

SHIRE OF VICTORIA PLAINS

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

A review of the Shire of Victoria Plains' 1998 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places



PRIMARY REPORT

also refer to:

Appendix 1	LHS places
Appendices 2a, 2b	Glentromie Farm Group (registration documentation)
Appendices 3a, 3b	Summer Hills Farm Group (registration documentation)
Appendix 4	Benedictine Monastery Precinct (draft registration documentation)
Appendices 5a, 5b	Wyening Mission Group (registration documentation)



HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

Laura Gray JP M.AICOMOS B.Architecture (hons)

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Executive summary

The Local Heritage Survey (LHS) 2025 is a review and update of the Shire of Victoria Plains 1998 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places. It comprises 168 individual listing of places and sites of historic heritage significance in addition to four (4) State registered precincts (groups) that total 172 places. The State registered precincts together comprise more than 60 places and sites that are detailed in the appendices (3-6) but not individually listed or detailed in the Local Heritage Survey.

The review is an outcome of Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) directive arising from The Heritage Act 2018, whereby all local governments are required to prepare a 'Heritage List'. To identify a 'Heritage List', a review and update of the Heritage Inventory (1998) is necessary in order to be informed of, and understand, the places of historic heritage value to the communities within the Shire of Victoria Plains. The 'Heritage List' has regulatory implications and needs to be understood and substantiated.

Any place, including sites, that the community considers of heritage value, is worth consideration for assessment and possible inclusion in the LHS. The places assessed as the most significant in the LHS are then recommended for the 'Heritage List' to provide statutory guidance for the conservation of those places, including places on the HCWA's Register of Heritage Places, that have legislative requirements.

For each historic heritage place (including sites) a level of significance and consequent management category is applied. The places with the highest level of significance are recommended for inclusion in the Shire of Victoria Plains 'Heritage List' with provisions of the Local Planning Policy (LPP) to guide future conservation.

Most places that are accessible, have been photographed, and some historical research has been undertaken beyond the existing documentation, the information has been interpreted and formatted to the relevant summaries of place records, cross-referenced with other places, and documented in the formatted table of places, with references to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's (DPLH) inHerit database number, and arranged in alphabetical order as the primary index.

One hundred and sixty eight (168) individual places and sites have been identified in addition to four (4) precinct/groups that are entered on the State's Register of Heritage Places, making one hundred and seventy two (172) places identified and listed in the Local Heritage Survey 2025. Those four (4) registered precinct/groups are Wyening (7 places), Glentromie (15 places), Summer Hill (5 places) and New Norcia's Benedictine Monastery Precinct (31 individually listed places- many of which comprise more than one place, and others in the register assessment document that are not specifically listed) The registration of Benedictine Monastery Precinct is at draft stage pending permanent status.

There are 15 new places, mostly sites, and the Benedictine Monastery Precinct and all it encompasses. The new listings are identified in Section 5 of this report, with "NEW" in the column where the inHerit number is shown.

Consultation was undertaken with the Yued Aboriginal Corporation (YAC) as well as community consultation. YAC were given the chance to review the draft Local Heritage Survey and make comment and suggestions which was very important in the drafting of this document. Community consult was undertaken by way of community meetings in Bolgart, Mogumber and Calingiri. The response to the community consultation is much appreciated as it is important to empower the community and engender pride in their history, while correcting and updating the information provided in the draft report.

Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sean Fletcher

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A review of the Shire of Victoria Plain's Heritage Inventory is a requirement of Part 8 of *The Heritage Act 2018*. Inventories have been renamed "Local Heritage Surveys".

1.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Heritage Act 2018 only references places of historic heritage significance while places and elements of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance come under the jurisdiction of *The Aboriginal Heritage Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2023* that states;

An Act to make provision for the preservation of places and objects customarily used by or traditional to the original inhabitants of Australia or their descendants, or associated therewith, and for other purposes incidental thereto.

Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage are listed on the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) website: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).

Aboriginal cultural heritage places can also be places of historic heritage significance. The Local Heritage Survey undertaken within the requirements of *The Heritage Act 2018* is relevant to all places of historic cultural heritage significance of the post-contact period.

1.2 Historic Heritage

This review is in accordance with the Part 8 of *The Heritage Act 2018* that includes the requirement of the identification of a "Heritage List" of the most significant places within the local government area, and a Local Planning Policy (LPP) to support the future conservation of those places.

It is undertaken in consideration of the HCWA's *Guidelines for assessment of local heritage places* (2022) as recommended in *State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation*.

Assessments determine levels of significance for each place in consideration of the overall context of the Shire of Victoria Plains. The levels of significance are consistent with the required categories that are described in Section 3 and detailed in Section 4.

Understanding of the historic heritage value of a place is the foundation for substantiation of inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey. Almost every place in the review has been photographed, some historical research has been undertaken beyond the existing documentation, the information has been interpreted and formatted, cross referenced with other places, and documented in the formatted table of places, with references to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's inHerit database number, and arranged in alphabetical order of town and district as the primary index at Section 5 page 14.

Further to the total of 172 listings, that include the four (4) precinct /groups, that comprise a further 60 plus places, predominantly in the Benedictine Monastery listing that is at draft stage of the registration process. Although the primary places in the Benedictine Monastery Precinct are not included in the 168 place listings, they are numbered within the Benedictine Monastery Precinct: NN1-NN31.

There 15 are new listings, in addition to the New Norcia Benedictine Monastery Precinct.

Of the 172 place listings, the four groups and precincts on the Register of Heritage Places form Category 1 and 24 other places are Category 2. Categories 1 and 2 form the Heritage List with LPP provisions. The remaining Category 3 and Category 4 places have no implications.

2.0 INDICATORS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Every place previously listed in the original 1998 heritage inventory has been assessed within HCWA's *Guidelines for assessment of local heritage places* (2022).

The five indicators of historic heritage significance for the assessment are summarised hereunder:

2.1 Aesthetic Value:

It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community

Overview

Aesthetic value is necessarily subjective and should not simply rely on a common perception or most popular view.

There is a need to consider aesthetics as understood by different community groups and cultures.

A place does not necessarily need to conform to prevailing 'good taste' or be architecturally designed to display aesthetic qualities. For example, vernacular buildings that sit well within their cultural landscape due to the use of local materials, form, scale, or massing, may also have aesthetic value.

The aesthetic qualities of gardens, plantings and cultural landscape settings should also be considered.

Indicators

Places demonstrating this value should have importance:

- to a community for aesthetic characteristics.
- for its ability through archaeological investigation to reveal obscured fabric due to subsequent alterations or additions and in so doing, reveal aesthetic characteristics of an earlier structure, either through design or setting aesthetic characteristics of an earlier
- for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement
- for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas
- for its contribution to the aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located or importance for its contribution to the natural landscape as part of a cultural environment
- for the aesthetic character created by the individual components that collectively form a significant precinct; that is, streetscape, townscape, or cultural environment

Guidelines For Exclusion

A place will generally be excluded if:

- the aesthetic qualities of the place do not exceed those of the general class to which the place belongs
- its distinguishing features have been lost, irreversibly impacted, or compromised

- its landmark or scenic qualities have been irreversibly impacted by subsequent activities or development

2.2 Historic value:

It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia

Overview

The historic values associated with a place should be explored with reference to the thematic history for the locality and/or region.

Indicators

Places demonstrating this value should have importance:

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

The associations should be strong and verified by evidence and will most often be supported in the fabric of the place.

However, consideration should also be given to places with little or no fabric such as archaeological sites, ruins, and sites of historical importance.

Guidelines For Exclusion

A place will generally be excluded if:

- no reliable or verifiable physical, documentary, or historical evidence exists to demonstrate the association of the place with an historical event or phase in the locality

2.3 Scientific value:

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of the locality or region

Overview

These indicators will generally inform a determination of scientific value. They will commonly be used to assess significance of identified, or potential, archaeological deposits, or to identify places that through investigation may reveal earlier construction and design techniques.

Indicators

Places demonstrating this value should have importance:

- for information/archaeological material contributing to a wider understanding of cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site

2.4 Social value:

It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the locality or region for social, cultural, educational, or spiritual reasons.

Overview

Places of social value are commonly, but not always, public places that make a positive contribution to the local 'sense of place' and identity. They may be symbolic or landmark places, and may include places of worship, community halls, or schools, as well as privately owned places such as hotels, cinemas, or sporting venues. However, more modest places such as private residences may also be of importance to a particular group within the local community.

Indicators

Places demonstrating this value should be:

- highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, aesthetic, or educational associations.

Places need not be valued by the entire community to be significant. For example, a place may be valued by a community or cultural group based on its associations with a particular group's ethnic identity, religious belief, or profession.

Guidelines For Exclusion

A place will not normally be considered if:

- the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others
- the social value is historical rather than in the present day.

Care should be taken not to confuse cultural heritage significance with amenity or utility.

There must be evidence that the building/ place is valued over and above everyday activities that occur there.

2.5 Spiritual value:

It is significant because it embodies or evokes intangible values and meanings which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art, and practices of a cultural group.

Overview

Spiritual value refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual values may also be interdependent on the social values and physical properties of a place.

Indicators

Places demonstrating this value should have importance for:

- contributing to the spiritual identity or belief system of a cultural group
- being a repository of knowledge, traditional art or lore related to spiritual practice of a cultural group

- maintaining the spiritual health and wellbeing of a culture or group
- finding expression in cultural practices or human-made structures, or inspire creative works

A place will not normally be considered if:

- the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others
- the spiritual value is historical rather than the present day.

2.6 Heritage Areas - an extra factor

A Heritage Area will be of significance for the local district if:

- it meets one or more of the values noted above in terms of aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual significance; and,
- it demonstrates a unified or cohesive physical form in the public realm with an identifiable aesthetic, historic or social theme associated with a particular period or periods of development.

Guidelines For Inclusion

A heritage area should have an overall theme or connecting heritage value that demonstrates a strong unifying character. It should always be established based on a clear statement of significance, (that explains what is significant about an area and why) that describes its key features and elements. The individual components of a heritage area will collectively form a streetscape, townscape, or cultural environment with significant heritage characteristics, which may include architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, or strong historic associations.

In some cases, the development of a heritage area may span an extended period and include a variety of building types. In such cases it may be worthwhile to analyse the different phases of growth as part of the assessment, while also demonstrating the 'unifying thread' that holds the area together as a meaningful whole.

Guidelines For Exclusion

Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of this. Heritage values can be conserved, diminished, destroyed, enhanced or restored, but (unlike other amenity values), cannot be replicated. Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities and will generally be quite uncommon.

Further information on identification and adoption of heritage areas, as well as development of local planning policy for heritage areas, is included in separate guidelines.

Representative - importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

Overview

This indicator explores how well a place would stand as a representative of others in its class. The analysis of representativeness provides information that helps to assess the relative merits of a place against its peers.

A place may demonstrate representativeness with respect to any of the values.

A place will generally be considered to be representative if it:

- provides a good example of its type
- is representative of a common building or construction type, a particular period or way of life, the work of a particular builder or architect, or an architectural style

To be considered a good representative example, the place should have a high level of authenticity.

Guidelines For Exclusion

A place would generally not be considered to be representative if:

- its characteristics do not clearly typify its class
- the representative qualities have been degraded or lost.

3.0 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied.

The following table from HCWA's *Guidelines for assessment of local heritage places* (2022) illustrates the details to identify relevant categories for the identified places. Each place was categorised on the basis of the following levels of significance:

LEVELS of SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED OUTCOME
Category 1	Essential to the heritage of the locality	Register of Heritage Places
Exceptional significance	Rare or outstanding example.	Refer to Heritage Council The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Category 2	Very important to the heritage of the locality.	HERITAGE LIST
Considerable significance	High degree of integrity/authenticity.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Category 3	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.	NO CONSTRAINTS
Some/Moderate significance	Some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Category 4		Original fabric should be retained where possible.
Little significance	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution	NO CONSTRAINTS Contributes to the history of the locality. Photographically record prior to any major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site.

4.0 CATEGORIES

Further to HCWA's guidelines, an important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance be provided to owners, managers, and to the Shire of Victoria Plains for the statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised.

Category 1 A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Victoria Plains and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the HCWA's Register of Heritage Places, or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Victoria Plains' Planning Scheme and LPP.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Victoria Plains for any proposed development. A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) may be required.

Planning application referred for heritage comment and background information for Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA).

The development application needs to be submitted to HCWA for support for any proposed development, and Shire of Victoria Plains cannot approve contrary to HCWA recommendation.

Recommend: Maximum encouragement to owners to retain and conserve the place. Full consultation with property owner prior to making the recommendation.

IMPLICATIONS of REGISTRATION:

A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the Registered place under the provisions of *The Heritage Act 2018*, that requires the owner to conserve the place.

ALL development (including demolition) must be referred to HCWA for consideration prior to undertaking any works.

The Shire of Victoria Plains cannot approve anything contrary to HCWA recommendations.

Private owners of Registered places qualify for the HCWA's Conservation Grants funding. A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) or Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding assistance from the HCWA.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A CMP or CMS is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and can also be funded.

Local Government owned Registered places qualify to claim for \$10,000 per annum 'Disability allowance' through the Grants Commission. Up to a maximum of \$50,000 is allowed for 5 buildings or more.

Category 2 A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Victoria Plains that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Victoria Plains' Planning Scheme and Local Planning Policy.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Victoria Plains for any proposed development for particular consideration of the heritage impact.

Recommend:

Inclusion in the Heritage List

Retain and conserve the place.

Document the place prior to any development; and photographic archive report if retention is not possible.

IMPLICATIONS:

Planning applications must be submitted to Shire of Victoria Plains for approval prior to undertaking any works.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

Category 3

A place (including a site with no built remains) of some /moderate cultural heritage significance to Shire of Victoria Plains.

No constraints.

Some/moderate contribution to the heritage of the Shire of Victoria Plains.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Victoria Plains for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

Category 4

A place (including a site with no built remains) of little cultural heritage significance to Shire of Victoria Plains.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Victoria Plains for approval, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are **no statutory requirements** pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management Strategy is usually a pre-requisite for conservation works funding and may also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

5.0 LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

A number of new places and sites have been identified and listed in the Local Heritage Survey.

The Local Heritage Survey List is presented in alphabetical order of towns and districts.

Refer to Appendix 1 for the detailed table of place records of the places listed hereunder.

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		BOLGART	
1	12952	SITE Blackboy Hill gold mine	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road Yulgan Estate
2	12856	SITE Original Bolgart Townsite: "The Bog"	Bolgart West Road Forrest Street -south & Bedford & Sommers Streets east.
3	12949	SITE Bull Road sports/picnic ground	Bull Road
4	12881	L. Leeder's house (former)	13 George Street
5	2613	Bank Of New South Wales and residence (former)	24 George Street (ne corner Albert Street)
6	NEW	SITE Honey House (Bolgart General Store)	25 George Street (sw corner Albert Street)
7	12945	SITE Smiths Store	27 George Street (nw corner Albert Street)
8	12879	Bolgart Post Office (former)	30 George Street
9	12880	Mrs Mac's Cottage (former)	32 George Street
10	12862	St Joseph's Catholic Church	36 George Street
11	12848	St Augustine of Canterbury Anglican Church	37 George Street
12	12878	Syred's dwelling	39 George Street
13	12860	Bolgart Memorial Hall	44 George St (ne corner Emmanuel Street)
14	12884	Bolgart Golf Club	Goomalling Road
15	12951	Railway Dam	Mangiri

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		BOLGART continued	
16	12954	Part of Old Telegraph Road	Old Plains Road
17	12953	SITE Sonny Burk's Cottage	Old Plains Road (near Solomon's Well)
18	12857	Bolgart Railway Siding (2 nd site)	Poincaire Street
19	12883	Stationmaster's House (former)	16 Poincaire Street
20	2614	State Hotel (former) Bolgart Hotel	28-30 Poincaire St (ne corner Albert Street)
21	12944	SITE Bolgart General Store & Post Office Lonegrans Store (former)	34 Poincaire Street
22	12859	Broomhalls Bakery (former)	38 Poincaire Street
23	12943	SITE Bolgart Co-op	40 Poincaire Street
24	12882	Bolgart School	Smith Street
25	12947	Pioneer Park with windlight	Smith Street (nw corner McPherson Street)
26	12950	SITE Bulligan Brook	
27	12948	SITE Bolgart Golf Course (original)	
28	NEW	Bolgart Cemetery	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road
		CALCARRA	
29	12955	SITE Calcarra Railway Siding	
30	12957	SITE King's Blacksmith Shop	Goomalling-Calingiri Road corner Calcarra East Road
31	12956	SITE Calcarra football ground	
32	12885	SITE Calcarra Telephone Exchange	

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		CALINGIRI continued	
33	12964	SITE Calingiri Showgrounds & Sports ground	Bin Road (west side)
34	12865	Washpool Well	Calingiri Road
35	25480	Scully Brook (Washpool) Road Bridge	Calingiri Road
36	12967	SITE Rica Erickson Nature Reserve	Calingiri Road (sw corner Old Plains Road)
37	12890	SITE St Ansolum's Catholic Church	13 Cavell Street (W corner Haig Street)
38	12897	Yelland's Butcher shop & house (former)	15 Cavell Street
39	12896	Calingiri Traders and General Store (Farmers' Co-operative)	17 Cavell Street
40	2616	Victoria Plains Road Board (CWA Hall)	19 Cavell Street
41	12887	Calingiri School	20 Cavell Street
42	12959	SITE Calingiri Hall (Caravan Park)	21 Cavell Street
43	12864	Opie's house, garage, store & powerhouse (former)	25 Cavell Street (S corner Yulgering Road)
44	12889	School Teachers house (former) Kermit's, 'Coffee Shop'	26 Cavell Street (S corner Yulgering Road)
45	12902	Shire of Victoria Plains Administration office, Library & Council Chambers	28 Cavell Street (N corner Yulgering Road)
46	2615	St John the Baptist Anglican Church	27-29 Cavell Street (W corner Yulgering Road)
47	12903	Road Board Secretary's house (former)	33 Cavell Street
48	12900	Calingiri Sports Club & Golf Course	North end of Cavell Street
49	12866	Calingiri Cemetery	Cemetery Road
50	12963	SITE Edmondson's Blacksmith Shop	42 Edmonds Street
51	12966	SITE Paddy's camp	15 Kurali Street (cnr Chitty Avenue)

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		CALINGIRI continued	
52	12965	SITE Calingiri Powerhouse	25 Mofflin Street
53	12886	Calingiri Railway Siding	Railway Street
54	12898	Brennan's Butcher Shop (former)	12 Railway Street (corner Haig Street)
55	NEW	Lambert's Agency (former 2)	16 Railway Street
56	12960	Calingiri General Store & Post Office (former)	18 Railway Street
57	12958	Lambert's Agency (former)	22 Railway Street
58	12961	SITE Calingiri Bakery	Railway Street
59	12904	Wyngarry Franklin Vale	Off Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road (5 km north of Calingiri)
60	12968	SITE Opal Mine	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road NW
61	12962	SITE Bank of New South Wales	1 Yulgering Road (N corner Station Street)
62	12901 14360	Calingiri Recreation Hall & Victoria Plains District Honour rolls SITE original school & Calingiri Subbranch RSL Memorial Hall (1958)	7 Yulgering Road
63	12863	Calingiri Federation Memorial Park: War Memorial	8 Yulgering Road (S corner Edmonds Street)
64	12891	Calingiri Masonic Lodge (former) & Emergency Services	9 Yulgering Road (N corner Edmonds Street)
65	NEW	Police house (former) SITE Police lock-up	23 Yulgering Road
66	NEW	Water tower and tank	Yulgering Road
67	12899	Washpool Farm O'Deas	
68	12969	SITE Blurton's farm	

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		CARANI	
69	12972	Ferguson's Place (former)	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road
70	12971	SITE Carani Railway Siding	
71	12906	Fowler's (former) Donald Cox's	Carani West Road
72	12973	Greendale Well	Carani East Road
73	12907	SITE Emoneeyn Springs (Wood's farm)	
		GILLINGARRA	
74	12908	SITE Gillingarra Siding & goods shed	Bindoon-Moora Road (juncture of Gillingarra-New Norcia Road Just south of pump and 4 miles south of school
75	12913	SITE Wicklow ruins & pumping pool	Bindoon-Moora Road (southeast corner of Gillingarra Nature Reserve)
76	12912	SITE Jilgil Homestead & swimming hole Bandy's	Bindoon-Moora Road Just north of rail siding
77	1605 12911	Gillingarra Recreation Hall & original site	Bindoon-Moora Road
78	12867	Gillingarra PO & Telephone Exchange (Jim Kelly's)	Gillingarra Road (off)
79	12910	St Paul's Community Church	5588 Bindoon-Moora Road
80	NEW	Gillingarra Primary School (former)	Bindoon-Moora Road
81	NEW	Gillingarra School teachers house (former)	Bindoon-Moora Road
82	12974	SITE Cunderwin School	
		GLENTROMIE	
83	12874 12872	Glentromie Farm Group Murra Murra Glentromie Cemetery (former) Anglican Cemetery Noondagoonda Cemetery	45 Glentromie-Yerecoin Road (NE corner of Great Northern Highway)

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		MARBRO	
84	3943	Summer Hill Group	Great Northern Highway
85	12983	SITE Footbridge over Gascoyne River	Batty Bog Road (east off)
86	12978	SITE Marbro School	Batty Bog Road
87	12869	SITE Marbro School Teachers House	Batty Bog Road
88	12979	SITE Batty Bog	Batty Bog Road (nw cnr Great Northern Highway)
89	12917	Tatapeny Rudd's	Batty Bog Road
90	12982	SITE Marbro Racecourse	Batty Bog Road (E corner of Gillingarra–Glentromie Road)
91	12919	SITE Longman Homestead	Batty Bog Road (North at juncture of Gillingarra–Glentromie Road)
92	12984	SITE Cooriloo Well & stockyards	Batty Bog Road (1 km west off the road)
93	12980	SITE Groves Homestead (1) Greenway Park (Morgans) Rosedale	Batty Bog Road (ne cnr Great Northern Highway)
94	12977	SITE Marbro Well	Gillingarra-Glentromie Road (500 m north)
95	12918	Dummpinjury Sheridan's	
96	12981	SITE Waterloo homestead Grove Homestead (2)	Great Northern Highway
		MOGUMBER	
97	12975	Mogumber Railway Siding	Bindoon-Moora Road
98	NEW	Mogumber Post Office & Store (former)	Bindoon-Moora Road
99	2619	Mogumber Hall & Reserve	Bindoon-Moora Road
100	2620	Mogumber Hotel (former) The Mogumber Hub	Bindoon-Moora Road
101	12915	Mogumber bridges	Bindoon-Moora Road
102	12914	Mogumber School (former) Library	Mogumber-Yarrawindah Road

