i>  <i>QUARTERMAINE, Percy. 25 April 1947. Aged 42 years</i>  <i>TAYLOR, Bertie J.H.G. 22 February 1940. Aged 24 years</i>  <i>WALL??, Thomas. Of Blythewood Sutton, Surrey. 19 January 1905 - 1930</i>  <i>WATSON, Elizabeth. 12 March 1940. Aged 18 years</i>  <i>WHITEHEAD, Ben. 28 February 1926. Aged 16 years</i>  <i>WINN, Brian. By Ivy, Harold &amp; family. Ashes. 10 August 1926 - 27 February 1991</i>  <i>WITHERS, Edward. 28 July 1934. Aged 14 years</i></p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Fairbridge Cemetery</i> has exceptional social and historic significance as the burial place of Kingsley and Ruby Fairbridge and many former residents at the Farm.</p> <p><i>Fairbridge Cemetery</i> has exceptional social significance for the families and descendants of those buried there, from the 1920s through to the 1990s.</p>

### Historical Notes

Fairbridge Farm School was established by Kingsley and Ruby Fairbridge in 1912. It operated until 1982, controversially housing 3,580 children under various child migration schemes, providing a basic education to fit the residents for service in Western Australia.

Fairbridge died in at the age of 39 while in Perth and was buried at the Farm School. The nearby Chapel on the site was designed by Sir Herbert Baker, and was erected 1930-31. Even by 1934, Fairbridge's simple granite memorial (inscribed with 'amor atque labor', love and work) was one of only five in the cemetery.

The Cemetery was gazetted as a Reserve in 1935 (SRO AU WA S1-61-060) and various interments took place over the next decades. Further research is required into the various reasons people would have chosen to be buried here.

### Associations and Type

### Listings

Entered LGI –  
HCWA No -

### Supporting Information

SRO AU WA S1-61-060  
State Heritage Office Assessment for Fairbridge Village  
Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah* (1993)  
ozburials.com  
*Daily News* 11 August 1934

### Additional Information



## Fairbridge Village

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	032	
Assessment No.	1451	
Other Names	Fairbridge Farm School	
Address	120 Fairbridge Road	
Suburb / Town	Fairbridge	
Land Information	Lot 4	
Construction Date	1920	
Original Use	Special school	
Present Use	Other community hall/centre	
Construction Materials	Walls:	Roof:
Architectural Style		



Description	<p>Most buildings at <i>Fairbridge Village</i> are of timber frame construction with weatherboard cladding to the external walls. They were constructed with either sheoak shingles or corrugated iron roofs. Chimneys and fireplaces were generally face red brick. Internal wall linings were of vertical timber panelling to dado height with battened plasterboard above and to ceilings. Timber framed windows were mainly pairs of small paned casements.</p> <p>The principal residences, Heath and Fairbridge House, were of masonry and pise construction to first floor level respectively with half timbering used for the upper storey.</p> <p>Generally, the buildings are in the Inter-War Old English style. This style is distinguished by half timbering, small-paned casement windows, shingled roofs, tall chimneys and textured brickwork.</p> <p>Generally, the two-storey buildings at <i>Fairbridge Village</i> reflect this style, while the single-storey cottages were closer to the Western Australian vernacular architecture of the period.</p> <p>The main exceptions are the Old Fairbridgians Clubhouse and Church of the Holy Innocents. The Clubhouse is distinguished by the prominent Dutch gable on the front elevation of the building. The church is unusual in its style and scale using an unusual combination of elements including round arched openings, together with prominent steeply pitched welsh slated roofs.</p>												
Condition	Good												
Authenticity	High												
Statement of Significance	<p>The Church of the Holy Innocents, Fairbridge House and the Old Fairbridgians Clubhouse have high cultural heritage significance in their own right.</p> <p><i>Fairbridge Village</i> is an excellent example of the use of the Inter-War Old English architectural style.</p> <p><i>Fairbridge Village</i> was the first of a number of similar institutions established by the Child Emigration Society and is the only remaining site where tangible evidence remains to illustrate how the institution was organised.</p> <p><i>Fairbridge Village</i> is important for its associations with Kingsley and Ruby Fairbridge, Sir Herbert Baker, who designed the Church of the Holy Innocents, and for its associations with the architectural firm Powell, Cameron and Chisholm.</p> <p><i>Fairbridge Village</i> has a high level of significance to members of the Old Fairbridgians' Association who continue an active involvement with the place.</p>												
Historical Notes	<p><i>Fairbridge Village</i> is a former children's home developed on the cottage accommodation model. Cottage homes for orphaned children were well known in Australia, and the concept had been utilised by the Salvation Army in Collie and by the Anglican Sisterhood at the Parkerville Home.</p> <p>However, <i>Fairbridge Village</i> brought the planning and building of cottage homes to a new level, one of self-supporting village, a model copied in other States.</p> <p>The following chronology summarises the key events in the construction of <i>Fairbridge Village</i>:</p> <table> <tr> <td>1909</td><td>Kingsley Fairbridge founds Child Emigration Society in Oxford</td></tr> <tr> <td>1912</td><td>Kingsley and Ruby Fairbridge open <i>Fairbridge House</i>, Blythewood</td></tr> <tr> <td>1918</td><td>Establishment Children's Farm School Immigration Society of WA</td></tr> <tr> <td>1920</td><td>3,000 acres of Creaton Estate purchased for new farm school site</td></tr> <tr> <td>1921</td><td>Five cottages, kitchen and store completed</td></tr> <tr> <td>1922</td><td>Fairbridge House completed</td></tr> </table>	1909	Kingsley Fairbridge founds Child Emigration Society in Oxford	1912	Kingsley and Ruby Fairbridge open <i>Fairbridge House</i> , Blythewood	1918	Establishment Children's Farm School Immigration Society of WA	1920	3,000 acres of Creaton Estate purchased for new farm school site	1921	Five cottages, kitchen and store completed	1922	Fairbridge House completed
1909	Kingsley Fairbridge founds Child Emigration Society in Oxford												
1912	Kingsley and Ruby Fairbridge open <i>Fairbridge House</i> , Blythewood												
1918	Establishment Children's Farm School Immigration Society of WA												
1920	3,000 acres of Creaton Estate purchased for new farm school site												
1921	Five cottages, kitchen and store completed												
1922	Fairbridge House completed												

- 1922 Four classrooms constructed.
- 1923 Eight more cottages completed
- 1924 Kingsley Fairbridge dies
- 1927 Seven more cottages; visit of Duke and Duchess of York
- 1928 Principal's Residence constructed
- 1932 Church of the Holy Innocents completed; golf course begun
- 1933 Old Fairbridgians Clubhouse completed
- 1934 Concrete weir constructed across river to provide a swimming hole
- 1935 Arthur Scratton Memorial residential building completed; Domestic Science building constructed
- 1938 Staff dining room, kitchen and quarters constructed.
- 1948 Renovations on site begin
- 1949 First British migrant children arrive after WWII
- 1950 School buildings renovated
- 1954 Renovations to eighteen cottages completed
- 1961 Big Brother Movement began to utilise Fairbridge; plans for new swimming pool, oval and sports pavilion completed
- 1964 Visit of Queen Mother
- 1965 Barnardo children stop arriving in Australia
- 1973 Government restricts immigration
- 1981 Fairbridge Farm School closed
- 1983 Alcoa purchase site and erect memorial over Fairbridge's grave
- 1989 Fairbridge WA lease the site for 44 years on a peppercorn rent
- 2019 Major conservation works to Fairbridge Chapel including removal of shingles and replacement with welsh slate; demolition of Lister Cottage

#### Associations and Type

#### Listings

HCWA No. - 01762, Perm 2/6/1998  
 Register National Estate - Reg 27/10/1998  
 National Trust WA - Class 4/7/1977

#### Supporting Information

For more information see: Heritage & Conservation Professionals, 'Former Fairbridge Farm School Conservation Plan' (September 1997)

#### Additional Information



October 2019



October 2019

## WWII Airfield

LHS No.	033
Assessment No.	1451
Other Names	Pinjarra North
Address	120 Fairbridge Road
Suburb / Town	Fairbridge
Land Information	Lot 39
Construction Date	1942
Original Use	Other
Present Use	Vacant/unused
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	<p>Sealed strip, now overgrown in paddock. Part of what was once the airstrip now an access track. At the southern end stands a livestock holding pen and loading facilities; at the northern end is a loading ramp. Now disused.</p> <p>One strip was located on Lot 39 Fairbridge Road, whilst the other strip ran in a north-east to south-west direction immediately west of South-Western Highway. Several underground fuel tanks, including one east of the Pinjarra Railway Station (near Racecourse Road).</p>
Condition	Site only
Authenticity	Site only
Statement of Significance	<i>WWII Airfield</i> has historic significance through the role the site played in Western Australia's contribution to the war efforts in World War II.
Historical Notes	<p>Was considered a major airfield with two main landing strips plus taxiing ways. Played an important role in the military history of the State.</p> <p>The decision to construct the airstrip was made in March 1942 after the bombing of Broome. It was to serve as a satellite airfield should the main airbase at Pearce be attacked.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 03109
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	





## Marrinup Prisoner of War Camp

A Exceptional  
Significance



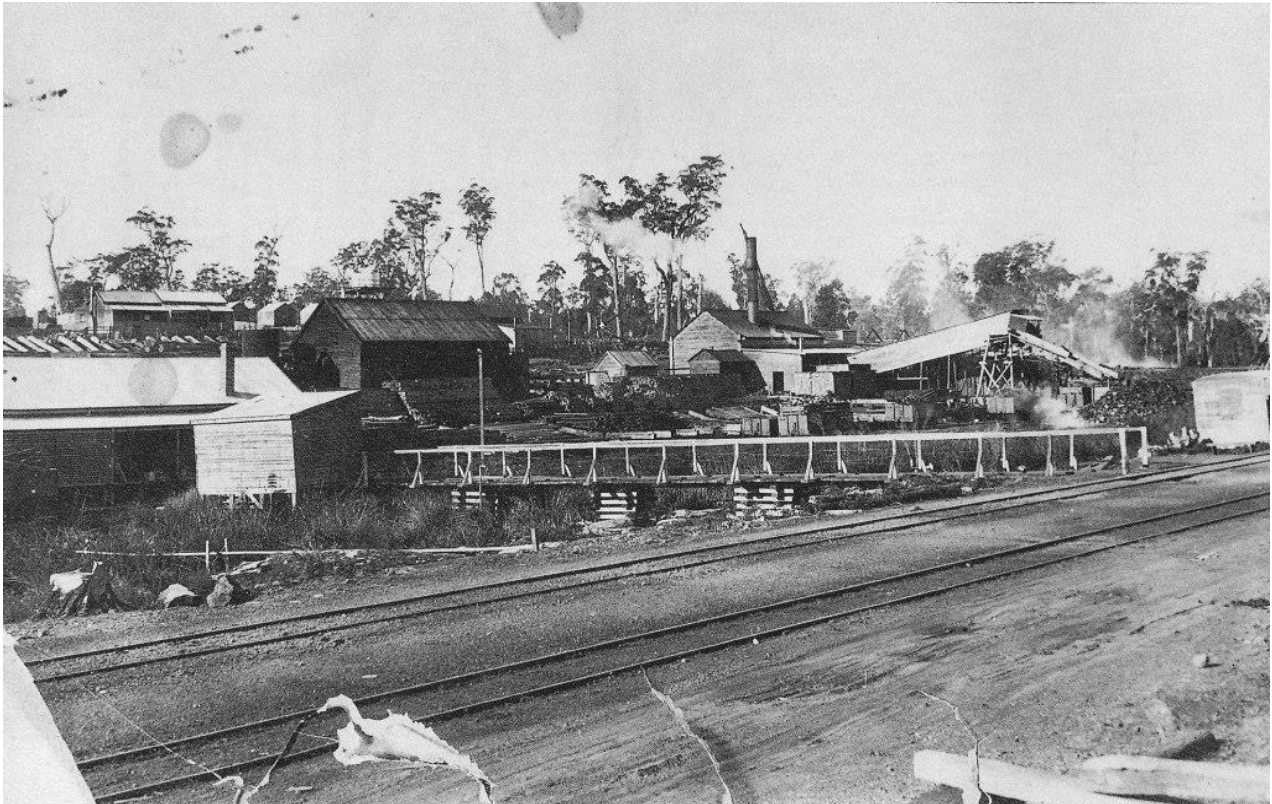
LHS No.	034	
Assessment No.	9025	
Other Names		
Address	4 km northwest of Dwellingup	
Suburb / Town	Marrinup	
Land Information	Forest Block 23	
Construction Date	1943	
Original Use	Other	
Present Use	Other	
Construction Materials	Walls:	Roof:
Architectural Style		

Description	Concrete, retained earth, large tree stumps. Foundations only - no structures. Remains of camp include: masonry foundations; concrete and retained earth foundations; latrines; garden terraces; ornamental gardens, edging, paths; fence lines and drains; base for guard towers; refuse features; bridges and stumps.
Condition	Good (as site)
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Marrinup POW Camp</i> is the only example of a permanent specialised WWII camp constructed in Western Australia. There has been minimal development of the site for the archaeological record is still intact.</p> <p><i>Marrinup POW Camp</i> is significant as evidence of the impact of WWII on Western Australia,</p> <p><i>Marrinup POW Camp</i> is associated with the hundreds of men, from both the German and Italian communities, who were prisoners there.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Officially called No. 16 POW Camp, Marrinup, the place was commenced in August 1943 as part of the 'Rural Employment Without Guards Scheme' to alleviate labour shortages. This camp was the headquarters of the Scheme in Western Australia and was responsible for the allocation/relocation of internees to other parts of the South-West for farm placement.</p> <p>As per the Geneva Convention, prisoners were employed in non-war related work, such as chopping wood for hospitals, etc.</p> <p>Many of those interned were male residents from Harvey and Waroona, which had large Italian populations. Some immigrants had previously applied for Australian Citizenship, thus avoiding being interned.</p> <p>The prisoners were popular with the local people, and it has been said some of the 'enemy' could be found drinking with at the Dwellingup Hotel.</p> <p>The Camp was enlarged in July 1944 to include an additional two guard towers.</p> <p>The place was closed in August 1946 and dismantled in September 1946.</p> <p>In the early 21st century, interpretive signage was installed by the Department of Environment and Conservation.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 03103, Perm 4/4/1996 Register National Estate - Indic
Supporting Information	For more information see: Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment for <i>Marrinup Prisoner of War Camp</i>
Additional Information	  <p>Shower Block (April 2019)</p> <p>Ablution Block (April 2019)</p>



## Marrinup Townsite (ruins)

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	035
Assessment No.	9025
Other Names	
Address	End of Grey Road
Suburb / Town	Marrinup
Land Information	
Construction Date	1910
Original Use	Other
Present Use	Camping Grounds
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	Remains of mill town.
Condition	Site only

Authenticity	Site only
Statement of Significance	<i>Marrinup Townsite (ruins)</i> has significance as the historical site of a mill town, which were once central to the economy of the Dwellingup area.
Historical Notes	<p>In 1902 a horse-drawn tramway was constructed from Pinjarra to serve a sawmill at Marrinup. This line operated for about two years. The Western Australian Government Railways (WAGR) followed the alignment of this tramway when they constructed the line to Dwellingup which opened in 1910.</p> <p>Marrinup was the only community of any consequence between Pinjarra and Dwellingup. Millars operated a sizeable mill for varying periods between 1910 and 1930 on the north bank of Marrinup Brook.</p> <p>A number of weatherboard and corrugated iron houses were located at the townsite, along with a company general store. Some of the residences are still extant, having been relocated after the closing of the mill.</p> <p>After Millars erected the mill in 1910, there were soon 25 school-age children in the accompanying town. The Education Department proposed a 'tent school', but Millars supplied timber at cost price and a building was erected.</p> <p>Marrinup School was completed by May 1911, although it did not open until 12 November that year, with Mr G. Watson Brown as the first teacher. This building is now used as <i>RSL Hall, Dwellingup</i>.</p> <p>After 1930, the townsite appears to have been deserted.</p> <p>The site is currently managed by the Department of Biosecurity, Conservation and Attractions as a public camping ground (2019).</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 09014
Supporting Information	Image shows Marrinup c.1919 (reproduced with permission from Richards 1993) For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	

## Burnside Homestead

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	036
Assessment No.	8301
Other Names	
Address	545 Coolup Road East
Suburb / Town	Meelon
Land Information	Lot 21
Construction Date	c.1860
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Single-storey residence
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Copper
Architectural Style	
Description	<i>Burnside Homestead</i> comprises: a main residence (high pitched broken back roof), gardener's cottage, original caretaker's cottage, blacksmith shed, new double brick steel shed, ancillary buildings for housing animals, and stores. The buildings are not visible from the road and are set back with a eucalypt lined formal driveway. The homestead is set on the Banks of Tea Tree Brook.
Condition	
Authenticity	



## Statement of Significance

*Burnside Homestead* is a significant and large early property in the Murray District and has high architectural value.

*Burnside Homestead* is a significant early residence in the district, and is associated with David Smythe Murray, the resident magistrate.

*Burnside Homestead* contributes to an understanding of the pattern of European settlement in the Murray District and is associated with the development of the dairying and agricultural industry in the area.

## Historical Notes

David Smythe Murray arrived in Western Australia, on board the *Hero*, in November 1835. He married Elizabeth Davis in September 1836, and their first child, Annie, was born in July 1837. Further children were named John, Elizabeth, Euphemie, Cecilia, David and George.

The family moved from Fremantle to Mandurah in 1846, where Murray took up the post of Magistrate, succeeding Captain Singleton. In 1860, Murray purchased in the name of his son, John Gray Murray, for 40 acres of land where *Burnside Homestead* now stands. For this he paid £20. The application stated a house was already under construction. This residence was constructed of wattle and daub, with a rush roof, and was later destroyed by fire.

Bricks for a new residence, and all outbuildings, were burnt in a kiln on the property; the timber was pit-swan; and, bolts were used, rather than nails, for securing the rafters. The walls were whitewashed.

The house had fourteen rooms and a large cellar beneath the kitchen. In the 20th century (sometime after 1939), the kitchen was demolished, and the rubble used to fill in the cellar.

From the outset, *Burnside Homestead* was intended as a 'gentleman's residence' rather than a rural homestead. Murray lived in the property until his death on 3 February 1864, aged 56. John Gray succeeded his father as Resident Magistrate and held the office until 1883.

The holdings were increased to several thousand acres, and the residence stocked with massive Victorian furniture. The land was used for Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, thoroughbred horses, and Border Leicester sheep, as well as pigs and goats. Peacocks and swans were introduced for aesthetic reasons, and a vineyard introduced, with the wine made and stored in the cellars beneath *Burnside Homestead*. Aboriginal women were employed for treading the grapes.

In 1893, *Burnside Homestead* was described as follows:

Burnside is a very pretty place. The house, with its wide verandah, trailing creepers, and trim flower garden, has a very inviting appearance. One would hardly think it was the end, or nearly the end, of an Australian summer to see the many coloured blooms and bright greens of the pretty little garden. Everything about the place proclaims neatness and order, and a fondness on the part of these who live there for the amenities of country life. The vineyard is being gradually increased. This year, I am told, it is to be added to considerably. ... I had the pleasure of tasting the matured wine produced from this vineyard, and found it very agreeable. The orange trees at Burnside are very fine and add further testimony, if any were needed, to the suitability of the district to the citrus tribe.

However, tragedy struck the family in 1901:

Intelligence was received in Perth yesterday of the death, at 8 o'clock on Monday night of Mr. David Murray, of Burnside, Pinjarrah, at the age of 57 years. The announcement occasioned the deepest regret. This is the third death that has occurred in the Murray family almost within a week, the sister and brother of the deceased, Miss Frances Murray and Mr. George William Murray having both succumbed to measles on August 25.

In 1908, the extent of the Murrays' holdings were listed as:

- *Burnside Homestead*: 740 acres of freehold and 2,405½ acres of Government leasehold.
- Mowerinup: 6,606 acres of freehold, situated midway between Rockingham and Pinjarra. It had a small cottage, with 40 acres of land being cleared and fenced.
- Foderans: 2,050 acres of freehold, about four miles from Burnside Homestead.

In 1920, Miss Lizzie Murray returned to Scotland, and *Burnside Homestead* fell into a state of disrepair. For some years it was under quarantine, due to an infestation of star thistle.

In 1927, the place was auctioned to clear the mortgage on the property. At the clearing sale, all the furniture and effects which the Murrys had acquired were sold. Family and official papers were apparently burned.

At the auction, *Burnside Homestead* was purchased by Mrs Hargreaves and she undertook restoration works.

It appears, however, by 1939 the place had yet again fallen into a state of disrepair. It was described by its new owner, Mrs F. Cook:

[We] looked down at the big sprawling house, the long line of stables and cow sheds, the high brick barn, the brick dairy, the blacksmith's shop, with its spiral chimney and the house where the hams were smoked.

Mingled with the blue green of the gum trees, great spreading lilacs, acacias, pines, cypresses, poplars and kurrajongs trees were massed around the house... Across the road in another paddock were the woolshed, sheep dip and penning yards...

[Inside the homestead, two] floors had been eaten by white ants, water had leaked through several spots in the ceilings, guttering and down pipes were rusted.

Mrs Cook noted it was a 'typical colonial house', built of handmade bricks, painted white with a shingled roof. French doors opened onto long verandahs. The jarrah floorboards still showed their hand-sawn origins, and the kitchen retained a large bread oven. The wine cellar under the kitchen was still extant in 1939.

Mrs Cook undertook major renovations, including new plumbing, replacement flooring, cupboards, sinks and basins. One bedroom was converted into a bathroom and the verandah boards replaced. All rooms were painted in 'pale ivory'.

In 2010, extensive renovation and conservation works were undertaken, particularly to fix works completed in the 1930s and 1940s which had seen the removal of load bearing walls, causing the roof to sag. Major repairs to the wine cellar underneath the kitchen were completed at the same time.

In 2019 conservation works to the blacksmith's building are expected.

## Associations and Type

## Listings

HCWA No. - 04246

## Supporting Information

For more information see:

*West Australian*, 25 March 1893, p. 2; 4 September 1901, p. 4; 29 July 1908, p. 5  
*Western Mail*, 19 October 1939

'Women's Session', National Broadcasting Station, 14 April 1959 (Transcript provided by Michael Dyson, 'A Home Called Burnside' [unpublished, n.d.])

Gibbings, B. M., & H. Madin, 'Early Settlement in the Coolup District' (Coolup Progress Association, 2001 [orig. c.1960])

Richards, Ronald, *The Murray District of Western Australia* (Shire of Murray, 1978)



Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah* (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)

## Additional Information



Worker's cottage (2018)



Blacksmith's forge (2018)



Bedroom of worker's cottage (2018)



Sitting room of worker's cottage (2018)



Sitting room of homestead (2018)



Bathroom of homestead (2018)

## Yangee and Well



LHS No.	037
Assessment No.	3368
Other Names	The Cooper Sisters' House
Address	7 Murray Bend Drive
Suburb / Town	Murray Bend
Land Information	Lot 3
Construction Date	1890s
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Single-storey residence
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber, brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	

Description	<p>A weatherboard and iron cottage, constructed c. 1890s. The lot on which the residence is situated abuts onto Murray River, with the house being located approximately 30 m from the river bank. The cottage features an unusual configuration of a four room frontage.</p> <p>The well is located in the south western corner of the property.</p>
Condition	Fair
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<i>Yangee</i> is a representative weatherboard and iron cottage from the late 19th century.
Historical Notes	<p>The cottage was built for the spinster sisters Mary Ann (d. 1946) and Rosa (d. 1950) Cooper, descendants of Joseph Cooper (Senior) of Redcliffe, Pinjarra.</p> <p>The rear of the property has been rebuilt in brick (c. 1960s).</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	Fawcett, Glenys "Historic Homes and Buildings of Pinjarra District, WA," Ravenswood Sanctuary, (date unknown, c.1995).
Additional Information	



## Culjum House

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	038	
Assesment No.	9209	
Other Names		
Address	Carrabungup Road	
Suburb / Town	Point Grey	
Land Information	Lot 75	
Construction Date	c.1850	
Original Use	Homestead	
Present Use	Homestead	
Construction Materials	Walls: Stone	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		
Description	A limestone residence.	
Condition	Good	
Authenticity	Low	

Statement of Significance	<p><i>Culjum House</i> has a high degree of value as, externally, it continues to demonstrate the appearance of an early homestead in the district.</p> <p><i>Culjum House</i> is significant as an early farming homestead and is associated with the prominent Birch family.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The name 'Culjum' derives from the Aboriginal name for the area surrounding Birchmont.</p> <p>Lewis Birch arrived on the <i>Parkfield</i> in 1841, and first settled at Australind. An apothecary, he moved to Perth and opened shops there and in Fremantle.</p> <p>Birch appears to have moved to the Murray District around 1845-46, and leased land from Peel. In 1850, he was granted 6,000 acres. He settled in the Culjum area, building his first homestead in an unsuitable spot (a low area subject to flood and sandflies) on Crown Grant 55.</p> <p>Realising the problems with this site, Birch decided to shift to a more suitable location a mile or so west, on Crown Grant 75, on which the present <i>Culjum House</i> is located.</p> <p>Dr Birch's son, Arthur, also settled in the area, moving south to construct Birchmont Homestead.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 09097
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>The Murray District of Western Australia</i> (Shire of Murray, 1978)
Additional Information	



## Crockenberg's House



LHS No.	039
Assessment No.	1467
Other Names	
Address	14 Kingston Street
Suburb / Town	North Dandalup
Land Information	Lot 124
Construction Date	c.1948
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Single-storey residence
Construction Materials	Walls: Fibro, timber    Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	

Description	Fibro, weatherboard and corrugated iron residence.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Crockenberg's House</i> is a representative fibro, weatherboard and iron residence demonstrating the simple construction of the post-war utility style.</p> <p><i>Crockenberg's House</i> is associated with Ted Crockenberg, a significant figure in post-war North Dandalup.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Frederick 'Ted' Herbert (d. 1970) Crockenberg and his wife Edith May ('Nell') (née Nelson) (d. 1985) bought the vacant lot in 1948.</p> <p>Ted was third generation millworker, with his father and grandfather originally working at Banksiadale, and Ted for a time at Whittaker's Mill. During WWII, Ted ran the North Dandalup 'Alien's Camp' (where low risk Italians and Germans were sent after being processed at the Dwellingup POW camp).</p> <p>Nell worked as a nurse in Dwellingup. Ted would bring sick internees to the Dwellingup hospital, and while there, met his future wife.</p> <p>It is thought by some members of the Crockenberg family that a portion of the house was relocated from Whittaker's, although it is uncertain if this was the home the family inhabited at the Mill. In any event, <i>Crockenberg House</i> took three years to complete as building materials were in short supply post-war.</p> <p>The house/property itself was used for many commercial interests.</p> <p>From 1952, a car showroom ran from a large shed to the rear of the house. Ted sold new cars (Austin and Chrysler).</p> <p>Around 1957, Ted expanded and started a mechanical workshop, employing three different mechanics over the years until the workshop closed in 1969, prior to Ted's death in 1970.</p> <p>Transport depot; Ted carted wood, deliveries and agricultural product.</p> <p>Ted was also a 'Starting Price Bookmaker' or 'SP Bookie', an illicit bookmaker. He mainly operated from under the large tree outside of the North Dandalup Hotel (now Stud Country Tavern). He was arrested several times, and eventually ran the operation from his home.</p> <p>Ted ran for State Government, running for the seat of Murray as a Labour candidate during the 1960s. However, the seat was conservative, and he was not successful.</p> <p>His daughter, Cheryl Davenport, followed her father into politics, and was elected into the Upper House as the Labor member for the South Metropolitan electorate (1989-2001).</p> <p>After Nell's death in 1985, her son Malcom Crockenberg took over the property and re-opened the workshop, operating an auto-mechanics until 1991.</p> <p>The property was subdivided in 1991, with the house and main workshop remaining on one title.</p>
Associations and Type	Ted Crockenberg
Listings	
Supporting Information	Information taken from interviews with owner Karan Kunzel, and with former residents Malcom Crockenberg and Cheryl Davenport (née Crockenberg)
Additional Information	

## George Matthews' House



LHS No.	040
Assessment No.	1594
Other Names	
Address	84 Railway Avenue
Suburb / Town	North Dandalup
Land Information	Lot 2
Construction Date	1926
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Single-storey residence
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber      Roof: Tile
Architectural Style	
Description	Timber and tile residence, currently painted green.
Condition	Good

Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>George Matthews' House</i> is representative of small worker's cottages constructed in the interwar period and retains a reasonably authentic presentation to the street.</p> <p><i>George Matthews' House</i> is associated with George Matthews, jockey on the 1917 Perth Cup winner, Downing Street.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Built c.1926 for £100 by Mr George H. Matthews (born c.1899), son of early North Dandalup settler, James Matthews. Currently occupied by George's son, Alan Douglas Matthews.</p> <p>As a jockey, George won the Perth Cup in record time in 1917, riding Downing Street. Trained by J.J. Kelly, Downing Street was owned by Geraldton identity, H. Gunner, and easily defeated the favourite, Irish Knight.</p> <p>George was later employed at Whittaker's Mill as a horse driver. He would drive the horses that pulled the felled trees. When the horses were retired, George was the first operator of the mechanical tractor from the Ford Corporation in the district.</p> <p>Prior to building <i>George Matthews' House</i>, George lived in one of the mill houses at Whittaker's with his wife, Ethel, and young children. It is thought the residence was constructed by Mr A. Brodribb, who also resided at North Dandalup.</p>
Associations and Type	George Matthews
Listings	
Supporting Information	<p>Interviews with Alan Matthews and Fiona Matthews</p> <p><i>West Australian</i>, 27 December 1917</p> <p><i>Western Mail</i>, 4 January 1918 (Illustrated Section has photos of George Matthews)</p>
Additional Information	



## Goldmine Hill

**B** Considerable Significance



LHS No.	041	
Assessment No.	8032	
Other Names	Lady Jane; Mount Lovett; Daisy; Lilly Bagot; Lady Forrest; Kilminster; Aplin; Grants; Mainwaring	
Address	Whittakers Road	
Suburb / Town	North Dandalup	
Land Information	Lot 1376, Reserve 21041	
Construction Date	1896	
Original Use	Other	
Present Use	Other	
Construction Materials	Walls:	Roof:



Architectural Style	
Description	Three shafts (two vertical, one horizontal), in addition to several tunnels.
Condition	Good (as site)
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Goldmine Hill</i> has the archaeological potential to reveal information about late 19th century gold mining techniques.</p> <p><i>Goldmine Hill</i> has the potential, if appropriately interpreted, to inform visitors about a key aspect of North Dandalup's and the State's history.</p> <p><i>Goldmine Hill</i> is associated with prominent prospector, Leslie Robert Menzies.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>In 1869, more than twenty years before Bayley and Ford found gold at Coolgardie, one newspaper excitedly reported on gold finds in the 'Range near Pinjarra'.</p> <p>In October 1869, Christie and Norton wrote to the Colonial Secretary and claimed the reward for finding a goldfield 'two miles east of Pollard's farm at North Dandalup'. A prospector inspected the alleged find and reported that six men were working the field at North Dandalup and were sinking to a depth of three metres. The gold found gave them the impression nuggets would be found in the area.</p> <p>When no large finds had been made, interest in the goldfield died down, although Christmas 1869 still saw four men continue to prospect.</p> <p>After the gold discoveries of the early 1890s, there was renewed interest in North Dandalup. In October 1895, Joseph King found quartz containing fine gold two miles southeast of the North Dandalup siding. King stated the reef was 30 foot wide and outcropped for about three miles.</p> <p>King was associated with a mining agent, George Lovett, who took up two prospecting areas of 66 acres, along the line of the supposed reef. Lovett looked to England for the capital needed to work the reef.</p> <p>Lovett was associated with Leslie Robert Menzies an American prospector, who learned his mining on the Sacramento fields, and reaped rewards in New Zealand. The town of Menzies was named after his discoveries there. Based on his reputation, Menzies was a respected prospector, whose opinion was to be taken seriously.</p> <p>By March 1896, the Dandalup Gold Mining Syndicate had sunk a shaft to a depth of 30 foot. A meeting of shareholders was told there was a large reef, and the gold promised to be sufficiently rich to pay 'handsome dividends'.</p> <p>The newspapers eagerly reported almost daily about the exciting finds at North Dandalup. Even so, some were beginning to express doubt about the project. Specimens on view at Menzies' Perth office were said to be 'too good for the Range', and possibly brought from a distance. However, the newspapers brushed aside the sceptics by noting Menzies himself had vouched for the specimens and this 'should place the reality of the discovery beyond question'.</p> <p>Increasing numbers of people took up ground in the vicinity and prospecting was 'going on merrily along the range'. Several syndicates were formed to finance the prospecting. Shares in the Dandalup Gold Mining Syndicate were hyped by the media and claims of 500 per cent increase in value were touted.</p> <p>Continuing daily reports on the exciting finds had an impact on Western Australians. For those who had missed out on the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie finds, this goldfield was their chance to make their fortune. On Saturday 28 March 1896, more than 200 people left Perth by train for North Dandalup. It was noted, although the majority looked to be experienced miners, not a few were 'amateur or picnicing [sic]' prospectors.</p> <p>It was also possible to make a profit from the finds without being a miner. Some retailers advertised gold pans as Dandalup specials, and the Exchange Hotel in</p>

Pinjarra was refurbished, with the landlord running twice-daily coaches between the pub and the goldfield.

By the end of March, Menzies claimed to be offering English investors a half share in the syndicate for £20,000. At the time nineteen areas were being prospected and a restaurant was erected near the Mount Lovett claim. A large general store was being constructed along with a blacksmith and, naturally, applications were made for hotel licenses.

At the beginning of April, a reception was held for Lovett by the Mayor of Perth, who presented him with a gold watch for his contribution in the Darling Ranges finds.

On the 15 April 1896 the *West Australian*, up until then the keenest supporter of the goldfield, admitted there were now doubts as to whether payable gold could be uncovered, going so far as to speculate that the North Dandalup field may be a 'duffer'. This did not, however, seem to discourage potential prospectors from applying for licenses. A few days later the Government Mining Inspector, Captain Fowler, finally visited North Dandalup. His report took seemingly forever to come out. Finally, in mid-May, Fowler's report was made public. On Saturday 22 May 1896 the North Dandalup Goldfield was officially proclaimed. A Warden's Court was established and William Hugh Jones, later a solicitor in Perth, was appointed.

Prospectors continued to seek for gold, and in early August, the *West Australian* reported 'the pioneers of North Dandalup are at last reaping their reward and have the satisfaction of seeing their much despised but consistent efforts the means of making Dandalup flourish into a goldfield second to few in the colony'.

The most northerly claim was Hart's, comprising a well-timbered shaft, with a manager expecting to strike the reef 'in another 10 feet'. Near this was the Lady Jane, which looked one of the most promising looking claims of the group. Then came the principal mine, the Mount Lovett, which had a tunnel, a main shaft and a monkey shaft. Other claims included Daisy, Lilly Bagot, Lady Forrest, Kilminster, Aplin, Grants, and Mainwaring.

A visitor who went to look at the Western Australian Eldorado in August would have still found a group of canvas tents. However, other buildings included Aplin's 'North Dandalup' store, where one could obtain everything 'from a needle to an anchor', as well as receive accommodation. Courtlang and Woodfield ran a butcher, while Marsh operated a shop and bakery. In addition, there was a blacksmiths and stables.

In late September, two hotel licenses were granted for the goldfield, one to Woodfield, and the other to Aplin. These were named the North Dandalup Hotel and the Mount Lovett Hotel. Both premises were erected on the rise at the back of the camp. They were built of wood and iron, and comprised about twelve rooms, including large dining rooms. Both licensees staged grand opening parties, where champagne was dispensed, with entertainment delivered by the genial hosts.

Such was the enthusiasm for the future of the goldfield, a sports day was held in October, with a special train laid on to bring spectators from Perth.

This is nearly the last anyone heard of the North Dandalup goldfield. By November most of the men working there had vanished. The 1897 Mines Department Annual Report could only note: 'After many vicissitudes and the expenditure of a great deal of money and labour, no returns of any importance have been realised from the Dandalup goldfield'. The goldfield declaration was rescinded by the Government in 1898.

The North Dandalup Hotel closed quickly after the miners had left, although the Mount Lovett attempted to struggle on. Curiously, after going through several owners and failing to make money, the Mount Lovett Hotel burnt to the ground in January 1898.

Early in May 1915, it was again rumoured gold had been struck in North Dandalup. A government geologist was sent and reported the find as being situated in Kronin Brook, just above its junction with the North Dandalup River. The gold was to be found in the bed of the creek for a 100m stretch. It was described as being thin and flat, with the majority of pieces being less than a centimetre, and most were mere specks.

Even so, claims were still staked, with Gustus Luber and Edward Ernest Hart seeming to believe, against all the evidence that North Dandalup could provide payable gold. What became of these claims is unknown.

#### Associations and Type

#### Listings

HCWA No. 09095

#### Supporting Information

#### Additional Information



Miners at Gold Mine Hill (1896, image courtesy of Battye Library)



Miners at Gold Mine Hill (1896, image courtesy of Battye Library)



Miners at Gold Mine Hill (1896, image courtesy of Battye Library)

## North Dandalup Memorial Hall



LHS No.	042
Assessment No.	11656
Other Names	
Address	4209 South Western Highway
Suburb / Town	North Dandalup
Land Information	Reserve 15844 and Lot 671
Construction Date	1957
Original Use	Other community hall/centre
Present Use	Other community hall/centre
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	<p>Brick and iron community hall, constructed in 1957.</p> <p>Various plaques are located within the Hall:</p> <p><i>Western Australia 150 years, North Dandalup 130 years, unveiled by Mr John Tonkin (Premier of Western Australia 1971/4) on</i></p>

	<p><i>September 15th 1979 to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the arrival of the first white settler; William Pollard, on the North Dandalup River, Western Australia, North Dandalup 150 years, unveiled by Mr George Pollard descendant of the original pioneer on October 8th, 2000 to celebrate the sesquicentenary of settlement</i></p> <p><i>North Dandalup War Memorial Hall – This hall was built by the citizens of North Dandalup &amp; dedicated to the memory of those who gave their lives in the cause of freedom – Opened June 22nd 1957. The Hon. Sir Ross McLarty KBE MM MLA</i></p> <p><i>North Dandalup Centenary: 1849 to 1949 - Unveiled by Mrs DR McLarty Granddaughter of the Original Settler William Pollard at Mundup 8th Oct 1949</i></p> <p>There are also two honour boards of those who lost their lives in WWI and WWII from the North Dandalup and Keysbrook area.</p> <p>The North Dandalup Fire Brigade building was originally built onto the rear of the hall. The Fire Brigade now has its own station building, though is on the same reserve to the north of the Hall.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>North Dandalup Memorial Hall</i> is a good representative example of simple 1950s architecture, and typical of rural halls constructed in this era.</p> <p><i>North Dandalup Memorial Hall</i> has functioned as one of the centres of community activity in North Dandalup since 1957.</p> <p><i>North Dandalup Memorial Hall</i> is associated with those citizens of the area who served in both World Wars. <i>Dwellingup Mill</i> is associated with the foundation of the Dwellingup townsite.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>North Dandalup Agricultural Hall was constructed c.1898 on the north corner of Church Street and Railway Avenue.</p> <p>After World War II, a local committee was formed to raise money to embark on a project to build <i>North Dandalup Memorial Hall</i> to replace the Agricultural Hall.</p> <p>There was a temporary setback when a storm blew down portion of the brick walls while building was under way, on 22 June 1957 the hall was officially opened by the member for the district, Sir Ross McLarty.</p> <p>Fronting the South West Highway <i>North Dandalup Memorial Hall</i> is an imposing brick structure. A separate toilet block and power generator room was erected adjacent to the eastern side of the hall.</p> <p>Planning commenced in June 1987 to add a Bush Fire Station to the northern wall of the Hall. The plan also included the building of new toilet facilities. The extensions were opened on 3 October 1987.</p> <p>The original sash windows were changed for aluminium and were donated to Fairbridge for use in the upgrade of their buildings.</p> <p>In 1998, a patio was constructed to the rear of the Hall.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	



Additional Information



South side elevation (2018)



North side elevation with extension  
(2018)

## North Dandalup Primary School



LHS No.	043
Assessment No.	
Other Names	
Address	Hines Road
Suburb / Town	North Dandalup
Land Information	Lot 300, Reserve 5997
Construction Date	1900, 1952
Original Use	Primary school
Present Use	Primary school
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	

Description	Main school buildings including the replacement 1952 building facing into a central court. Administration office, kindergarten, P&C rooms located north, with new library, undercover area and lawns to the east. Various artworks located around the grounds, as well as veggie patch, orchard and worm farm. Structures date from 1952 to 2010 and utilise various materials.
Condition	High
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<i>North Dandalup Primary School</i> has been associated with the provision of education to children in the area since 1900. <i>North Dandalup Primary School</i> has social significance for former pupils, parents, and staff.
Historical Notes	Original building constructed 1900, located in present day top car park. The building fell into disrepair in the 1940s and was later demolished and replaced in 1952. Site was donated by the Pollard family from their farm land holdings. The School has an award-winning biodiversity/heritage trail winding through the school.
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	

## Percy Matthews' House



LHS No.	044
Assessment No.	1606
Other Names	
Address	42 Railway Avenue
Suburb / Town	North Dandalup
Land Information	Lot 32
Construction Date	c.1922
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Single-storey residence
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	

Description	Timber and iron residence, with fibro extension to the rear.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Percy Matthews' House</i> is representative of timber and iron cottages from the interwar period.</p> <p><i>Percy Matthews' House</i> is associated with the returned soldiers' housing scheme.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Built under the returned soldiers housing scheme c. 1922 for William Percy Matthews (born c.1895, and known as Percy), son of James Matthews, an early settler to North Dandalup.</p> <p>Percy fought in both WWI and WWII, and the residence was built soon after Percy returned from war in 1919.</p> <p>Percy embarked from Fremantle, Western Australia, on board HMAT <i>Port Melbourne</i> on 30 October 1916. As part of the reinforcements for the 43rd Battalion, Percy would have partaken in bloody trench warfare in Flanders, the battle of Messines and the Third Battle of Ypres.</p> <p>The house was occupied by Percy's son, Geoff Matthews, and his wife, Merle until 2016.</p> <p>From 2016 the house has been undergoing extensive renovation (2019).</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	Interview with Fiona Matthews
Additional Information	