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		MOGUMBER continued	
103	12976	Mogumber schoolteachers house (former)	Mogumber-Yarrowindah Road
104	12916	Mt Marie Homestead- Butler's homestead	Mogumber-Yarrowindah Road
105	12868	Mt Mary Homestead	Mogumber-Yarrowindah Road
106	NEW	SITE Original Mogumber school and schoolhouse	
		NEW NORCIA	
107	NEW	BENEDICTINE MONASTERY PRECINCT	New Norcia Road (formerly named Great Northern Highway)

NN1	2622	BENEDICTINE MONASTERY PRECINCT
NN2	2916	Monastery
NN3		Bishop's Well
NN4		Stone well
NN5	2623, 14460	'Old' New Norcia Mill
NN6		Abbey Church
NN7	2917	New Norcia Cemetery
NN8		Mission Cottage Interpretation centre (Marian Shrine)
NN9	3503	Old Police Station (Kelly's Cottage)
NN10	4268	Blacksmith's Shop
NN11	4146	Novitiate (former)
NN12	14461	New Norcia Mill
NN13	4131	St Joseph's Girls School Group

	4133 4135	Museum & Art Gallery Old Convent Orphanage Kitchen laundry New convent 1960s hall Stables/work centre
NN14	4139, 4141	St Gertrude's Group St Gertrude's College St Gertrudes' Chapel Caretakers' cottage & cistern Entrance gates Canary Island date palms Statue of Blessed Marcellin Champagnat St Scholastica Administration block (1967)
NN15	4136, 4138	St Ildephonsus' Group St Benedicts College, Salvado College St Ildephonsus College (Boys School) New Norcia Catholic School
NN16	3508	Trading Post (Lanigan's Store)
NN17	4137	Handball Courts & Arcades
NN18	2624 3504 4147	St Mary's Boys School (Orphanage) New Norcia Education Centre Weld Square- central courtyard Aboriginal College
NN19	2918	Apiary
NN20	3507	New Norcia Hotel and Quarters (former)
NN21	4145	Olive Press and Carpenters Shop
NN22	4142	Administration Building

NN23	3506	Pig Keepers Cottage (The Hermitage)
NN24		Roadhouse (1955)
NN25		Rosendo Salvado Monument
NN26		Library & science building (1974)
NN27		Rock of Remembrance
NN28		Machinery Shed
NN29	4132, 4144	Laundry/Workshop/Garden Shed
NN30		Crossings over Moore River: Footbridge, Stone weir and cairn Farm Road bridge
NN31	3502 3505 3509	New Norcia Court House Shearers' Quarters New Norcia Post & Telegraph Office

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		NEW NORCIA DISTRICT	
108	2645 24659	Canterbury Homestead	Great Northern Highway
109	2623 2645	Clunes Flour Mill ruin	Great Northern Highway
110	2645 24661	SITES Canterbury Pool & Canterbury Brick kiln	Great Northern Highway
111	2645 24663	Boxhalls Well	Great Northern Highway
112	2645 12998 24663	SITE Canterbury Stagecoach Inn	Great Northern Highway

113	2645 12998 24655	SITE Butler's Paddock	Great Northern Highway
Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		NEW NORCIA DISTRICT continued	
114	12871	Road Secretary's House (former) Southview	Great Northern Highway
115	15399	Moore River East Branch Road Bridge MRWA 681	Great Northern Highway
116	NEW	New Norcia Deep Space Ground Station	10 kms south of New Norcia town
		PIAWANING	
117	12920	Piawaning Siding & CBH bins & operation buildings	Denton Street
118	12994	SITE Victoria Plains Pony Club & Football & Cricket Pavilion	Denton Street (s of hall)
119	12875	Piawaning Hall SITE Piawaning School (original)	19 Denton Street (sw cnr Wongan Hills–Waddington Road)
120	12876	SITE -ruin Piawaning Trading Agency (incl PO) Halligan's	25-27 Denton Street
121	12921	Piawaning Store (former) ruin	33 Denton Street
122	NEW	Tennis Club & courts	Wongan Hills–Waddington Road
123	NEW	SITE Piawaning School	Wongan Hills–Waddington Road
124	NEW	Piawaning School teachers house (former)	Wongan Hills–Waddington Road
125	12995	SITE Dutacungity	Wongan Hills–Waddington Road (1 km north across the river)
126	12993	SITE Piawaning CWA	Wongan Hills–Waddington Road (east of railway)
127	12922	SITE Piawaning Telephone Exchange Purser's	
128	12996	SITE Eucalyptus Oil Distillery	23 kms southwest of Piawaning
		WADDINGTON	
129	12851	Victoria Plains Hotel (former) (ruins) Waddington Inn, Waddington Hotel	Great Northern Highway

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		WADDINGTON continued	
130	12852	Waddington 'Ballroom' (ruins), Waddington Hall	Great Northern Highway
131	12987	Waddington Townsite (ruins) Oval & Racecourse	Great Northern Highway
132	12986	SITE Waddington Graves	5 km west of 'hotel'
133	12985	SITE Skibbarene	
		WYENING	
134	2968 2617 2618	Wyening Mission Group (former) Wyening Mission House Benedictine Winery (former)	1295 Behanging Road
135	13001	SITE Corondine School	Corondine-Goomalling Road
136	12997	SITE Wyening School	Fordham Road
137	12998	SITE Wyening Racecourse	Fordham Road (8kms north of siding)
138	13000	SITE Wyening Reserve (water)	Fordham Road
139	12924	SITE Gangers house (post office & telephone exchange)	Lot 6 Landon Street
140	12999	SITE Wyening Siding (8-mile siding)	Wyening Siding Road
		YARAWINDAH	
141	13004	SITE Seven Mile Hill blacksmith shop & well Boxhall's	Great Northern Highway
142	26493	SITE Maher Family Graves	Great Northern Highway (east of 7 mile well reserve)
143	12854 2625	SITE Victoria Plains Agricultural Hall (Yarawindah Hall) SITE Showgrounds on south side of the hall site	Great Northern Highway (ne cnr Old Plains Road)
144	12855	Victoria Plains School (former) Yarawindah School St Joseph's School	Great Northern Highway
145	13003	SITE Granny Taylor's Camp	Great Northern Highway (sw corner Mogumber-Yarawindah Road)

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		YARAWINDAH continued	
146	12926	Murphys, Dalmeny Downs	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road (south off)
147	12925	Fairlawn, Dalmeny Downs Wood's	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road (south off)
		YERECOA	
148	12992	SITE Bishop Salvado's original building	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road
149	12940	Yerecoin Golf Club & course	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road
150	13013	SITE Seaton Ross	East Road
151	13007	SITE Elders sales yards	Glentromie-Yerecoin Road at south intersection with Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road @ south end of railway reserve
152	12927	Yerecoin siding & wheat bin	Miling Road
153	12928	Yerecoin Hall	28 Miling Road
154	12930	Yerecoin Farm & Fuel Supplies Yerecoin Store, Maddison's Shop, Post Office & Phone Exchange	34 Miling Road
155	12931	Roy Hill's Agencies, Garage & House (former)	42 Miling Road
156	12932	Waters house (former)	46 Miling Road
157	12935	SITE Purnell's butcher shop & residence	Miling Road
158	12933	Yerecoin Bakery & residence (former)	50 Miling Road (se cnr Waters Street)
159	12929	Yerecoin Hotel (former) Yerecoin Tavern	54 Miling Road (ne cnr Waters Street)
160	12942	George Skilling's shearing shed	Skilling Road (nw intersection with Glentromie-Yerecoin Road)
161	12941	Newington Park - Drake-Brockman's farm	Skilling Road
162	12937	Yerecoin School	Yerecoin South East Road (NE cnr Miling Road)
163	12938	School Teachers house (former)	3 Yerecoin South East Road

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		YERECOIN continued	
164	12939	St Benedicts Catholic Church	5 Yerecoin South East Road
165	NEW	Yerecoin Tennis Club	Yerecoin South East Road
166	13010	SITE Farm Levy banks	Yerecoin South East Road
167	13012	SITE Gold Mine	2 km south of Yerecoin
168	13009	SITE Yerecoin Nursing Post Duggan's Homestead	
169	13006	SITE Yerecoin Football field	
170	13011	SITE Stock Route - Yerecoin to Wedge Island	Yerecoin to Wedge Island
		YULGERING	
171	12970	SITE Yulgering Reserve: school, golf course Old Yulgering Dip, Yulgering Community sheep dip	Calingiri-Wongan Hills Road
172	12905	Yulgering Homestead Twine's	Catabody Road (north off)

6.0 HERITAGE LIST

Categories 1 & 2 places

An important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Management categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised. The Heritage List is subject to the provisions of the Local Planning Policy.

The Heritage List is comprised of Category 1 and Category 2 places:

Category 1 A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Victoria Plains and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the HCWA's Register of Heritage Places or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

There are 4 "places" in the Shire of Victoria Plains on the Register of Heritage Places. Benedictine Monastery Precinct is pending permanent Registration. Each of those places comprise a number of sites and building within each registered "place":

No.84 Glentromie Farm Group	Homestead, Stables, Shearing Shed, Barn, Two-Roomed Men's Cottage, Stone Well, ruins of a Flour Mill and archaeological sites of five Married Worker's Cottages, Blacksmith's Shop, Slaughter House, Cart Shed and Harness Room, and three cemeteries.
No.85 Summer Hills Farm Group	Stone homestead, stables, cattle barn, shearing shed and granary.
No.107 Benedictine Monastery Precinct	NN1-3; Bishop's Well (c.1850), Stone Well (n.d), Old Flour Mill (1850s), Monastery(1847+), Abbey Church (1861+), Cemetery (from c.1860), Mission Cottage (c.1860s), Old Police Station (c.1860), Blacksmith's Shop (1869), New Police Station (former) Novitiate (1876, 1961), New Flour Mill (1879), St Joseph's Girls School Group (1880+), St Gertrude's Girls College Group (1906-08+), St Ildephonsus' Boys College Group (1908-14), Trading Post (c.1912), Handball Courts and Arcades (c.1914), St Mary's Boys School Group (1914), Apiary (1917, 1938-39), New Norcia Hotel & Quarters (1925-26), Olive Workshop and Carpentry Workshop (1925-26), Roadhouse (1955), College Administration Building (former)(c.1930s), Machinery Sheds, Pig-Keeper's Cottage (1936-37) & Piggery (ruins)(c.1902), St Scholastica Administration Block (1967), Rosendo Salvado Monument (erected c.1970s), Mission Cottage Interpretation Centre (c.1960-70s), Library and Science Building (1974), Entrance Gates (Monastery c.1903-05, St Gertrude's c.1920s), Perimeter Walls (1914, c.1920), Avenue of Canary Island Date Palms (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>), together with associated roads, walking trails, mature tree plantings, olive groves, playing fields, former productive gardens and orchards, and archaeological sites.
No.134 Wyening Mission Group (former)	Mission House, winery, Manager's house, Worker's cottage, 'Walkabout Cottage', stone dam & stone lined well.

Category 2 A place of considerable historic heritage significance to Shire of Victoria Plains that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Victoria Plains' Local Planning Policy.

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		BOLGART	
5	2613	Bank of New South Wales and residence (former)	24 George Street (ne cnr Albert Street)
10	12862	St Joseph's Catholic Church	36 George Street
11	12848	St Augustine of Canterbury Anglican Church	37 George Street
13	12860	Bolgart Memorial Hall	44 George Street (ne cnr Emmanuel Street)
20	2614	State Hotel (former) Bolgart Hotel	28-30 Poincaire Street (ne cnr Albert Street)
28	NEW	Bolgart Cemetery	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road
		CALINGIRI	
34	12865	Washpool Well	Calingiri Road
40	2616	Victoria Plains Road Board (former) (CWA Hall)	19 Cavell Street
46	2615	St John the Baptist Anglican Church	27-29 Cavell Street (W cnr Yulgering Road)
49	12866	Calingiri Cemetery	Cemetery Road
63	12863	Calingiri Federation Memorial Park- War Memorial	8 Yulgering Road (S cnr Edmonds Street)
		MOGUMBER	
98	NEW	Mogumber Post Office & Store (former)	Bindoon-Moora Road
99	2619	Mogumber Hall & Reserve	Bindoon-Moora Road
100	2620	Mogumber Hotel (former) The Mogumber Hub	Bindoon-Moora Road

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		NEW NORCIA DISTRICT	
108	2645 24659	Canterbury Homestead	Great Northern Highway
109	2623 2645	Clunes Flour Mill ruin	Great Northern Highway
		PIAWANING	
119	12875	Piawaning Hall SITE Piawaning School (original)	19 Denton Street (sw cnr Wongan Hills-Waddington Road)
		WADDINGTON	
129	12851	Victoria Plains Hotel (former) (ruins) Waddington Inn	Great Northern Highway
130	12852	Waddington 'Ballroom' (ruins) Waddington Hall	Great Northern Highway
131	12987	Waddington Townsite (ruins) Oval & Racecourse	Great Northern Highway
132	12986	SITE Waddington Graves	5 km west of 'hotel'
		YARAWINDAH	
144	12855	Victoria Plains School (former) Yarawindah School St Joseph's School	Great Northern Highway
		YERECOA	
153	12928	Yerecoin Hall	28 Miling Road
159	12929	Yerecoin Hotel (former) Yerecoin Tavern	54 Miling Road (ne cnr Waters St)

7.0 CATEGORY 3 and CATEGORY 4 PLACES

An important part of the recognition and understanding of historic heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Categories 3 and 4 are recognised for their cultural heritage value with no constraints associated with that recognition.

Category 3 A place (including a site with no built remains) of some /moderate cultural heritage significance to Shire of Victoria Plains.

No constraints: Some/moderate contribution to the heritage of the Shire of Victoria Plains.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		BOLGART	
4	12881	L. Leeder's house (former)	13 George Street
5	2613	Bank Of New South Wales and residence (former)	24 George Street (ne corner Albert Street)
8	12879	Bolgart Post Office (former)	30 George Street
9	12880	Mrs Mac's Cottage (former)	32 George Street
12	12878	Syred's dwelling	39 George Street
15	12951	Railway Dam	Mangiri
19	12883	Stationmaster's House (former)	16 Poincaire Street
22	12859	Broomhall's Bakery (former)	38 Poincaire Street
24	12882	Bolgart School	Smith Street
		CALINGIRI	
35	25480	Scully Brook (Washpool) Road Bridge	Calingiri Road
38	12897	Yelland's Butcher shop & house (former)	15 Cavell Street
39	12896	Calingiri Traders and General Store (Farmers' Co-operative)	17 Cavell Street

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		CALINGIRI continued	
41	12887	Calingiri School	20 Cavell Street
43	12864	Opie's house, garage, store & powerhouse (former)	25 Cavell Street (S corner Yulgering Road)
44	12889	School Teachers house (former) Kermit's, 'Coffee Shop'	26 Cavell Street (S corner Yulgering Road)
45	12902	Shire of Victoria Plains Administration Office, Library & Council Chambers	28 Cavell Street (N corner Yulgering Road)
47	12903	Road Board Secretary's house (former)	33 Cavell Street
48	12900	Calingiri Sports Club & Golf Course	North end of Cavell Street
54	12898	Brennan's Butcher Shop (former)	12 Railway Street (corner Haig Street)
55	NEW	Lambert's Agency (former 2)	16 Railway Street
56	12960	Calingiri General Store & Post Office (former)	18 Railway Street
57	12958	Lambert's Agency (former)	22 Railway Street
59	12904	Wyngarry Franklin Vale	Off Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road (5 km north of Calingiri)
62	12901 14360	Calingiri Recreation Hall & Victoria Plains District Honour rolls SITE original school & Calingiri Subbranch RSL Memorial Hall (1958)	7 Yulgering Road
64	12891	Calingiri Masonic Lodge (former) & Emergency Services	9 Yulgering Road (N corner Edmonds Street)
65	NEW	Police house (former) SITE Police lock-up	23 Yulgering Road
66	NEW	Water tower and tank	Yulgering Road
67	12899	Washpool Farm O'Deas	
		CARANI	
69	12972	Ferguson's Place (former)	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road
71	12906	Fowler's (former) Donald Cox's	Carani West Road
72	12973	Greendale Well	Carani East Road

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		GILLINGARRA	
77	1605 12911	Gillingarra Recreation Hall & original site	Bindoon-Moora Road
78	12867	Gillingarra PO & Telephone Exchange (Jim Kelly's)	Gillingarra Road (off)
79	12910	St Paul's Community Church	5588 Bindoon-Moora-Road
80	NEW	Gillingarra Primary School (former)	Bindoon-Moora-Road
81	NEW	Gillingarra School teachers house (former)	Bindoon-Moora-Road
		MOGUMBER	
101	12915	Mogumber bridges	Bindoon-Moora Road
102	12914	Mogumber School (former) Library	Mogumber-Yarrawindah Road
103	12976	Mogumber schoolteachers house (former)	Mogumber-Yarrawindah Road
104	12916	Mt Marie Homestead- Butler's homestead	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road
105	12868	Mt Mary Homestead	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road
		NEW NORCIA DISTRICT	
111	2645 24663	Boxhalls Well	Great Northern Highway
114	12871	Road Secretary's House (former) Southview	Great Northern Highway
115	15399	Moore River East Branch Road Bridge MRWA 681	Great Northern Highway
		PIAWANING	
117	12920	Piawaning Siding & CBH bins & operation buildings	Denton Street
119	12875	Piawaning Hall SITE Piawaning School (original)	19 Denton Street (sw cnr Wongan Hills- Waddington Road)
119	12876	SITE -ruin Piawaning Trading Agency (incl PO) Halligan's	25-27 Denton Street

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		PIAWANING continued	
121	12921	Piawaning Store (former) ruin	33 Denton Street
124	NEW	Piawaning School teachers house (former)	Wongan Hills-Waddington Road
		YARAWINDAH	
146	12926	Murphys, Dalmeny Downs	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road (south off)
147	12925	Fairlawn, Dalmeny Downs Wood's	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road (south off)
		YERECOA	
154	12930	Yerecoin Farm & Fuel Supplies Yerecoin Store, Maddison's Shop, Post Office & Phone Exchange	34 Miling Road
155	12931	Roy Hill's Agencies, Garage & House (former)	42 Miling Road
156	12932	Waters house (former)	46 Miling Road
158	12933	Yerecoin Bakery & residence (former)	50 Miling Road (se cnr Waters Street)
159	12929	Yerecoin Hotel (former) Yerecoin Tavern	54 Miling Road (ne cnr Waters Street)
160	12942	George Skilling's shearing shed	Skilling Road (nw intersection with Glentromie-Yerecoin Road)
161	12941	Newington Park - Drake-Brockman's farm	Skilling Road
162	12937	Yerecoin School	Yerecoin South East Road (NE cnr Miling Road)
163	12938	School Teachers house (former)	3 Yerecoin South East Road
164	12939	St Benedict's Catholic Church	5 Yerecoin South East Road

Category 4 A place (including a site with no built remains) of less cultural heritage significance to Shire of Victoria Plains.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		BOLGART	
1	12952	SITE Blackboy Hill gold mine	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road Yulgan Estate
2	12856	SITE Original Bolgart Townsite: "The Bog"	Bolgart West Road Forrest Street -south & Bedford & Sommers Streets east.
3	12949	SITE Bull Road sports/picnic ground	Bull Road
6	NEW	SITE Honey House (Bolgart General Store)	25 George Street (sw corner Albert Street)
7	12945	SITE Smiths Store	27 George Street (nw corner Albert Street)
14	12884	Bolgart Golf Club	Goomalling Road
16	12954	Part of Old Telegraph Road	Old Plains Road
17	12953	SITE Sonny Burk's Cottage	Old Plains Road (near Solomon's Well)
18	12857	Bolgart Railway Siding (2 nd site)	Poincaire Street
21	12944	SITE Bolgart General Store & Post Office Lonergan's Store (former)	34 Poincaire Street
23	12943	SITE Bolgart Co-op	40 Poincaire Street
25	12947	Pioneer Park with windlight	Smith Street (nw corner McPherson Street)
26	12950	SITE Bulligan Brook	
27	12948	SITE Bolgart Golf Course (original)	

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		CALCARRA	
29	12955	SITE Calcarra Railway Siding	
30	12957	SITE King's Blacksmith Shop	Goomalling-Calingiri Road corner Calcarra East Road
31	12956	SITE Calcarra football ground	
32	12885	SITE Calcarra Telephone Exchange	
		CALINGIRI	
33	12964	SITE Calingiri Showgrounds & Sports ground	Bin Road (west side)
36	12967	SITE Rica Erickson Nature Reserve	Calingiri Road (sw corner Old Plains Road)
37	12890	SITE St Ansolum's Catholic Church	13 Cavell Street (W corner Haig Street)
42	12959	SITE Calingiri Hall (Caravan Park)	21 Cavell Street
50	12963	SITE Edmondson's Blacksmith Shop	42 Edmonds Street
51	12966	SITE Paddy's camp	15 Kurali Street (cnr Chitty Avenue)
52	12965	SITE Calingiri Powerhouse	25 Mofflin Street
53	12886	SITE Calingiri Railway Siding	Railway Street
58	12961	SITE Calingiri Bakery	Railway Street
60	12968	SITE Opal Mine	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road NW
61	12962	SITE Bank of New South Wales	1 Yulgering Road (N corner Station Street)
68	12969	SITE Blurton's farm	
		CARANI	
70	12971	SITE Carani Railway Siding	
73	12907	SITE Emoneeyn Springs (Wood's farm)	