## Railway Houses, North Dandalup



LHS No.	045
Assessment No.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 10775</li> <li>2. 1504</li> <li>3. 1502</li> <li>4. 1501</li> </ol>
Other Names	
Address	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 71 Atkins Road</li> <li>2. 24 South Street</li> <li>3. 26 South Street</li> <li>4. 28 South Street</li> </ol>
Suburb / Town	North Dandalup
Land Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lot 280</li> <li>2. Lot 3</li> <li>3. Lot 2</li> <li>4. Lot 33</li> </ol>
Construction Date	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1910-20</li> <li>2. 1950s</li> <li>3. 1950s</li> <li>4. 1950s</li> </ol>

Original Use	Rail: housing or quarters
Present Use	Single-storey residence
Construction Materials	<div>Walls:</div> <div>Roof:</div> <div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wood, asbestos, metal</li> <li>2. Wood</li> <li>3. Wood</li> <li>4. Wood</li> </ol> </div> <div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metal</li> <li>2. Metal</li> <li>3. Metal</li> <li>4. Metal</li> </ol> </div>
Architectural Style	
Description	Five residences in North Dandalup (c.1910s to 1950s). Predominantly timber and iron cottages, constructed by the Railway Department for staff use.
Condition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fair/good</li> <li>2. Good/high</li> <li>3. High</li> <li>4. High</li> </ol>
Authenticity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High</li> <li>2. High</li> <li>3. Good</li> <li>4. Good</li> </ol>
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Railway Houses, North Dandalup</i> are representative examples of government-built residences for employees of the Railway Department.</p> <p><i>Railway Houses, North Dandalup</i> are associated with the railway line and station and reflect the importance of rail transport in the history of the township.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The rail line reached North Dandalup in 1896, attracting new settlers and farmers to the area. Over the course of several decades from the 1910s, residences were built by the Railway Department to accommodate railway workers.</p> <p>In 1924, the Stationmaster's house, called 'Station House', was built for Mr William Moir Doig (b.1870, South Australia, d.1946, Fremantle), and he relocated from Pinjarra to North Dandalup. It has not yet been ascertained whether this is one of the extant properties.</p> <p>It is reported a further residence was constructed in the 1950s, on Atkins Road opposite the Dewar Road intersection (in the rail reserve). However, it appears this structure has since been demolished.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	<i>Sunday Times</i> , 18 May 1924

Additional Information



(2018)



(2018)

## CWA Hall, North Yunderup



LHS No.	046
Assessment No.	2304
Other Names	
Address	45 Culeenup Road
Suburb / Town	North Yunderup
Land Information	Lot 1
Construction Date	1955
Original Use	CWA Hall
Present Use	CWA Hall
Construction Materials	Walls: Fibre-cement      Roof: Metal

Architectural Style	
Description	Fibre-cement (probably asbestos) and corrugated iron community hall.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>CWA Hall, North Yunderup</i> is representative of rural community halls constructed in the 1950s. It has a simple, but distinctive, presentation to the street.</p> <p><i>CWA Hall, North Yunderup</i> has social significance for the members of the local CWA who have used the place.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Founded in July 1924 WA's first branch of the Country Women's Association (CWA) was formed in Nungarin. The CWA set up its first rest rooms at Donnybrook in 1928 and later that year a rest room was built at Baandee.</p> <p>The first CWA Branch in Yunderup was founded at the home of Mrs Kiesey on Mill Island (now known as Cooleenup Island) in 1934. Mrs Tatham offered a cottage to be used as a clubhouse and Mrs Kiesey sold a shortbread recipe at a penny a copy and raised a shilling for club funds. In May 1939, this branch disbanded due to lack of members.</p> <p>In 1949 a meeting was held to reconstitute the branch. The meeting was opened by Mrs Ross McLarty, wife of the then Premier. <i>CWA Hall, North Yunderup</i> was built in 1955, on a block of land was donated by Dr Pearson.</p> <p>The branch has made rugs for donation to nursing homes in Pinjarra and Mandurah, knitted teddy bears for the St John Ambulance centre in Pinjarra, and knitted cotton bandages for leprosy patients in Malawi.</p> <p>In 2016 the building was extended to provide upgraded kitchen and toilet facilities; the existing kitchen and separate toilet block were demolished.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	



## Windsor Park Estate



LHS No.	047
Assessment No.	7583
Other Names	Mrs Robinson's House
Address	1006 Pinjarra Road
Suburb / Town	North Yunderup
Land Information	Lot 50
Construction Date	c.1905
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Single-storey residence
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	

Description	Brick and iron residence, which has been renovated many times over the years. Original door frames and wood floors. Front doors (which face onto the river) feature stained glass windows. Staff quarters were likely the original kitchen, which features pressed tin roofing. Sunroom addition in the 1980s.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Windsor Park Estate</i> is a representative brick and iron residence from the early 1900s.</p> <p><i>Windsor Park Estate</i> is associated with WA identity, Alan Bond, a previous owner.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Windsor Park originally encompassed most of the land in North Yunderup and portions of Barragup and included a homestead constructed around 1905.</p> <p>In the mid-1950s, the owner, Mr Hougham, subdivided the estate, with house lots along the river. In the early 1960s, Hougham sold the remainder of Windsor Park to a syndicate including Mr John David Ranelagh Robinson. An application for subdivision was lodged in the mid-1960s for further expansion of the North Yunderup townsite, which also sought to open up Wilgie Creek to the Murray river, and develop a marina. The housing lots were approved, but the marina was rejected due to flooding issues.</p> <p>Alan Bond was one owner Windsor Park Estate. His daughter, Susan, trained horses on the property during the late 1970s and 1980s.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 01772
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	

## Oakley Brook Dam



LHS No.	048
Assessment No.	9025
Other Names	Oakley Dam
Address	State Forrest No. 23, accessed via Scarp Road
Suburb / Town	Oakley
Land Information	
Construction Date	Late 1930s
Original Use	Dam
Present Use	Dam: sport and recreation
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	Concrete dam wall across western face of scarp at the source of the Oakley Brook. Dam face approximately 45m long, the dam itself is approximately 120 in length. The Department of Environment and Conservation maintains public conveniences and walk trails around the dam.

Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Oakley Brook Dam</i> is associated with the railway line and station and reflects the importance of rail transport in the history of Pinjarra.</p> <p><i>Oakley Brook Dam</i> has historic significance as a unique part of a system to provide fresh water to Pinjarra.</p>
Historical Notes	<p><i>Oakley Brook Dam</i> was built in after the Western Australian Government Railways (WAGR) sought an alternative fresh water supply for the steam engines passing through the Pinjarra train station. Water had previously been extracted from the Murray River from a tidal lock system (<i>Murray River Weir</i> and associated <i>Railway Pumping Station</i>). However, by 1928 it was determined the water from the river was too salty.</p> <p>The dam is now used for recreational purposes with the Department of Environment and Conservation maintaining walk trails, picnic area and public conveniences.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah: A Sequel History of the Old Murray District of Western Australia</i> (Shire of Murray and City of Mandurah: Perth, 1993)
Additional Information	



## Pinjarra Massacre Memorial Area

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	049	
Assessment No.	8143	
Other Names	Battle of Pinjarra Memorial Site	
Address	McLarty Road	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lot 301, Reserve 31032	
Construction Date		
Original Use	Other	
Present Use	Monument	
Construction Materials	Walls:	Roof:
Architectural Style		



Description	<p><i>Pinjarra Massacre Memorial Area</i> is a memorial site comprising an area of vacant land with a number of large trees and natural bush on the west bank of the Murray River, including Polly Island, and a monument commemorating the massacre.</p> <p>It is important to note the <i>Pinjarra Massacre Memorial Area</i> does not include the entire area of the massacre but has to be regarded as representative only, as the actual events of the massacre took place over a much larger area.</p>
Condition	
Authenticity	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Pinjarra Massacre Memorial Area</i> has exceptional historic and social significance as the site where Bindjareb Nyoongers were killed by white European colonists on 28 October 1834.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Massacre Memorial Area</i> is representative of sites, recorded and unrecorded, where conflict between traditional owners and colonists occurred as a result of the displacement of Aboriginal people from their own land.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Massacre Memorial Area</i> has, through the recognition of the events that took place there, the potential to assist with reconciliation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Massacre Memorial Area</i> has associations with a number of Nyoongar people, including Calyute, a prominent resistance leader, and Nunar, an elder of the Bindjareb Nyoongars.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>In April 1834, a group of Bindjareb Nyoongars, led by Calyute (sometimes written as Galyute), raided Shenton's Mill in South Perth. Captain Ellis and a party of the 21st Regiment eventually caught Calyute and a few others. They were taken to Perth and publicly flogged, Calyute receiving 60 lashes.</p> <p>In July 1834, Edward Barron, a retired army Sergeant Major, journeyed to Mandurah to buy a mare from Thomas Peel's, only to discover the horse had escaped into the bush. The next morning when Monang and Unia, Calyute's sons, came into Peel's settlement, Barron asked about the horse.</p> <p>The Nyoongars indicated they knew where the horse might be and Barron asked if the pair would accompany him in a search. A white servant, 19-year-old Hugh Nesbit, also offered his services.</p> <p>After travelling about a mile towards Lake Goegrup, a number of Nyungars, including Calyute, joined the small search party. By the time they had made it to the lake, there were over twenty Nyungars in attendance.</p> <p>Later Barron reported he noticed the sound of spears being placed into throwing sticks and three spears hit Nesbit and struck him to the ground. Barron also took a spear in his kidneys but was able to retreat back to Peel's settlement.</p> <p>The killing of Nesbit prompted fear and anger throughout the colony. Captain Ellis and a party of men were sent to the Murray area to hunt for Nesbit's murderers. Joined by soldiers from the barracks at Mandurah, the group searched for a month. Except for two old women, no Bindjareb Nyungars were found.</p> <p>After Stirling's return to the colony from England in August, Peel lobbied for increased military protection in the Pinjarra District. On 25 October, the <i>Perth Gazette</i> published a short paragraph stating Stirling's 'Exploring Party' had departed on a ten-day expedition.</p> <p>On 25 October, James Stirling and John Septimus Roe rode out of Perth, meeting up with various persons on their way to the Pinjarra District. By 27 October, their party numbered 25 people.</p> <p>The party headed east from Peel's settlement on 27 October, along the north bank of the Peel Estuary and within the hour across the Serpentine and Murray Rivers towards</p>

Pinjarra. Their camp at 'Jim-Jam' was on the southern bank of the Murray River, just upstream from where Ravenswood Bridge now stands. They had been informed a sizeable band of Nyungars were camped on the river near the present site of Pinjarra, and they made camp in striking distance of this location.

On 28 October, Stirling sent Ellis, Norcott and three of his troopers across the river, around to the west of the camp, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were the tribe who speared Nesbit and Barron. Ellis recognized several of them to have been present at Nesbit's murder.

In the meantime, Stirling positioned the rest of the party out of sight around the camp. Roe was sent to guard the ford, while Stirling and the remainder of the party took up strategic positions on the eastern bank of the river.

An eyewitness account states Ellis' party initiated the attack against the retreating Nyungars, and the Aborigines were unprepared. However, Stirling's account suggests he acted in self-defence.

As the Nyungars attempted to slide down into the river, the parties on the eastern bank opened fire. Survivors scattered into the bush and were chased by Stirling's horseman, the firing continuing for upwards of an hour.

The Europeans sustained two injuries. Corporal Heffron was wounded in the arm by a spear, and Ellis received concussion from either a spear blow or a fall from his horse. Ellis stayed in a coma for two weeks and died of his injuries on 14 November.

The number of Nyungars killed has been much contested. Stirling's official report to Britain stated fifteen Nyungar men were killed in the exchange. Roe estimated between fifteen and twenty had died, while an eyewitness put the figure at more than thirty.

In June 1985, through research conducted by the Western Australian Museum, the site of the 'Battle of Pinjarra' was registered with the Western Australian Aboriginal Sites Department.

In 1991, on Back to Pinjarra Day, the first remembrance ceremony for the Pinjarra Massacre was held at the Memorial Area, initiated by Theo Kearing and his wife, Gloria.

#### Associations and Type

#### Listings

HCWA No. - 03957, Perm 18/12/2007  
Register National Estate - Reg 30/6/1992

#### Supporting Information

For more information see: Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment for *Pinjarra Massacre Site*

#### Additional Information



## Cantwell Park

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	050
Assessment No.	10557
Name of Place	Cantwell Park
Other Names	Memorial Park, Pioneer Park
Address	George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 223 and 358, Reserve 29516
Construction Date	1919
Original Use	Park/reserve
Present Use	Park/reserve
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:



Architectural Style	
Description	Parkland situated on the western banks of Murray River, close to the bridge.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Cantwell Park</i> has high social value as a long-standing recreational area for local residents, and a high degree of aesthetic value for its landscape.</p> <p><i>Cantwell Park</i> contains some of the oldest oak and pine trees in the district.</p>
Management Recommendation	B – Considerable Significance
Historical Notes	<p>In 1914, the Roads Board was undertaking a Main Street beautification drive and the issue of the bridge reserve was examined. The land was used by the Roads Board Secretary as a horse paddock and as an occasional rubbish tip by the townspeople.</p> <p>In 1919 Pinjarra School teacher, C. D. Evans, approached the Board requesting that the school use a portion of the reserve for agricultural science purposes. The Roads Board agreed. However, by the end of that year the land was no longer required as the school was moved to a new location with area available for agricultural science purposes.</p> <p>The new head teacher, A. R. Cantwell, helped form a Pinjarra Branch of the Returned Services Association and requested that the reserve be converted into a memorial park for the commemoration of fallen soldiers. The Board agreed, funding additional plantings.</p> <p>The Board were soon after offered a 'war trophy', such as a German machine gun, field gun or trench mortar. A trench mortar was provided and placed in the park.</p> <p>School children levelled much of the land, dug out flower beds, planted trees and watered the gardens during the summer months.</p> <p>In 1923 a War Memorial Committee was formed and erected a stone cross in the centre of the reserve. It was made by Messrs Eales and Cohen (Subiaco) from Mahogany Creek granite. It was unveiled by Governor Sir Francis Newdegate in July 1923. The war memorial was later moved to its present location to the south of the Civic Centre, fronting Pinjarra Road.</p> <p>In 1927, after the accidental death of A. R. Cantwell, the RSL erected a set of memorial gates.</p> <p>A flagpole was erected in 1929.</p> <p>In 1972 the Park was first lit by electric lighting. There has been subsequent upgrading to infrastructure undertaken in stages between 2005 and 2008.</p> <p>In 1998 Memorial Park was renamed Cantwell Park.</p> <p>In 2001 the Borrunagar Artist Group completed the Totem Project artwork.</p> <p>Also in 2001, a 2.5 tonne cement sofa installed as part of the 'Take Your Seat' project. Part of the 'In the Community' program. This was part of a sofa trail through Mandurah, Dwellingup, Waroona, Yarloop, Bunbury, Rockingham and Kwinana.</p> <p>In 2005, 'Sanctuary Arch' was installed as part of the 'In the Community' program. The Arch used sheet aluminium supplied by Alcoa, and it was welded by Alcoa Pinjarra Refinery apprentices and artist Gary Aitken. Spans 2.7m and stands 3.5m high.</p> <p>In 2009, the Joe Wally Memorial BBQ and seating was installed. Mr Wally was a prominent Aboriginal elder of the region whom passed away in recent years.</p>

2010 saw Stage 1 of the Cantwell Park upgrade. This stage includes adventure playground equipment, at a cost of \$250,000. Much of the money was funded through grants supplied through Royalties for Regions.

Stage 2 works were completed in 2012, and Stage 3 works completed in 2016.

#### Associations and Type

#### Listings

HCWA No. - 09098

#### Supporting Information

For more information see: Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah* (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)

#### Additional Information



Fish Archway (2018)



## CWA Hall, Pinjarra



LHS No.	051
Assessment No.	155
Other Names	
Address	57 George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	R50862, Lot 385
Construction Date	c.1950s
Original Use	CWA Hall
Present Use	Vacant/unused
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Tile
Architectural Style	

Description	<p>Brick and tile mid-20th century single-storey rectangular building (10.6m x 8.5m) (c.1950s). The building was probably constructed as a purpose-built CWA rest room and has a central double-door entrance leading to the Main Hall (6m x 10.6m).</p> <p>The rear of the building contains a kitchen (4.6m x 2.5m), storage area (2.5m x 2.5m) and WCs &amp; washroom (3m x 2.5), with a rear exit. The interior is devoid of decorative treatment, except for a brick skirting in the Main Hall and an unpainted dado rail.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>CWA Hall, Pinjarra</i> is a representative brick and tile hall from the mid-20th century.</p> <p><i>CWA Hall, Pinjarra</i> has social significance for past and present members of the CWA in the area.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The Pinjarra branch of the CWA formed in 1925, with Mrs D. Patterson as president and Mrs J. N. Cox as secretary. It was initially based in the Old School House on Henry Street. At the opening of the CWA 'Rest Room' at the Old School in March 1926, it was reported:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">All present were post enthusiastic over the actual materialisation of the rest room, which promises to be such a comfort and convenience to members. Dainty afternoon tea was served, and a guessing competition added to the afternoon's enjoyment. Parcels were also received containing contributions towards the fitting up of the room which has been furnished entirely by the energetic efforts of members.</p> <p>In 1939, the CWA was granted a block of land on George Street which had previously been reserved for the Independent Order of Good Templars. However, the Templars had undertaken no development and all the trustees were deceased.</p> <p>By March 1940, plans had been drawn up for a rest room on the George Street block, and the Pinjarra CWA agreed to go ahead with the project. However, although £161 had been raised for the building, in July 1940 construction was postponed indefinitely, and the money used to purchase war savings certificates. Consequently, the Lands Department agreed the George Street block of land would be retained for use by the CWA until after the War.</p> <p>Although the exact date of construction of the George Street hall has not been established, it seems likely from the history of the place and the architectural style it was constructed in the early to mid-1950s.</p> <p>The Pinjarra Branch closed in 2002 and use of the building was taken up by the Pinjarra Alliance Church. The Church ceased use of the building in 2009.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see:</p> <p><i>West Australian</i>, 11 September 1925, p. 6</p> <p><i>West Australian</i>, 9 April 1926, p. 9</p> <p><i>West Australian</i>, 24 November 1939</p> <p><i>West Australian</i>, 15 December 1939</p> <p><i>West Australian</i>, 14 March 1940</p>

Additional Information

*West Australian*, 4 July 1940  
*West Australian*, 22 August 1940

## Dr Joyce's House

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	052	
Assessment No.	531	
Other Names		
Address	11-13 McLarty Road	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lot 3	
Construction Date	1910	
Original Use	Other	
Present Use	Single-storey residence	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		

Description	A brick and iron cottage with concrete render c.1910. It has wide verandahs and high ceilings.
Condition	
Authenticity	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Dr Joyce's House</i> has significant aesthetic and architectural value as an important early residence.</p> <p><i>Dr Joyce's House</i> has historic and social significance as an important site of primary health care in Pinjarra for more than 50 years.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Dr Caleb Joyce came to Pinjarra just after 1912 to practice medicine and continued to serve as a local doctor until the early 1920s.</p> <p><i>Dr Joyce's House</i> operated as a residence and surgery for more than 50 years and is currently (2019) utilised as a residence only.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	





LHS No.	053
Assessment No.	6206
Other Names	
Address	George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 316, Reserve 36703
Construction Date	1888
Original Use	Homestead
Present Use	Other community hall/centre
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	

Description	<p><i>Edenvale</i> is an 1888 homestead comprising a single-storey symmetrical plan form with a central main doorway and entrance hall passing through the house to wide back verandah. Two projecting end bays at the front are accessible off the front verandah which spans the full width of the house and follows the line of the projecting bay and overlooks a large front garden sloping down to George Street. One of the bays formed a guest bedroom, the other a large parlour or drawing room. The two main front rooms off the Hall were used as a Dining Room and a Main Bedroom, which had French doors opening out onto the front verandah.</p> <p>A Dressing Room was provided off the Main Bedroom at the northern side of the residence. Three small Bedrooms range along the back verandah. Two farm offices complete the north-western wing of the house, with external access only. A Breakfast Room and Pantry are provided along the southwest wing, leading off the Dining Room, with the Kitchen beyond and forming the southern end of the back verandah. A cellar was constructed under a section of the back verandah.</p> <p>Fireplaces were provided to all rooms except the Guest Bedroom and the small office. A timber-framed addition along the south side of the southwest wing served as Laundry and work areas.</p>
Condition	Very good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Edenvale</i> is an unusual rural example of the Victorian Regency style of architecture. The use of the verandas of the building as breezeways is uncommon in a house of this period and contributes to <i>Edenvale's</i> aesthetic appeal. The symmetry and the use of architectural elements: two bay windows with an ogee verandah, stucco window detailing and French doors, create a lively and interesting facade to the place.</p> <p><i>Edenvale</i> is a landmark in extensive landscaped grounds and forms an entry statement to Pinjarra.</p> <p><i>Edenvale</i> is associated with the McLarty family - a prominent pioneering family in the Murray District and a prominent family in Western Australian politics for nearly 70 years. Edward McLarty held a seat in the Legislative Council for 22 years and his son, Sir Ross McLarty, born in <i>Edenvale</i>, held a seat in the Legislative Assembly and became Premier of the State.</p> <p><i>Edenvale</i> is valued by the Pinjarra community because it depicts the past development of Pinjarra and has a close association with the political activities of the State through the McLarty family.</p> <p>The social importance of <i>Edenvale</i> is demonstrated by the efforts made by the Pinjarra community to retain it in the late 1970s and early 1980s when the place was threatened with demolition.</p> <p><i>Edenvale</i> contributes to the community's sense of place by providing an historical link to the settlement of the Murray District, and the subsequent development of the town. <i>Edenvale</i> provides a physical and social link with the past economic development and political importance of Pinjarra.</p> <p>Appropriately interpreted, <i>Edenvale</i> can provide a resource residents and visitors to understand the history of the surrounding area.</p> <p><i>Edenvale</i> has high social significance as the key tourist attraction in Pinjarra.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Edenvale was constructed in 1888 by Edward McLarty, son of pioneer farmers John and Mary McLarty, who arrived in WA in 1839 from Scotland.</p> <p>By 1888, Edward McLarty had six children, William Ernest, Amy, Edward Aubrey, Donald, Neil and Douglas, and the pressure of a large family required the building of a larger house than <i>Liveringa</i>, their then residence. The new house, a few metres south-east of <i>Liveringa</i>, was called <i>Edenvale</i>, and incorporated one</p>

of *Liveringa*'s sheds into its west wing. Subsequently, *Liveringa* was used for storage and additional accommodation as required. The building of the more substantial *Edenvale* reflected not only a growing family, but the increasing wealth and influence of the McLarty family.