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		GILLINGARRA	
74	12908	SITE Gillingarra Siding & goods shed	Bindoon-Moora Road (juncture of Gillingarra- New Norcia Road
75	12913	SITE Wicklow ruins & pumping pool	Bindoon-Moora Road
76	12912	SITE Jilgil Homestead & swimming hole Bandy's	Bindoon-Moora Road Just north of rail siding
82	12974	SITE Cunderwin School	
		MARBRO	
85	12983	SITE Footbridge over Gascoyne River	Batty Bog Road (east off)
86	12978	SITE Marbro School	Batty Bog Road
87	12869	SITE Marbro School Teachers House	Batty Bog Road
88	12979	SITE Batty Bog	Batty Bog Road (nw cnr Great Northern Highway)
89	12917	Tatapeny Rudd's	Batty Bog Road
90	12982	SITE Marbro Racecourse	Batty Bog Road (E corner of Gillingarra – Glentromie Road)
91	12919	SITE Longman Homestead	Batty Bog Road (North at juncture of Gillingarra – Glentromie Road)
92	12984	SITE Cooriloo Well & stockyards	Batty Bog Road (1 km west off the road)
93	12980	SITE Groves Homestead (1) Greenway Park (Morgans) Rosedale	Batty Bog Road (ne cnr Great Northern Highway)
94	12977	SITE Marbro Well	Gillingarra-Glentromie Road (500 m north)
95	12918	Dumppinjerry Sheridan's	
96	12981	SITE Waterloo homestead Grove Homestead (2)	Great Northern Highway

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		MOGUMBER	
97	12975	SITE Mogumber Railway Siding	Bindoon-Moora Road
106	NEW	SITE Original Mogumber school and schoolhouse	
		NEW NORCIA DISTRICT	
110	2645 24661	SITES Canterbury Pool & Canterbury Brick kiln	Great Northern Highway
112	2645 12998 24663	SITE Canterbury Stagecoach Inn	Great Northern Highway
113	2645 12998 24655	SITE Butler's Paddock	Great Northern Highway
116	NEW	New Norcia Deep Space Ground Station	10 kms south of New Norcia town
		PIAWANING	
118	12994	SITE Victoria Plains Pony Club & Football & Cricket Pavilion	Denton Street (s of hall)
122	NEW	Tennis Club & courts	Wongan Hills-Waddington Road
123	NEW	SITE Piawaning School	Wongan Hills-Waddington Road
125	12995	SITE Dutacungity	Wongan Hills-Waddington Road (1 km north across the river)
126	12993	SITE Piawaning CWA	Wongan Hills-Waddington Road (east of railway)
127	12922	SITE Piawaning Telephone Exchange Purser's	
128	12996	SITE Eucalyptus Oil Distillery	23 kms southwest of Piawaning

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		WADDINGTON	
133	12985	SITE Skibbarene	
		WYENING	
135	13001	SITE Corondine School	Corondine-Goomalling Road
136	12997	SITE Wyening School	Fordham Road
137	12998	SITE Wyening Racecourse	Fordham Road (8kms north of siding)
138	13000	SITE Wyening Reserve (water)	Fordham Road
139	12924	SITE Gangers house (post office & telephone exchange)	Lot 6 Landon Street
140	12999	SITE Wyening Siding (8-mile siding)	Wyening Siding Road
		YARAWINDAH	
141	13004	SITE Seven Mile Hill blacksmith shop & well Boxhall's	Great Northern Highway
142	26493	SITE Maher Family Graves	Great Northern Highway (east of 7 mile well reserve)
143	12854 2625	SITE Victoria Plains Agricultural Hall (Yarawindah Hall) SITE Showgrounds on south side of the hall site	Great Northern Highway (ne cnr Old Plains Road)
145	13003	SITE Granny Taylor's Camp	Great Northern Highway (sw corner Mogumber-Yarawindah Road)
		YERECoin	
148	12992	SITE Bishop Salvado's original building	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road
149	12940	Yerecoin Golf Club & course	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road
150	13013	SITE Seaton Ross	East Road
151	13007	SITE Elders sales yards	Glentromie-Yerecoin & Toodyay-Bindi Bindi roads
152	12927	Yerecoin siding & wheat bin	Miling Road

Place #	inherit #	Place	Address
		YERECOIN continued	
157	12935	SITE Purnell's butcher shop & residence	Miling Road
165	NEW	Yerecoin Tennis Club	Yerecoin South East Road
166	13010	SITE Farm Levy banks	Yerecoin South East Road
167	13012	SITE Gold Mine	2 km south of Yerecoin
168	13009	SITE Yerecoin Nursing Post Duggan's Homestead	
169	13006	SITE Yerecoin Football field	
170	13011	SITE Stock Route - Yerecoin to Wedge Island	Yerecoin to Wedge Island
		YULGERING	
171	12970	SITE Yulgering Reserve: school, golf course Old Yulgering Dip, Yulgering Community sheep dip	Calingiri-Wongan Hills Road
172	12905	Yulgering Homestead Twine's	Catabody Road (north off)

8.0 CONCLUSION

The 2025 Local Heritage Survey reiterates the considerable significance of the rich heritage and history of the Shire of Victoria Plains' towns and districts and will provide strategic guidance for the Heritage List by way of a Local Planning Policy for the long-term conservation, appreciation and community pride of that historic heritage.

9.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Local Heritage Survey 2025- table of place records
Appendices 2a, 2b	Glentromie Farm Group (registration documentation)
Appendices 3a, 3b	Summer Hills Farm Group (registration documentation)
Appendix 4	Benedictine Monastery Precinct (draft registration documentation)
Appendices 5a, 5b	Wyening Mission Group

SHIRE OF VICTORIA PLAINS

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

A review of the Shire of Victoria Plains' 1998 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places



APPENDIX 1 LHS table of places

also refer to:

PRIMARY REPORT

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Appendices 2a, 2b | Glentromie Farm Group (registration documentation) |
| Appendices 3a, 3b | Summer Hills Farm Group (registration documentation) |
| Appendix 4 | Benedictine Monastery Precinct (draft registration documentation) |
| Appendices 5a, 5b | Wyening Mission Group (registration documentation) |



HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

Laura Gray JP M.AICOMOS B.Architecture (hons)

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

APPENDIX 1

Table of Local Heritage Survey places


Every place previously listed in the original 1998 heritage inventory, and other identified places, have been assessed with reference to the Heritage Council of Western Australia's *Guidelines for assessment of local heritage places* (2022) to form the Local Heritage Survey of historic heritage places within the Shire of Victoria Plains.

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
1	12952	SITE	Blackboy Hill Gold Mine	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road Yulgan Estate	<p><u>Significance</u> The site of the Blackboy Hill gold mine is historically significant representing the gold seekers and mining in the area, including a gold mine and five head stamp. Subdivision and development by identities of the period developed into Yulgan Estate.</p> <p><u>History</u> Midland lot 1830 was owned by Mendell who auctioned it in 1908, losing the opportunity for subdivision. Over 100 people petitioned to the government to buy the land. In 1910, W. Burges of 'Tipperary' in York was the owner of the property. The Estate developed, and he sold it in 1913 to a mine owner, Robert Falconer. He had over 30 workers. He renamed the estate 'Yulgan Estate' and employed a geologist.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
2	12856	SITE	SITE Original Bolgart Townsite: "The Bog"	Bolgart West Road (Forrest Street - South & Bedford and Sommers Streets East.	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The 'Bog' is of considerable historical significance as it has associations dating back to Captain Scully in 1839, and subsequent associations with Dom Salvado and the Benedictine Monks, the Lefroy's, and the establishment of a town.</p> <p>The site has social and historical associations with a generation of the Bolgart community, and has a sense of place for the events and life which occurred there.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1839, Captain John Scully selected on 70 acres at Bolgart Springs for summer grazing land. He built cottages for himself and servants, establishing the most northern farm in the colony, and a departure point for exploration parties, including Dom Salvado when he trekked to New Norcia in 1946. In 1847, Lefroy brothers leased the property. In 1890, the land was reassigned by railways, and it reverted to nature with brumbies grazing at the Bolgart Bog. The water hole as a point on the old stock route from Avon to Irwin.</p> <p>In 1901, the Railway League was formed, and in 1903, the Government purchased former Midland Railway Company land 'Bolgart Estate' from W. H. Bond.</p> <p>By 1905, Wyening was settling, and the Government subsidised the subdivision of the 'Bolgart Estate' in 1906. Lobbying continued for a railway, until the transport requirements of the Blackboy Hill Gold Mines was cited, and Bolgart had the railway line in 1909. Over 500 people attended the opening with the ribbon held by Fred Cook and William Chitty. By June the siding was a quagmire. A building committee formed in 1911 to facilitate an agricultural hall. The Government £ for £ grant, and community fundraising, the hall opened in 1913. Until then Lonegran's store was the hub of the Bolgart community.</p> <p>Bolgart Springs, later known as Bolgart Bog, was an invaluable source of water for settlers in the area, and critical to their survival during the droughts of 1912 and 1914. A devastating flood in 1915 spread the bog and the railway line proceeded to the new siding and halted. The expectation of a new town when the hotel was built, and the concern that the rail would not proceed due to rails being needed for the war effort. Bolgart School opened in the hall in 1914, previously at Wattening, Catholic services in the hall by the Priest from Wyening. since 1912. In 1917, construction of the railway to Calingiri commenced, a railway spur went to the gravel pit for ballast. Later the 'gravel pit' was a popular venue for parties for the younger generation. After the establishment of the new Bolgart town, some houses in the 'Bog' were still occupied. The hall was destroyed by fire on 17 January 1931. The tennis courts ceased to be used from 1936. Black Bridge for vehicle traffic- remained to the 1930s.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
3	12949	SITE	Bull Road and sports/picnic ground	Bull Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Bull Road site is historically and socially significant as a venue for social events for the early settlers of Bolgart's development in the picturesque natural setting of the natural flora.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The road is the original route to the picnic and sports ground site where the Bolgart water supply was also located. There are more than a hundred different species of wildflowers and shrubs along the Bull Road verges, that have been photographed and named.</p>
4	12881		L Leeder's house (former)	13 George Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former L. Leeder's house place is of some historical significance for the railway worker's association, representing a railway a length runner's way of life that is no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The house was built by Tom Rouse who was the length runner for the railways, between Bolgart and Gabalong. He operated the 'push me-pull me'.</p>
5	2613		Bank Of New South Wales and residence (former)	24 George Street (NE Corner Albert Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Bank of New South Wales and residence is of considerable historic, social and aesthetic significance, and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and townscape character of Bolgart. It is valued for the associations with the bank, the Bank Manager for over 60 years, and with many members of the Bolgart community.</p> <p>It is a fine example of Interwar architecture with Art deco influence, addressing a primary corner in the main street, it has a landmark presence.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>An agency of the Toodyay Bank of New South Wales regularly conducted banking in Bolgart on the site of Jack Water's butcher shop. The branch opened in Bolgart in 1937, with Norrie James the first manager. In 1995, the Bank of New South Wales closed in Bolgart, and the building went into private ownership.</p>
6		SITE	SITE Honey House (Bolgart General Store)	25 George Street (SW Corner Albert Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site has historical and social significance for the associations with education and the use of Arthur Cook's home, and later the social value of the Bolgart General Store proving goods and services to the community.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>After the hall, that was also the school, at the original Bolgart townsite, burnt down in 1931, there was no venue for the school. For the next two years, the school was conducted in Arthur Cook's weatherboard cottage known as Honey House. In c.1934, a school room was relocated from elsewhere, to the outskirts of the new Bolgart townsite.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
7	12945	SITE	Smith's Store	27 George Street (NW Corner Albert Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Smith's Store represents historical associations with the Smiths, commercial enterprise from the 1920s, and with education.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Billie Smith, the owner of the store, was the first person in the district to have a wireless. He had constructed it and it occupied an entire room of his house. Mrs. May Smith was a foundation member of the CWA in 1926. In 1948, school was held in the Smith's Store.</p>
8	12879		Bolgart Post Office (former)	30 George Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Bolgart Post Office has considerable historical and social value as a significant communication and meeting place since 1950, and associations with the Andersons. It contributes to the townscape character of Bolgart representing 1950s development.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Mrs. Anderson was the post mistress when the Post Office (PO) was run from the Co-op, until 1950. At that time, Mr. & Mrs. Anderson took the PO franchise and built a new PO and store at this site in George Street. It no longer operates as a Post Office.</p>
9	12880		Mrs. Mac's Cottage (former)	32 George Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Mrs. Mac's Cottage is of some historical significance for the associations with the Macphersons who were early settlers, commemorated them in the place name.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1931, the house was built for Mrs. (Granny) Ferguson. Several people lived there until 1948 when Mr. & Mrs. Jack Macpherson Snr retired into town. Their son Donald, lived there after them and others, and it's still Mrs. Mac's Cottage.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
10	12862		St Joseph's Catholic Church	36 George Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Joseph's Catholic Church represents historical, social, and spiritual significance to the Catholic community in Bolgart on this site, since 1931. The associations and generational links with the original church on the site and the 1960 church, evokes a sense of place for the many ceremonies, events and special occasions that have taken place. The church is a good example of post war stone construction in the Gothic style.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1924, the Catholic community decided to build a church in the new townsite of Bolgart, having until then, using the Agricultural Hall. In 1931, the timber framed, and clad church was constructed. The first priest was Father Felix from the Wyening Mission. Father Ted O'Halloran followed, until he enlisted in the army when World War Two began. The church served the Catholic Community until 1960, when the existing church was built. Father Michael Cave was the Parish Priest instrumental in organising the building. A wheat drive raised two thirds of the funds for the building before construction.</p>
11	12848		St Augustine of Canterbury Anglican Church	37 George Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Augustine of Canterbury Anglican Church is of historical, social, and spiritual significance to the Anglican community in Bolgart since 1939 and has a sense of place for the many ceremonies, events and special occasions that have taken place. The church is a good example of stone construction in the Gothic style.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1906/7 the Camerer and Ludemann families took up virgin land in Wattening. It was a long difficult trip for the Anglican services at St Phillip's Culham Church. Mr. Rudolph Camerer, a former Victorian lay preacher (Methodist and Presbyterian) held a monthly church service at Bejoording School, and later, Reverend Edward Saunders held Church of England services in Wattening Hall and later in Bolgart. In 1939, a crown lease of 99 years was granted, and the church constructed from the stone at 'The Carrol', then owned by W. G. Hawkes. The building cost £750.00. Strict instructions from the Architect determined a red porch floor and natural stonework in the church to a dado height of 4'6" from the floor level. Above the stonework the walls are clad in squares.</p> <p>Many of the church fittings were donated by local families and clergy. The church was dedicated in June 1939, by the Most Reverend Frewen LeFanu D.D., the Archbishop of Perth and Primate of Australia.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
12	12878		Syred's dwelling	39 George Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Syred's dwelling has historical significance for the associations with the pioneering family in the district and aesthetically representing a period of development in the town of Bolgart that contributes to the townscape character.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Mr. Shackleton was the original owner; his son-in law, Rickson, had the Bolgart Bakery. Later Ted Syred extended the place, after moving from Jack Water's (butcher) house.</p>
13	12860		Bolgart Memorial Hall	44 George Street (NE Corner Emmanuel Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Bolgart Memorial Hall has considerable social and historic values for the associations with community organisations and individuals in Bolgart as a social, recreational, and sporting venue. The aesthetic significance of the original 1933 building and 1953 front additions represents the community's value and confidence. It makes a considerable landmark contribution to the main street and is integral to the townscape character of Bolgart.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The new Bolgart Hall opened on 17 January 1933, after the former Agricultural Hall in the original townsite had burned down two years previously. The monies for the new hall were raised by the fire insurance payment, former fundraising, and guarantors. The hall was situated adjacent to the football and cricket ground, and convenient for use by the clubs. In 1936, the tennis club transferred from the old townsite and located near the hall with a bough shed constructed. Afternoon teas for all the clubs were served in the hall. Lighting was originally supplied by W. L. Charters (owner of Lonegran's Store) who lived opposite the hall. In 1948 the hall had a ceiling fitted. In 1952, fundraising facilitated the purchase of the old Culham Hall. It was dismantled, the bricks cleaned and transported, by the members of the local community, for use in the construction of the front additions to the Bolgart Hall. A grand opening was held to celebrate the new extensions, and a memorial plaque was unveiled on 26 April 1953. The back rooms that had been the football change rooms were vacated, and the CWA women furnished the rooms for their Branch meeting rooms. In January 1956, an electrical generating plant was installed.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
14	12884		Bolgart Golf Club	Goomalling Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Bolgart Golf Club represents historical and social associations with Ludemann's the continued development of golf and bowling facilities in Bolgart, and generations of golfers and bowlers.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1952, 70 acres of land adjoining the Bolgart townsite was purchased from Charles Syred's property. An eighteen-hole golf course was designed by Sir John Dwyer. He opened the course on the second Saturday in July 1953. The opening day was scheduled for the following day, on Ludemann Cup Day. As final preparations were being made for the opening, Sir John arrived a day early, and confused everyone. Everyone rallied, and the ladies produced a luncheon at Harry and Adele Ludemann's home.</p> <p>In the 1990s, the golf club sold a small portion of land to the shire to facilitate the bowling club. The golf club has been extended to accommodate the two clubs.</p>
15	12951	No site visit	Railway Dam	Mangiri	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The railway dam is historically significant for the association with the railways and the essential supply of water for the steam trains.</p> <p>Socially it's significant as a popular for picnic venue for recreational gatherings and family outings.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Stone lined dam built to collect and store water for the use of the steam trains. It is located north of Bolgart in bushland (stand of salmon gum trees) high on a hill, at the end of a gully. The stream water in the gully is fresh, and deep in places when full.</p>
16	12954	SITE	Pt of Old Telegraph Road	Old Plains Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of part of Old Telegraph Road has significant historical associations with the earliest settlement in the Victoria Plains area and informs of means of travel and communication.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Monks travelled the route to New Norcia. It is also the original route to Geraldton. It begins in the Shire of Toodyay at Drummond's reserve, and continues through, south of Calcarra in the Victoria Plains Shire, past the Rica Erickson Reserve, to Great Northern Highway at the Yarawindah junction.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
17	12953	SITE	Sonny Burk's Cottage	Old Plains Roads (near Solomon's Well)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Sonny Burk's Cottage represents historic associations with the convict era, early settlement in the region and a visit from the Governor.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Jack Gavin was a Sergeant in charge of convicts and took up land on the Old Plains Road. His sister married Burke, and 'Sonny' was her son. The Governor of the day stayed at the cottage.</p>
18	12857		Bolgart Railway Siding (2 nd site)		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The railway station and yard are historically significant for the railway's association, the establishment of a new town in Bolgart, and the transport of produce and people since 1909.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1839, Captain John Scully selected land at Bolgart Springs, making it the most northern farm in the colony, and a step off point for exploration parties. In 1890, the railways reassigned the land, Scully left the land and it reverted to natural bush. In 1901, the Railway League was formed, and in 1903, after the Toodyay deputation, the Government purchased former Midland Railway Company land 'Bolgart Estate' from W. H. Bond.</p> <p>By 1905, Wyening was settling, and the Government subsidised the subdivision of the 'Bolgart Estate' in 1906.</p> <p>Lobbying continued for a railway, but the big estates were a problem until the transport requirements of the Blackboy Hill Gold Mines was cited. After a Ministerial deputation, Bolgart had the railway line in 1909. By June the railway siding in the old town of Bolgart was a quagmire. In 1916, the railway proceeded to the siding in the new Bolgart townsite and halted.</p>
19	12883		Stationmaster's House (former)	16 Poincare Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Stationmaster's House is historically significant in representing a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>It is significant as the only remaining building in Bolgart that represents the railway that was so important in the establishment of Bolgart.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Stationmaster's House was constructed in close proximity to the railway siding and subsequent station after the siding was relocated into Bolgart in 1917.</p> <p>The house is a standard design by the Government railways, throughout Western Australia</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
20	2614		State Hotel (former) Bolgart Hotel	28-30 Poincare Street (NE corner Albert Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former State Hotel in Bolgart is of considerable historical social and aesthetic significance, as one of the few State hotels that has retained its verandas and a high degree of authenticity of its Federation Filigree Architectural style.</p> <p>It has a sense of place for generations of Bolgart community members, for socialising and hospitality, and has a close association with the railways and establishment of the new Bolgart townsite. It is a landmark that is integral to the Bolgart streetscape and townscape character.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>J. H. Phillips applied for a hotel licence in Bolgart when the railways workers arrived to construct the line northwards. There were 300 people within a 10-mile radius, and accommodation was needed for when the trains often ran late. There was opposition to the application; drunkenness, the distance to the Toodyay police station. The Wyening community wanted it located further north. As the Bolgart Bog workers camps grew, the town boomed. In 1914, Government planned a single storey hotel in the original townsite. Phillips applied again and the response was to move the siding, have a new townsite surveyed with a block reserved for a State Hotel which would be licensed at once. The proposal from government had received no opposition. The townsite was gazetted in November 1914, and surveyed in 1915, to facilitate a hotel site and licence, after the floods the 'Bog' siding was unusable. The siding at the new townsite proceeded and completed in early 1916. The hotel plans were altered for the new town site. The State hotel was one of a few in the state. In 1960 the hotel went into private ownership after the Bolgart community rejected an offer.</p>
21	12944	SITE	Bolgart General Store & Post Office Lonegran's Store (former)	34 Poincare Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Bolgart General Store & Post Office has significant historical and social associations with Lonegran, and the Co-op as a communication and informal meeting place.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Bolgart Co-Op was formed on 1 February 1919, and built a store in the new Bolgart town, but moved back to Toodyay in 1920. Lonegran's General Store and Post Office was in close proximity in Poincare Street, after relocating from the original Bolgart townsite. When the Co-op moved back to Bolgart in 1947, they bought Lonegran's Store from Ronald White and leased the business from him. Mrs. Anderson was the Post Mistress when the Post Office was run from the Co-op (until 1950 when the Andersons took the franchise and built a new Post Office in George Street.)</p> <p>The Co-op operated in Bolgart until 1981 (this site from 1947) when it was sold into private ownership.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
22	12859		Broomhall's Bakery (former)	38 Poincare Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Broomhall's Bakery is historically valued as a place of providing goods and services to the community, associations with Hines and the Broomhall's, and demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced. It makes a contribution to the streetscape representing the only remaining shop in street opposite the railway and adds to the townscape character of Bolgart.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1924, there was a baker, thought to be Hines, who built the house and bakery oven. Later Rickson built a bakehouse at the rear of the existing premises, until 1937 when he died in a car accident. Fred and Jean Broomhall took over and ran the business until 1972 when they retired.</p> <p>It is the only remaining shop in Poincare Street which had a number of stores during the 1920s, being located opposite the railway precinct, it was the main thoroughfare. It no longer operates as a bakery.</p>
23	12943	SITE	Bolgart Co-op	40 Poincare Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site Bolgart Co-op is of some historical value for the community initiative, and the provision of goods and services and further services to the community as the bank agency, VDC spotter's lookout, and the post office.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Bolgart Co-Op was formed on 1 February 1919, with 1000 shares at £1 each, with a limit of between 5-25 shares per person. Registered as Bolgart and District Farmers Co-op Company. After initial attempts to purchase a store were unsuccessful, the Co-op decided to purchase land and build a store in the new Bolgart town. The building was divided into office and store. In 1920, the shareholders extended into Toodyay, and shareholding increased to 250 shares, the head office moved to Toodyay, and Bolgart closed. The Bolgart building became the Bank of New South Wales agency until the bank was built in 1937, and during World War Two, it was the VDC spotter's lookout. In 1947, the Co-op moved back into Bolgart, and leased of Lonergan's Store. Mrs. Anderson was the post mistress when the Post Office was run from the Co-op (until 1950). The Co-op operated in Bolgart until 1981, when it was sold into private ownership, and has since been demolished.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
24	12882		Bolgart School	Smith Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Bolgart School is of historical and social significance as a place of learning with a history of community effort in its establishment, and it is valued by generations of students and their families. It has significant associations with Rica Erickson, a respected former Bolgart identity.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The hall at the original Bolgart townsite burnt down in 1931. The school was conducted for the next two years in Arthur Cook's cottage known as Honey House. In c.1934, a school room was relocated to the outskirts of the new Bolgart townsite. In 1935, the Parents and Citizens Association was formed when the teacher Rica Sandilands (Erickson) called the first meeting. A Schoolteacher's house was built adjacent to the school room in 1941. In 1947, Bolgart and Wattening formed a joint P & C. In 1948, school was held in the Smith's Store (demolished). In June 1949, a school bus run was introduced, and the children from surrounding Bolgart were transported to Bolgart School. In 1951, the existing school was built on land which was formerly part of the "Bulgart" property.</p>
25	12947		Pioneer Park with wind light	Smith Street (NW corner McPherson Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Pioneer Park with wind light commemorates the pioneers of the Bolgart region.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Roy Twine arguably had the first wind light in the district in c.1928. It was located over White Bridge and comprised the generator of an old car with a bank of batteries. Innovative improvisation for supplying electricity. It was relocated to Pioneer Park to commemorate the technology and the pioneers.</p>
26	12950	SITE	Bulligan Brook		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Bulligan Brook has historical associations with social activities of the early settler, and the Travers.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The annual community picnics were held on Luke Travers' farm, in the paddock known as Bulligan. Luke Travers had bought the farm in 1924, from Phillips of Culham.</p>
27	12948	SITE	Bolgart Golf Course (original)		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the original Bolgart Golf Course has significant associations with early settler identities of the Bolgart area, and the establishment of a golf club and course.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first meeting of the Bolgart Golf Club took place on 19 April 1926. Golf was played in McPherson's paddock until 1932. Two brothers Ralph and Dick Martin had played golf before and were keen advocates of the nine-hole course which was constructed around the Bolgart townsite in 1932. The course operated until 1952, when a new course was established at a different location east of Bolgart.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		BOLGART			
28			Bolgart Cemetery	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Bolgart Cemetery is of considerable historic and spiritual significance. It is a record of the early settlers and generations of residents of Bolgart town and district.</p> <p>The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALCARRA			
29	12955	SITE	Calcarra Railway Siding		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Calcarra Railway Siding has historic associations with the railway and the establishment of a community around the siding.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The railway line extended north from Toodyay to Bolgart's original townsite in 1909. In 1914, the railway line was extended to the new Bolgart townsite. By the end of 1914, there was speculation about the most likely place for a town along the proposed northern extension of the railway line. Proposed sidings included the 8 mile at Wyening, 'Glendale' at Calcarra, and the 'Washpool' in Calingiri. As early as 1908, a tentative townsite was proposed at 'Washpool', and further approved by settlers after a cricket match in 1914. 'Washpool' also known as Calintrey, had been Higgin's pastoral lease, and the mission road crossed at the washpool, hence the location of the siding at that place. In January 1915, the town of Calingiri was gazetted. By 1916, the railway line had extended from Bolgart to the siding at Wyening. On 24 May 1917 the railway line from Wyening to Calingiri was opened. The line extended through to Piawaning in 1919, with Carani being the first siding north from Calingiri.</p>
30	12957	SITE	King's Blacksmith Shop	Goomalling-Calingiri Road corner Calcarra East Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site King's Blacksmith Shop is of considerable historic significance in representing the blacksmith trade established at the turn of the century continuing through successive generations to the 1950s of the King family who have farmed in the district since 1900. The site is socially significant as an important communication and meeting place.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the early 1900s, George King established the blacksmith shop, continuing through to the 1950s with his son Frank. The blacksmith's shop served the surrounding community, shoeing horses and mending farm machinery. It also served as an unofficial post office with mail and bread being brought there from the Calcarra Siding where the steam trains delivered it twice a week, and return mail was collected at the blacksmith shop for the return trip. George King was renowned for his excellent workmanship and his home brewed beer.</p>
31	12956	SITE	Calcarra football ground		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Calcarra football ground is historically and socially significant in representing associations with social and sporting events.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALCARRA			
32	12885	SITE	Calcarra Telephone Exchange		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Calcarra Telephone Exchange has historic associations with communication services in the Calcarra area and represents a way of life and communication no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The phone exchanges located in local farms were an important means of communication. They also provided a social link for the otherwise isolated women on the farms, who were usually the operators of the phone exchanges.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
33	12964	SITE	Calingiri Showgrounds & Sports ground	Bin Road (west side)	<p><u>Significance</u> The site of Calingiri Showgrounds & Sports ground is historically and socially significant in representing associations with social, agricultural and sporting events of a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u> The sports and show ground during the 1920s and 1930s. It was the west side of the railway line. There was a cycle track (around the perimeter of the football ground), show pavilion and the showground. Three laps around the racing cycle track were the equivalent of a mile. The Calingiri Bike Racing Club was formed in the 1930s. There were senior and junior events held on most Sunday afternoons during summer. Open days were held, with riders from other clubs competing against Calingiri. It was a very popular sport which provided interest for the young people. The site was the venue of the annual show, and the home of the Calingiri Football Club.</p>
34	12865	No site visit	Washpool Well	Calingiri Road	<p><u>Significance</u> The c.1840 stone-lined Washpool Well is of considerable historical significance as it is the original reason for stopping at the place. It has associations with the Benedictine Monks, pastoralism, the railway, and subsequent town of Calingiri. The 'Washpool' was formerly a Mission watering hole where the sheep were washed before being shorn.</p> <p><u>History</u> In 1889, Bishop Salvado referred to the 'Washpool' as the 'Washing Pool' near a well. The Washpool had been in the area of the sheep station of Shepherd Higgins in the early days. As early as 1908, the Lands Department has planned a townsite at 'Washpool' By 1914, a group of settlers had located in the vicinity of the Washpool which was also the site of the proposed railway siding, at a junction of the railway and the road to New Norcia. In January 1917, the town of Calingiri was gazetted, and the Progress Association named the streets. A recreation reserve of 30 acres was set aside at 'Washpool' flats.</p>
35	25480	No site visit	Scully Brook (Washpool) Road Bridge	Calingiri Road	<p><u>Significance</u> MRWA Bridge 4046 is a timber hybrid bridge with a bitumen deck that is 47 years old. The bridge crosses over Scully Brook.</p> <p><u>History</u> The bridge is 17.93 in length with a deck surface area of 136.63m2. 1967.</p>


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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
36	12967	SITE	Rica Erickson Nature Reserve	Calingiri Road (SW corner Old Plains Roads)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Rica Erickson Nature Reserve is of considerable historical significance in that it commemorates Dr Rica Erickson, a significant identity in the region and overturned convention in so doing. The reserve is a fine representative example of transition between forest and wheatbelt.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Saved in 1960s and set aside for 'Ecological purposes and Flora' and classified 'A' class on 4 June 1965. Dr Rica Erickson was instrumental in retaining the flora and fauna sanctuary and liaised with the Shire to ensure conservation.</p> <p>The Reserve is a triangular area approximately 3.6 kilometres in perimeter in an area of 124.45 hectares. The reserve is covered in Wandii low woodland with an abundance of Marri. Seventy plant species have been recorded, many of which are typical wheatbelt species.</p> <p>Dr Erickson is a well-known botanical author and historian, and she wrote the history of the Victoria Plains Shire, in its Centenary year. The Bolgart CWA proposed the naming, and the Shire of Victoria Plains supported it.</p> <p>In a break in tradition, the Geographic Naming Committee overturned the policy of not naming locations after living people and approved the name 'Rica Erickson Nature Reserve'. A ceremony at the site on 12 September 1996, honoured Dr Erickson at a gathering of over 150 people.</p>
37	12890	SITE	St Ansolum's Catholic Church	13 Cavell Street (W corner Haig Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of St Ansolum's Catholic Church represents the Catholic community's place of worship in Calingiri since 1921 until recent times.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1921, the Lands Department granted a Reserve as a Roman Catholic Church site. In 1939, Henderson and Gamble wrote the specifications for Sebastian Yulgolano to construct a cement brick church on the site. Father E. O'Halloran was the Catholic Minister at the time. The church was timber framed and clad with weatherboards, it cost £290.00 for labour only (Yulgolano), against the specifiers' quote of £1175. In 1939, Abbot Ansolum Catalan, for the Benedictine Community, applied for 5 acres for a church, presbytery, and school in Calingiri. The Lands Department gave a conditional grant. In 1941, Reserve 2222 Lot 45 was gazetted as Church and school site (Roman Catholic). That year, Charles Kitchin, owner of lot 32 next to the church, transferred it to the Catholic Church, at the request of the Abbott of the Benedictine Community.</p> <p>In 1957, Charles Edward Chitty bequeathed £500 from his estate for an altar at the Calingiri Church. The original church was demolished. In 1969, tenders were called for a transportable church. Lot 31 and 32 were amalgamated, for a steel framed transportable church across the blocks, that opened on 4 November 1973, and only a site remains.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
38	12897		Yelland's Butcher shop & house (former)	15 Cavell Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Yelland's Butcher shop & house has historical associations with the Road Board Secretary and the establishment of a butcher's shop during post-World War Two development in Calingiri.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Wally Chester built the house before World War Two and still lived there when he was the Road Board Secretary after the war. In c.1947, Herbert Yelland Snr bought the house and built the butcher's shop on the front.</p>
39	12896		Calingiri Traders and General Store (Farmers' Co-operative)	17 Cavell Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Farmers' Co-operative is historically significant as a business established during the 1930s depression years in Calingiri. It is socially and historically valued for the war-time associations, the community-initiated Co-op, and generations of Calingiri people who supported the businesses.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the early 1930s, Vines put up a tin shed as a shop, before the Co-op. It was still there in the 1950s and was used as a depot for the VDC, single men's quarters and a classroom, at different times. In c.1945, a group of farmers formed the Calingiri Farmers Co-op. The co-op was owned by the community and run by a Board of Directors. The co-op store was the community lifeline depending on community ownership and patronage. Jim McGill was the manager of the Co-op until c.1952. The store is a meeting place in any rural community, and a social event.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
40	2616		Victoria Plains Road Board (CWA Hall)	19 Cavell Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The office of the former Victoria Plains Road Board is of considerable historic and social significance for the civic associations and events and later the CWA meetings. It was the administrative centre of the Victoria Plains district and its aesthetic significance as a positive presence for the future in the modern Interwar architectural style influenced by Art Deco, expresses that optimism. It represents the progress of the district at the end of the depression and makes a statement about the future of the area. The continuation of use by the CWA perpetuated the progress of the area. The place has significant associations with civic identities and CWA members. It is an important element in the streetscape and townscape character of Calingiri, and one of the oldest buildings in the town. It is a fine representative example of architecture of the period, and the only one of the periods in Calingiri, and is important as a rural example of the Architect's work.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Prior to 1937, the Road Board meetings were held in various venues throughout the district. The board room and office were constructed in Calingiri town, relocating the district administration from Yarawindah to Calingiri. Single men's timber framed and weatherboard clad quarters for Road Board workers were located at the rear of the lot. The Road Board building was opened on 20 March 1937, by P.D. Ferguson MLA. A small tin shed was the generator room, and later it became a storeroom which leaked and destroyed many records. The men's quarters were demolished in the early 1960s. In 1966, the Victoria Plains Shire built new offices and Council Chambers and the former Road Board office was sold to the CWA for £900 (\$1800). The Calingiri CWA was established in 1925 and met in the Calingiri Hall. The Grain Pool of WA loaned the money to the CWA to purchase the property. The CWA removed the counter and many furnishings and replaced the facade writing with the CWA symbol. The CWA have since vacated the place.</p>



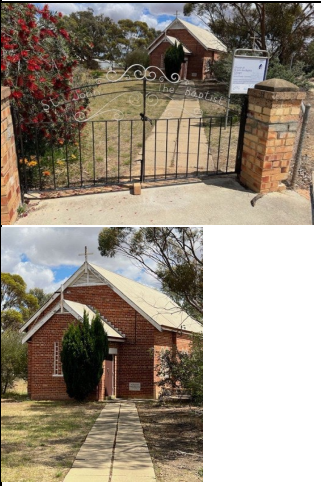
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
41	12887		Calingiri School	20 Cavell Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Calingiri School is historically significant as it demonstrates the development of the education facilities in Calingiri since 1926. It has a sense of place for generations of the Calingiri town and district families.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1926, the first school timber framed building was established at the existing Recreation Centre. After the introduction of school bus services, the school students' numbers expanded, and the school building was relocated to this site and added to, doubling the size. In 1995, an office and library were formed out of the middle classroom. In 1996, the library was removed to join two classes.</p>
42	12959	SITE	Calingiri Hall Caravan Park	21 Cavell Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Calingiri Hall is historically and socially significant in representing associations with the social and civic activities of the Calingiri community from 1918 to 1979.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1918, the first Calingiri Hall was built by voluntary labour under the guidance of Mr. Abbott. It was opened by the Premier, Sir Henry Lefroy. In 1923, the hall was badly damaged by hailstones, and another storm in January 1926 damaged it beyond repair. The hall was demolished, and another built on the site. It was opened on 14 October 1926, on the day of the first official Agricultural Show in Calingiri. The Agricultural Society Show Balls were held in the hall. During the 1950s and 1960s, the hall was used for dances, weekly picture shows, travelling shows, agricultural shows, meetings, banquets, local organisations, wedding receptions, parties and school purposes. With maintenance an issue and too small for some community events, the hall was demolished in 1979, by the Calingiri Football Club who were the successful tenderers. The Calingiri Recreational Hall which was opened in 1980.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
43	12864		Opie's house, garage, store & powerhouse (former)	25 Cavell Street (S corner Yulgering Road)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The place is of considerable historic, social, and aesthetic significance. The associations with the Opie family and the services they provided to the community of Calingiri are highly valued. The establishment of the garage and shop business in the early 1930s, and continued development is significant in demonstrating a way of life. The Opie family were associated in providing essential electrical power services to the community, social and entertainment activities, transport and fuel services, everyday needs from the store, and were a vital part of the Calingiri community for many years from the 1930s. The garage and house are landmarks in Calingiri and make a significant contribution to the streetscape and townscape character of Calingiri town.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1930/31 Bill Opie bought his house from the farm and put it in town. The bowlers in Cavell St were served from the shop which was located south of the existing house. Tobacconist items, fruit, vegetables, ice-creams, and confectionary were sold from the two counters in the shop. The shop would stay open when the Agricultural Hall (on the south adjoining lot) had dances. It was also open on weekdays and Saturday mornings. The shop operated until 1949 when Catherine Opie died, and then Betty Hill kept it going a few more years, but it closed down in 1953 and was used as storage until it was demolished in 1973.</p> <p>Opie ran the first garage, and school bus in the area, and the first one on charcoal gas. After World War Two, Opie bought his garage buildings which used to be an army dining room and canteen at Blackboy Hill. Bill Opie's son Leon who was the Hemphill & Sons (wheat merchants) wheat carter, opened the garage after the war. Opie's had the first power system in Calingiri in 1947. It was a 110-volt DC system in the garage.</p> <p>One of the occupations at the garage was charging everyone's batteries for stand by power. Opie also supplied 110-volt DC power to the Agricultural Hall. Opie was an agent for international trucks, McCormack equipment, Castrol Oils, Philips Radio, and Berger Paints. The shed was originally a showroom for tyres, batteries, farm equipment, hardware and kitchenware. A black display case took pride of place in the centre of the showroom floor. In 1953, Leon Opie married Jessie Stewart. In the 1950s and 1960s Opie showed outdoor movies behind the hall, and also indoor movies for the Progress Association. Leon Opie was the voluntary principal operator. In 1962, Opie began supplying 250-volt AC system from the new power station.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
44	12889		Schoolteachers house (former) Kermit's, 'Coffee Shop'	26 Cavell Street (S corner Yulgering Road)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Schoolteacher's house historical and social associations with a way of life for a schoolteacher in Calingiri and was a place of social events.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The house was built by PWD (Public Works Department) in 1926 and provided for the school principal who lived there until another house was bought for him in c.1970 when the Education Department sold it into private ownership.</p> <p>The house was referred to as the 'coffee shop' because the young bachelors courting the schoolteachers would end up having coffee at the house. It was one of the first buildings in the Calingiri townsite.</p>
45	12902		Shire of Victoria Plains Administration Office, Library & Council Chambers	28 Cavell Street (N corner Yulgering Road)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Shire of Victoria Plains Administration Office, Library & Council Chambers has historical value in representing the progressive spirit of the Victoria Plains Council.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Victoria Plains Shire was one of the original road districts proclaimed in Western Australia in 1871. In 1887, the district was changed to the Melbourne Road District, but reverted to Victoria Plains again in 1890. In 1961, the Road District became the Shire. The building was officially opened on 28 October 1966, by the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Logan. The new building reflected the status of the Shire area.</p>
46	2615		St John the Baptist Anglican Church	27-29 Cavell Street (W corner Yulgering Road)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St John the Baptist Anglican Church has significant historical social, spiritual, and aesthetic values. It is the focus of the Anglican community in Calingiri and surrounding districts. It has a sense of place for the community as a place of worship, ceremonies, and special events. It is significant for the means of construction during the depression years and demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced. It is a landmark that makes a considerable contribution to the streetscape and townscape of Calingiri.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Chairman of the Calingiri Anglican Church committee decided during the depression, to use the funds for the long-planned church to actually build it, relieving the unemployment situation in the district. Voluntary labour carted the bricks. The foundation stone was laid in February 1932.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
47	12903		Road Board Secretary's house (former)	33 Cavell Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Road Board Secretary's house is historically significant for its association with the Victoria Plains Road Board and the fact that it was built during World War Two when almost no construction was taking place. It is possibly the most substantial house in Calingiri, certainly for the period, and makes an important contribution to the Calingiri townscape.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Cement block construction, built specifically for the important Road Board position of Secretary.</p>
48	12900		Calingiri Sports Club & Golf Course	North end of Cavell Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Calingiri Sports Club & Golf Course has historical and social significance for the considerable associations with sporting, recreational and social activities in Calingiri since the early 1960s.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In September 1959, Bert Hill instigated the first meeting of people interested in forming a Calingiri Sports Club, similar to the Pickering Brook club. At a public meeting on 24 June 1960, a committee was elected with Mr. Bert Hill President, Leon Opie Vice President, and thirteen other committee and office bearers. At the club request, the shire allocated a small reserve. A number of people agreed to be guarantors for the club and fundraising for the building commenced with a committee to canvas farmers to suggest each farmer plant 6 acres of wheat to yield 4 bags per acre, and most farmers agreed to do so. Plans were drawn, and the building commenced construction in January 1964, to be completed by April 1964. The bar fittings came from the ex-Army Canteen at Nungarin. The Sporting Club building was opened on 4 May 1964. It cost £7000 to build. Membership of the club was required in order to participate in any organised sport in Calingiri. At the end of 1964, a meeting was held with the view to building a bowling green. Jack Sadler was invited from Goomalling to advise on the preparation of a green, and in February 1965, Laurie Ball, a professional greenkeeper was invited to advise, and was duly appointed as a paid greenkeeper. The green opened in February 1966. When water restrictions were imposed a pump and bore were arranged with and a roster for people to cart the water. The efforts to establish a golf course began with acquiring land, approximately 50 acres were purchased from Val Watson by the Shire, and some Calingiri town blocks which had become too saline to build on, were closed and incorporated in the land package. Murray Dawson, a professional from Royal Perth Golf Club drew the plans for the golf course, and the Shire assisted with the construction of the course. Mrs. Val Gmiener (Mt Lawley Golf Club) and Mrs. Adele Ludemann (Bolgart Golf Club) set the Associates par at the course. On 29 March 1980, Premier Sir Charles Court, opened the Calingiri Recreation Centre, and the sports ground water supply that enabled the grassing of the hockey and football fields.</p>




LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
49	12866		Calingiri Cemetery	Cemetery Road	<p>Significance</p> <p>Calingiri Cemetery is a historically significant record of the early settlers and generations of residents of Calingiri town and district. The cemetery is an important historical record of people in the Calingiri area since 1932.</p> <p>The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions that contribute to the reverence and sense of place.</p> <p>History</p> <p>In January 1915, the town of Calingiri was gazetted, and Tom Halse sold 16 acres for the Cemetery site.</p> <p>In 1932, the Anglican cemetery was consecrated by Bishop Riley. At that time the Secretary of the Calingiri Cemetery Board was John Dobson. A grave of an Aboriginal person is located in the northwest corner of the Cemetery, separate from the main Cemetery. It is believed to be the grave of a mother and child of the Moody family. The Cemetery is now open to all denominations.</p>
50	12963	SITE	Edmondson's Blacksmith Shop	42 Edmonds Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site represents has historical value for the associations with the blacksmith trade, a way of life no longer practiced, and Alf Edmonson.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Watson was the first blacksmith in Calingiri, then Edmonson and Jarvey took over at the back of the Road Board office. Then Alf Edmonson set up on his own before the town was surveyed. His blacksmith's shop was constructed of bush timber and corrugated iron. It became the main blacksmith shop in Calingiri.</p> <p>Alf Edmondson was able to make and repair any machinery. In the early days he also worked as a wheelwright, repairing shrunken wooden wagon wheels during summer. He was still operating in 1954.</p> <p>Mrs. Edmondson was one of the area midwives.</p>