The McLartys operated Pinjarra's first butcher shop from a small building situated between *Edenvale* and *Liveringa*. Edward was already running a store on the site well before 1873, since Constable Eli Wansbrough observed in his diary:

[There] being no Govt. quarters here for us, we arrange with Mr E. McLarty to occupy a small cottage adjoining his store, it contains four small rooms with verandah and as much garden ground as I like to cultivate... rent to be £15 per year...

[The cottage is] pleasantly situated in the middle of garden with a view of the church [and] the Murray bridge in front...

In fact, the garden must have been well-developed by late 1873, since Wansbrough noted his landlord let him have 'as much fruit from the garden round our cottage as we can use'. The cottage which Wansbrough rented was probably located to the east of the store, and was most likely demolished in 1888 to make way for *Edenvale*.

Retailing took place from a room at the west end of the store, which had a large cellar where items could be stored in cool, dry conditions. When *Edenvale* was constructed, it was located to the east of the store and, at some time, the intervening gap was bricked in to form another room. This new room became a staff dining room and connected with the kitchen of the main house by means of a doorway. The other rooms were converted for use as a Bake House and servants' quarters.

The 1888 homestead comprises a single-storey symmetrical plan form with a central main doorway and entrance hall passing through the house to wide back verandah. Two projecting end bays at the front are accessible off the front verandah which spans the full width of the house and follows the line of the projecting bay and overlooks a large front garden sloping down to George Street. One of the bays formed a guest bedroom, the other a large parlour or drawing room. The two main front rooms off the Hall were used as a Dining Room and a Main Bedroom, which had French doors opening out onto the front verandah.

A Dressing Room was provided off the Main Bedroom at the northern side of the residence. Three small Bedrooms range along the back verandah. Two farm offices complete the north-western wing of the house, with external access only. A Breakfast Room and Pantry are provided along the southwest wing, leading off the Dining Room, with the Kitchen beyond and forming the southern end of the back verandah. A cellar was constructed under a section of the back verandah.

Fireplaces were provided to all rooms except the Guest Bedroom and the small office. A timber-framed addition along the southwest side of the northwest wing served as Laundry and work areas.

As part of his business ventures, Edward McLarty ran a coach service from Perth to Busselton twice a week, during the years, 1886-93. Though there is no evidence, it has been suggested the coaches and horses were stabled at the *Edenvale* property. The opening of the Perth-Pinjarra railway line, in 1893, saw the demise of the coach services and the sale of the coaches to the Goldfields. The McLartys operated Pinjarra's first butcher shop from a small building situated between *Edenvale* and *Liveringa*.

Gardens were either continued on the site from earlier occupation of *Liveringa*, or new gardens quickly established. It was noted in 1893:

In the gardens of Mr. E. McLarty, Mrs. Alderson, and others, there are 'all sorts and conditions' of fruit trees and vines growing and bearing heavily.

Active in local and, then, State politics, Edward McLarty became a member of the Murray Roads Board, in 1877, and held this position for nearly 40 years,

including four as Chairman. During this period he served on various other boards: the Murray District Board of Education, the Murray Farmers Association (of which he became President) and the Pinjarra Common Lands Board. In 1894, Edward was elected to the Legislative Council, as the member for South-West Province, a seat he held for 22 years.

*Edenvale* appears to have been one of the main social centres in Pinjarra in the 1890s, and along with many visitors, the large extended family would often have made the place busy.

In 1894, Edward constructed the *Premier Hotel*.

Soon after moving into *Edenvale*, the last of Edward and Jane McLarty's children, Duncan Ross (known as Ross), was born. Ross followed Edward into politics, holding the seat of Murray-Wellington (1930-62). During a distinguished political career, he was leader of the WA Liberal Party (1946-57), State Premier and Treasurer (1947-53), and Leader of the Opposition (1953-57). He was knighted in 1953 for his services to the State. Sir Ross was also very active in community affairs and was, at different times, both Secretary and President of the RSL and Chairman of the Hospital Board. He was elected the inaugural President of the National Trust (WA) in 1959.

Sir Ross continued to raise his family at *Edenvale* and the house has an unbroken association with State political history from 1894 until 1962.

Many Aborigines were employed at *Edenvale*, including a gardener who had been imprisoned at Rottnest Island. One significant member of staff was Kitty Rose, an Aboriginal girl who was taken on as a domestic helper when Sir Ross was a small boy. Kitty lived at *Edenvale* for the rest of her life and had her own sitting room off the back verandah. Kitty is said to have entertained her friends in this room with her gramophone and, later, a wireless.

At an unknown date, the verandah enclosures were removed.

At unknown dates, a doorway has been inserted in the western wall of the west wing, the timber shingle roof has been replaced and service rooms were added to the south-western verandah.

In 1981-82, there was general restoration and reconstruction of parts of the fabric. Repairs were extensive and applied to all elements of *Edenvale*.

In the 1980s, rooms in the rear wing were converted for use as public toilets. This also entailed the demolition of a bathroom addition to the northeast corner of *Edenvale*. One room in the rear wing was refurbished in the 1990s to create a display room for Sir Ross McLarty memorabilia.

In 1987, the bread oven was demolished and there were alterations to the Kitchen to service the Heritage Tearooms.

There was further restoration and refurbishment of the principle rooms from 1988.

In August 2009, the rear wing of *Edenvale* was badly damaged by fire. Reconstructive conservation works were completed at the end of 2011. The reconstructed wing is now used for community meeting purposes. In 2013 the *Edenvale* Fire Restoration Project was recognised for excellence and awarded a State Heritage Award.

In 2017 the front verandah of *Edenvale* Homestead was replaced, whilst in 2018 a number of window frames underwent extensive conservation works. In 2019 a number of internal conservation procedures were completed, repairing flooring, progressive drainage upgrades, fireplaces and plasterwork.

In 2020, extensive external conservation works are expected, including the repair of external window and door treatments, and other external plaster and brick trim.

## Associations and Type

### Listings

HCWA No. - 01798, Perm 23/05/1995  
Register National Estate – Indic



National Trust WA - Class 4/7/1977

### Supporting Information

For further details see:

Richards, Ronald, *The Murray District of Western Australia* (Shire of Murray, 1978)

Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah* (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)

Richards, Ronald, *The McLarty Family of Pinjarra* (J. D. McLarty, 2003)

### Additional Information



North elevation – restored windows  
(2018)



Restored verandah (2018)



## Exchange Hotel

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	054	
Assessment No.	156	
Other Names		
Address	12 George Street	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lots 85-88	
Construction Date	1866	
Original Use	Hotel, tavern or inn	
Present Use	Vacant/unused	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Metal

Architectural Style	
Description	<i>Exchange Hotel</i> is a single-storey interconnected complex, the earliest of which dates from c.1866 and was originally constructed of rendered brick with a shingle roof. Various alterations and additions have been made to the place since its construction.
Condition	Poor
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Exchange Hotel</i> includes the remnants of two Victorian Georgian style buildings (c. 1866). One of the original buildings appears to be substantially intact, and a remnant of the other building can be seen in a gable to the northeast.</p> <p>The surviving c.1866 building at <i>Exchange Hotel</i> is rare as part of the oldest remaining hotel in the Peel Region, and one of the oldest building in the Region.</p> <p><i>Exchange Hotel</i> has high integrity, having operated continuously as a hotel since 1871 until it closed in 2008.</p> <p><i>Exchange Hotel</i> has a close association with the development and growth of Pinjarra.</p> <p><i>Exchange Hotel</i> has social value as a former centre of community life in Pinjarra, and as such is valued by the community.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Dr Thomas Forrester Bedingfeld was appointed Magistrate and Medical Officer to the Murray District in March 1864. Bedingfeld initially resided at Creaton Estate, though purchased lots 85-89, located between George Street and the river, the area containing the future <i>Exchange Hotel</i>, in December 1865. Here he constructed a residence which later became the core of the <i>Exchange</i>.</p> <p>James Rummer Greenacre had arrived in Western Australia in 1863 as a warder on the <i>Tartar</i>, a convict ship. In 1870, he resigned from police duty, and was recorded as 'an efficient and well conducted officer'.</p> <p>In 1870, Greenacre was granted a licence for the Queen's Hotel near South Dandalup from the Cornish family. He boasted of twenty years of 'London experience' running hotels. By 1871 he had purchased lots 85-89 in George Street from Dr Bedingfeld and opened <i>Exchange Hotel</i>, transferring the licence from the Queen's Hotel to his new premises. At the same time, Dr Bedingfeld moved into the Queen's Hotel as a residence. This property swap is said to have given rise to the name <i>Exchange Hotel</i>.</p> <p>The earliest known photograph of <i>Exchange Hotel</i> shows it to be of smooth rendered masonry with shingle roofing. It was comprised of two sections, each rectangular in plan and aligned parallel to the road, but the design of the roofs strongly suggests the rear section is an addition to link the two buildings which comprised the original residence.</p> <p>The front (south-east) corner of the forward section features arches to the south and east walls, creating an entry area, with a sign above the entry reading 'Exchange Hotel: J. R. Greenacre'. The verandahs are covered in vines, indicating the front section was well-established by the time the photograph was taken. In 1876, the hotel was described as having a 'large public room', which could accommodate thirty diners.</p> <p>The Perth to Bunbury mail service started in early 1880, passing through Pinjarra. With coach loads of passengers now arriving, a large hotel was needed, and arrangements were made to use the <i>Exchange</i>, which rapidly became the most significant hotel in the area.</p> <p>James Greenacre died in 1885. His wife Sarah lived until 1901, at which time she was survived by two children.</p>

In late 1884, the *Exchange* was offered for auction, and in February 1885 Samuel Butterworth applied for a license for the place. The hotel was described as three bedrooms, two setting rooms and outbuildings. In 1888, Butterworth advertised the hotel as 'an excellent place to spend summer holidays.'

The Perth-Pinjarra section of the railway opened in May 1893, and the Pinjarra-Bunbury section in the following August, bringing more visitors

*Exchange Hotel* became the meeting place for a variety of groups and local sporting events including family picnics, cricket and horse racing. The grounds of the hotel were used by a circus run by J. B. Hayes in 1889.

In 1893, Edward Reynolds took on the license and advertised that a 'Hotel Bus' would meet all trains stopping in Pinjarra, so 'passengers desiring refreshments' could be taken to the hotel and back free of charge. In addition, Reynolds noted Pinjarra was a first-class health resort which offered excellent fishing potential.

In 1894, Edward McLarty built a new hotel in Pinjarra, the 'Premier', closer to the railway station than the *Exchange*. By January 1895, the former landlord of the *Exchange*, Reynolds, had become the proprietor of the new venture. Adding to the attraction of a new hotel, Reynolds arranged a steam launch to run visitors to the estuaries.

It is not clear what immediately happened to the *Exchange* after Reynolds left for its rival, but by January 1896, it was being run by Thomas Howe and advertised as 'the prettiest watering place in WA', just 'two and a half hours from Perth'.

By March 1896 the hotel was renovated and refurbished with Edmund Griffith taking over the lease. It is probable this work introduced an unpainted rectangular brick building with gable roof to the front of the hotel. A skillion verandah ran the length of the front facade and a gable entry feature off centre.

In 1901 the *Exchange Hotel* was noted as having two sitting rooms and six bedrooms, exclusive of those occupied by the landlord. This is an increase on the three bedrooms in 1885, and could be explained by the conversion of the old front bar into bedrooms after the conversion of a new front bar in 1896.

In 1908, the hotel site was purchased by Henry Edward Laslett. He took out a £3000 mortgage on the place in December 1909.

G.H. Jackson took over management in 1919 and by April 1920 added the motel units to the southwest of the hotel which included nine new bedrooms. The increasing popularity of the motor vehicle gave rise to a number of motel units throughout the state at this time.

In February 1921, John 'Jack' Fell and his wife, May, took over management of the Hotel and remained through the 1920s. By this stage, three garages were erected on site.

In 1925 the place was extended. Works included a new kitchen and servery, and expansion of the existing dining room. The new dining room would be 25ft 6in by 23ft, with the kitchen and servery adjacent, improving the working conditions for staff. All the new works were in brick. The architect was A. E. Clarke, of Perth, and the builder was F. Gurr.

New hotels, along with hotel refurbishments, were stopped in 1925 in response to the failed Prohibition Referendum, but by 1926 hotel construction began in earnest. Fell applied to have the hotel bedrooms connected to the electricity supply in 1927, but the scheme was already overloaded, and he was told to wait until a larger generator could be installed in the town.

A photograph dated c.1928 shows *Exchange Hotel* with 'Jack Fell' stencilled across the entire corrugated iron roof.

Photographs of the place in 1936 show the front section of the hotel much as it was in 1928, with two canvas awnings extended to provide additional shade on the verandah. The floor of the verandah is timber, set at ground level so no steps are required to access it. The lettering on the roof saying 'Jack Fell' is faded but

still visible. There is one large chimney three-quarters of the way along the roof ridge, towards the southern end. The brickwork is unpainted.

Extensive flooding of the Murray River occurred regularly, and immense flood damage was caused to the town during the winters of 1945 and 1955. A photograph of flood damage at the *Exchange Hotel*, Pinjarra in 1945 shows ageing brickwork under smooth-rendered walls.

A 1952 inspection of the place noted it had seven single bedrooms, four double bedrooms, and six bedrooms with more than two beds. Five of these bedrooms, including two with multiple beds, were used by staff, and another by the licensee. There were also two guest sitting rooms and one for the licensee, a lounge with a capacity of 24 persons, one bar, and a dining room seating 36 persons. The bar and lounge had been renovated the previous year.

In 1954, the Licensing Court demanded clearly separated toilet blocks for the public and guests. It was noted the *Exchange* was aged and required extensive structural work. In 1955, W. G. Bennett drew plans for alterations, including new men's and women's toilets, renovations of the bar and passages that accessed the toilets, and renovations to windows and doors where the timber was failing. Further works were undertaken in 1956 to renovate the bedrooms. The number of bedrooms by this time was about fifteen.

In 1959 the place required urgent renovations, as the bar ceiling was sagging, and termite damage in the timbers made areas unsafe, especially the front verandah. While the *Exchange* was being maintained to a satisfactory standard, it was very old and not easily manageable. Modern facilities would soon be required, including additional parking and modernised facilities to serve customers. In 1960, this advice was reissued as a court order, with renewal of the liquor licence being dependent upon plans being submitted for major works.

It was some time before the works ordered in 1960 were implemented. Plans were resubmitted several times due to concerns about the proximity of a new beer garden to the bedroom wing. In November 1961, W.G. Bennett & Associates called for tenders for the work, but no suitable contractor was obtained until late 1962.

The 1962 changes to the place involved demolition of the front portion of the hotel, where the bars were located, and replacement with a modern saloon, public bars, store and cool room. New men's public toilets were erected, and the guests' sitting room was enlarged. Garages were demolished. A new beer garden was created between the new bars and the bedroom wing. Screening walls were created along the outer edge of the existing bedroom wing.

A 1963 inspection report lists sixteen bedrooms, three sitting rooms (one for the licensee), a lounge seating 60, two bars, and a dining room for 50. The dining room's capacity was listed already in 1962 as increased 36 to 50 persons.

The Licensing Board continued to insist the Hotel was 'old and outdated'. A concern was the kitchen and dining areas. Consequently, the north wall was cement rendered as the bricks were deteriorating due to their age. Various elements were demolished including a substandard verandah, lean-to garage, and stud division wall in the kitchen. The ripple iron ceiling in the dining room was replaced, and external glazed doors from the dining room to the north verandah were replaced as they had severely weathered. The following year it was noted the unusual roof shapes, especially in the kitchen area, meant poor drainage and potential ongoing waterproofing problems.

In 1983, a drive-through bottle shop was added to the place.

In 1993, plans were prepared by Bruce Robinson and Associates for the installation of a new TAB agency in the southwest corner of the building, adjacent to the beer garden and terrace area. In 1994, the layout of the manager's flat and nearby ablutions block was changed and a rear courtyard created.

In 2002, further additions were made to the bottle shop and there was an upgrade of outdoor areas.



*Exchange Hotel* continued to operate as a hotel, providing both accommodation and a public bar, until 2008, when the place closed.

In 2012 the Shire of Murray purchased the *Exchange Hotel*.

In 2019 conservation works were completed to prepare the property for sale, with the intention to reopen a food and beverage business. Conservation works included the removal of a number of inauthentic additions, such as the George Street drive through and the 1960s dining room, new roof sheeting and roof plumbing, structural repair to walls, roof and chimney stacks, removal of brick renders, repointing and brick repair, repair to external and internal trims, structural repair, removal of interior concrete.

In 2020, it is anticipated that development works will commence, with the intention of reopening as a hotel.

## Associations and Type

## Listings

HCWA No. - 03099

## Supporting Information

## Additional Information









Exchange Hotel after conservation works, 2019

## Heritage Rose Garden



LHS No.	055
Assessment No.	252
Other Names	
Address	2 Henry Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 202
Construction Date	1982

Original Use	Park/reserve
Present Use	Park/reserve
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	<p><i>Heritage Rose Garden</i> comprises 300 different heritage roses and more than 600 rose bushes. It contains the oldest known variety of rose, said to date from 3000BC. The memorial section within the Rose Garden was created in 1995 as a tribute to soldiers who risked and lost their lives fighting for their country. Plaque in garden reads:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <i>Heritage Rose Garden</i>  <i>Heritage Roses, WA</i>  <i>Officially opened Nov. 4th 1984</i>  <i>by</i>  <i>Sir Charles Court AK, KCMG, OBE.</i>  <i>Created by N. Frost</i>  <i>By the grace of god</i> </p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Heritage Rose Garden</i> has aesthetic value as a well-tended area for recreation and remembrance.</p> <p><i>Heritage Rose Garden</i> is the only heritage rose garden in the southwest region of Western Australia.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The garden was planted in the early 1980s by retired army officer Major Noel Frost. Frost sent requests all around Australia for heritage roses. After Frost's death in 1987 the heritage rose garden was nearly lost; however a group of volunteers formed the Friends of the Heritage Rose Garden Group to keep the garden going.</p> <p>The garden was extended in the early 1990s by caretaker Ron Ward as a war memorial for local fallen and former soldiers of WW1, WW2, Korea and Vietnam. Alister Clark roses were used for the memorial garden.</p> <p>Lots 201, 202 and 206 Henry Street were purchased by the Shire from the Anglican Church in 1992.</p> <p>Rare roses preserved in the garden include: Peace 1902, Hugo Roller 1907, Molly Sharman-Crawford 1908, Lady Edna (HT, 1981 bred by Noel Frost).</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see:</p> <p>The Friends of Edenvale, "Edenvale Historic Complex" (pamphlet) undated.</p> <p>"Rosa Mundi: Journal of the Heritage Rose Foundation," Winter 2006; Volume 20, No. 2, Global Interprint, Inc. Santa Rosa, California.</p>
Additional Information	



Hotham Valley Tourist Railway

A    Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	056	
Assessment No.	3660	
Other Names		
Address	1 Fimmel Lane	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lots 361, 362 & 363, Reserve 45518	
Construction Date	1910	
Original Use	Rail: other	
Present Use	Rail: other	
Construction Materials	Walls:	Roof:
Architectural Style		



Description	<i>Hotham Valley Tourist Railway</i> is a collection of buildings, locomotives, coaches, and related equipment, necessary to operate a tourist railway.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Hotham Valley Tourist Railway</i> has high significance as a collection of locomotives, coaches and related equipment, which together assist in telling the history of railway operations in Western Australia.</p> <p><i>Hotham Valley Tourist Railway</i> is a significant tourist attraction and has high social value both for visitors and for local residents.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Dwellingup was a busy centre for the timber industry until a disastrous fire in 1961 saw the demise of most of the surrounding timber mills.</p> <p>The railway line to Dwellingup, which had opened in 1910, saw ever-decreasing use until the weekly freight service was withdrawn in 1984. In 1974 residents formed 'Pinjarra Steam and Hills Railway Preservation Society', which later became 'Hotham Valley Tourist Railway'. They recognised this was a railway which retained its original character and was located with easy travelling distance from Perth.</p> <p>Because of the steep grades and small radius curves on this line, special locomotives were required for operation. After the cessation of steam locomotive operation in Western Australia in 1971, many were stowed at Collie. The Mountain type 'W' class was found to be the most suitable and four were purchased.</p> <p>A former Western Australian Government Railways (WAGR) dining car became Hotham Valley's first item of rolling stock when purchased in 1975.</p> <p>The former Pinjarra Loco Depot buildings, leased to a local fuel agent since becoming redundant during the 1960s, were leased to Hotham Valley in March 1976. Turnouts, track and sleepers were collected from many sources and re-laid and the two parallel ash pits were excavated, and timber capping replaced. The depot was officially opened on 17 July 1977 by Westrail's Metropolitan District Engineer, Mr Don Pearce.</p> <p>Steam locomotive operation from Pinjarra commenced in Autumn 1978 and these locomotives have been used regularly from May to October on Forest Ranger picnic trains to Dwellingup.</p> <p>The first building project undertaken by Hotham valley was a shed measuring 106 m by 18 m, erected in the northeast corner of the Dwellingup Station yard in 1982. Extra shelter has also been erected at Pinjarra to accommodate two locomotives, while at Dwellingup a refreshment kiosk was built on the platform and the old booking hall and Station Master's office became a souvenir sales area.</p> <p>One of the most significant buildings is the former Westrail trainmen's barracks adjacent to the Pinjarra depot. The elimination of Pinjarra as a train crewing depot in 1986 made the barracks redundant and Hotham Valley was able to lease the premises.</p> <p>In addition to locomotives and coaches, Hotham Valley has acquired many other items of equipment. These include a 25-tonne steam crane, a turntable from Katanning and a wheel lathe from Geraldton.</p> <p>The achievements of Hotham Valley and its contribution to tourism have been recognized and rewarded. In 1986 Hotham Valley won the Transportation category of the National Tourism Awards and the following year won the Sir David Brand Tourism Award for the same category. This success in the State awards was repeated in 1988 and in 1990.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	

Supporting  
Information

Additional  
Information

For more information see: <http://www.hothamvalleyrailway.com.au> (accessed 16 October 2018)



May 2019



May 2019

## Liveringa and Well

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	057
Assessment No.	6206
Other Names	
Address	George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 316, Reserve 36703
Construction Date	1860s, 1873
Original Use	Homestead
Present Use	Other community hall/centre
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick                      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	Constructed from local red brick but recently rendered. Building is essentially a Georgian rural house. Recently restored. Jarrah weatherboard addition - in

	keeping with original theme. Well, constructed from local bricks, approximately 20 feet in front of the house.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Liveringa</i> demonstrates the principal characteristics of a late example of the Old Colonial Georgian style of architecture in Western Australia.</p> <p><i>Liveringa</i> is representative of 1860s farming accommodation. The building incorporates, in its fabric, upgrading of the dwelling in response to changing economic circumstances over time.</p> <p><i>Liveringa</i> has a close association with the McLarty family - a prominent pioneering family in the Murray District and a prominent family in Western Australian politics for nearly 70 years.</p> <p><i>Liveringa</i> is highly valued by the Pinjarra community for social and cultural reasons because it depicts the past development of Pinjarra and has a close association with the political activities of the State through the McLarty family.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Edward McLarty, the second son of John and Mary Ann McLarty, married Mary Jane Campbell in March 1873, and made <i>Liveringa</i>, a house situated on the northern perimeter of Pinjarra, his home.</p> <p>When Pinjarra was surveyed in the mid-1860s, a number of local residents bought blocks as investments. Some of these were obtained by Thomas Forrester Bedingfeld, the District Medical Officer and magistrate, and by Thomas Keen, a policeman. It was from these Edward obtained lots 1, 2, 3, 12, 13 and 14. Lot 14 was to be the site of <i>Liveringa</i>.</p> <p>The construction date of <i>Liveringa</i>, a single-storey farmhouse, is somewhat uncertain, but Edward McLarty's marriage in March 1873 and store records suggest he was occupying the residence by late 1873. However, it is thought differences in building materials imply <i>Liveringa</i> was constructed in two stages, with the northern rooms constructed as early as the 1860s.</p> <p>The first building, from the 1860s, comprised two rooms with a central passageway. These are the two rooms which face away from Henry Street and towards the centre of the Edenvale Complex.</p> <p>A later addition, probably by Edward McLarty in late 1873, provides a narrower central passageway off the Entrance Hall, and a further Bedroom, together with a Dining Room and Kitchen.</p> <p>A verandah now surrounds the entire residence and modern bathroom and laundry facilities are included in the western verandah.</p> <p>Edward was a farmer who bred cattle, sheep and horses on land around Pinjarra. He bought up land from other settlers until he owned substantial acreage. From these properties he supplied some of the best breeding stock in the State as well as timber shingles for the building industry in Perth and Fremantle.</p> <p>The name <i>Liveringa</i> was taken from the McLarty family holdings in the West Kimberley region. The word is of Aboriginal origin and relates to a spring located northwest of <i>Liveringa</i> Station.</p> <p>There were many other buildings around <i>Liveringa</i>, including a large barn, stockyards, outbuildings, and a store which now forms a wing of <i>Edenvale</i>.</p> <p>In 1981-82 <i>Liveringa</i> was refurbished for use as a caretaker's residence. Further work took place in the 1990s, including reroofing, painting and general repairs and upgrading of the service rooms.</p> <p><i>Liveringa</i> is currently occupied by local artists who showcase their works within the building.</p>



## Associations and Type

### Listings

HCWA No. - 01798, Perm 23/05/1995  
Register National Estate – Indic  
National Trust WA - Class 4/7/1977

### Supporting Information

For more information see:  
Richards, Ronald, *The Murray District of Western Australia* (Shire of Murray, 1978)  
Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah* (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)  
Richards, Ronald, *The McLarty Family of Pinjarra* (J. D. McLarty, 2003)

### Additional Information



Livinga Well (2018)



Western elevation (2018)

## Masonic Hall

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	058
Assessment No.	7822
Other Names	
Address	1922 Pinjarra Road
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 3
Construction Date	1903
Original Use	Masonic Hall

Present Use	Vacant/unused
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick                      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	<i>Masonic Hall</i> is a single-storey brick and corrugated iron building in the Federation Gothic style.
Condition	Fair
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Masonic Hall</i> is a fine Federation Gothic building with a particularly well resolved entrance portico.</p> <p><i>Masonic Hall</i> is a landmark on the western approach to Pinjarra.</p> <p><i>Masonic Hall</i> is associated with the McLarty family, who were prominent in the history of Pinjarra, the Shire of Murray and the State.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Soon after the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was officially declared, a group of men in the Murray region – led by John Pollard McLarty, John McNab, Alfred Thomas and William Warwick – began planning the formation of their own Masonic Hall in Pinjarra. In the meantime, they met in the Mechanics' Institute.</p> <p>In July 1903, contractors Crothers and Hodd entered into a contract for the erection of <i>Masonic Hall, Pinjarra</i>, which was proposed to be 'a fine brick building, up to-date in every way'.</p> <p>In August 1903, Pinjarra Town Lot 42 was purchased by McLarty, McNab, Thomas and Warwick, from the Church of England for £55.</p> <p>On 8 November 1903, the foundation stone of <i>Masonic Hall</i> was laid by Hon. Bro. Edward McLarty. The Hall was constituted and consecrated on 15 April 1904 by the Grand Master, the Hon. J W. Hackett, with the assistance of Bro. Rev. Edward Clairs, and henceforth identified as Murray Lodge 69. After the official ceremony, a banquet was held at the nearby Exchange Hotel.</p> <p>In 1920, Kingsley Fairbridge, the founder of the Fairbridge Farm School, was initiated into Murray Lodge 69.</p> <p>In the 1980s, an asbestos sheeting addition was erected at the rear of the hall to provide additional kitchen and dining facilities. In the mid 1990s, all external walls of the original red brick hall were painted cream.</p> <p>Owing to lowering membership numbers, Murray Lodge 69 integrated with Mandurah Lodge 262 and a new combined lodge building at Furnissdale commenced construction in 1998.</p> <p>The <i>Masonic Hall</i> has been unoccupied for some time; however the building has been undergoing lengthy and extensive conservation work. In 2012 approval was granted to demolish the 1980s supper room to the south.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 01758, Perm 05/01/2001 National Trust WA - 14/12/1998
Supporting Information	For more information see: Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment for <i>Masonic Lodge, Pinjarra</i>
Additional Information	



## McLarty Road Dwelling



LHS No.	059
Assessment No.	537
Other Names	
Address	No. 5 McLarty Road
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 26
Construction Date	c.1910
Original Use	Residential
Present Use	Residential
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	Vernacular Georgian



Description	<i>McLarty Road Dwelling</i> is a simple Georgian style bungalow with a symmetrical façade facing the street. Constructed of timber and CGI it has a prominent verandah separate from the main roof, taking up the full width of the façade. The rear of the property shows evidence of a verandah infill and further extensions, although now with a consistent weatherboard side wall.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<i>McLarty Road Dwelling</i> is representative of timber and iron dwellings which would have once predominated in Pinjarra at the start of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. <i>McLarty Road Dwelling</i> occupies a fairly prominent position on the main road through Pinjarra, and acts as a minor landmark for the area.
Historical Notes	<p>A stretch of the South Western Highway through Pinjarra was renamed McLarty Road c.1920. Residences were probably erected along this stretch early in Pinjarra's European history, but identifying exact dates is extremely difficult, and physical evidence is often the best guide.</p> <p>This part of Pinjarra combined residences, with rural holdings and some light industry associated with agriculture. A typical bungalow on McLarty Road in the 1920s appears to have been on a 2,600 sq m block, with a number of outbuildings.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	Entered LGI – HCWA No -
Supporting Information	Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (1993)
Additional Information	

## McLernon House and Well

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	060	
Assessment No.	4765	
Other Names		
Address	40 Bedingfeld Road	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lot 11	
Construction Date	c.1910	
Original Use	Single-storey residence	
Present Use	Single-storey residence	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		

Description	A brick and iron cottage, c.1910. It has wide verandahs, high ceilings and arched brick fireplaces. A brick topped well is located in the garden.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>McLernon House &amp; Well</i> has aesthetic and architectural value as a significant early residence.</p> <p><i>McLernon House &amp; Well</i> is a representative brick and iron cottage from the early 20th century.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The cottage is reputed to have been constructed for the McLernon family when much the surrounding area was cultivated as orchards. Since Edward McLernon moved to Pinjarra in 1912-13, trading as a greengrocer, a date of c.1912 is proposed for this property. By 1922, McLernon is noted in the Post Office Directory as being a 'carrier'. In 1927, McLernon was trading as a 'land and estate agent', although by 1932 he was also noted as being the 'local traffic and vermin board inspector'.</p> <p>Edward McLernon died on 31 December 1937, aged 63, and is buried in Pinjarra Cemetery. His wife, Annie, remarried and continued to reside at the Bedingfeld Road property until her death on 4 December 1964.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	For more information see: <i>Coastal District Times</i> , 2 November 1990
Additional Information	 <p>October 2019</p>

## Memorial Gates



LHS No.	061
Assessment No.	10557
Other Names	
Address	George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 223, Reserve 29516
Construction Date	1929
Original Use	Memorial
Present Use	Memorial
Construction Materials	Walls: Concrete      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	Four white cement rendered piers with concrete domes. The two inner piers stand about 1.4 m and the outer at 1.2 m.
Condition	Good



**Authenticity**

High

**Statement of Significance**

*Memorial Gates* are a landmark on George Street and a well-known entrance point to Cantwell Park.  
*Memorial Gates* are associated with Albert Cantwell, a significant figure in Pinjarra.

**Historical Notes**

Erected as a memorial to Albert Richard Cantwell, Lieutenant, 19th Battalion AIF, Headmaster of the State School, Pinjarra, from 1919-27, who died 19 August 1927.

**Associations and Type****Listings**

HCWA No. - 03094

**Supporting Information**

For more information see: *Coastal District Times*, 2 November 1990

**Additional Information**

Plaque (2018)

## Miss Adam's House

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	062
Assessment No.	158
Other Names	
Address	6 George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 190
Construction Date	1932
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Office
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	Interwar residence.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good

Statement of Significance	<p><i>Miss Adam's House</i> has high aesthetic value, is a landmark on George Street, and makes a significant contribution to Pinjarra Heritage Area.</p> <p><i>Miss Adam's House</i> is a fine representative example of interwar residential architecture.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The place was built for Claire Adam, a significant figure at St. John's Church, and an active participant in various community groups, including the CWA.</p> <p>In 1982, <i>Miss Adam's House</i> was operating as a beautician's shop.</p> <p>In 1988, the land was subdivided with the rear section, including high water mark boundary, converted to a reserve.</p> <p>In 1990, <i>Miss Adam's House</i> was being used as an office Department of Agriculture as a Catchment Management Centre.</p> <p>In 1996, the place was re-roofed and the electrical wiring upgrade. An extension to the rear was added in 1997.</p> <p>From 2002 to 2012, <i>Miss Adam's House</i> was occupied by a Travel Agency.</p> <p>From 2013, <i>Miss Adam's House</i> was occupied by community health services.</p> <p>In 2019 the ceilings were replaced with mouldings taken of ceiling roses, recast and installed.</p> <p>From 2020, <i>Miss Adam's House</i> was occupied by a state supported economic development group.</p>
Associations and Type	Claire Adam
Listings	HCWA No. - 03095
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	



## Mrs Hodge's House



LHS No.	063
Assessment No.	528
Other Names	
Address	19 McLarty Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 2
Construction Date	1900
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Single-storey residence
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	



Description	Small weatherboard and iron cottage, typical of its period.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Mrs Hodge's House</i> is a fine and intact representative example of a weatherboard and iron cottage from the early 20th century.</p> <p><i>Mrs Hodge's House</i> has historic significance through its association with the foundation of the Methodist Church (later Uniting Church) in Pinjarra.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Home of the Methodist minister Reverend A. J. Hodge, and his family, who originally came to Pinjarra in 1910. The family moved away, though returned in 1923. Rev. Hodge died the following year at the age of 56, though his wife remained in town and became an active member of Pinjarra society.</p> <p>In 1993, a pergola was added to the place.</p>
Associations and Type	A. J. Hodge
Listings	
Supporting Information	For more information see: <i>100 Years of Trinity Uniting Church, Pinjarra: 1910-2010</i> (2010)
Additional Information	

## Murray Hospital



LHS No.	064
Assessment No.	2885
Other Names	Pinjarra Hospital Murray District Hospital
Address	15-17 McKay Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lots 1, 21, 352, 377, 378 & 379
Construction Date	1952
Original Use	Hospital
Present Use	Hospital
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick                      Roof: Metal

Architectural Style	
Description	Brick and iron single-storey hospital.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<i>Murray Hospital</i> has social significance as an ongoing site of health care for residents of the district for more than 50 years.
Historical Notes	<p>At the start of the 20th century, Pinjarra had the district's only hospital. This was a small house near the corner of George and James Streets, leased from J. P. McLarty.</p> <p>By the 1950s, the old hospital had become beyond repair and a new facility was needed. Land was acquired between the old hospital and the river, and new nurses' quarters was the first building erected, in 1950, for £16,050.</p> <p>The hospital, like the quarters, was constructed by Fred Wells for a cost of £128,500, of which Lotteries Commission paid half. The new hospital was opened by Premier Ross McLarty in October 1952.</p> <p>It had a 24-bed ward, a four-bed 'native ward', outpatient's wing, operating theatre, x-ray, pathology, and an eight-bed maternity ward.</p> <p>In 2018, the Hospital continues to function, although the Nurses' Quarters were demolished in 2008.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 18573
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	

## Murray River Weir and Railway Pump House



LHS No.	065
Assessment No.	N/A
Other Names	
Address	Weir - South of Pinjarra Traffic Bridge Railway Pump House - Murray River Reserve, approximately 150m south of the Pinjarra Traffic Bridge
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	
Construction Date	1895
Original Use	Weir - Reservoir or dam Railway Pump House – Governmental / Pump Station
Present Use	Weir - Reservoir or dam Railway Pump House – Vacant / Unused
Construction Materials	Walls: <span style="float: right;">Roof:</span>
Architectural Style	



Description	<p>Weir - Wall built across the Murray River about 1903, constructed from rocks and reinforced with timber. Can be accessed from Cantwell Park.</p> <p>Railway Pump House – Concrete revetment and foundation works measuring 4.5m in width.</p>
Condition	<p>Weir – Good</p> <p>Railway Pump House – Poor</p>
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Murray River Weir</i> has historic significance as part of a unique system to provide fresh water to Pinjarra.</p> <p><i>Murray River Weir and Railway Pump House</i> is associated with the railway line and station, and reflects the importance of rail transport in the history of Pinjarra.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Only feature of its kind in the district. Located within the area of the Heritage Trail. Constructed to provide town water supply and prevent contamination by salt water.</p> <p>The <i>Railway Pump House</i> was built in conjunction with the <i>Murray River Weir</i>. The weir was constructed in 1895 to stop the encroachment of salt water during summer. A dependable supply of fresh water was required by the Western Australian Government Railways (WAGR) for steam locomotives stopping at the new Pinjarra railway station. Town supply of fresh drinking water was a secondary concern.</p> <p>By the late 1920s WAGR determined the water from the river was too salty and proposed a dam on Oakley Brook on the Scarp. Oakley Brook dam was constructed in the later 1930s, rendering the weir and pumping station redundant.</p> <p>The <i>Railway Pump House</i> is located half-way up the eastern bank of the river to avoid most floodwater. Located any higher up the bank and a large pump and motor would have been required to extract water from the river.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 01761
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	



Railway Pump House footings. Image dated January 2020.

## Old Barracks (Site)

LHS No.	066
Assessment No.	157
Other Names	
Address	Lot 601 (No. 26) George Street (former Westpac Bank) R26081 (Pinjarra Police Station) Lot 388 (No. 22) George Street (Pinjarra Court House) Lot 216 (No. 20) Pinjarra Post Office
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 601 (No. 26) George Street (former Westpac Bank) R26081 (Pinjarra Police Station) Lot 388 (No. 22) George Street (Pinjarra Court House) Lot 216 (No. 20) Pinjarra Post Office  Known as Town Lot 'B' on Pinjarra Townsite plan of survey dated 1865.
Construction Date	1841
Original Use	Barracks
Present Use	Vacant/unused
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	Probably wattle and daub construction, with thatched roof (of river reeds) and rammed earth floor. Reportedly featured glazed windows. One main barracks building with smaller sheds and lean-tos; stables and perimeter fencing.
Condition	Site only
Authenticity	Site only
Statement of Significance	<i>Old Barracks (site)</i> is associated with the earliest phase of European occupation of Pinjarra. It was a direct consequence of the Massacre of Pinjarra.
Historical Notes	<p>The Barracks were erected around 1841. A military post was set up at Pinjarra in 1836 near the site of the Massacre of Pinjarra, with Thomas Peel fearing further attacks from local Aborigines. This permanent military station had a Corporal and six men. Lt Henry William Bunbury was posted at the Officer in Charge. Bunbury was an outspoken man, prone to embarrassing his superiors; he surmised he'd been posted to Pinjarra to be kept out of the way. There were only two settlers in the vicinity at the time.</p> <p>The Barracks was closed in 1852 and the buildings turned over to the police. After renovation, the buildings were used to house policemen stationed at Pinjarra.</p>
Associations and Type	

Listings

HCWA No. - 03117

Supporting Information

For more information see: Richards, Ronald, *The Murray District of Western Australia* (Shire of Murray, 1978)

Additional Information



## Old School and Teacher's Quarters

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	067
Assessment No.	251
Other Names	
Address	2 and 8 Henry Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lots 201 & 202
Construction Date	1896
Original Use	Primary school
Present Use	Other community hall/centre

Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		
Description	<p>The Old School is built from local red brick with a steep roof and high ceilings. There are three tall, ornate chimneys, with broken roofs, open timbered gables and asymmetrical composition. The building is considered part of the Victorian revival style. Old toilet blocks remain at the rear of the building with red bricks and iron roof. The school yard now forms part of the Heritage Rose Garden.</p> <p>The Teacher's Quarters is constructed from local red brick, with an iron roof. A jarrah verandah surrounds most of the house. The brick has been rendered on the south side.</p>	
Condition	Good	
Authenticity	High	
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Old School &amp; Teacher's Quarters</i> is a fine intact example of a school building constructed in the late 19th century to Public Works Department designs.</p> <p><i>Old School &amp; Teacher's Quarters</i> has contributed a major role in the development of Pinjarra over the years, being first a schoolhouse, then Road Boards Office, then Parish Centre.</p>	
Historical Notes	<p>In 1848, a small school building was erected just south of the McLarty home on Creaton Estate. The school was probably on land John McLarty was leasing from Francis Singleton. Singleton had requested a school as early as 1840 and was told the Government would donate £20 towards its construction. However, there were only four children of school age in the vicinity, so the idea was shelved.</p> <p>At the new school, John Fairbairn was appointed teacher on a small government salary with parents supplementing his wages. On opening, the school had fourteen children attending, but by April 1850 the numbers dropped below twelve and the government withdrew its subsidy. Without a salaried teacher, the school closed.</p> <p>Various efforts were made to organise teaching between 1850 and 1860, in various locations, but none seems to have lasted any length of time.</p> <p>In January 1860, John McLarty proposed using the church (constructed 1845) as a school, since: 'The Church (which is going to ruins, being so seldom used) requires repairing. I do not wish to see it fall to the ground as I paid a good deal of money towards the building and repairing it since.'</p> <p>McLarty's suggestion was not adopted, and by September 1860 Daniel Keen Congdon, the newly appointed schoolteacher, opened a school in Pinjarra in a little wattle and daub house located near the original church. It also appears the accommodation was provided for Congdon.</p> <p>The school building did not last long, being destroyed in the 1862 flood. The police reported at the time: 'The Murray schoolhouse is a complete wreck, not one inch thereof is standing'. A new school was constructed on higher ground west of the newly-built St John's Church (constructed 1861).</p> <p>In 1871, a well was requested for the school, but the General Board said one was not required as water could be obtained from the well at the police station. The matter was again raised in 1881 and this time permission was granted. The well was constructed by John McLarty (jnr) for £42, and a fence erected around it.</p> <p>In 1887, the school requested a verandah, since: 'In Winter any children arriving at the school before the time for opening the school are obliged to stand out in the rain which is not conducive to health'. It seems either a verandah was added to the building or a shed was erected for shelter.</p>	



By the early 1890s the old school was becoming expensive to repair and was too small. The older section was in poor condition and in need of replacement. In 1896 teacher's quarters were built facing the church, and a contract was let to R. Green for the erection of a new school for £879.16.10.