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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
51	12966	SITE	Paddy's camp	15 Kurali Street (corner Chitty Avenue)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Paddy's camp is historically significant as a specific construction for Aboriginal people, and associations with Doreen and Paddy Jackamarra.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Doreen and Paddy Jackamarra lived on the site before the house was built, hence it was called 'Paddy's camp'. The house was one of the most expensive, built by the government for the specific use of Aboriginal people. Later a Shire employee, Ildephonsus Taylor ('Phonsie') lived there; remembered for the bike wheel TV aerial.</p>
52	12965	SITE	Calingiri Powerhouse	25 Mofflin Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Calingiri Powerhouse has associations with Opie and the provision of electrical power services to Calingiri since 1962.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Opie's had the first power system in Calingiri in 1947, with a 110-volt DC system in the garage. In 1962, Opie began supplying 250-volt AC system from the new power station at this site.</p>
53	12886		Calingiri Railway Siding	Railway Street	<p><u>1917 Significance</u></p> <p>Calingiri Railway Siding is historically significant in representing the important role that the railway played in the development of the region, providing an essential connection to the city, for produce and people, and a basis for further development.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The railway line went from Toodyay to Bolgart's original townsite in 1909 and extended to the new Bolgart townsite in 1914. By the end of 1914, there was speculation about a town along the proposed northern railway extension. Proposed sidings included the 8 mile at Wyening, 'Glendale' at Calcarra, and the 'Washpool' in Calingiri. As early as 1908, a tentative townsite had been proposed at 'Washpool', also known as Calintrey. It had been Higgin's pastoral lease, and the mission road crossed the proposed railway reserve at the washpool, good siding location. By 1916, the railway line had extended from Bolgart to the siding at Wyening. On 24 May 1917, the railway line from Wyening to Calingiri was opened as the head of the line. The fettlers cottages were constructed of railway sleepers with a tarpaulin roof, and an anthill floor. The white gum tree at the siding was a social place to sit and have a beer when the cases of beer were unloaded off the trains. The goods shed was also the passenger shed and had the railway phone.</p>

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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
54	12898		Brennan's Butcher Shop (former)	12 Railway Street (corner Haig Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Brennan's Butcher Shop has historical and social significance for the associations with the establishment of a butcher's shop during the post-World War Two period, the police, and more recently with shearers and a way of life associated with their occupation.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Vern Brennan ran this butcher shop in the front street. After the butcher's shop closed in 1952, it was bought by Bill Garrigan. He rented it to the police for use as a police office in Calingiri through the 1950s. Later, it was used by one of Garrigan's workmen, before Bill Garrigan swapped it for a block of land. The place then became an accommodation facility for Martin's shearing teams.</p>
55			Lambert's Agency (former 2)	16 Railway Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The second former Lambert's Agency represents a continuation of commercial interests in the early days of Calingiri's development, and associations with Lamberts.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original agency was established at 22 Railway Street by Harold Stanley Lambert. Later, his son Stanley Patrick Lambert took over the agency and was a commission and general agent for Dalgety, Union Assurance Society, George Wills & Co, Richard Purser & Co, International Harvester Co, and others. It was a social gathering place in town.</p>
56	12960		Calingiri General Store & Post Office (former)	18 Railway Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Calingiri General Store & Post Office is significant for social values in association with communication and an informal meeting place.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1975, George Westlake purchased the store and Post Office and demolished the original building to construct the existing building on the site. In 1997, it was vacated, and a new store built on another site in Railway Street.</p>


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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
57	12958		Lambert's Agency (former)	22 Railway Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Lambert's Agency represents commercial interests in the early days of Calingiri's development, and associations with Lamberts.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original agency was established at 22 Railway Street by Harold Stanley Lambert who was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Road Board: Chairman for many years. Later, his son Stanley Lambert took over the agency.</p>
58	12961	SITE	Calingiri Bakery	Railway Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Calingiri Bakery represents the bakery and associated people in the 1930s-50s in Calingiri.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the early 1930s Bob Waters had the bakery and house built. 'Doughy' Hollingsworth was the second owner. Bread was baked early Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in time for the train, it was loaded on the train for towns north of Calingiri on the Toodyay Miling line; Carani, Yerecoin, Piawaning and Gabalong.</p> <p>His daughter Mabel later married Henry 'Snow' O'Dea. In 1937, Arthur King and family purchased the business, and Len King was the baker. The bakery closed about the mid-1950s. The house and bakery were demolished in 1972.</p>
59	12904	No site visit	Wyngarry Franklin Vale	Off Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road (5 km north of Calingiri)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Wyngarry has historical associations with settlement during the depression years, and informs of a way of life no longer practiced, it was built from local materials. It has associations with Bill Garrigan who served on the Victoria Plains Road Board and Shire Council.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The property was owned by Ossie Demamiel before Ernie Hawkins bought it and had the c.1930 stone house built during the depression years and lived there until he went broke and moved to Geraldton.</p> <p>He had quarried the granite on the property, and hand dug the underground water tank. Ownership of the property then reverted back to Demamiel who moved in. In 1942, Bill Garrigan bought the place; at that time, the two front rooms did not have floors.</p>




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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
60	12968	SITE	Opal Mine	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road NW	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the opal mine represents a diversity of interests in the region.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The opals were mined at the site and tons were exported to Germany to make buttons. Fred Manuel owned the farm at the time and instigated a German man to mine the site. The opals which were mined were not of a sufficient quality to carrying on.</p>
61	12962	SITE	Bank of New South Wales	1 Yulgering Road (N corner of Station Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Bank of New South Wales is of historical significance in representing the presence of a bank in Calingiri.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The bank of New South Wales ran an agency for one hour a week in a demountable weatherboard building at the back of this site. Later a larger transportable building was put on the site. From World War Two onwards, the Bank of NSW operated a bank agency until it closed in 1995. In 1996, building was sold at auction to Kelly's from Wongan Hills, and was removed from the site.</p>



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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
62	12901 14360		Calingiri Recreation Hall & Victoria Plains District Honour rolls SITE original school & Calingiri Sub-Branch RSL Memorial Hall (1958)	7 Yulgering Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Calingiri Recreation Hall on the site of the original school & Calingiri Sub-Branch RSL Memorial Hall is of considerable historic and social significance.</p> <p>It has considerable associations with the beginnings of education in Calingiri, the Calingiri RSL and Buffalo Lodge. The place represents the development of the Calingiri community and recreation facilities.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1926, the first timber framed school was built in Edmonds Street After World War Two, the RSL acquired a hall from Bindi Bindi, and relocated it to this site. It was used by the RSL and the Buffalo Lodge for regular meetings. The bowling club held their first meeting, there were darts competitions, and kindergarten. The timber framed building was demolished in 1979 to make way for the Recreation Centre.</p> <p>The hall was first mooted in 1974 by the Calingiri Progress Association and was proposed again in 1977. After receiving a demand from ratepayers, the Shire conducted a loan poll and subsequently raised a loan of \$133,000.00.</p> <p>The Calingiri branch of the RSL made the site for the hall available to the Shire of Victoria Plains, and also contributed \$300.00 from the sale of the RSL building. The Calingiri Progress Association which instigated the building of the hall, donated \$10,000 for the furnishings. The government contributed a \$70,000 grant towards the project which cost \$220,000.</p> <p>Calingiri Recreation Hall was opened on 29 March 1980, by the Premier Sir Charles Court. The place is the main public venue for social, community and sports interaction in Calingiri.</p> <p>Social events include New Year's Eve Ball, annual football cabaret, school concerts, weddings, ballet, Calingiri Yabbie Festival. squash and netball are played regularly in the centre.</p> <p>On 7 June 1985, a plaque commemorating the school site was unveiled. The Victoria Plains Art Society meet, and work there regularly as does the health nurse.</p>

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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
63	12863	 	Calingiri Federation Memorial Park War Memorial	8 Yulgering Road (S corner Edmonds Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Calingiri Federation Memorial Park and War Memorial is of historical significance in the commemoration of those who have served, and the Federation centenary.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Calingiri Progress Association conceived the Memorial Park to celebrate Australia's Centenary of Federation and provide an appropriate location for the war memorial that was to be relocated from the railway reserve.</p> <p>The war memorial was dedicated on this site on ANZAC day 2001.</p>
64	12891		Calingiri Masonic Lodge (former) and Emergency Services	9 Yulgering Road (N corner Edmonds Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Calingiri Masonic Lodge is of social and historic value as a significant representation of the Freemasons in Calingiri in the 1950s, its members, and the philanthropic benefits to communities.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Victoria Plains Lodge of Freemason was consecrated on 10 May 1952 in Calingiri. The Lodge was sponsored by the Wongan Hills Lodge and the Foundation Master was W. Bro. James McGill. Members were businessmen and farmers, and many new members were their sons. Early meetings were held in the hall adjoining the Road Board office. The need for a Masonic Hall was recognised even before consecration, and W. Bro. Walter Campbell had begun looking for land in late 1951. The Lands Department offered a site was east of the RSL site. A building committee was formed and recommended a red brick hall at £2500. An intent to participate realised £1750. In December 1952, Ray Parker's Lot 1 came up for sale, and Lands Dept was cancelled. Construction was completed in April 1954, and the first meeting was held on the 27 of that month. On 29 May 1954, 128 Freemasons attended the 24th regular meeting being the 3rd installation and Ceremony of dedication. Regular meetings took place thereafter with membership increasing in the 1960s and peaking with 70 members. The Calingiri Chapter of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons used the building for their regular meetings until they ceased activity in the mid-1980s.</p> <p>Members were in the decline, and the Freemasons considered closing or relocating. The membership relocated to Midland but retained their name. The Shire of Victoria Plains acquired the building for community use, and the emergency services use the building.</p>

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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CALINGIRI			
65			Police house (former) SITE Police lock-up	23 Yulgering Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Police House represents the presence of law and order in the town, and a way of life for serving police officers.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Bill Garrigan rented the former Brennan's butcher shop to the police for use as a police office in Calingiri through the 1950s. The police rented the house at 23 Yulgering Rd which was originally the police house and the lock up site.</p>
66			Water tower and tank	Yulgering Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Essential water supply for the town of Calingiri History</p>
67	12899	No site visit	Washpool Farm O'Dea's		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>O'Dea's' Washpool Farm is of considerable historic significance for the associations with the Washpool and the O'Dea's who settled the property in the 1890s.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The mud-batt three-roomed cottage with surrounding veranda had a long kitchen extends along the back. An extension enclosed half the front veranda and in c.1950s, a dado wall enclosed the veranda on two sides.</p>
68	12969	SITE	Blurton's farm		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Blurton's farm is historically significant for the has associations with the Blurton family of settler farmers in the district before World War One, and the mission wells that demonstrate the pastoral activities before agricultural settlement.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Location 1163 was surveyed in 1903, by A.W. Wells. John Blurton, an Aboriginal farmer from Toodyay, took possession of the property in 1913. Blurton built a mud brick cottage, fenced the entire property, and cleared half, dividing it into three paddocks.</p> <p>In 1916, J. A. Dobson bought the property.</p>

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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CARANI			
69	12972		Ferguson's Place (former)	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Ferguson's Place has historical associations with football and hockey in Carani.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original dwelling on the site was relocated from the Goldfields by Alf Lloyd. After Ferguson purchased the property, the termite damage was such that he needed to replace the damage, which he did with mud bricks. Ferguson made a paddock in his property available for the football field in the late 1940s. After the Yerecoin Hotel opened in 1955, the Carani Football team moved to Yerecoin in the Victoria Plains competition. The Carani football team won the A.S. Jaffa Shield which is in the Yerecoin Tavern.</p>
70	12971	SITE	Carani Railway Siding		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Carani Railway Siding has historic associations with the railway and establishment of a community around the siding.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The railway line extended north from Toodyay to Bolgart's original townsite in 1909. In 1914, the railway line was extended to the new Bolgart townsite. By the end of 1914, there was speculation about the most likely place for a town along the proposed northern extension of the railway line.</p> <p>Proposed sidings included the 8 mile at Wyening, 'Glendale' at Calcarra, and the 'Washpool' in Calingiri.</p> <p>As early as 1908, a tentative townsite was proposed at 'Washpool', and further approved by settlers after a cricket match in 1914. 'Washpool' also known as Calintrey, had been Higgin's pastoral lease, and the mission road crossed at the washpool, hence the location of the siding at that place. In January 1915, the town of Calingiri was gazetted. By 1916, the railway line had extended from Bolgart to the siding at Wyening.</p> <p>On 24 May 1917 the railway line from Wyening to Calingiri was opened. The line extended through to Piawaning in 1919, with Carani being the first siding north from Calingiri.</p>
71	12906		Fowler's (former) Donald Cox's	Carani West Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Fowler's former residence has social significance for the associations with Donald Cox, a 1940s Carani character.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Donald Cox gave dancing lessons at the Yerecoin School in the early 1940s. He was the Agricultural Protection Board Officer at the time and is remembered as a real character and good horseman, he never opened gates, he just jumped them on his horse.</p>


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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		CARANI			
72	12973		Greendale Well	Carani East Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Greendale Well has historical associations with BL Clarkson, one of the earliest wells, not constructed by the Monks, and associated pastoral activity.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Barnard Lionel Clarkson took up the pastoral lease over this land and had the well put down to supply water for the sheep. It is one of the earliest wells not constructed by the Monks.</p>
73	12907	SITE	Emoneeyn Springs (Wood's farm)		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Emoneeyn Springs has some historical association with the New Norcia Benedictine Monks, and significant associations with the Woods family whose fourth generation continued to farm the property.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Robert Woods, from 'Fairlawn' in New Norcia, bought the 40-acre block from the Benedictine Community. It is named after the mission spring which was on the property. In 1924, Robert Woods purchased the land for £ 2 per acre. In 1925, he bought another 473 acres from the Midland Railway Company, in the name of Fred Woods, for 10/- an acre. Robert Woods died in 1929 and Fred Woods inherited the property.</p> <p>In 1946, Fred Woods purchased Clarkson's 500-acre block from the Bank of NSW for 15/- an acre from the late B.L. Clarkson's estate. The property was cleared and developed through the 1950s using axes, saws, and an army tank.</p> <p>In 1969, Trevor Woods purchased the entire property comprising 1456 acres of 4 blocks, from his father Fred Woods, for \$67 per acre. Further expansion took place. In 1995 Trevor and his wife Jane (nee Burchnell) went into partnership with their son John Williams Woods who managed the property. Fourth generation of descendant of the original agricultural settler.</p>




LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		GILLINGARRA			
74	12908	SITE	Gillingarra Siding & goods shed	Bindoon-Moora Road (juncture of Gillingarra-New Norcia Road Just south of pump and 4 miles south of school	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Gillingarra Siding & goods shed is historically significant in representing associations with the railway and the development of the community in the proximity of the site.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1892, Mogumber was the railhead for the Moora line from Midland, in 1893 the rail proceeded to Moora with Gillingarra the next siding north of Mogumber.</p> <p>The Gillingarra Siding was situated at a crossroads 4 miles south of the school. As the community established, the siding was a focus, and the place developed, soon realising the need for a school and church. Funds were raised by bazaars and sports meeting at Yarawindah sports ground.</p> <p>South of the siding was the pumping station in the river, which supplied water for the trains and also was a popular swimming spot.</p>
75	12913	SITE	SITE Wicklow ruins & pumping pool	Bindoon-Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Wicklow ruins & pumping pool has historical and social associations with the Kelly family, the railways and social activity in the pool.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Andrew Lanigan's granddaughter lived here with her husband Patrick Michael Kelly who helped build the original small house near the river.</p> <p>The pumping pool was water for the steam trains which was pumped to the train. It was located between the homestead and the siding.</p> <p>The Marist Brothers brought the school children to swim in the pool. There is another pool near the homestead.</p>
76	12912	SITE	Jilgil Homestead & swimming hole Bandy's	Bindoon – Moora Road Just north of rail siding	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Jilgil Homestead & swimming hole has historical and social associations with the Bandy family, the railways and social activity in the pool. It has associations with early settlement in the Gillingarra area.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Atkins Bros took up the property. The mud brick house was rendered and a very cool. The property was named after Jilgil Pool in the Moore River. It was a popular swimming hole in the 1950s.</p>

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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		GILLINGARRA			
77	1605 12911		Gillingarra Recreation Hall & original site	Bindoon-Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u> Gillingarra Recreation Hall and the original site is of historic and social significance for the associations with the community and recreational activities in Gillingarra since the early 1930s.</p> <p><u>History</u> In 1935, a meeting of the Gillingarra Progress Association was held to discuss building a hall. The timber framed and corrugated iron clad Gillingarra Memorial Hall was built and opened on 1 February 1926 by P. D. Ferguson MLA. School picnics, concerts, dances, and annual sports days were ongoing events at the hall. In 1962, the hall was extended for a badminton court, and again in 1965/66, the hall was lined to dado height. In 1983, a Progress Association meeting, decided that a Recreation Centre was needed, comprising a sports hall, social hall, meeting rooms and a kitchen. The original hall was moved 100 metres and the shell was retained and clad the same as the adjoining new structure. The Gillingarra Progress Association was superseded by the Gillingarra Sport and Recreation Club. On 8 November 1986, K. Wilson MLA opened the new hall, and a ball celebrated the event that evening. The hall opened debt free.</p>
78	12867	No site visit	Gillingarra Post Office & Telephone Exchange (Jim Kelly's)	Gillingarra Road (off)	<p><u>Significance</u> The Gillingarra Post Office & Telephone Exchange has historical associations with early settlement and communication in the New Norcia district.</p> <p><u>History</u> Jim Kelly had a window through the wall of the stone building to pass meals to the Aboriginal people who stayed there.</p>




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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		GILLINGARRA			
79	12910		St Paul's Community Church	5588 Bindoon – Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Paul's Community Church is of historical, social, and spiritual significance representing the development of the Catholic Church, associations with religion and education in Gillingarra, and the development of a multi denominational community church that demonstrates a way of life.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>As the community established, the railways siding was a focus, and the place developed, soon realising the need for a school and church. Funds were raised by bazaars and sports meeting at Yarawindah sports ground. The original church was established in c.1907. As well as a place of worship, it was used as a school. In the late 1960s, Father Michael of the Benedictine Community at New Norcia inherited money and donated it to the renovation of the church. Soon after the renovation, in 1973, the church burnt down. Church services continued in the hall. Brian Kelly convened a meeting to rebuild the church which Father Michael Cave suggested should be brick. The insurance money from the original church was donated by the Catholic Church, towards the construction of the new church.</p> <p>The Lutheran, Anglican, and Catholic denominations worked together to pay off the church. Brian Kelly as the Chairman of the Fundraising Committee organised share cropping and cropping programs on land donated by the Benedictine community, and local farmers. A number of dances and Balls also raised funds for the new church.</p>
80			Gillingarra Primary School (former)	Bindoon – Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Gillingarra Primary School has historic and social significance for associations with teachers, students, and the community. It has a sense of place for generations of students.</p>
81			Gillingarra School teachers house (former)	Bindoon – Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Gillingarra School teachers house has historic and social significance for associations with adjacent school, and a way of life no longer practiced.</p>

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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		GILLINGARRA			
82	12974	SITE	Cunderwin School		<u>Significance</u> The site of Cunderwin School has historic significance in representing the importance of education in the Gillingarra area.

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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		GLENTROMIE			
83	12874 12872	  	Glentromie Farm Group Murra Murra Glentromie Cemetery (former) Anglican Cemetery Noondagoonda Cemetery	45 Glentromie-Yerecoin Road (NE corner of Great Northern Highway)	REGISTER of HERITAGE PLACES Refer to Appendices 2a & 2b for documentary evidence: Statement of Significance extract hereunder: <i>Glentromie Farm Group, a substantial mid- nineteenth century pastoral station, comprising a Homestead constructed of brick and iron, a Stables, Shearing Shed, Barn, and Two- Roomed Men's Cottage constructed of hand- made brick with corrugated iron roofing, a Stone Well and archaeological sites of five Married Worker's Cottages, Blacksmith's Shop, Slaughter House, Cart Shed and Harness Room, and the ruins of a Flour Mill, as well as artefact scatters dating to the nineteenth century, which has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</i> <i>the place exhibits rare and excellent examples of skilled craftsmanship executed by ticket-of- leave men, particularly evident in the production and laying of handmade bricks in the bi- chromatic, chequerboard pattern demonstrated in the two-storey Stables, Shearing Shed and single-storey Barn;</i> <i>the place has a high degree of potential to provide substantial information, through archaeological investigation, about the place and its occupants throughout its history;</i> <i>the place has the potential, through archaeological investigation, to provide important information about the original owner of the property, Donald Macpherson, and the aspirations of this former indentured servant to enter the ranks of the nascent middle classes;</i> <i>the place is associated with Donald Macpherson, a former indentured servant, who was responsible for establishing Glentromie Farm Group; the place is associated with the successful merchant, politician and philanthropist, Walter Padbury, who acquired the property in 1887;</i> <i>and the place was the location of the first mission site of the Benedictine Spanish Missionaries who were later responsible for the founding of the Monastery at New Norcia. The modern farming structures and garage are of no heritage significance.</i>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		MARBRO			
84	3943	No site visit	Summer Hill Group	Great Northern Highway	<p>REGISTER of HERITAGE PLACES</p> <p>Refer to Appendices 3a & 3b for documentary evidence:</p> <p><i>Statement of Significance extract hereunder: Summer Hill Group, a complex of single and two-storey farm buildings and homestead constructed of random-rubble granite and corrugated iron, constructed in the Victorian Georgian style and located in a picturesque landscape setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the place illustrates the development of the opening up of the greater Victoria Plains District to mixed farming in one of the early pastoral districts of Western Australia, and in particular the way in which some landowners of humble origins rose to prosperity; the random rubble stone homestead, stables, cattle barn, shearing shed, and granary are fine, attractive, examples of Victorian Georgian architecture, as applied to a farm group; the place is one of the first farming properties to be settled in the district in the 1870s and provides a contrast to the extensive 1840s pastoral properties of New Norcia, Glentromie, Walebing and Berkshire Valley; the place demonstrates living and working conditions for pastoral and agricultural pursuits in the Victoria Plains district in the late 19th century, together with later adaptive uses for mixed farming, and has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the design and construction of a late nineteenth century farm complex; and, the place is representative of the success of the early Marbro Settlers, who took up small holdings in these pastoral lands and built substantial farms, of these the place is possibly the only farm remaining intact, having incorporated many of the others. The place was established and run by Irish shepherd John Halligan, who developed the complex and rose to prosperity.</i></p> <p><i>The following areas are considered to be of little significance: the hayshed section and the eastern skillion of the stables, and the cattle yards to the west of the stables, the dry stand areas of the cattle barn and the cattle yards to the west of the cattle barn, the shearing pens and the modern additions to the east of the shearing shed, and the modern additions to the stockyards.</i></p>
85	12983	SITE	Footbridge over Gascoyne River	Batty Bog Road (east off)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the footbridge over Gascoyne River is historically significant for the associations with the early settlers and education in the Marbro area.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Halligan (from Dummpinjerry), Parson and Hunt families (from Glentromie) and the Longman (from Marbro) children crossed the river across the footbridge to get to and from Marbro School.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		MARBRO			
86	12978	SITE	Marbro School	Batty Bog Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Marbro School site has significant historical associations with the Halligan, Hunt, Groves and Rudd families and the Glentromie workers, and education in the Marbro area.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>By 1886, there were 20 children within 5-6 miles, but the site of the necessary school was contentious. At a public meeting in 1886, the Melbourne School Board was formed. Meanwhile a part-time school was run at Sheridan's 'Dummpinjerry'. By 1892, there were 30 children, and the school and quarters were erected by the brook near Sheridan's. It opened in c. 1892, and became a meeting place for the settlers, and a venue for social evenings, as well as the school for their children. The school closed a couple of times due to lack of the required minimum number of students. The Halligan family from 'Summer Hill', and the Glentromie workers children crossed the river across the footbridge to get to and from school. A well was opposite the school, and stockyards. The school building was relocated to Tatapenny in 1936.</p>
87	12869	SITE	Marbro Schoolteachers House	Batty Bog Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Marbro Schoolteachers House has significant historical associations with the Halligan, Hunt, Groves, and Essex families, Glentromie workers, the teachers associated with Marbro School, and generations of children who attended the school.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>By 1886, there were 20 children within 5-6 miles, but the site of the necessary school was contentious. Meanwhile a part-time school was run at Sheridan's 'Dummpinjerry'. (Before this school was established, school was conducted at Halligans) By 1892, there were 30 children, and the school and quarters were erected by the brook near Sheridan's. The Marbro School opened in c.1892. The schoolteacher's house was built immediately next to the school. After the school closed in 1936 and was removed from the site, John Halligan bought the teacher's house and his son John, and Bunty, lived there until 1963 or 1964.</p>
88	12979	SITE	Batty Bog	Batty Bog Road (NW corner Great Northern Highway)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Batty Bog is historically infamous.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>After the Rudd family took up Tatapenny in 1892, a family relative, George Batty, came to Tatapenny with a wagon and team of horses. 200-300 metres from the highway, towards Tatapenny, was a bog in which George Batty got his team of horses bogged.</p>