This building, to the design of Government Architect George Temple Poole, consisted of two rooms, one of which was quite large, cloakrooms for boys and girls, and a small manual training room.

In 1921, a contract was let for the erection of a new school at the southern end of Pinjarra. The building comprised three classrooms with provision for additional rooms. After the new school opened, the Old School remained closed and unused.

In 1924, the Pinjarra Roads Board took control of the Old School, leasing it from the Education Department. The building was used for various purposes, including accommodation for staff employed on road construction, meetings and as a venue for local community groups. The Roads Board purchased the Old School in 1933.

A strong room was built into the Old School and the Pinjarra Roads Board occupied it as offices from 1935. It is also probable one room of the Old School was used as a Court House.

When the new Civic Centre opened in 1964, the Anglican Church purchased *Old School & Teacher's Quarters* for use as a Parish Centre. It remained used as such until the 1990s when Murray Shire Council purchased them back from the Church and adapted the Old School for use as a community centre.

In 2019, the Old School is occupied by a Quilters Group, and the Teacher's Quarters is occupied by the Murray Districts Historical Society (since 2012).

#### Associations and Type

#### Listings

HCWA No. - 09099

#### Supporting Information

For more information see:

Richards, Ronald, *The Murray District of Western Australia* (Shire of Murray, 1978)

Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah* (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)

#### Additional Information



Teacher's Quarter's (2018)

## Paterson's Cottage

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	068	
Assessment No.	4233	
Other Names	The Cottage	
Address	305 Paterson Road	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lot 10	
Construction Date	1845-60	
Original Use	Single-storey residence	
Present Use	Single-storey residence	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		



Description	The colonial cottage is constructed from local brick (from clay dug from the riverbank) with sandstone banding around the doors and windows. Iron roof and rendered chimney. Set on the banks of the Murray River. The house was originally a four-roomed cottage. Constructed in the Flemish bond style.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Paterson's Cottage</i> is a fine example of an early residence constructed in Flemish bond style brickwork.</p> <p><i>Paterson's Cottage</i> is one of the oldest houses in Murray which has been continuously occupied.</p> <p><i>Paterson's Cottage</i> is associated with significant Western Australian poet and novelist, Kenneth McKenzie.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Homestead originally used for tenants on <i>Creaton Estate</i>, then used as a dwelling for the Paterson family.</p> <p>The place was constructed between 1845 and 1860 by Anthony Cornish when he and Nicol Paterson were partners and joint owners of <i>Creaton Estate</i>.</p> <p>The cottage was originally a four-room cottage with a verandah all round, built as a farm labourer's residence. It was constructed in the then-popular Flemish Bond style, with bricks made from clay dug on the property and fired in a kiln at the end of Paterson Road.</p> <p>The kitchen was originally a separate building, but by the 1920s it had been roughly attached to the main building.</p> <p>Kenneth Mackenzie was the grandson of George Paterson, a member of Alexander Forrest's Kimberley expedition. His mother, after her divorce from Kenneth's father, moved to 'The Cottage' in 1922.</p> <p>Mackenzie loved the surrounding bushland and showed early promise as a musician. After attending the school at Pinjarra, he enrolled at Guildford Grammar School and, in 1930, Muresk Agricultural College where he disliked the coursework but wrote <i>The Young Desire It</i> (1937), with scenes reminiscent of his experiences at Guildford Grammar. He studied arts/law at the University of Western Australia for a short time.</p> <p>After journalistic work for the <i>West Australian</i>, Mackenzie left Perth in December 1933 for Melbourne. He moved to Sydney, on the advice of Norman Lindsay. In 1934, he married art teacher Kathleen Bartlett and they had two children, Elizabeth and Hugh. Mackenzie worked in radio and as a journalist with <i>Smith's Weekly</i> and <i>ABC Weekly</i>, before being drafted into the army in 1942.</p> <p>He served as an orderly room corporal in Cowra, overseeing captives in a prisoner of war camp, and later spent time in Concord army hospital. Mackenzie witnessed the mass outbreak of Japanese prisoners from Cowra - written about in his novel <i>Dead Men Rising</i>.</p> <p>Mackenzie mentions the large camphor laurel tree in his novel, <i>The Young Desire It</i>.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 09015
Supporting Information	For more information see: Hicks, Mary, 'Kenneth McKenzie: Poet of Pinjarra' (1990)
Additional Information	

## Pinjarra Civic Centre



LHS No.	069
Assessment No.	6202
Other Names	
Address	1915 Pinjarra Road
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lots 58 & 59, Reserve 315
Construction Date	1964
Original Use	Office or administration building
Present Use	Office or administration building
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	1960s brick render building with neo-art deco styling. Features small foyer area and stage at the rear.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good

Statement of Significance	<p><i>Pinjarra Civic Centre</i> is a representative example of 1960s civic architecture.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Civic Centre</i> has served as the location of local government for the Shire of Murray since 1964.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The building was constructed on what was the Pinjarra town oval. The building was opened in May 1964 and served the dual purpose of providing hall facilities for the community as well as accommodation for Shire administration staff. A street parade was held to celebrate the opening of the <i>Civic Centre</i>.</p> <p>In 2009-2010 the asbestos roof sheeting was removed, whilst renovation works were completed in 2010 including, front foyer, re-rendering, new floor coverings, new lighting and electrical upgrade, wet area and kitchen upgrade and repainting.</p> <p>In 2018 major upgrades were completed, including installation of air-conditioning, ceiling and walling, power upgrade, painting, wool curtaining, window treatments, sanding and sealing of the jarrah floor, and the installation of a tannoy system.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 13497
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	

Pinjarra Court House

A    Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	070	
Assessment No.	6416	
Other Names		
Address	22 George Street	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lot 388	
Construction Date	1935	
Original Use	Governmental / Courthouse	
Present Use	Art studios / Retail / Community	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Tile



Architectural Style	
Description	<p><i>Pinjarra Court House</i> is a modest courthouse constructed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style with Art Deco stylistic detailing. The overall form is restrained and well proportioned and combines functionality with a flourish of detailing. The projecting front portico is classically inspired and the internal plasterwork detailing is in stylised low relief. The built-in timber furniture has been well designed and crafted.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Pinjarra Court House</i> is an intact example of a courthouse constructed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style with Art Deco stylistic detailing.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Court House</i> is associated with the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order in area, with the site having been used for court purposes until 2003.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Court House</i> makes a significant contribution to the historic streetscape of Pinjarra.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>In 1934, designs for <i>Pinjarra Court House</i> were prepared by the Public Works Department under the direction of A.E (Paddy) Clare.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Court House</i> was constructed between the Post Office and the Police Station, on the site once occupied by an earlier courthouse. In January 1935, the building contract was awarded to E. Ward for £1327, and work commenced immediately.</p> <p>Pinjarra Court House was a rendered brick and tile building, with a formal portico, surmounted by a flagpole (since removed), opening to a passage way, with a Magistrate's Room on one side and a room for witnesses on the other. In the back three fifths of the building was the Court Room, with the Bench on the south west of the room, the police entrance on the south, and the public entrance on the north-east wall of the room, opening into a waiting room. Separate male and female toilets were constructed at the rear of Pinjarra Court House. As was its usual practice, the PWD also designed the built-in furniture for the Court Room, constructed largely in jarrah.</p> <p>On 7 June 1935, the official opening of Pinjarra Court House was reported in the local paper:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">After years of waiting and agitation the town of Pinjarra is at last [in] possession of a magnificent building that is at once not only an adornment to the town, but one well fitted to take pride of place in any town of much bigger size than Pinjarra. The beautiful building is a distinct credit to the Principal Architect and officers of the Public Works Department, to the Supervisor (Mr C Angel) and the contractor and builder (Mr E Ward).</p> <p>In 1948 minor repairs and renovations were carried out on Pinjarra Court House.</p> <p>In 1955 septic tanks were installed to service the Police Station and Pinjarra Court House, resulting in the old brick earth closet at the very rear of the block being demolished and an additional new brick water closet and urinal built behind the Court House.</p> <p>In 1959 a storeroom was built at the southern corner of the Court House.</p> <p>In 1972 the storeroom was removed and additions built onto the rear of the Court House. The additions consisted of a new Magistrate's Room and a new storeroom. Both rooms could be accessed from a new verandah on their south-west. There were also internal modifications.</p> <p>In 1977 a toilet block was built on to the rear of the storeroom at the south of Pinjarra Court House.</p> <p>In 1998 it was announced that Pinjarra Court House would close, with Mandurah Court House taking over all functions. This announcement was unpopular with the local community. Concerns were also raised since the Court House serviced Dwellingup, that community would be disadvantaged if services were moved to Mandurah.</p>

After several public meetings it was agreed to keep Pinjarra Court House open for at least another year. However, in 2002, the Court House was again reviewed by the Ministry for Justice, and it was again announced that it would close.

Despite efforts by the Shire and the local community, in January 2003, Pinjarra Court House ceased to operate as a Magistrate's Court and its functions were transferred to Mandurah.

In 2005 the State Government contributed \$200,000 towards refurbishment of the Court House.

In 2006, ownership of the place was transferred to the National Trust.

In 2009, the Shire of Murray entered into a leasing arrangement over five years, with the option of a further five years. In 2010 Ranger Services and the Community Emergency Services Coordinator were based in the building.

In 2019 the building was occupied by the community group, Pinjarra Connect (since 2018). The bitumen surfacing in the front of the building was also removed with a water-wise garden planted.

#### Associations and Type

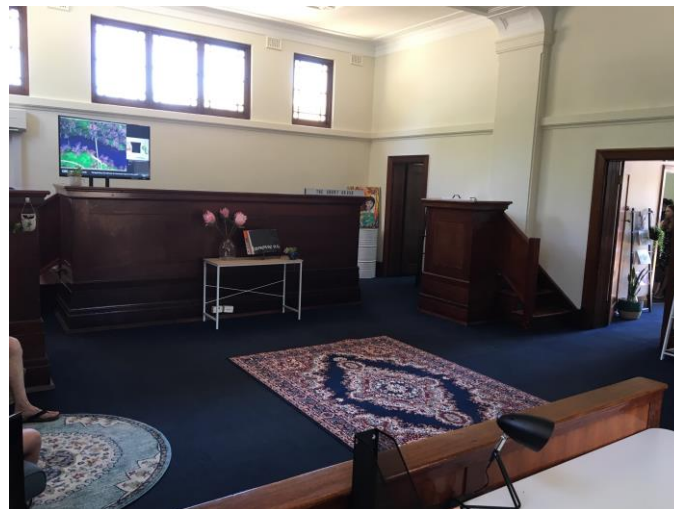
#### Listings

HCWA No. – 01748, Perm 13/05/1989  
Register National Estate  
National Trust WA

#### Supporting Information

For more information see:  
HCWA assessment for *Pinjarra Court House(fmr)*

#### Additional Information



Interior of Court House 2019.

## Pinjarra Heritage Area



LHS No.	071
Assessment No.	
Other Names	
Address	Pinjarra Town Centre, George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	<p>Lot 200 Pinjarra-Williams Road</p> <p>Lot A Henry Street</p> <p>Lot 202 (No. 2) Henry Street</p> <p>Lot 201 (No. 8) Henry Street</p> <p>Lot 316 Henry Street</p> <p>Lot 371 Birmingham Way</p> <p>Lot 4 (No. 3-7) George Street</p> <p>Lot 190 (No. 6) George Street</p> <p>Lots 50-1 (No. 8-10) George Street</p> <p>Lot 701 (No. 9) George Street</p> <p>Lot 700 (No. 11) George Street</p> <p>Lots 85-88 (No. 12) George Street</p> <p>Lot 23 (No. 13) George Street</p> <p>Lot 102 (No. 17-19) George Street</p> <p>Lot 216 (No. 20) George Street</p> <p>Lot 30 (No. 21-31) George Street</p> <p>Lot 388 (No. 22) George Street</p> <p>Lot 387 (No. 24) George Street</p>

	Lot 601 (No. 26) George Street Lot 220 (No. 28) George Street Lot 221 (No. 28) George Street Lot 3 (No. 30) George Street Lot 4 (No. 32) George Street Lot 14 (No. 33) George Street Lot 8 (No. 34-6) George Street Lot 7 (No. 35) George Street Lot 110 (No. 37) George Street Lot 7 (No. 38) George Street Lot 223 George Street Lot 358 George Street
Construction Date	1840-2007
Original Use	
Present Use	
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	Majority of structures are commercial buildings, though there are several former residences used for commercial or community purposes. The allotments east of George Street and including St John's Church and Premier Hotel, abut onto the Murray River. Those allotments west of George Street area mix of old and new commercial structures with a large variety of design influence.
Condition	
Authenticity	
Statement of Significance	<i>Pinjarra Heritage Area</i> has high aesthetic and historic significance as an area which contains a variety of buildings demonstrating the history and development of Pinjarra from the 19th century to the present day.
Historical Notes	<p>Early settlement of Murray/Pinjarra area properly commenced with the construction of a Barracks in 1836 (after the Massacre of Pinjarra). Though due to transportation problems, the townsite of Pinjarra cannot be said to be settled or created until 1850, with the arrival of convict labour.</p> <p>The extension of the rail network through Pinjarra in 1893 aided in settlement and economic attraction (i.e. the rise of the timber industry), though there was a pronounced negative impact on economic prosperity and growth from the advent of World War I.</p> <p>During 1850 to 1918 a police station, courthouse, school, post office, Roads Board Office, railway station, pubs/hotels, shops, churches, Mechanics Institute, Edenvale and Masonic Hall were constructed.</p> <p>During 1918-46, the local economy was focused on supplying rural produce to the metropolitan area and timber internationally. The period saw the construction of the Copper Kettle building, which now houses Dome, the McLarty Road school site, expansion of the railway station, and the siting of a WWII airfield.</p> <p>Development in Pinjarra was affected by the proclamation of the Mandurah townsite, diminished timber industry and railway use, and rise in the mining and refining of bauxite from 1946 onward.</p>



Land development pressure from the early 2000s to the present has revitalised the local economy and new shopping complexes and services have been attracted to the townsite because of the population increase.

Associations and Type

Listings

HCWA No. - 08785

Supporting Information

Additional Information

## Pinjarra Park



LHS No.	072
Assessment No.	5782
Other Names	Agricultural Society Showground
Address	Racecourse Road
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 210
Construction Date	1905
Original Use	Other
Present Use	Grandstand
Construction Materials	Walls: Concrete, brick, metal      Roof: Metal and tile
Architectural Style	

Description	Land area is 46 hectares and includes a grandstand of brick and concrete and metal roofing, Stewards Tower, separate food hall of brick and tile, bar areas of concrete and metal roofing, stalls area and stables.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<i>Pinjarra Park</i> has been associated with the district's racing industry since 1919. <i>Pinjarra Park</i> has been a site of local community activity for more than 100 years.
Historical Notes	<p>In 1905 the Murray Agricultural Society was formed in Pinjarra and was led by the McLarty and Paterson families (Edward McLarty being the inaugural President). In 1911 the Society constructed a showground on Edward McLarty's land, east of the train station, at a cost of £650.</p> <p>In 1919 the Pinjarra Race Club leased the grounds, with the grounds being purchased in 1926. By this time, the Murray Agricultural Society was defunct. Additional land was purchased from surrounding landowners (McLarty and Hearder), a grandstand was constructed, as well as bar and eating facilities. Six race meetings per year were initially held.</p> <p>In 1969 a new grandstand was constructed, with his Excellency the Governor Major General Sir Douglas Kendrew officially opening the structure. In 1975 the race track was upgraded, with Mr Angus R Paterson officially opening the new track on 26 November 1975. In 1985, the grandstand was extended, with Hon. DK Dans MLC, Minister for Racing, Gaming and Liquor officially opening the place on 21 November. Further improvements to the site being made from 2002 to 2008. These included a Stewards Tower in 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telecommunications infrastructure installed (2009)</li> <li>• Outbuilding (2015)</li> <li>• Infield video screen (2016)</li> <li>• Solar panels installed on main pavilion roof (2018)</li> </ul>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	 <p>July 2011</p>

## Pinjarra Police Station



LHS No.	073	
Assessment No.	1447	
Other Names		
Address	24 George Street	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lot 387 (formerly Lot 219)	
Construction Date	1962	
Original Use	Police station or quarters	
Present Use	Police station or quarters	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof:
Architectural Style		



Description	Mid Twentieth Century Perth/Regional style Police Station with low pitched roof, and a feature panel with cast aluminium letters.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Pinjarra Police Station</i> is representative of 1960s government architecture in the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style, and of late 1950s to early 1960s architecture more generally.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Police Station</i> is located on a site which has been utilised for policing purposes since 1852.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The current site has been utilised for policing purposes since 1852 when the old barracks building (built in 1841) was closed and buildings turned over to the police. Between 1852 and 1854 additions were built to accommodate a Magistrate, so court sittings could be held, and office work attended to.</p> <p>In 1868 a contract for additions and alterations to the courthouse and station was awarded to George Postans for £91. The works involved the upgrading of the station and the old cell block was converted into living quarters for the policeman and his family stationed there.</p> <p>In July 1888, the Pinjarra police stopped running the Royal Mail coach service and the police mail driver transferred away, after which time the police station 'became a much quieter place' and the police were left to attend to their more routine duties of law and order.</p> <p>By 1891, the Police Station and Court House were reported as being 'barely fit for human habitation' and a petition was circulated through the community. However, it was not until 1897 a new Police Station and Court House was built. The new Station consisted of an office, residence, two cells and exercise yard, replacing the original wattle and daub structure.</p> <p>In 1962 the current building replaced the 1897 Station.</p> <p>In 2003, perimeter security fencing was installed, and the following year the Court House was excised from the Police Station lot.</p> <p>In 2019 the front façade was upgraded and waterwise garden installed and the c. 1960s dwelling to the rear demolished.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 17321
Supporting Information	For more information see: Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment for <i>Court House, Pinjarra</i>
Additional Information	

## Pinjarra Post Office

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	074	
Assessment No.	6416	
Other Names		
Address	20 George Street	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lot 216	
Construction Date	1896, 1923	
Original Use	Post or telegraph office	
Present Use	Shopping complex	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Tile
Architectural Style		