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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		MARBRO			
89	12917		Tatapenny Rudd's	Batty Bog Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Tatapenny has historical associations with Rudd's, early settlers in the Marbro district, and is one of the few remains of a mud brick house of the 1890s period.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Rudd family took up Tatapenny. School was held at the home before the Marbro School was established in 1892.</p>
90	12982	SITE	Marbro Racecourse	Batty Bog Road (E corner of Gillingarra – Glentromie Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Marbro Racecourse is historically and socially significant for associations with the early settlers, recreation, and sporting activities.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Sports were held at this site before Yarawindah became the community focus for social, civic, and recreational activities.</p>
91	12919	SITE	Longman Homestead	Batty Bog Road North at juncture of Gillingarra – Glentromie Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Longman Homestead has historical associations with Longman, a former convict who was an early settler in the area.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Henry George Longman was a convict before he settled in Garby Garby Rd near the well. Tom Halligan's (Summer Hill) daughter married Longman's son John. Longman had 5 houses and employed 6 ticket of leave labourers.</p>
92	12984	SITE	Cooriloo Well & stockyards	Batty Bog Road (1 km west off the road)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Cooriloo Well & stockyards represents historical associations with Marbro railhead and the transport of stock.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The stock camp on the roadside was established after the railway to Mogumber was established. The camp is on the way to the railhead and Marbro Well.</p>
93	12980	SITE	Groves Homestead (Morgans), Rosedale	Batty Bog Road (NE corner Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Groves Homestead (1) is significant for the historical associations with the Groves.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Fred Groves took up the land, and his brother George established Rosedale.</p>



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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		MARBRO			
94	12977	SITE	Marbro Well	Gillingarra – Glentromie Road (500 m north)	<p><u>Significance</u> Marbro Well has historic associations with the Benedictine Monks, and the provision of water. <u>History</u> The well, stoned 30 feet deep, was originally dug by the monks, but when it was surveyed, it was found to be in Longman's paddock. It has been a contentious issue ever since. It provided water for the stock and horses on the way to Mogumber.</p>
95	12918	No site visit	Dummpinjerry Sheridan's		<p><u>Significance</u> Dummpinjerry has significant historical associations with the Sheridan and Halligan families, and as the first school in the area.</p> <p><u>History</u> In c.1860 James Sheridan established the property and built the dwelling. Sheridan was a brickmaker by trade, and made and fired bricks on his property, possibly assisting other settlers in the area (Halligans and Macpherson) in building their dwellings. Sixteen Sheridan children were born at the house. It was where the first school was held before the Marbro School was established in c.1892. John Halligan of Summer Hill purchased the property in 1898, for his son H.P. (Henry Patrick) Halligan, who married Alice Louise Norwood in 1903. Alice Norwood was the district midwife for 25 years, and many of the children of the Groves, Longman, Hunt, and Murphy families were born in the centre bedroom of the Dummpinjerry homestead.</p>
96	12981	SITE	Waterloo homestead Grove Homestead (2)	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u> The site of Waterloo homestead is historically significant for the associations with Groves, early settlers in the Marbro/Waddington area. Groves also owned Billadong Farm in the same area.</p> <p><u>History</u> Fred Groves was one of the earliest settlers in the area and farmed the property until the 1930s.</p>




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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		MOGUMBER			
97	12975		Mogumber Railway Siding	Bindoon-Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u> Mogumber Railway Siding has significant historical associations with transport and the railways.</p> <p><u>History</u> In 1892, Mogumber station was the railhead for the Moora line from Midland. Mogumber was the transport centre of the Victoria Plains. 100 acres was set aside for a town. In c.1899, James Atkinson took charge of the hotel, erected a store, and the town grew. The railway stationed employees in Mogumber, and there was soon a need for a school. In 1893 the rail proceeded northwards from Mogumber to Moora. After the Moora railhead was established, Mogumber declined as a town, but the racecourse was still active.</p> <p>The last Stationmaster was Tony Stratton. The corrugated iron station building has been moved. The Stationmasters' house was a venue for dances for the children, while the parents enjoyed a night at the pub, during the 1950s. Temporary railway workers houses were also located at the siding.</p>
98			Mogumber Post Office & Store (former)	Bindoon-Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u> The former Mogumber Post Office & Store has historical and social significance as a communication and commercial place where the community met. It is a landmark on the main road, contributing to the streetscape and townscape value of Mogumber.</p> <p><u>History</u> The town developed rapidly in 1892 when the siding was established as the railhead at the north end of the Midland line. In c.1899, James Atkinson took charge of the hotel, erected a store, and the town grew. The block on the north of the post office was a Mission block with stables. South of the post office was the Mogumber Hall which was popular in the 1950s.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		MOGUMBER			
99	2619		Mogumber Hall & Reserve	Bindoon-Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Mogumber Hall & Reserve is of historical and social significance in representing the social centre of the Mogumber community, with social and recreation interactions with events, including the commemorative arch for ANZAC Day.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original hall was located at Lot 4 Moora Rd in the Mogumber townsite, south of the Post Office (former). This hall is incorporated in the Reserve which borders the river at the bridge, and includes the Mogumber Racecourse, with the oval on the south side of the hall, and the school at the eastern boundary of the Reserve. 1903 racecourse, 1959 new hall.</p>
100	2620		Mogumber Hotel (former) Mogumber Tavern The Mogumber Hub	Bindoon-Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Mogumber Hotel is of considerable historical and social significance as a place of hospitality since the 1870s. It was an important meeting place when the railhead was at Mogumber in the 1890s and has continued to be a social place for the Mogumber community and travellers.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the 1870s and 1880s, before the railway in 1892, the teamsters would depart from this place, and when the rail came through, Mogumber was the rail head for a year or so. In c.1899, James Atkinson took charge of the hotel, erected a store, and the town grew. The 'hotel' comprised a tearoom and grog shop.</p>
101	12915		Mogumber bridges	Bindoon-Moora Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Mogumber bridges represent transport development in the region and engineering accomplishments. The 1984 road bridge combines modern technology and traditional construction.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the early days, Mogumber was the end of the line, because no one could get across the Moore River. Plans for a bridge were sent to England for approval, but a bridge was built by the time they came back. Aaron Charles Norwood was boss of the fettlers gang at Mogumber, and they worked on the line. The original railway bridge was the tallest in Australia at the time (c1900). The 1932 road bridge over the Moore River at Mogumber was a single lane timber bridge, and when it was replaced in 1984, it was the only remaining section of the single lane road between Bindoon and Moora. The new bridge was built on a new road alignment for greater visibility and safety.</p>

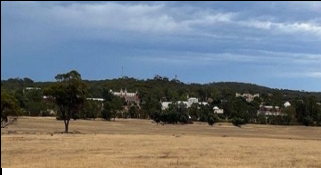



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		MOGUMBER			
102	12914	 <p>Photos courtesy of Shire of Victoria Plains</p> 	Mogumber School (former) Library	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Mogumber School has historical associations with education in Mogumber, and provides community facilities, and an informal meeting place.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Mogumber Primary School opened on 20 June 1961, with Headmaster Mr. James Quinn, formerly a teacher at Methodist Native Mission. The official opening was on 15 September 1961 by Dr T.L. Robertson, the Director General of Education.</p> <p>By 1963, an expected rise in enrolments facilitated the addition of another classroom. In 1967, the veranda was partially enclosed.</p> <p>The school closed and sometime later the library was established in the building. It is known as: Janice Coxon Memorial Library.</p>
103	12976		Mogumber Schoolteachers house (former)	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Mogumber Schoolteachers house has historical associations with early education in Mogumber and represents a way of life no longer practiced.</p>
104	12916	No site visit	Mt Marie Homestead Butler's homestead	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Mt Marie Homestead has significant historical associations with the Butler family and the early settlement of the Mogumber area.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the 1860s, Andrew Lanigan joined his uncle John Martin Butler who pioneered the Victoria Plains area alongside the Benedictine Monks. Lanigan worked at Clune's Mill and joined his cousin P.M.J. Butler in a lease at Mogumber Pool on the Moore River. A house was constructed at each end of the lease. In 1869, they applied to purchase the leasehold and in 1874, they subdivided the property equally in half. Both properties were named Mt Mary, although Butler's was Mt Marie.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		MOGUMBER			
105	12868	No site visit	Mt Mary Homestead	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road	<p><u>Significance</u> Mt Mary Homestead has significant historic associations with the Lanigan family and the early settlement of the Mogumber area.</p> <p><u>History</u> In the 1860s, Andrew Lanigan joined his uncle John Martin Butler who pioneered the Victoria Plains area alongside the Benedictine Monks. Lanigan worked at Clune's Mill and joined his cousin P.M.J. Butler in a lease at Mogumber Pool on the Moore River. A house was constructed at each end of the lease with Lanigan's being on Loc 345 in the vicinity of the pool. In 1869, they applied to purchase the leasehold and in 1874, they subdivided the property equally in half. Both properties were named Mt Mary, although Butler's was Mt Marie, and Lanigan's is still Mt Mary. From c.1940 to the 1950s, church services were held in the front room of 'Mt Mary', and it was the scene of family's celebrations. Members of the Lanigan family have been involved with the Victoria Plains Roads Board, Richard P Lanigan was the Roads Board Secretary from 1897 to 1935, Kevin Lanigan was a board member from 1960 to the 1970s. The former owner of Mt Mary, Kevin Lanigan, was the grandson of A Lanigan.</p>
106		SITE	Original Mogumber School and schoolhouse		<p><u>Significance</u> The site of the original Mogumber School and schoolhouse has historical associations with early settlers and the importance of education.</p> <p><u>History</u> On 30 March 1897, Messrs W. Read, R. D. Atkinson, Richard P Lanigan and James Butler requested that a provisional school be established half a mile east of the Mogumber railway station, on part of the 'Reserve'. In July the architects were asked to prepare the plans, and on 14 February 1898, the building was complete, and school started the same day with 7 boys and 16 girl students. In 1901, the Mogumber residents presented a petition to the Education Department for a teacher's quarters at the school. In 1902, the teacher's quarters were built, and subsequent small alterations were made over the ensuing years until 1920 when extensive additions and alterations were made. Mr. Kevin Lanigan of Mt Mary attended school at Mogumber in the mid-1920s. Daniel Keogh was a teacher at the school for many years. On 23 October 1925, the school closed due to a fall in the number of students attending. On the 25 December the teacher's quarters were removed to Dudewa. The school was planned for removal but was not suitable and was rented out. In 1936, the school building was sold to the Lands Department and removed from the site. Pine trees originally surrounded the site but have since been removed. The Mogumber School opened in 1960 on a different site.</p>




LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
107	2622		Benedictine Monastery Precinct	New Norcia Road Former Great Northern Highway	REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES (draft) For further historical information refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) document Appendix 4 of the Local Heritage Survey 2025 report.
NN1	2916	  	Monastery	Old Geraldton Road	<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 3: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: Monastery, 1847, 1857, 1870, 1874, c.1900, 1901, 1903, 1938, c.1960s, 1981.</p> <p>The east terminating element of the Mission's original cruciform plan town layout aligns with the Church and Cemetery to the west on the central axis. The Renaissance-style stucco, masonry complex, constructed in stages from 1857, is set within a walled and gated compound, overlooking remnant orchards, olive groves and productive gardens to the east. The complex includes the site of Salvado's original mission house (c.1847-c.1901), now within the central building. The buildings ranging in height from one to four stories are ordered around three private cloistered courtyards.</p> <p>Key buildings include:</p> <p>Central cloister: 3-storey north wing (1857, 1870, c.1900), 3-storey south wing (1870) and 4-storey central building (1903, with fourth floor addition c.1930);</p> <p>North cloister: single-storey west wing (Garrido Hall, 1874), 2-storey house (1901), single-storey north wing addition to Garrido Hall (butcher shop, bakery and bath house, 1903) and recent single-storey east accommodation wing (c.1970s); and,</p> <p>South cloister: 2-storey house (1901), 2-storey east wing (ground floor carpenter's workshop, c.1900s and first floor Juniorate addition, 1938), and infill additions to the south and southwest, including Monastery Guesthouse (c.1960s, 1981) and chapel and campanile.</p> <p>The central cloister features a monumental Classical entrance portico (c.1901), designed by Torres, and a relocated Statue of St Benedict (1903).</p> <p>Notable interior spaces include the Library and Music Room, both of which feature highly ornate decorative ceilings, designed by Torres.</p>




LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN2			Bishop's Well		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: Bishop's Well c.1850, is the largest surviving example of a nineteenth century stone pitched 'Monkish' Well hand built by Salvado, and one of the oldest in the Victoria Plains. Constructed from local granite fieldstone, the well is approximately 4.5 metres in diameter and of unknown depth. Situated within the Apiary landscape on the east side of Moore River, the well may have been used for irrigation.
NN3			Stone well		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: Stone well, on the west side of Moore River, built in 19th century to maintain pastoral sheep flocks. Constructed from local granite fieldstone, the well is approximately 1.5 metres in diameter.
NN4	2623 14460		'Old' New Norcia Flour Mill	New Norcia Road	Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: The old flour mill, c.1850s, 1990s, is the oldest surviving building in the precinct and of few remaining farm building's associated with the mission's early self-sustaining agricultural endeavours. A simple Victorian Georgian vernacular building constructed of local granite fieldstone set in mud mortar with lime washed mud plaster walls. The high-pitched hipped roof is framed on bush pole rafters and sheeted in corrugated galvanised iron. There are two rooms at ground floor level and a full loft level over. Redundant since 1879.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN5		  	Abbey Church	Old Geraldton Road	<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:</p> <p>Abbey Church, c.1861, 1870s, c.1870s, 1922, 1908, is the middle element of the mission's original cruciform plan town layout, aligning with the monastery to the east and cemetery to the west on the central axis.</p> <p>An original stone building, constructed in stages from c.1861, it replaced an earlier timber structure, the cruciform section was built first, with later additions including the western choir extension (1870), sacristy infills (c.1870s).</p> <p>The lean-to extension (1922), distinguishable by its face brick walls, was built to accommodate a custom-built Albert Moser organ imported from Europe, which remains in-situ. The stuccoed eastern edifice (1908) completed under Torres' direction, with its campanile and raised entry porch, altered the church's original Georgian style to its current Victorian Romanesque appearance. The campanile incorporates a four-sided clock tower surmounted by a cupola finished with fish scale shingles.</p> <p>The four bells were originally supplied to the Monastery in 1879/1880 and were acquired by Salvado's brother in Spain. Two in the north and south towers are thought to originate from the Benedictine Abbey of St Martin de Compostela in Spain. The two in the east and west towers were cast for the Milicia Nacional in 1843. The bells of the National Militia were used in opposition to the Church, in an attempt to impose 'Madrid Time' in place of the clerical Hours as the centre of Spanish daily life. After the National Militia was abolished, the Army and Church systematically destroyed all their bells. The two bells located in the Abbey Church are now the only known survivors from this period of Spanish history.</p> <p>Internally, painted plaster walls are embellished with simple hand-painted murals depicting the Stations of the Cross. Ceilings through the nave and vaulted crossing are pressed metal.</p> <p>Significant artworks and relics include Salvado's white Carrera marble tomb (c.1903), the Albert Moser organ (1922) with its German-crafted fine oak casework, and the painting of Our Lady of Good Counsel. The latter was presented to Salvado by Father (later Saint) Vincent Pallotti in 1845 before Salvado left for Australia and is associated with one of New Norcia's most famous stories.</p>





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN6	2917		New Norcia Cemetery		<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report. The Cemetery, dates from c.1860, the west terminating element of the mission's original cruciform town layout, which aligns with the church and monastery to the east on the central axis.</p> <p>A traditional parish cemetery containing approximately 130 marked and an unknown number of unmarked graves. Known burials include monks, sisters, Aboriginal people who lived and worked at the mission, some early Victoria Plains district pioneers, and other people associated with the place.</p> <p>Marked graves are formally laid out within a 65- metre square lot bound by a low cement rendered masonry wall. The entry gates are flanked by tall cement-rendered brick piers. A driveway leads uphill from New Norcia Road to the entry gates.</p> <p>The elevated statue is the Rosendo Salvado Monument, gifted to the Benedictine community in 1960 by the Spanish Government, but not erected until the c.1970s. A range of different gravesite markers is evident, including the large, white marble Torres tomb near the centre of the cemetery.</p>
NN7			Mission Cottage Interpretation centre (Marian Shrine)		<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:</p> <p>Mission Cottage, c.1860, c.1960s, c.2008, is a restored single-storey Victorian Georgian cottage that originally functioned as a guesthouse, then town gaol, before being adapted for use as a public toilet in the 1960s. It was restored and partially reconstructed for interpretative purposes in the mid- to-late-2000s.</p>
NN8	3503		Old Police Station (Kelly's Cottage)	New Norcia Road	<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report.</p> <p>Old Police Station, c.1860, also known as Kelly's Cottage, the single-storey stone and iron cottage was built as a residence, police station and lock-up. Constructed in the Colonial Georgian style, it has local granite fieldstone walls, three masonry chimneys, one particularly large, and a steep break pitch hipped roof, clad with corrugated iron.</p>






LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN9	4268		Blacksmith's Shop		<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: Blacksmith's Shop, c.1869, a restored single-storey brick and iron workshop replaced an earlier smithy that burnt down in 1869. It was sited away from the monastery complex, near the northern end of the precinct, so that district settlers could more easily access horseshoeing and other machinery repair services provided by the mission as prior to that, they were accessed via a door direct into the Monastery.</p> <p>Original wall construction was locally made red brick laid in mud mortar and rendered. Reconstruction works in 2010, resulted in a modern appearance.</p>
NN10	4146		Novitiate (former)		<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:</p> <p>The Novitiate (former) 1876, Police Station c.1950s, is two-storey rendered masonry and iron building, with a distinctive painted sundial on its north wall. Constructed as a residence for novice monks, it was later a guest house and workers' quarters before being adapted for use as a police station in the 1950s. It served as staff accommodation until 2021. The building has a two-storey timber veranda on the east side, and a single-storey lean-to extension on the west side.</p> <p>On the east is a separate one-storey weatherboard former cell block, constructed c.1960.</p>
NN11	14461		New Norcia Mill		<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: New Flour Mill, 1879, is the early mission's second and largest flour mill, built to cater for the mission's rapidly expanding flour production activities in the late nineteenth century.</p> <p>Three-storey masonry and iron building constructed in the Victorian Georgian style. Oriented with its long facades facing north and south, the building is raised on a low granite fieldstone plinth, with load-bearing Flemish bonded brick walls, rendered externally, and a simple hipped corrugated iron roof. Facades are vertically divided into bays defined by Doric pilasters.</p> <p>There may be evidence of early fabric and equipment including Ransome & Sims milling gear. A nearby stone pitched well, northeast of the mill, was likely associated with the original water supply for the mill's threshing and grinding operations.</p> <p>At one time the oldest functioning flour mill in WA, it was partially restored in the late 1980s and re-purposed for New Norcia's commercial bakehouse operations in the 1990s.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN12	4131 4133 4135	   	St Joseph's Girls School Group Museum & Art Gallery Old Convent Orphanage Kitchen Laundry New Convent 1960's Hall Stables and Work Centre	New Norcia Road	<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:</p> <p>St Joseph's Girls School Group, 1880, c.1910, c.1930s, 1955, c.1960s is a courtyard complex of interconnected brick and iron former school and convent buildings, constructed across several different eras, which are associated with the establishment of St Joseph's convent school and orphanage for Girls from 1861 and its subsequent development as an educational facility until 1972.</p> <p>The main buildings are laid out along New Norcia Road (east elevation) within a semi-enclosed brick walled compound. To the rear, buildings open out onto a series of informal grassed courts and there is a large red bitumen paved visitor parking area to the south. The two-storey New Convent is the formal centrepiece of the group and an important element of the New Norcia streetscape. It is an Inter-War Free Classical style building with a grand central entry portico, that is highly embellished with decorative stucco mouldings.</p> <p>The single-storey section (north), although constructed earlier, was modified when the New Convent was built.</p> <p>The two-storey Classroom Block (south) is a post- World War Two red brick addition. The Stables/Work Centre, located at the rear of the group, is a single storey rendered masonry building with narrow tripartite window openings fitted with glass louvres.</p> <p>The buildings play an important role in the ongoing use of Benedictine Monastery Precinct having been adapted as the New Norcia Visitor Centre gift shop, art gallery and museum, which houses one of the largest collections of moveable religious art in Australia and a significant collection of early textiles and vestments known as 'The Spanish Collection'. The Old Convent provides dormitory style accommodation, and the Hall remains in use as group activity and meeting space.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN13	4139 4141	    	St Gertrude's Group St Gertrude's College St Gertrude's Chapel Caretakers' cottage & cistern Statue of Blessed Marcellin Champagnat St Scholastica Administration block (1967) Entrance gates Canary Island date Palms	New Norcia Road	<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:</p> <p>St Gertrude's Girls College, 1906-08, c.1920s, c.1921, c.1970s; a Federation Gothic style residential convent college for girls, was designed by Torres in association with acclaimed Catalan architect Enrique Sagnier. It is the south terminating element of the mission's original cruciform plan town layout.</p> <p>The college is laid out amongst a formal garden within a walled and gated domain and includes the main three-storey St Gertrude's College (1906-08), St Gertrude's Chapel (1906-08), a Caretaker's cottage (c.1906-08) and cistern, entrance Gates (c.1920s), and an avenue of Canary Island Date Palms (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>).</p> <p>The main building comprises a central twin tower entry element and two large side wings connected by arcaded links, with two-storey verandas to the rear. A large rear yard is divided into two on the central axis by the chapel.</p> <p>External walls are raised on a rusticated dado and feature tuckpointed New Norcia red brickwork with stucco quoins and mouldings. The steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron punctuated by regularly spaced brick dormers. The tower spires feature stamped metal roof sheeting, like the church campanile. Each spire is surmounted by a flagstaff. Verandas are supported on cast-iron columns and have decorative metal balustrades, valences and brackets.</p> <p>The most notable space is the richly decorated St Gertrude's Chapel, which has undergone several interior refurbishment campaigns. The interior showcases the master craftsmanship of Lesmes Lopez, who executed the ceiling and wall paintings, Juan Casellas, who carved the magnificent altar piece and Salvador Alberich who applied the gold leaf work.</p> <p>St Gertrude's merged with the former St Ildephonsus' College to form the coeducational Salvado College in 1974, later becoming New Norcia Catholic College.</p> <p>The Sisters of St Joseph's remained in charge of the girls boarding section until the end of 1977. Formal educational uses ceased in 1991 with the closure of the college.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN14	4136 4138		St Ildephonsus' Group St Benedicts College Salvado College St Ildephonsus College (Boys School) New Norcia Catholic School	New Norcia Road	<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:</p> <p>St Ildephonsus' Boys College Group, 1909-14 is a Federation Free Classical style residential college building with the integral St Ildephonsus' Chapel, designed by Torres in association with acclaimed Catalanian architect Enrique Sagnier. Built shortly after completion of St Gertrude's College, St Ildephonsus' completed the mission's original cruciform plan town layout as the terminating element on the northern arm of the cross. The three-storey brick and iron building is laid out amongst walled and gated formal gardens. The landscaped forecourt features a marble statue of the Blessed Marcellin Champagnat raised on a rendered plinth outside the main entrance.</p> <p>The building has a quadrangular layout with the Chapel centrally positioned to form two internal courtyards. Walls are English-bonded New Norcia red brickwork, with stucco dressings, which include quoined window surrounds with prominent arched drip moulds. The roofs over each wing are concealed behind a distinctive crenelated parapet. Internal courtyards are overlooked by two-storey with decorative timber balustrades.</p> <p>Interior detailing as for St Gertrude's (although not as fine), St Ildephonsus' Chapel showcases the master craftsmanship of Lesmes Lopez', wall paintings, Juan Casellas' carved the altar piece and Salvador Alberich's gold leaf work.</p> <p>Known as St Benedict's College following the departure of the Marist Brothers in 1964, the former St Ildephonsus' merged with the former St Gertrude's in 1974 to become the co-educational Salvado College, then later New Norcia Catholic College, with the boys' boarding section renamed St Benedict's Boys Residence.</p> <p>Formal education ceased in 1991 with the closure of the campus.</p>
NN15	3508		Trading Post (Lanigan's Store)	New Norcia Road	<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4 Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:</p> <p>Trading Post, c.1912, c.2010s, also known as Lanigan's Store, is a single storey rendered brick and iron bungalow located at the south end of the precinct. Originally built for visitor accommodation, and later adapted by the Lonigan family for use as post office and store, or trading post. The place has undergone considerable change, most recently in the mid 2010 during construction of the New Norcia bypass road when it was the site office.</p>




LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN16	4137		Handball Courts & Arcades		<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: Handball Courts and Arcades, 1913-15, c.1990s are a unique Federation Romanesque style handball court facility for use by the St Ildephonsus' College students. It is red brick and iron structure, comprising an east-facing arcaded shelter attached to four west-facing open-air handball courts. The arcaded section has a raised concrete floor, rounded arch openings, exposed timber trusses and a mono-pitch corrugated iron roof. The handball courts to the rear have no roof. Courts are separated by stepped brick walls which terminate in Gothic-style capped brick piers.</p> <p>End walls continue through to the arcaded section above wall plate height to form curved and stepped parapets on side elevations. Court wall inner faces are rendered and retain line markings.</p> <p>The building has a history of rising damp and salt attack. Conservation works in mid-1990s replaced the roof and restored areas of fretted brickwork.</p> <p>The roof over the north handball court is an intervention.</p>
NN17	2624 3504 4147		St Mary's Boys School (Orphanage) New Norcia Education Centre Weld Square- central courtyard Aboriginal College	New Norcia Road	<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:</p> <p>St Mary's Boys School Group, 1914, 1988, c.1996, comprises a small group of interconnected brick and iron buildings, originally designed by Torres as school and dormitory accommodation for Aboriginal boys. Constructed over a period of only a few months in 1914, to replace earlier buildings associated with St Mary's school and orphanage, established during the Salvado era. It was originally set out around a central courtyard known as Weld Square within a separate enclosure in the northeast corner of St Ildephonsus' College compound.</p> <p>Buildings fronting the main road (east elevation) display elements of the Federation Free Classical style.</p> <p>Alterations and additions include additional rooms, ablution blocks and staff accommodation along the northern boundary. Workshops and ablutions have been built in place of the southern wall. Weld Square, originally laid out with formal tree plantings around a feature statue, was altered in 1988.</p> <p>St Mary's School closed in 1974. The Benedictine community run the New Norcia Education Centre (established 1996) from the buildings.</p>





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN18	2918		Apiary		<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: The Apiary, 1917, 1938-39, 1992, c.2000, is an unusual landmark structure located in remnant orchards on the east side of Moore River.</p> <p>The octagonal-shaped timber framed rotunda was originally built as an open-sided bee house fitted with repurposed timber shelving to support the mission's hives. In 1938-39 it was partly enclosed and adapted for use as a honey production house, with the brick infill walls, timber joinery and a concrete channel drain added at this time. As honey production declined in c.1960s, the building fell into disrepair. Roof repairs were carried out in 1992, and additional works undertaken from c.2001 to conserve the 1930s appearance.</p> <p>The building features distinctive V-shaped clerestory bracing, visible externally, and a reconstructed decorative roof finial.</p>
NN19	3507		New Norcia Hotel and Quarters (former)		<p>Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:</p> <p>New Norcia Hotel and Quarters (1925-26), also known as Community Guesthouse and New Norcia Mission Hostel, is an imposing two-storey stuccoed masonry and tile building is a fine example of the Inter-War Free Classical style, with a monumental arched colonnade and balcony divided by a central triple pedimented entrance. Elaborate, classically embellished cornices are supported on Ionic columns at first floor balcony level and by round arch openings with engaged piers at ground floor colonnade level.</p> <p>Internally, there is a grand central staircase, tessellated tile floors and classical embellishments. Former quarters at the rear, comprise two original brick and iron buildings, linked by an open-sided shed. The south building has a large arched entry door with a stained-glass fanlight. It has been the manager's accommodation, while the north building was adapted for use as public toilets.</p> <p>The hotel operation ceased as a licensed venue in January 2020 and has reverted back to hostel use, mainly for large group accommodation.</p>





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN20	4145		Olive Press and Carpenters Shop		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: Olive Workshop and Carpentry Workshop, 1925-26, c.1990s, comprises a brick and iron workshop with attached corrugated iron machinery shed and associated water tanks, erected for olive processing in 1926-27. Workshop walls are constructed of New Norcia red face brickwork, raised on local granite fieldstone. Brickwork features finely crafted corbelling, coffered articulations and engaged piers. Double hung sliding sash windows are set into segmental arch openings. There were urgent conservation works to the roof structure in the mid- 1990s. Infrequent use as an olive oil bottling facility.
NN21	4142		Administration Building	New Norcia Road	Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: College Administration Building, c.1930s, is a two- storey brick and iron building facing east. It is a rectangular plan and simple Georgian style form and proportions. At the rear, there is separately roofed two-storey timber and iron veranda. The building is one of few remaining early face brick buildings in the precinct that has not had its principal facade rendered or painted. It remains in use by the Benedictine community as an Institute for Benedictine Studies.
NN22	3506		Pig Keepers Cottage (The Hermitage)		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: Pig-Keeper's Cottage (1936-37) and Piggery ruins (c.1902), also known as the Hermitage, is a brick and iron Inter-War bungalow located in an open field near the riverbank south of the Monastery. The restored building has a bay window frontage, painted timber windows, timber veranda and metal roof sheeting. It is used for visitor accommodation as a secluded residential retreat: 'The Hermitage'. The ruins of the brick and iron former Piggery (c.1902) are situated south of the cottage.
NN23			Roadhouse (1955)	New Norcia Road	Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report. Roadhouse, 1955 has also been known as: Salvado Roadhouse Cafe, Petrol Station, New Norcia Roadhouse, Service Station, Gull New Norcia Roadhouse. It is the southernmost building in the precinct, a service station, with semi-detached roadhouse café, public restrooms, and a covered parking area. Originally constructed with a vehicle servicing bay in the south-east corner, the roadhouse has been considerably altered. The café, owned and operated by the Benedictine community, has a religiously themed interior.

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Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN24			Rosendo Salvado Monument		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: Rosendo Salvado Monument (erected c.1970s) Gifted to the Benedictine Community by the Spanish Government in 1960, but not erected until the c. 1970s. Bronze statue, elevated on a painted steel pedestal, depicting Bishop Salvado, dressed robes, with his right hand raised over his head and holding a cross. A marble plaque reads: <i>'Bishop Salvado, Founder of New Norcia, 1814-1900'</i> . Additional interpretation signage, in modern stainless and weathered steel, is provided beyond the enclosure to the east.
NN25			Library & science building (1974)		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: The library and science building, former (1974), was a Commonwealth funded building. The single- storey brick and iron series of classrooms are near the south entrance into the College Administration Building compound. When New Norcia Catholic College closed in 1991, the building became part of the monastery's expanding library.
NN26			Rock of Remembrance		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: Just north of the church is the 'Rock of Remembrance' memorial (2020) which serves as a permanent monument to those who have experienced neglect or abuse at New Norcia. Laid out in the form of a cross, it features a large natural rock salvaged from the Norcia bypass roadworks, set within a weathered steel encase raised pebble bed.
NN27			Machinery Shed	Old Geraldton Road	Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report The Machinery Shed is a large, steel-clad agricultural shed located at the northern end of the Monastery. The shed houses an important machinery collection and service for the privately run New Norcia bakery operations.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN28	4132 4144		Caretaker's Cottage (former) Laundry/Workshop/ Garden Shed		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 Report: The separate Caretaker's Cottage (c.1950s) located to the North of the St Ildephonsus' Group is a single storey red-brick building with a corrugated iron gable roof that now provides Laundry/Workshop/Garden Shed facilities.
NN29		  	Crossings over the Moore River: Footbridge Stone weir and cairn Farm Road bridge		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report:

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA			
NN30	3502		New Norcia Court House		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: No information
NN31	3505 3509		Shearers' Quarters New Norcia Post & Telegraph Office		Refer to the Register of Heritage Places (draft) Appendix 4: Local Heritage Survey 2025 report: No information


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA DISTRICT			
108	2645 24659		Canterbury Homestead	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Canterbury Homestead is of considerable historical significance in demonstrating ways of life. It has significant associations with Jeremiah Clune and the nearby flour mill. The two-storey homestead demonstrates the life of the early settlers, as Clunes developed the residence, the property and enterprises; cattle, horses, flour.</p> <p>It is a landmark on Great Northern Highway. <u>History</u></p> <p>Jeremiah Clune came to the Swan River Colony in 1847, a year after the Benedictine Monks. Butlers sold the Canterbury property to Clune, and by 1850 the homestead was completed, constructed by the stonemasons who built the New Norcia Monastery at the same time. Clune's place was the first post office in the area, before the New Norcia townsite. Clune bred Indian remount horses for export.</p> <p>The c.1847 building was a three-roomed stone dwelling. Clune also had 2 servants rooms built, and an earthen cellar which was the original kitchen. In c.1890 the upstairs of the building was added. It was brick construction with bricks from the Canterbury kiln. A Prisoner of War rendered the exterior walls of the building in c.1943. The stables are located 100 metres north of the house.</p>
109	2623 2645		Clunes Flour Mill ruin	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The ruin of Canterbury Mill has significant associations with the Clunes and the early milling operations in the Victoria Plains area. It is the only remaining mill building in the Shire and informs of methods of a different period.</p> <p>It is a historical landmark on Great Northern Highway.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Located 400 metres north of the Canterbury Homestead. Built from bricks kilned on the property, and hand-hewn timber and nails. The original grinding stones (from Dover) are still in place, and one is in storage.</p> <p>In the early 1970s much of the machinery was removed. One wall has collapsed due to earthquake damage.</p> <p>An adjacent stone well (still in good condition) supplied a water for the steam driven mill. The well holds up to 20,000 gallons of fresh water. Too deep to use the water, but tiny crustaceans thrive. Windmill removed from the well in recent times.</p> <p>The Clune Mill was the first steam driven mill north of Perth, and catered for people north of Perth, as far north as Three Springs.</p> <p>James Taylor was accidentally shot and killed at the mill on 5 December 1878. The shot was fired by James's son George, and at trial, the mill owner Jeremiah Clune was a witness. One of the Buzzard brothers committed suicide at the mill.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA DISTRICT			
110	2645 24661	SITES	Canterbury Pool & Canterbury Brick kiln	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The sites of Canterbury Pool & Canterbury Brick kiln are of historical significance for the associations with Clune and the use of local materials for construction of places at Canterbury.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Clune's established Canterbury in close proximity to the river. The freshwater pool in the river was used for watering and swimming in the early days. The mud bricks made from this site were used for the construction of the Canterbury buildings, and some in New Norcia townsite.</p>
111	2645 24663		Boxhalls Well	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Boxhalls Well is of historical significance as a significant a water source for stock and associations with Boxhall and the Clunes.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Boxhalls owned about 7 acres around this well (and at Seven Mile Hill), and Clunes purchased the land from them. Important water hole for the stock.</p>
112	2645 12998 24663	SITE	Canterbury Stagecoach Inn	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Canterbury Stagecoach Inn is of historical significance in representing hospitality and transport has associations with transport in the days of early settlement before the railway.</p>
113	2645 12998 24655	SITE	Butler's Paddock	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Butler's Paddock is historically significant as it commemorates Butler, who was the original settler on the Canterbury property.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Jeremiah Clune came to the Swan River Colony in 1847, a year after the Benedictine Monks. Butlers sold the Canterbury property to Clune. Butler's paddock commemorates the original settlers on the property.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		NEW NORCIA DISTRICT			
114	12871		Road Secretary's House (former) Southview	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u> The place is significant for its associations with the Victoria Plains Roads Board, RP Lanigan. It is one of several stone buildings along the Great Northern Highway and a landmark in the Canterbury area.</p> <p><u>History</u> The house was built as the home and office of R.P. Lanigan, the Roads Board Secretary, who stored the Roads Board documents in the cellars. (3 cellars under the house.) 'Southview' was the centre of the Victoria Plains Roads Board at that time. Lovelock's purchased the place from Lanigan in 1954. The place was also a shop at one time. 3 cellars under the house.</p>
115	15399		Moore River East Branch Road Bridge MRWA 681	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u> The Moore River East Branch Road Bridge represents transport development in the region and engineering accomplishments.</p>
116			New Norcia Deep Space Ground Station	10 kms south of New Norcia town	<p><u>Significance</u> New Norcia Deep Space Ground Station is of considerable historic significance as an integral element of an international space program.</p> <p><u>History</u> New Norcia Station is an ESTRACK Earth station in Australia for communication with spacecraft after launch, in low earth orbit, in geostationary orbit and in deep space. It is one of three deep space stations in the European Space Agency (ESA)'s tracking station network; the other two are located in Cebreros, Spain and in Malargüe, Argentina. ESA's ESOC control centre in Darmstadt, Germany, remotely controls its interplanetary and astronomy spacecraft and Earth-orbiting satellites via the Estrack network.</p>