Description	<i>Pinjarra Post Office</i> is a two-storey building designed by George Temple-Poole in Federation Arts and Crafts style with a single-storey addition by W. B. Hardwick.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Pinjarra Post Office</i> is a fine example of a Federation Arts and Crafts public building.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Post Office</i> is aesthetically linked with other prominent public buildings within the town's heritage precinct.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Post Office</i> is a fine example of the public architecture of George Temple-Poole, one of the State's most prominent architects.</p>
Historical Notes	<p><i>Pinjarra Post Office</i> was built in 1896, by H. Parker for £968.11.02, and designed by Colonial Architect, George Temple-Poole. The building was described as 'a two-storey brick building, affording accommodation for the postal department on the ground floor, and quarters on the upper floor. There are also necessary outbuildings.'</p> <p>The original building was built of terracotta coloured clay bricks with a shingled roof in the Federation Arts and Crafts style.</p> <p>In 1923, the building underwent additions and alterations under the supervision of the Principal Architect of the Public Works Department, W. Hardwick.</p> <p>The alterations included the conversion of postal offices to the postmaster's residence on the lower level with two bedrooms and a lounge within the earlier building space. A single-storey addition to the northern side created space dedicated to postal activity.</p> <p>Minor modifications were made to the building exterior and interior between 1923 and 1944, including the change in the building function from residential to postal activity.</p> <p>In 1968 the Meckering Earthquake caused structural damage to the second storey of <i>Pinjarra Post Office</i>. As a result, the entire second storey elevation was rebuilt after 1972.</p> <p>The building ceased operating as a Post Office in July 2008. Post Office services reopened in the newly-constructed 'Pinjarra Junction' shopping centre to the west of George Street.</p> <p>In 2009-10 internal repairs and maintenance work were carried out.</p> <p>In 2010 planning consent was issued for a beautician and a video shop to occupy the building; a bathroom fit out was completed at this time.</p> <p>In 2019, the building is vacant.</p>
Associations and Type	George Temple Poole
Listings	<p>HCWA No. - 01749, Perm 10/10/1995</p> <p>Register National Estate - Reg 27/10/1998</p> <p>National Trust WA - Class</p>
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see:</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment for <i>Pinjarra Post Office</i></p> <p>'Pinjarra Post Office: Conservation Plan' (June 2002)</p>
Additional Information	

## Pinjarra Railway Station Precinct

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	075	
Assessment No.	3660	
Other Names	Pinjarra Railway Yards Pinjarra Junction	
Address	1 Fimmel Lane	
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra	
Land Information	Lots 361, 362 & 363, Reserve 45518	
Construction Date	1893	
Original Use	Rail: railway station	
Present Use	Rail: railway station	
Construction Materials	Walls:	Roof:



Architectural Style	
Description	<p>A group of buildings, tracks and spaces related to the former railway operations at Pinjarra, including goods shed, engine shed, carriage shed and barracks.</p> <p>Station building burned down. Loco Shed and Goods Shed (1902) still in use. Also still standing and in good order: hand crane, turntable, barracks.</p> <p>A replica of the Station Building was constructed in the early 21st century and currently operates as the Visitor Centre for Pinjarra.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<p>Since 1893 <i>Pinjarra Railway Station Precinct</i> has been a focus of the town, contributing to the community's sense of place.</p> <p>The engine shed is believed to be the oldest remaining engine shed in Western Australia, and the carriage shed is believed to be the only surviving carriage shed in Western Australia.</p> <p>The goods shed, engine shed, carriage shed, and barracks provide tangible evidence of an historic continuum, retaining functions close to their original uses.</p> <p>Through interpretation, the site has a capacity to demonstrate the operations at Pinjarra Junction.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Railway Station Precinct</i> is valued by those with affection for rail and rail history.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Railway Station Precinct</i> is associated with Sir John Forrest, George Temple Poole, C. Y. O'Connor, and Neil McNeil.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The extension of the railway to Pinjarra was a catalyst for the development of the town, the surrounding hills and Coolup region. The expansion of the rail network in the 1890s was an ambitious program which brought economic benefit to the region and to the State, improving communications and transport for mail, imports and exports. The program was particularly ambitious in the light of the limited resources of the colony and required considerable borrowings to effect their construction.</p> <p>The development and construction of the yards, in the initial phases at least, had close associations with the politicians Sir John Forrest and William Paterson, who played an important role in securing the extension of the network to Pinjarra and beyond. Civil servants who also played an important role included Alpin Fowler Thomson, Under Secretary of Railways; George Temple Poole, Colonial Architect and Assistant Engineer in Chief at the Public Works Department, who developed the design for many of the standard railway yards and station structures; C. Y. O'Connor, Engineer in Chief who made the East Perth to Picton Junction line the first of the many projects he completed.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra Railway Station Precinct</i> is also associated with contractors Neil McNeil &amp; Co. who built the Pinjarra to Picton Junction section of the South-West Railway and later the section from Jarrahdale Junction to Pinjarra. Finally, there is the association of all those who managed and worked in the yards and their families, all of whom had a role to play in the construction and subsequent functioning of the yards.</p> <p>The first train from Bunbury to Pinjarra, before the official opening of the line, was notable because of the trial of Collie Coal in the locomotive. The cost of importing coal from New South Wales was very high and the ability of WAGR engines to use Collie Coal was a design consideration for engine construction.</p> <p>The continued use of <i>Pinjarra Railway Station Precinct</i> as an operating tourist railway, following the decline of rail use in the post-World War II period, is indicative of a shift in the historical importance of railways and the sustained interest in them.</p> <p>The wider reserve, particularly west of the rail line, has been increasingly dominated by community and tourism based activity with the development of a 24 hour camping</p>

rest stop (2011), effluent dump point (2008), community garden (2015) and men's shed (2019).

#### Associations and Type

Sir John Forrest  
George Temple Poole  
C. Y. O'Connor  
Neil McNeil

#### Listings

HCWA No. - 03097, Perm 12/05/2000  
National Trust WA - Class 3/5/1993

#### Supporting Information

For more information see: Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment for *Pinjarra Railway Yards*

#### Additional Information



October 2019

## Pinjarra Traffic Bridge



LHS No.	076
Assessment No.	N/A
Other Names	
Address	George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	
Construction Date	1840 – 2018
Original Use	Road: bridge

Present Use	Road: bridge
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber and Concrete      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	Timber and concrete bridge, traditional wood construction from 1954, with some wooden pile replaced with concrete in 2018. 16 spans, with a length of 96.7m.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<i>Pinjarra Traffic Bridge</i> has historic significance as the most recent of several attempts, since 1840, to provide a crossing for traffic across the Murray.
Historical Notes	<p>The history of the bridge over the Murray River has not been a very successful one. The current bridge, completed in 1954, is the fifth, and the longest lasting.</p> <p>The first attempt was in 1840, but the structure was washed away by the flooding river. The second try was successful and the bridge was completed in 1842, after a delay through shortage of funds and the need to reinforce the stone piers later in the year.</p> <p>In 1847 the river flooded again and this bridge was washed away. In 1853, work began on the third bridge. The 1862 flood extensively damaged it, but it was repaired. The 1895 flood undermined the bridge piles, and a decision was made to replace it with a fourth bridge in 1897.</p> <p>The bridge was replaced by the present one in 1954, built on land resumed from St John's Churchyard.</p> <p>The current traffic bridge was upgraded thanks to Sir Ross McLarty's efforts during his Premiership.</p> <p>In 1974, the bridge was reinforced with a concrete overlay. In 2018 the wooden support piles standing in the river were replaced with concrete.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 03392
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	



## Pinjarra War Memorial

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	077
Assessment No.	6202
Other Names	
Address	1915 Pinjarra Road
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 57, Reserve 315
Construction Date	1922
Original Use	Monument
Present Use	Monument
Construction Materials	Walls: Roof:
Architectural Style	

Description	<p><i>Pinjarra War Memorial</i> is situated outside the Shire Offices and comprises a rough hewn granite obelisk surmounted by a Celtic cross, the whole mounted on an octagonal base. The Celtic cross is unusual, since it has a square at the centre of the cross-piece and lacks the typical circle.</p> <p>On the front of the octagon is inscribed 'Erected In Honour Of Our Soldiers Who Fell In The Great War 1914 to 1918'. On the side directly to the rear is inscribed 'Greater Love Hath No Man, Patterson P. P., Tyler L. C., Campbell F.' The other six sides of the base are inscribed with 36 names.</p>
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Pinjarra War Memorial</i> has high aesthetic value as a simple memorial located outside the Shire Offices.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra War Memorial</i> commemorates the fallen from the district.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra War Memorial</i> is associated with the well-known architectural firm of Eales &amp; Cohen.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra War Memorial</i> is unusual having a modified Celtic cross, with a square in the centre.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Twenty-five men from Pinjarra fell during World War I, and in the early 1920s the form of a war memorial was decided by a memorial committee, under the auspices of the Road Board.</p> <p>An ideal site for the Memorial was found on land near the Pinjarra Bridge, abutting the main road at the approach to the bridge from the town. This block was improved by digging and tree planting by local school children under the direction of their headmaster, A. R. Cantwell, who was also president of the memorial committee.</p> <p>Eales &amp; Cohen were appointed architects for the project, and the construction was carried out by Baker and Mathews. Eales &amp; Cohen are known to have designed various other war memorials in the interwar period, and each of these memorials is distinctive and there is no evidence of a common design style in the firm's commemorative work.</p> <p>It was noted at the time of unveiling:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The final choice of a Celtic cross was a happy one, because the essential features of such a monument are strength, simplicity, and ruggedness – attributes of the Australian soldier.</p> <p>Mahogany Creek granite was used for the cross, the construction of which cost approximately £330. The die stone weighed 3½ tons and was cut out of a block of 5 tons. The whole monument weighed 12 tons, and the top was 16 ft (4.9 m) from the ground.</p> <p>The memorial was unveiled in July 1923 by Governor Sir Francis Newdegate in the presence of many people. Ross McLarty, then secretary of the Road Board, was responsible for arranging the ceremony.</p> <p>The vice-regal party was welcomed at the railway station by W. E. C. McLarty, chairman of the Road Board, and a guard of honour was provided by Boy Scouts. Luncheon was provided at the Exchange Hotel.</p> <p>Others present at the unveiling ceremony included Lady Newdegate, Major General Sir Talbot Hobbs, Canon Burns (who officiated in the absence of Archbishop Riley), the State president of the RSL, and several politicians.</p> <p>A devotional service was conducted by Canon Burns, with hymns sung by a choir, and the Last Post was sounded. After the Memorial had been unveiled, wreaths</p>

were placed at the base by relatives of the men whose names were inscribed on the stone.

In 1964 the Memorial was moved to its present site outside the Civic Centre.

In 2020 the Memorial was removed and refurbished with the intention of moving the structure to the Glebe Land.

#### Associations and Type

#### Listings

HCWA No. - 13497

#### Supporting Information

For more information see:

*West Australian*, 19 July 1923, p. 7

Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah* (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)

#### Additional Information

## Pinjarra (West) Heritage Area



LHS No.	078
Assessment No.	N/A
Other Names	
Address	Portion of James and Forrest Streets
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	<p>Lot 7 (No. 13) Forrest Street</p> <p>Lots 8-9 (No. 17) Forrest Street</p> <p>Lot 1 (No. 26) James Street</p> <p>Lot 2 (No. 28) James Street</p> <p>Lot 3 (No. 30) James Street</p> <p>Lot 4 (No. 32) James Street</p> <p>Lot 5 (No. 34) James Street</p> <p>Lot 6 (No. 36) James Street</p> <p>Lot 13 (No. 38) James Street</p>
Construction Date	c.1916-1990
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Single-storey residence
Construction Materials	<p>Walls:</p> <p>Roof:</p>



Architectural Style	
Description	A selection of timber board and iron or tile residences with most featuring brick chimney stacks, front verandahs and cottage gardens. Most dwellings date from mid 1910s-1940s. One dwelling within the Area dates from 1990, replacing an older weatherboard and iron cottage.
Condition	Good-Fair
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Pinjarra (West) Heritage Area</i> contains many Pinjarra's surviving interwar housing stock. This type of housing is becoming rarer in the townsite.</p> <p><i>Pinjarra (West) Heritage Area</i> has high streetscape value because of the uniformity of scale and types of housing in the Heritage Area.</p>
Historical Notes	The allotments were subdivided to their current dimensions in the mid 1910s, with dwellings soon following. Some of the dwellings may have been constructed under the Returned Soldiers Housing Scheme.
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	

## Premier Hotel

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	079
Assessment No.	690
Other Names	
Address	Pinjarra-Williams Road
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 200
Construction Date	1894
Original Use	Hotel, tavern or inn
Present Use	Hotel, tavern or inn
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	

Description	Located on the eastern foreshore of Murray River to the north of the bridge. Two-storey red brick building, tuck pointed facade; bullnose upper verandah. Remains of original outhouse or stores located adjacent to rear garden.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Premier Hotel</i> is a fine example of an 1890s hotel which has retained, to a large degree, its original appearance with a unity of style and material.</p> <p><i>Premier Hotel</i> is a significant landmark at the entrance to Pinjarra from the north.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The McLarty family built the Premier Hotel, transferring their licence from the Pinjarra Arms (at Blythewood).</p> <p>The licence at the Pinjarra Arms (Blythewood) was kept up until the railway went through in the early 1890s. Duncan McLarty became the licensee in 1894, and three months later he moved to the Premier Hotel, newly completed and opposite the railway station in Pinjarra.</p> <p>Early in 1895 Duncan transferred the licence to Edward Reynolds, who had previously been running the Exchange Hotel over the river in the older part of town.</p> <p>In 1972, there was replacement of rear stairway, and new male and female toilets. A drive-in bottle shop was added in 1990, and a garage on south side of hotel in 1993.</p> <p>In 2000, the original Lot 16 was subdivided into two lots, split by a drainage easement.</p> <p>The outdoor area was upgraded in 2003, with extensions to the bottle shop in 2004.</p> <p>In 2009-10, the bottle shop was further extended and drive-in relocated.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 01764
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	

## Redcliffe Barn, Cottage and Well

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	080
Assessment No.	9928
Other Names	Cooper's Cottage
Address	Sutton Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 9010 (formerly Lots 13 and 9510)
Construction Date	
Original Use	Shed or barn
Present Use	Restaurant
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	Redcliffe Barn is constructed of locally burnt brick with a metal roof. The Cottage has timber cladding at the front facade with asbestos cladding at rear. The Well is thought to have been constructed in 1880, and now had a modern brick top.
Condition	Good



## Authenticity

Fair

## Statement of Significance

*Redcliffe Barn* is a good example of an early barn constructed of brick.  
*Redcliffe Barn, Cottage & Well* is associated with Joseph Cooper, who was the first European owner of the land, and who also constructed *Cooper's Mill*.

## Historical Notes

Joseph Cooper arrived aboard the *Warrior* in 1830. With him were his wife, Elizabeth, and their children, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Joseph, and Mary Ann. By trade, Cooper was a wheelwright and blacksmith.

After a period spent in Fremantle, in 1836 Cooper obtained location 13 in Pinjarra, where he established a farm he named Redcliffe. A house was built near the river and land quickly cleared.

In 1843, Cooper began building a windmill at 'Windmill Point' (Cooleenup Island) at the mouth of the Murray River. He left the running of Redcliffe to his eldest son. Cooper died as a result of an accident in 1847.

The date of construction of *Redcliffe Barn* has not been established, but it appears to be early.

A weatherboard and asbestos cottage with a metal roof is also located on the same site.

During the 1990s *Redcliffe Barn* was utilised as a small convenience store/café. In 2000, the Barn was converted into a bar and restaurant, with an outdoor roof extension added to the east in 2001, and addition for storage in 2006.

*Cooper's Cottage* was constructed in 1922 as the third Cooper family home. The cottage originally featured a detached kitchen with open fireplace and a separately detached bath house and toilet to the rear (now demolished).

The Tuckey family renovated the cottage in 1971 which saw the installation of kitchen and bathroom facilities.

*Cooper's Cottage* was restored in 1998 by the developer of the surrounding land development and used as a craft shop and historical display relating to the Cooper family.

The cottage is currently used as a private residence.

## Associations and Type

## Listings

## Supporting Information

For more information see:  
Richards, Ronald, *The Murray District of Western Australia* (Shire of Murray, 1978)  
Fawcett, Glenys, *Historic Homes and Building of Pinjarra District of WA*, Ravenswood Sanctuary, undated.

## Additional Information



Redcliffe Cottage (2018)



Redcliffe Barn (2018)



Well and Redcliffe Cottage (2018)

## Road Board Offices

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	081
Assessment No.	6200
Other Names	Community Development and Information Centre George St Hub Jarra Infusion
Address	28 George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 220
Construction Date	1909
Original Use	Office or administration building
Present Use	Café and gift shop
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal

Architectural Style	
Description	Constructed from local red brick with sand finished banding around windows and stucco decoration under windows. The outhouse comprises jarrah weatherboard to mid-height with asbestos panel walls.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p>The street facade of <i>Road Board Offices</i> has high aesthetic value.</p> <p><i>Road Board Offices</i> is associated with the foundation of local government for the Murray District.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The Murray Roads Board was initially set up in 1871 after the State Legislative Council passed two local government acts, one being for the restructuring of several municipal councils, whilst the other sought the creation of Road Boards. The first members of the Murray Roads Board were: J. Logue, A. Birch, T. Fawcett, H. H. Hall, H. Sutton, J. Wellard and J. Batt.</p> <p>Prior to constructing its own quarters, Murray Road Board met in Mechanic's Hall on George Street.</p> <p><i>Road Board Offices</i> was constructed in 1909, for £217 18s. This building was the offices of the Murray Road Board from 1909 to 1935. It was one of the early Road Board offices built in the State.</p> <p>In 1935, the Road Board proposed construction of new offices, but this was fiercely opposed by local residents who did not want to see their rates spent on the project. Consequently, in September 1935 the Murray Road Board shifted quarters, taking as offices the former school buildings on Henry Street.</p> <p>Since 1935 the building has had several uses.</p> <p>In 1997 the building was reroofed, with replacement gutters, flashings, purlins and sheeting. The electrics were also upgraded at this time. In 1999, the external brickwork was repointed. In 2003 boundary fencing was installed.</p> <p>In 2010 the place was used as a community centre known as 'George St Hub'.</p> <p>From 2012 the building was used as a tearooms and café.</p> <p>In 2016 a patio was constructed to the rear of the building.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 01750
Supporting Information	<p>For more information see:</p> <p><i>West Australian</i>, 11 June 1935, p. 16</p> <p><i>West Australian</i>, 26 September 1935, p. 9</p> <p>Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray &amp; City of Mandurah, 1993)</p>
Additional Information	



## Roger May Museum



LHS No.	082
Assessment No.	6206
Other Names	
Address	George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 316, Reserve 36703
Construction Date	1993
Original Use	Museum
Present Use	Museum
Construction Materials	Walls: Earth      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	Rammed earth, timber and iron sheeting building, containing a significant collection of agricultural and other machinery and equipment.
Condition	Good

Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<i>Roger May Museum</i> contains a significant collection of items relating to the agricultural history of Murray.
Historical Notes	<p>Commenced in 1993 and officially opened in 2001, the Museum is built from rammed earth, timber and iron sheeting. Vehicles, machinery and farming equipment are all housed in this building, named after a well-known local enthusiast of old engines and vehicles. The Museum is staffed by volunteers who have over the years restored a lot of the items on display.</p> <p>In 1996, extensions were made to the then transport museum. In 1999, an addition was made to Roger May Engine Museum, and the following year the pergola was replaced. In 2001, additions were made to the cart shed.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	

## RSL Hall, Pinjarra



LHS No.	083
Assessment No.	728
Other Names	
Address	1889 Pinjarra Road
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lots 3, 4, 5, & 6
Construction Date	c.1950s
Original Use	RSL Hall
Present Use	RSL Hall
Construction Materials	Walls: Asbestos      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	

Description	Timber framed, asbestos and zincalume RSL Hall.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>RSL Hall, Pinjarra</i> is a typical 1950s hall which has retained a degree of authenticity in its appearance.</p> <p><i>RSL Hall, Pinjarra</i> has social significance for members of the RSL and their families.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The Pinjarra Branch of the Returned Soldiers Association was formed in 1919 with A. R. Cantwell President, R. Ecclestone Vice President, Ross McLarty Secretary and M. Owen Treasurer.</p> <p>One of the branch's first acts was to approach the Murray Roads Board to turn the bridge reserve into a Memorial Park for returned soldiers. The Board agreed and aided by supplying some plantings to the park.</p> <p>After the death of Cantwell in 1927, the RSL erected a set of memorial gates at Memorial Park.</p> <p>In 1972, a toilet was added to <i>RSL Hall</i>, and in 1975 a patio was constructed. A kitchen extension was undertaken in 1985, with a verandah added in 1992.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 01773
Supporting Information	
Additional Information	



## St John's Church

A Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	084
Assessment No.	
Other Names	
Address	Henry Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra

Land Information	Lot A
Construction Date	1861
Original Use	Church, cathedral or chapel
Present Use	Church, cathedral or chapel
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick                      Roof: Galvanised Iron
Architectural Style	
Description	The Church was built in the rustic style of Victorian Britain. Constructed of local red brick, the original shingled roof has been replaced by clay tiles. Excellent jarrah furnishings and stained-glass windows. Wooden bell tower stands in the churchyard dated to 1848. The graveyard surrounds the church and the site is fronted by an imposing red brick wall and black iron entry gates (donated by the McLarty family).
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>St John's Church</i> is an excellent example of Victorian architecture in Western Australia.</p> <p><i>St John's Church</i> is associated with Fremantle convicts, who made the internal woodwork and window sashes.</p> <p>The churchyard contains the remains of many early pioneers and prominent families. (Burials date from 1840s - 1870s.)</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The Government made the first allocation of land in the area bounded by James Street and the Murray River in 1840 for a church site. However, the first official Sunday service in the region took place in February 1842 with a visit by Archdeacon John Wollaston. He wrote:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I held service in a barn where the Dandalup flows into the Murray. There were twenty-one present and it was the first service ever taken by a clergyman on a Sunday, as [George] King's monthly visits were on a weekday.</p> <p>In 1843 the first Anglican Church in Pinjarra was constructed near the Murray River and close to the site of the present church. It is likely the building was a wattle and daub church with a thatched roof. The church was consecrated in the name of St. John in 1848 by Bishop Augustus Short. At the time it was noted: 'Nothing could exceed the highly respectable appearance of this little church and congregation'. A few years later, the original St. John's was described as being a 'neat little church' and a 'valuable acquisition' for the locality.</p> <p>However, in 1860 John McLarty noted the Church was 'going to ruins' because it was 'being so seldom used'.</p> <p>In 1861 the earlier building was replaced by the present St. John's Church, built by Anthony Cornish for £263.</p> <p>Convicts from Fremantle made the window sashes and some of the interior woodwork.</p> <p>The porch was added in 1879.</p> <p>In 2018 the ownership of the church was transferred to the Shire of Murray, as part of efforts to restore the building.</p>

In 2019 *St John's Church* was deconsecrated and extensive conservation works completed. The Church is currently utilised for community purposes and as a boutique wedding venue.

#### Associations and Type

#### Listings

HCWA No. - 01756  
Register National Estate - Perm 21/3/1978  
National Trust WA - Class

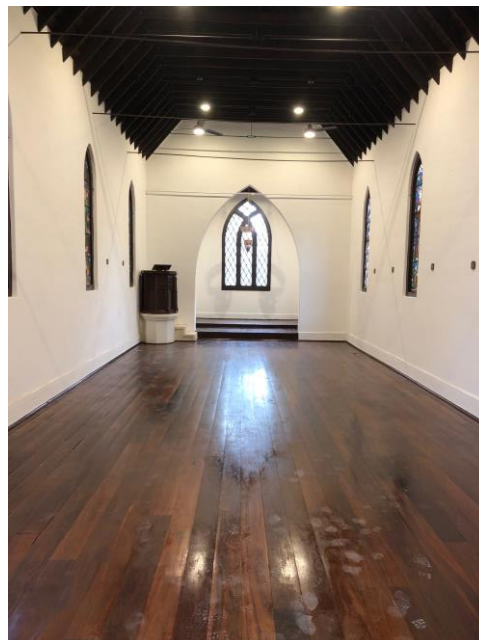
#### Supporting Information

For more information see: Wills, Annabel, & Jacqui Sherriff, 'St John's Anglican Church & Churchyard, Pinjarra: Conservation Plan' (2005)

#### Additional Information



Interior of St John's after conservation works completed (2019)



Interior of St John's after conservation works completed (2019)



## St Joseph's Convent

**A** Exceptional  
Significance



LHS No.	085
Assessment No.	
Other Names	Hampstead
Address	40-52 George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 1000
Construction Date	c.1866
Original Use	Single-storey residence
Present Use	Monastery or convent Primary school
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	Brick and iron colonial residence.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good



## Statement of Significance

Although modified, *St Joseph's Convent* retains a reasonable degree of authenticity as a very early residence in Pinjarra.

*St Joseph's Convent* is the oldest extant residence within the Pinjarra townsite. It has been continually occupied since the 1860s.

*St Joseph's Convent* is associated with the provision of education in Pinjarra.

*St Joseph's Convent* has social value for Roman Catholic residents in Pinjarra.

## Historical Notes

Anthony Cornish was the partner of Nicol Paterson, who established *Creaton Estate*. At the termination of the partnership in 1866, Cornish briefly moved to Fremantle, but returned to Pinjarra within months.

He erected a large home for his family on the banks of the Murray River in the Pinjarra townsite, which he named 'Hampstead'.

After the death of Cornish's wife, Rebecca, in 1883 from measles the family estate – which included two dwellings, the Port Mill and Freemason's Hotel in Fremantle, and Hampstead – was split amongst the remaining family.

The place was sold to Rev R. W. Alderson, before being purchased back by William Cornish in 1920.

When the timber mills in Jarrahdale closed because of the Depression, the small convent there also closed and relocated to Pinjarra in April 1930. Sisters Anthony, Gervada and Florentine came down with eight boarders, an Aboriginal girl called Emma and 'a dog called Fluff'.

This small community took over the Old Schoolmaster's House and the nuns opened a primary school and commenced teaching music. In 1932, the nuns were given £500 to purchase a bungalow and small cottage in James Street, used as a convent and a two-roomed school.

In 1935, a further donation of £4,000 enabled the nuns to purchase the former Cornish property, a wooden school building was erected, and the church on Forrest Street was dismantled and re-erected on the corner of the property.

In 1954, the place was fitted for electricity, and new classrooms were added the following year.

Various other additions and alterations have taken place since that time to the present (2019), including re-roofing and new ceilings in the convent and additions to the school.

## Associations and Type

### Listings

### Supporting Information

For more information see: Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah* (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)

### Additional Information



Converted verandah (date unknown)  
along southern wing of convent  
building (2018)



Convent main entry (2018)

Enclosed verandah converted to  
activity room space (2018)




Store room extension to the rear of the  
convent (circa 1970s) (2018)

## Taylor's Supermarket

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	086
Assessment No.	157
Other Names	
Address	8-10 George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lots 50 & 51
Construction Date	1906
Original Use	Shop/retail store Single-storey residence
Present Use	Other
Construction Materials	Walls: Timber and Brick Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	The oldest part of the building is constructed from weatherboard, iron roof with a bullnose verandah and jarrah posts. A later addition to the south wall is red brick facing north. The most recent addition expresses a typical supermarket facade.

Condition	Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Taylor's Supermarket</i> is a distinctive landmark of George Street and retains a high degree of authenticity in its presentation to the street.</p> <p><i>Taylor's Supermarket</i> is one of the oldest family businesses in the State.</p> <p><i>Taylor's Supermarket</i> makes a significant contribution to the Pinjarra Heritage Precinct.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>William Taylor became a resident of Pinjarra around 1897, having previously operated as a general trader for the railway construction camps, moving with the camps as they moved down the line.</p> <p>Taylor bought two blocks of land next to the Exchange Hotel and constructed a shop.</p> <p>In 1906 the shop burnt down, and the present shop and dwelling were constructed soon after.</p> <p>Taylor branched out and opened other shops in Coolup, Holyoake and Marrinup.</p> <p>In the 1920s, Taylor installed kerbside pumps to service vehicles travelling along the South Western Highway.</p> <p>Between 1999 and 2009, re-roofing and general works were undertaken for both the exterior and interior of both the Supermarket and Residence.</p> <p>In 2019, a podiatrist occupied the Residence. In 2019, the Supermarket is currently occupied by St Vincent DePaul charity shop.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 03096
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah</i> (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)
Additional Information	 <p>Taylor residence (2018)</p>




## Trinity Uniting Church



LHS No.	087
Assessment No.	6960
Other Names	Pinjarra Uniting Church Pinjarra Methodist Church
Address	37 George Street
Suburb / Town	Pinjarra
Land Information	Lot 110
Construction Date	1910
Original Use	Church, cathedral or chapel
Present Use	Church, cathedral or chapel
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal

Architectural Style	
Description	Medium pitched gable roof Church and Hall, with various additions. Constructed from brick in the stretcher bond brick course style. The Church has double hung Gothic styled windows and buttresses. A hall was built adjoining the church building in 1960.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Fair
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Trinity Uniting Church</i> is a local landmark and has a fair degree of aesthetic and architectural value, despite the additions.</p> <p><i>Trinity Uniting Church</i> has historic significance as a place of worship for residents of Pinjarra for more than a century.</p> <p><i>Trinity Uniting Church</i> has social significance for worshippers and for those who have undertaken or attended significant rites at the place.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>The foundation stone for <i>Trinity Uniting Church</i> was laid on 2 July 1910. The builder was William Deeble, and Rev Allen was the officiating minister at the dedication.</p> <p>When the original brick building was completed, the west wall was left in weatherboards so an addition could be made in the future.</p> <p>In 1930, renovations were undertaken, including repainting.</p> <p>A baptismal font was donated by W. Morrell in memory of his parents, and the organ was donated to the Church in 1951 by the Taylor family.</p> <p>In 1960, tenders were called by Duncan Stephen &amp; Mercer, Architects, for additions to the Church. The contract was awarded to Howard Ellis, and a new vestry, kitchen and a 16' extension to form a hall was built at a cost of £7,948. Contributions came from fifteen families.</p> <p>In 2004 there were further additions, including a meeting room on the western side of the Church. The place was rewired and a car park constructed on the site of the old manse. More additions were made in 2006, including a counselling area and disabled toilets.</p> <p>In 2006, the tile roof was replaced with metal.</p> <p>In 2009 an extension of the covered walkway around the Hall was added.</p> <p><i>Trinity Uniting Church</i> celebrated its centenary on 4 July 2010.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 01751
Supporting Information	For more information see: <i>100 Years of Trinity Uniting Church, Pinjarra: 1910-2010</i> (2010)
Additional Information	



Stage 2 and 3 extensions (2018)

## Ravenswood Barn

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	088	
Assessment No.	10159	
Other Names		
Address	32 Gibbs Circuit	
Suburb / Town	Ravenswood	
Land Information	Lot 68 (formerly Lot 6 Lloyd Avenue)	
Construction Date		
Original Use	Shed or Barn	
Present Use	Vacant/unused	
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		



Description	Large red brick construction - various types of bricks have been used at the front and side indicating reconstruction at some stage. Jarrah loft windows.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	High
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Ravenswood Barn</i> is a fine example of an English style barn and is characteristic of early European settlers' farms.</p> <p><i>Ravenswood Barn</i> is associated with Captain John Thomas, who is significant in the development of Ravenswood.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Part of the farm of Captain John Thomas (b. Wales, 1815, arr. WA 1829), who took up farming in the Kelmscott district where he was attacked by Yagan. He gave up farming shortly after to become a fisherman. He owned his own boat, the <i>Emma</i>, and, when this was wrecked, he built a larger schooner, the <i>Empress</i>.</p> <p>Thomas married Elizabeth (née Cooper) and they had seven children, who helped run the farming property at Ravenswood. He died in 1907.</p> <p>In 2009, Lot 6 was subdivided and a sales office was constructed adjacent to <i>Ravenswood Barn</i>. The office is to be removed upon sale of majority of land. Minor restoration works to the Barn were undertaken at this time.</p> <p>It has been suggested the place was used as a Cobb &amp; Co changing station, but no evidence has been found to support this.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 01766
Supporting Information	For further information on the Thomas family and their association with Ravenswood see Battye Library, MN 1688 Acc. 2317A, 5135A, & 6194A.
Additional Information	

## Ravenswood Hotel

**B** Considerable  
Significance



LHS No.	089
Assessment No.	2963
Other Names	Ravenswood Hall
Address	Lloyd Avenue
Suburb / Town	Ravenswood
Land Information	Lot 65
Construction Date	1863
Original Use	Two-storey residence
Present Use	Hotel, tavern or inn
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick      Roof: Metal
Architectural Style	
Description	Nestled on the banks of the Murray River, the place is a large two-storey local red brick construction with iron roof. Most of the building, including additions, has

	<p>been made with cream sand finish. Only the rear red brick wall can be seen in original state. The render helps the building to blend and gives 'old world charm'.</p>
Condition	Very Good
Authenticity	Good
Statement of Significance	<p><i>Ravenswood Hotel</i> has high aesthetic value and retains a great deal of 'period charm' despite additions and modifications over the years.</p> <p>As Ravenswood Hall, the place was one of the most substantial properties in the Murray District.</p> <p><i>Ravenswood Hotel</i> has been operating as a hotel for more than a century.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>After his previous property was damaged in the 1862 floods, Captain John Thomas constructed a large two-storey house at Ravenswood. This property was later to become <i>Ravenswood Hotel</i>. A watercolour of the residence (c.1870) shows a whitewashed and shingled building with formal gardens leading down to the Murray River.</p> <p>In 1876, Captain Thomas retired to Fremantle, leaving the residence in charge of his son, John Frederick Thomas.</p> <p>It has not been established exactly when the residence was first used for accommodation for traveller, but it appears likely this was during the 1880s, and it was probably known as <i>Ravenswood Hotel</i> from this time.</p> <p>In November 1907, Alfred Edward Thomas, applied for a licence to convert the place into a wayside inn. He described the place as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The premises are of brick, and contain seven bedrooms, two sittings-rooms, exclusive of those required by my family. I am the current occupier and owner of the premises, which are now licensed under the name of Ravenswood Hotel, and which I intend to keep as an Inn or Public-house.</p> <p>Alfred died in July 1911, and after this <i>Ravenswood Hotel</i> was run by Amy Augusta Amelia Thomas. Around this time, the Hotel developed a reputation for being a honeymoon venue, and accounts note this was many newly-married couple's destination. In the 1920s, it also became known as a desirable holiday resort.</p> <p>In April 1936, Mrs Thomas transferred the place to Kenneth Howell Angel, a well-known air pilot. He immediately announced plans for a major refitting of the Hotel, with tennis courts, golf links, a sports ground, and a landing strip for aircraft. It is likely the interior of many parts of the current Hotel, e.g. the private dining room, date from this time.</p> <p><i>Ravenswood Hotel</i> has undergone several extensions and refits throughout the 20th century.</p> <p>The place was classified by the National Trust in October 1969.</p> <p>In 2003, a bottle shop and drive through was added to the north, along with an extension to the lounge bar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bottle shop and cool room extension (2013)</li> <li>• Kitchen alterations, beer garden redevelopment and verandah extension (2014)</li> <li>• Renovation of restaurant, toilet and kitchen</li> </ul>
Associations and Type	
Listings	<p>HCWA No. - 01759</p> <p>Register National Estate – Indic</p> <p>National Trust WA - Class 6/10/1969</p>

### Supporting Information

For more information see:

*West Australian*, 19 November 1907, p. 1; 1 August 1911, p. 5; 19 July 1923, p. 8; 18 April 1936, p. 9

Richards, Ronald, *The Murray District of Western Australia* (Shire of Murray, 1978)

Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah* (Shire of Murray & City of Mandurah, 1993)

### Additional Information



Dining room (2018)



## Thomas Cottage



LHS No.	090	
Assessment No.	8447	
Other Names		
Address	1214 Pinjarra Road	
Suburb / Town	Ravenswood	
Land Information	Lot 800	
Construction Date	1863	
Original Use	Single-storey residence	
Present Use	Single-storey residence	
Construction Materials	Walls: Stone	Roof: Metal
Architectural Style		

Description	Cottage constructed from local red brick which has been sandstone rendered, with an iron roof and two chimneys. Set on the banks of the Murray River. The place has been extensively renovated in the 1990s, leaving little of the original fabric apparent.
Condition	Good
Authenticity	Low
Statement of Significance	<i>Thomas Cottage</i> has historic interest as it is associated with Captain John Thomas and the establishment of Ravenswood Farm.
Historical Notes	<p>Built by Captain John Thomas after the 1862 floods. The original window frames and lintels were taken from an older cottage at Ravenswood Farm.</p> <p>In late 1990s, approval was given to extensive renovations of the property. Original roof and beams were replaced as they'd been destroyed by white ants. Most of the original cottage was clad in asbestos, which has since been removed. Only the eastern most wing remains, which has since been internally modified. The original walls have been sheathed by a modern limestone look brick facia.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	HCWA No. - 01767
Supporting Information	For more information see: Richards, Ronald, <i>The Murray District of Western Australia</i> (Shire of Murray, 1978)
Additional Information	<div>  <p>Restored window frames (2018)</p> </div> <div>  <p>Restored door frame (2018)</p> </div>



## Whittaker's Mill



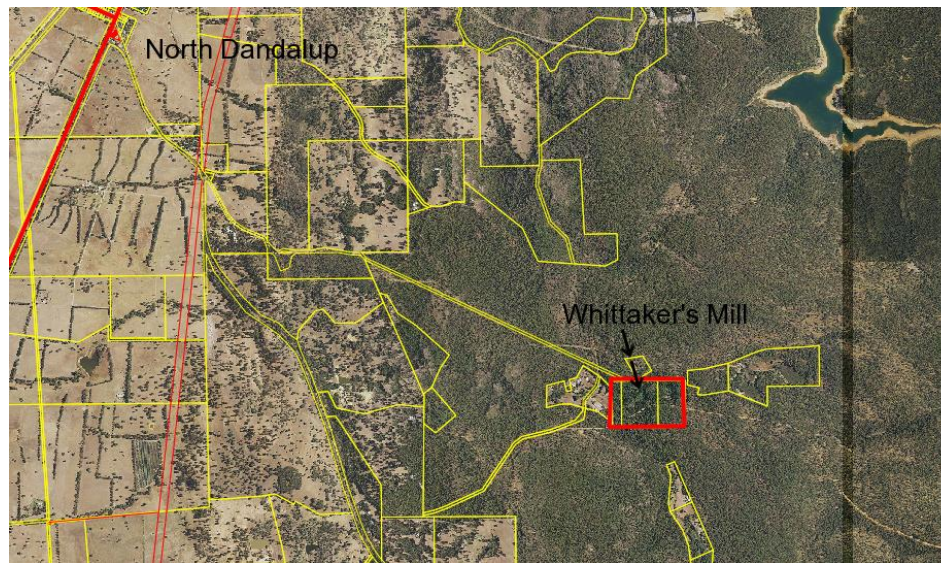
LHS No.	091
Assessment No.	
Other Names	
Address	Whittaker's Road
Suburb / Town	Whittaker
Land Information	Lots 1035, 695 and 1034
Construction Date	1902
Original Use	Timber mill
Present Use	Vacant/ unused
Construction Materials	Walls:                      Roof:
Architectural Style	
Description	Although a site only, reportedly portions of the rail line up to the escarpment remain.
Condition	Site only
Authenticity	Site only

Statement of Significance	<p><i>Whittaker's Mill</i> was the headquarters of Whittaker Bros, a significant timber producer whose output is linked to the development of Western Australia throughout the 20th century.</p> <p><i>Whittaker's Mill</i> has archaeological potential to reveal additional information regarding timber production in the first half of the 20th century.</p>
Historical Notes	<p>Arthur George Whittaker founded a timber business in the early 1890s. Originally from Melbourne, his experiences in Victoria and America were incorporated in the methods and plant his company utilised.</p> <p>Whittaker's interest in mechanisation was maintained and it led to production being carried out efficiently through the medium of modern machinery. One innovation at the company's Subiaco Mill was the generation of electricity from the waste products of the mill, giving enough power to operate all the saws and machines.</p> <p>The company also produced prefabricated buildings in timber and asbestos which were erected throughout Western Australia. In addition to providing constructional timbers, Whittaker's also undertook cabinet work, office fittings and sanding and polishing of floors. 'If it's timber, see Whittakers' was the company's slogan.</p> <p>Whittaker Bros primary forest mill was situated at North Dandalup, and the first mill buildings were erected 1902. This was on the site of a Bunnings relinquished lease. Bunnings had difficulties in shifting felled timber to the rail station in North Dandalup, but Whittaker's overcame this by constructing a spur line to the edge of the scarp and then a tramway to their storage yards adjacent to the station.</p> <p>Very quickly, Whittaker's grew to house a sizeable township.</p> <p>In 1929, the Mill was described as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Whittaker's mill nestles in the forest-clad hills above North Dandalup station, and associated with it is a fairly large village, equipped with its school, post office, store, boarding house, and public hall. The mill covers a large area, and has two steam power units of a total capacity of 120 horse power. Twelve saw benches are in use. Whittaker's have cut out a 20,000-acre reserve, but in time to come this may reach a profitable stage again. Now they are operating on a 15,000-acre concession. The mill handles an average of about sixty logs a day.</p> <p>A small village also sprang out near Whittaker's storage yards at the train station. A shop was opened around 1892 when the rail line reached the station. In 1902 the first North Dandalup Hotel was constructed, and eventually this little village became North Dandalup.</p> <p>By the 1930s, much of the surrounding forest had been felled. The infrastructure was ageing it was recognised operations would wind down and the Mill soon close. Although the Mill survived the depression by reducing staff hours, rather than reducing staff numbers, the Mill finally ceased operations during WWII due to the labour shortage.</p> <p>On 28 November 1944, Whittaker's Mill caught fire and extensive damage was caused to the timber-cutting machinery, which ended production by the company at North Dandalup. By 1947, Whittaker Bros were working from a new mill at Serpentine, while their Waroona operations also stepped up production.</p>
Associations and Type	
Listings	
Supporting Information	<p><i>Western Mail</i>, 28 February 1929  <i>West Australian</i>, 24 September 1940  <i>West Australian</i>, 30 November 1944  <i>Western Mail</i>, 7 December 1944  <i>Western Mail</i>, 12 June 1947  Richards, Ronald, <i>Murray and Mandurah: A Sequel</i></p>





*History of the Old Murray District of Western Australia*  
(Shire of Murray and City of Mandurah: Perth, 1993)

Additional Information



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