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		PIAWANING			
117	12920		Piawaning Siding & CBH bins & operation buildings	Denton Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Piawaning Siding & CBH bins & operation buildings are historically significant as the advent of the railway were critical to the sustained development of Piawaning.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1912, three landowners in the Piawaning area put a request to the Premier to extend the railway a further 30 miles north from Bolgart. The request was successful, and a siding would be located near William's 'Piawaning Spring's' property. Piawaning was the name decided for the townsite at the proposed siding. The site was changed a few times, until the townsite was chosen in January 1914, and plans were made for the construction of the railway line.</p> <p>In 1917 Calingiri was the head of the line from Bolgart, and in 1919 Piawaning became the head of the line. The line did not connect to Miling until 1925, in between which time, Piawaning remained the head of the line.</p> <p>Sites: phone shed, railway turnaround, railway barracks, weighbridge, cattle loading yards and the loading ramp. Two timber framed, weatherboard clad sheds were located on the eastern side of the railway line, opposite the shop. One of the sheds had the railway telephone. The railway turnaround embankment (1919-1925) when Piawaning was head of the line. Railway barracks on the west side of the Bindi Bindi Road (demolished 1960s), weighbridge (demolished) was opposite the shops. Cattle loading yards were opposite the hall and constructed of railway sleepers with double posts (demolished). Earth filled 10m x 5 m loading ramp opposite the siding sheds (demolished).</p> <p>The original CBH timber and corrugated iron bin built in 1938, was north of the loading ramp, (demolished 1970s) Open bulkhead bin on the north end of the precinct.</p> <p>Existing: CBH bins north to south; CBH quarters, weighbridge & sample platform, 1969 steel grain store bin, c.1975 concrete grain store bin.</p>
118	12994	SITE	Victoria Plains Pony Club & Football & Cricket Pavilion	Denton Street (s of hall)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Victoria Plains Pony Club & Football and Cricket Pavilion has historic and social associations with sporting and recreational activities in the early years of Piawaning's development.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		PIAWANING			
119	12875		Piawaning Hall SITE Piawaning School	19 Denton Street (SW corner Wongan Hills– Waddington Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Piawaning Hall and site of the Piawaning School have significant historical and social significance for the associations with generations of Piawaning community as the focus of social and community events. The site also has associations with education in the area.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Piawaning School opened 15 February 1922 and closed the same year. It opened again in May 1927 and stayed open until February 1932. It reopened in November 1937 and closed for the last time on 16 December 1977. During that time, a new building had been constructed at an adjacent site and opened in April 1959.</p> <p>The original Piawaning School doubled as the hall. Jack Lewis would take his deckchair to the movies in the original Piawaning Hall.</p>
120	12876	<p>SITE- ruin</p> 	Piawaning Trading Agency (including PO) Halligan's	25-27 Denton Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Piawaning Trading Agency is in ruinous condition. It represented the oldest building in the town, and continuous operation as a store since 1922 until c.2005. It has a sense of place for generations of Piawaning people as it is also an informal social and meeting place and communication centre. It was integral to the townscape and streetscape character of Piawaning.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The store was established in 1922 by the Boreham family, it was the second store in Piawaning after the railway came in 1919.</p> <p>The store was the post office and general place where people met, bought supplies and sent and collected mail.</p> <p>From 1949 to 1955, the Halligan family ran the store, during which time a hall was adjoined to the shop on the south side. It is called the 'back room', and was an ex-Women's Army Barracks from Nungarin. It served as a social drinking place, and local get-togethers are held regularly twice a week. The store was the social gathering place in the district. It has been vacant for many years and deteriorated to an irretrievable condition.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		PIAWANING			
121	12921		Piawaning Store (former) ruin	33 Denton Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The ruin of the former Piawaning Store has historical and social associations with retail trade in Piawaning.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The store was established in 1925 by Stuart Squire who traded as Sticking and Squire.</p>
122			Tennis Club & courts	Wongan Hills– Waddington Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The tennis club is socially significant as a place of social and recreational activity for the town and district communities, an important part of country way of life.</p>
123			Piawaning School	Wongan Hills– Waddington Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Piawaning School has historic and social significance for associations with the continuation of education facilities in Piawaning during the post-World War two period of development, and subsequent associations with teachers, students, and the community. It has a sense of place for generations of students.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original Piawaning School (not on this site) opened in February 1922 and closed the same year. It opened again in May 1927 and stayed open until February 1932. It reopened in November 1937 and closed for the last time on 16 December 1977. During that time, the new school was constructed on this adjacent site, and opened in April 1959.</p> <p>Closed in 1978.</p>
124			Piawaning Schoolteacher's house (former)	Wongan Hills– Waddington Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Schoolteachers' house represents a way of life no longer practiced and is a representation of the post-World War Two development in Piawaning.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>It is likely that the house was provided for the schoolteacher (headmaster) for the school that was constructed in 1959 and closed in 1978.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		PIAWANING			
125	12995	SITE	Dutacungity	Wongan Hills– Waddington Road (1 km north across the river)	<p><u>Significance</u> The site of Dutacungity is of historical significance for associations with the pastoral activities of the 1870s and use as a camp site in the 1940s.</p> <p><u>History</u> In the 1870s, Macpherson of Glentromie ran his sheep over the area, with shepherds camping. In the 1940s it was a camp site.</p>
126	12993	SITE	Piawaning CWA	Wongan Hills– Waddington Road (east of railway)	<p><u>Significance</u> The site of the Piawaning CWA has historic associations with the members of the Country Women's Association who provided invaluable support to country women.</p> <p><u>History</u> The Piawaning CWA building was established in the 1960s and was partly funded by the Grain Pool. In the 1970s, the building was removed from the site. In the mid-1990s, local interest in the community resulted in the landscaping of the entire site.</p>
127	12922	SITE	Piawaning Telephone Exchange Purser's		<p><u>Significance</u> The site of Purser's Piawaning Telephone Exchange has historic associations with communication services in the Piawaning area and represents a way of life and communication no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u> The phone exchanges located in local farms were an important means of communication. They also provided a social link for the otherwise isolated women on the farms, who were usually the operators of the phone exchanges. The Piawaning phone exchange was operating before the Pursers bought the property and continued the exchange.</p>
128	12996	SITE	Eucalyptus Oil Distillery	23 kms southwest of Piawaning	<p><u>Significance</u> The site has historical associations with the eucalyptus oil distillery operation.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		WADDINGTON			
129	12851		Victoria Plains Hotel (former) (ruins) Waddington Inn, Waddington Hotel	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The ruins of the former Victoria Plains Hotel are of considerable historic and social significance as a place of hospitality and socialising established in 1878. The ruins are a landmark on Great Northern Highway.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In c.1860, Annie Ellie Gull took up a lease on the 40-acre block Loc 537. The first horse races were held at Berkshire Valley in 1878 and became an annual event at Glentromie from 1879. The increase in travellers in the area, as it developed, resulted in the Pankie Inn (Settlers Arms) opening in 1878.</p> <p>By Christmas Day 1878, J. B. Jenks of Guildford had established the Victoria Plains Hotel, 6 miles north of Glentromie. In 1879, the block was surveyed, and in 1880, the deed was made out to Annie Ellie Gull. In 1881, the licence for the hotel was transferred to John Brown who then ran the place. Activity in the area increased when the cricket club established, and a Victoria Plains Race and Jockey Club was formed.</p> <p>By 1883 John Waddington proposed a railway from Perth to Champion Bay. There was talk of creating a townsite called Waddington near Victoria Plains Hotel.</p> <p>The hotel was the rendezvous of the 'cockatoo' farmers. After the railway agreement in 1886, Waddington visited New Norcia. In 1887, John Brown purchased the property, while continuing to run the hotel. He changed the name to the Waddington Hotel.</p> <p>The hotel precinct comprised the hotel building, a separate kitchen building behind (west), was originally linked to the hotel by grape trellis. Stables, a gaol, a horse driven chaff cutter were all adjacent to, and north of the main hotel building. It was a stopover for travellers including those with prisoners or convicts.</p> <p>There was a shop on the north end of the hotel building. The hotel also operated the post office and telephone exchange.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		WADDINGTON			
130	12852		Waddington 'Ballroom' (ruins) Waddington Hall	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the ballroom ruins of Waddington Hall has considerable historic, social, and scientific significance for the associations with recreation and social activities of generations of Waddington settlers.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The hall opened in the 1920s. It was the social centre of the area. The large room was the 'ballroom', and a small room at the end was a store. There was an office at the back, and a small kitchen out the back where the mothers used to put their children to sleep. The racecourse and tennis courts were popular as was the cricket pitch. The racecourse closed during the 1930s, but Shows were still held at the Hall until the 1960s. In the late 1970s, under the Presidency of Dennis Halligan, the Hall committee wound up, due to lack of population and continued vandalism at the site. The timber and weatherboard hall was relocated to a farm use as a shearing shed.</p>
131	12987	 <p>Photos courtesy of Shire of Victoria Plains</p>	Waddington Townsite ruins, hall ruins, oval & racecourse	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the ruins of Waddington townsite has considerable historic, social, and scientific significance for the associations with recreation and social activities of generations of Waddington settlers.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In the late 1870s the hotel was licenced further north on the highway. Activity in the area increased when the cricket club established, and a Victoria Plains Race and Jockey Club was formed.</p> <p>By 1883 John Waddington proposed a railway from Perth to Champion Bay. There was talk of creating a townsite called Waddington near Victoria Plains Hotel.</p> <p>The railway bypassed Waddington in 1893. The racecourse and tennis courts were popular as was the cricket pitch. The racecourse closed during the 1930s.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		WADDINGTON			
132	12986	SITE	Waddington Graves	5 km west of 'hotel'	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Waddington Graves has significant social and historic value for associations with the early settlement of the region. 4 graves, (3 male, 1 female) originally with a rail around.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>One grave is that of a woman murdered at the site, before the railway in 1893. At that time, men stayed at the hotel for a 'holiday' from carting supplies. Other men camped at a freshwater pool some distance away. A traveller and his women stopped at the hotel, had a few drinks, an argument and headed in different directions. The next morning the woman was dead with a cut-throat at the camp site, her partner was discovered in Newcastle, and Cole, one of the campers was accused, taken to trial and found guilty of murder. After seven years of a life term, Cole was released on a ticket of leave.</p>
133	12985	SITE	Skibbarene		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Skibbarene has significant historical associations with the Halligan and Essex families and represents a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original owner of the property was John (Jack) Halligan, a nephew of John Halligan (Snr), who took up the property in 1884. John Halligan (Snr) of 'Summer Hill' purchased this farm for his daughter Mary Jane Halligan when she married John Essex. They raised their family of eight at Skibbarene.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		WYENING			
134	2968 2617 2618	No site access	Wyening Mission Group (former) Wyening Mission House Benedictine Winery (former)	1295 Behanging Road	<p>REGISTER of HERITAGE PLACES</p> <p>Refer to Appendices 5a & 5b for documentary evidence: Statement of Significance extract hereunder:</p> <p><i>Wyening Mission Group (fmr), consisting of a cement rendered brick and corrugated iron Mission House, stone and corrugated iron Winery, cement rendered brick and concrete block and corrugated iron Manager's House, corrugated iron clad Worker's Cottage, corrugated iron clad 'Walkabout Cottage', a stone dam and stone lined well, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</i></p> <p><i>the place is a substantial demonstration of the organisation and lifestyle of an agrarian out-station set up to support the Spanish Benedictine mission in Western Australia;</i></p> <p><i>the place, particularly the Mission House and the Winery, are competent examples of a rural idiom that has been influenced by both local and Spanish vernacular architecture;</i></p> <p><i>the place has important associations with a number of eminent persons such as Bishops Salvado and Torres; the award-winning winemaker, August Schwartzbach; the Benedictines; and the Aboriginal people who lived at New Norcia who collectively made an important contribution to the development of the State;</i></p> <p><i>the place is important for its historic involvement with viticulture. Wyening Mission was the only plantation that provided altar wine for Catholic Churches throughout the State;</i></p> <p><i>the place has been highly valued by the local rural community for its public role in the life of the Wyening Valley for over a hundred years, whilst today the place contributes significantly to the local area through its historic importance and landmark qualities; and, the winery at the place shows a degree of technical innovation for its period, especially in its use of gravity and the local topography to assist in the process of wine production.</i></p>
135	13001	SITE	Corondine School	Corondine-Goomalling Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Corondine School is of historic significance for associations with the early settlers and education.</p>
136	12997	SITE	Wyening School	Fordham Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Wyening School is of historic significance for associations with the early settlers and education.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		WYENING			
137	12998	SITE	Wyening Racecourse	Fordham Road (8kms north of siding)	<p><u>Significance</u> The site of the Wyening Racecourse has historic associations with sport and recreation in the early days of Wyening's development, and a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u> The Wyening racecourse and cricket pitch were established in c.1914.</p>
138	13000	SITE	Wyening Reserve (water)	Fordham Road	<p><u>Significance</u> The site of the Wyening Reserve (water) is historically significant for the association through the provision of water supplies for the railways and sustained settlement by the provision of water supplies.</p> <p><u>History</u> The government built the dam for the railway which came through in 1916. The dam provided the water for the Calingiri town supply until Scheme water was connected in 1961.</p>
139	12924		Ganger's house (post office & telephone exchange)	Lot 6 Landon Street	<p><u>Significance</u> The site of Gangers house (post office & telephone exchange) is significant in representing the historical associations with communications by way of a railway worker, post office and telephone exchange; a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u> The phone exchanges were an important means of communication, providing a social link for the otherwise isolated women on the farms, who were usually the operators of the phone exchanges.</p>
140	12999	SITE	Wyening Siding (8-mile siding)	Wyening Siding Road	<p><u>Significance</u> The site of the Wyening Siding (8 mile) represents significant historic associations with the railway and the early settlers in Wyening.</p> <p><u>History</u> When the railway came through, the ganger was stationed at Wyening. In more recent years, everyone in the area made jam from the mulberry and fig trees at the siding.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YARAWINDAH			
141	13004	SITE	Seven Mile Hill blacksmith shop & well Boxhall's	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Seven Mile Hill blacksmith shop & well Boxhall's is of historic significance for associations with the early settlers, the convict, William Boxhall, and a way of life no longer practiced.</p>
142	26493	SITE	Maher Family Graves	Great Northern Highway (east of 7 mile well reserve)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Maher Family Graves are of considerable historical significance as representative of 'lonely graves' in the State, association with convict William Boxhall who was contracted to Bishop Salvado and prospered following his conditional pardon.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The place comprises an archaeological site including what is believed to be five historic burials (four children from the Boxhall family and another of a 'stockman') dating from 1868 to 1892.</p> <p>The site is within the traditional land of the Noongar Yued people who first had contact with Europeans in the 17th century at the mouth of Moore River.</p>
143	12854 2625	SITE	<p>Victoria Plains Agricultural Hall (Yarawindah Hall)</p> <p>Site of the Showgrounds on south side of the hall site</p>	Great Northern Highway (NE corner Old Plains Road)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Victoria Plains Agricultural Hall has significant historic associations with civic, social and recreational events that took place c.1900 when this was an important venue in the district.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>As the region developed, the need for a community hall was evident. An appeal was made to the Government by the local Farmers and Settlers Association, but with no townsite gazetted at New Norcia, the association accepted Jeremiah Clune's offer of a site near the 'Old Victoria Plains School'. The bricks were made from Moore River clay. The racetrack and sports ground were established on the south side of the hall. Jeremiah Clune took personal pride in Yarawindah functions. The annual agricultural show was a weekend affair. Sports meetings, dances, horse races, and many social and community activities took place at the hall and the associated sportsground.</p> <p>The annual Waddington and Marbro shows were held at Yarawindah Hall from 1906. The meetings of the Victoria Plains Road Board were held at the hall from its opening in November 1906, until the Moora Roads Board was formed in 1909. From then the Victoria Plains Road Board met at New Norcia, and only ratepayers' meetings were held at the hall.</p> <p>In 1954, Lovelocks bought the property and used the former hall as a shearing shed, conserving the bricks for use in the repair of the Canterbury Mill.</p> <p>In the early 1970s, Tommy and Alan Anderson lived in the two back rooms of the hall.</p> <p>In 1975, the hall was set alight when full of hay, and was almost destroyed. In 2023 roadworks demolished the ruins.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YARAWINDAH			
144	13003	SITE	Granny Taylor's Camp	Great Northern Highway (SW corner Mogumber-Yarawindah Road)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Granny Taylor's Camp has historic associations with Granny Taylor, an Aboriginal identity in the area.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Granny Taylor was an Aboriginal lady who was the daughter of an Aboriginal woman (from Esperance) and a Norwegian sailor who worked on a boat operating out of Esperance.</p>
145	12855		<p>Victoria Plains School (former)</p> <p>Yarawindah School</p> <p>St Josephs School</p>	Great Northern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Victoria Plains School has considerable historic significance as the first non-missionary school in the Victoria Plains, and associations with the early settlers and education, and a rare surviving example of the school of that period.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>A small one room brick school was established to cater for the education needs of the settler's children, particularly the Anglicans in the area. Canon Martelli planned the school on land donated by the Clune brothers.</p> <p>Funds were raised by the community by various ways, including a tea meeting in 1871, attended by a hundred people, and raising £3.</p> <p>During the course of construction in 1872, floods rose the Moore River to its highest known levels. It was fortuitous that Father Martinez had directed that the walls be double thickness and of burnt bricks.</p> <p>The school was originally called St Joseph's School, when it opened in October 1872, but soon became known as Victoria Plains School.</p> <p>Martin Butler gave up his Road Board seat and Secretary position to become the teacher, but he had very bad eyesight, and was assisted by his daughters.</p> <p>In 1878/79, he withdrew, and the school closed. He returned in 1879 Mary Butler was the teacher with 21 students.</p> <p>In 1884, Mary married Sergeant Troy, and Toodyay teacher Elizabeth McKight took over. When the railway went to Mogumber, it became a townsite and trucking centre.</p> <p>The provisional Victoria Plains School closed in 1899. Yarawindah was the focus of the Anglican settlers in the Victoria Plains area.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YARAWINDAH			
146	12926	SITE	Murphys, Dalmeny Downs	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road (south off)	<u>Significance</u> Association with Michael Murphy
147	12925	SITE	Fairlawn, Dalmeny Downs Wood's	Mogumber-Yarawindah Road (south off)	<u>Significance</u> The site of Fairlawn is significant for its historic association with the settlement of the Woods family in 1857, and subsequent generations until 1949. The remains of the mud brick house inform of way of life and building methods no longer practiced, and an important part of the history of Yarawindah and the Victoria Plains district. <u>History</u> John Woods and his wife Sarah (nee Alsop) came out from county Armagh, Ireland in 1857 and established 'Fairlawn', named after the family farm in Ireland, in 1870. They had nine children, many of whom attended Yarawindah School, and their son Robert carried on the farm. Between the years of 1866 and 1877 John Woods employed 13 Ticket of Leave men. The timber trough was built by Woods, using coals to burn out the timber centre. Robert married Emily (nee Jones) and they had nine children. Robert's son Fred farmed the property and probably took over in 1929 when his father died, and then did the c.1930s improvements to the place. Fred Woods (1909-1990) sold the property to Fred Lambert in 1949, and his son Bill lived in the homestead until it was sold to Hibble in 1963. During a time that Frank Parker lived in the place in the early 1960s, the place burnt down and in a ruinous state.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YERECOA			
148	12992	SITE	Bishop Salvado's original building	Toodyay- Bindi Bindi Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Bishop Salvado's original building has significant historical associations with Bishop Salvado, McPherson, and the beginnings of settlement in the area.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Salvado established his dwelling, not realising that he was actually on McPherson's lease 'Glentromie'. He subsequently abandoned the place. Delores Kelly, who worked for the Edgars (outstation of Glentromie) was the last woman to live there.</p>
149	12940		Yerecoin Golf Club & course	Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Yerecoin Golf Club & course has historic associations with sport and recreation in Yerecoin.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>A 9-hole golf course was established on land donated by DI (Jack) Duggan.</p>
150	13013	SITE	Seaton Ross	East Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Seaton Ross is of historical and social significance for associations with social and recreational gatherings during the 1920s in Yerecoin.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original settler on the property was Jensen, a Danish man who sold to Angus McDonald in 1926. The first tennis in the Yerecoin district was played at 'Seaton Ross'. It was a social gathering for the whole community. It was an opportunity for the single men on surrounding farms to join in the social gathering, as Angus had six daughters (and two sons).</p>
151	13007	SITE	Elders sales yards	Glentromie- Yerecoin Road at s intersection with Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road (south end of railway reserve)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Elders sales yards has historic associations with the sheep industry.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The land was originally owned by Dal Waters, and now, Ron Waters. The sales yards were built by Elders during the 1950s, to sell sheep, but were only used for about a year.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YERECOA			
152	12927		Yerecoin siding & wheat bin	Miling Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Yerecoin siding & wheat bin has significant associations with the railway line, the early development of CBH' bulk grain handling, and the agricultural activities of the surrounding district.</p> <p>The bins are the only '1936' style bins are still in existence in the Victoria Plains Shire, and one of only four in the entire wheatbelt.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1912, three landowners in the Piawaning area requested of the Premier that the railway line from Bolgart be extended a further 30 miles north of Bolgart. The request was met with success, and it was agreed that a siding would be located near William's 'Piawaning Spring's' property and the townsite was chosen in January 1914, and plans were made for the construction of the railway line.</p> <p>In 1917, Calingiri was the head of the line from Bolgart, and in 1919 Piawaning became the head of the line, with Yerecoin a siding on the south side of Piawaning. The line did not connect to Miling until 1925, in between which time, Piawaning remained the head of the line.</p> <p>Yerecoin was the main receival for wheat until 1945, when road transport increased, and people didn't use the railway line as much.</p> <p>1936 CBH Grain silos, and sites of stockyards, station sheds (2), and railway houses (fettlers).</p>
153	12928		Yerecoin Hall	28 Miling Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Yerecoin Hall has significant historical and social associations with the members of the community in Yerecoin, and has a sense of place for the social, recreational and community events that have taken place in the hall.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Yerecoin Progress Association acquired the land and built the hall in the 1950s. Prior to the hall being built all the social activity took place at the school. Some of the social activities that have taken place in the hall include; sports windups, birthday parties, art, aerobics and badminton. Dances were held regularly, and people would come from surrounding districts and towns. The annual ball is also held at the hall. Films were shown by Vic Basham and Jonah Parker. In the 1930s, tennis courts were established south of where the hall is now.</p> <p>In 1997, a new fire station was built on the south side of the hall.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YERECOA			
154	12930		Yerecoin Farm & Fuel Supplies Yerecoin Store, Maddison's Shop, Post Office & Phone Exchange	34 Miling Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The place has significant historical associations with the continuing development of Yerecoin and the commercial services which support the development. The place has historical and social associations with the McDonalds, Maddison's, Milner, and others, as well as a sense of place for generations of Yerecoin people, as the communication centre and venue for informal meetings.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original shop on this site was built by Maddison's in the early 1930s. It was the Store, post office and phone exchange. After the Maddison's walked out during the depression years, the Yerecoin Progress Association invited Angus McDonald and his wife Edith to run the shop. Rita McDonald, their daughter, was the telephonist and exchange operator. Shopping was done in the evenings, after the men's work was done, because women didn't drive. So, to go to town was a social occasion, only once a week or so. In the mid-1930s, Jim Milner bought the place, and sold it when he went to war. On his return he subsequently became the longest serving Shire President in the Shire of Victoria Plains. The powerhouse was located at the rear of the shop.</p>
155	12931		Roy Hill's Agencies, Garage & House (former)	42 Miling Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Roy Hill's former Agencies, Garage & House are of historic significance for associations with the first garage and Yerecoin and commercial activities of the Hills.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Roy Hill was a mechanic from Fremantle.</p> <p>He salvaged the steel to construct the garage, from Ryan & Ryan in Fremantle, the steel having come from the 'boom defence' between Rottnest and the mainland during World War Two.</p> <p>He started the first garage in Yerecoin which he ran from 1949 until 1973 and ran the school bus.</p> <p>In 1952, Hill built the house next to the garage, and in 1953, he extended his business to include agencies and a showroom.</p> <p>His wife Irene (nee Brennan) ran her own business in the former spare parts section of the garage, selling manchester, footwear, drapery, clothing, fancy goods, hardware and farm supplies.</p> <p>They ran agencies for Shell, Dalgety's, Chamberlain Industries, Wigmores machinery and Winterbottoms cars and trucks.</p> <p>The shop, run by Mrs. Hill, operated from 1953 to 1990.</p>


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YERECOA			
156	12932		Waters house (former)	46 Miling Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Waters house has considerable aesthetic significance, making a significant contribution to the streetscape and townscape of Yerecoin. Its association with Dal Waters is historically significant.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Dal Waters originally owned the farming property in which the town of Yerecoin is now situated. He built this house in the townsite, at which time it was in an open setting. It was a milestone for progress in Yerecoin. A private town was established on land donated by Dal Waters, by the proactive Yerecoin Progress Association. It is the most substantial house in the town of Yerecoin.</p>
157	12935	SITE	Purnell's butcher shop & residence	Miling Rd	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Purnell's butcher shop & residence has historical significance as a commercial activity in Yerecoin in the 1950s.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Arthur Purnell had the butcher shop built and employed McKenzie to run the shop. Meat was supplied from local farms.</p>
158	12933		Yerecoin Bakery & residence (former)	50 Miling Road (SE corner Waters Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Yerecoin Bakery & residence place is historically significant for its activity as a bakery, its association with Jim Milner and other bakers in Yerecoin.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The bakery was originally owned and built by Jim Milner. He was a motivated self-made businessman who was successful and popular in the Victoria Plains area, serving the community as a Road Board member and President, for a long period of time. In the post war years, the bakers, Les Tanner & Ian Darby, 'Doughie', supplied bread, baked in diesel fired kilns, to the district.</p> <p>The Moora and Northam bakers bought the bakery and closed the doors and started their own deliveries in the area. The baker's ovens were removed in c.1993.</p>




LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YERECOA			
159	12929		Yerecoin Hotel (former) Yerecoin Tavern	54 Miling Road (NE corner Waters Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Yerecoin Hotel was a significant development in the 1950s in Yerecoin, representing its historic and social significance. It has a sense of place for the many social gatherings that have taken place. It has associations with the McDonald family.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1955, AC McDonald and his brother-in-law HT Marshall, (son and son-in-law of the McDonalds who ran Yerecoin Traders) built the Yerecoin Hotel. They made cement bricks on site and employed Brian Steere, a brickie, to lay the bricks.</p> <p>The hotel opened in May 1955. The Carani football team abandoned Carani in favour of Yerecoin when the hotel was opened.</p> <p>At that time, the area was developing and the population increasing. There was a gallon license in Piawaning, a hotel in Bolgart, and New Norcia was temperance.</p> <p>The hotel was a significant meeting place in the area with people travelling from Wongan Hills, Bolgart, New Norcia, and Bindi Bindi. About the 1980s, the bar was extended south, the toilets were built inside the building, and the hotel became a tavern. Accommodation rooms remain on site.</p>
160	12942		George Skilling's shearing shed	Skilling Road (NW intersection with Glentromie- Yerecoin Road)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>George Skilling's shearing shed is historically significant as one of the few remaining examples of a 1930s depression building of bush timber construction. It has associations with a Yerecoin identity.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>George Skilling was a local character who wore a dog chain belt and played the 'squeeze box'. The bush timber and corrugated iron shearing shed was established during the depression.</p> <p>He was a bachelor who lived with his brother until the war. George Skilling wanted a phone on a post outside the house in-case the house fell down.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YERECOA			
161	12941		Newington Park Drake-Brockman's farm	Skilling Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Drake-Brockman's Newington Park represents historical and aesthetic significance as a fine example of immediate post- World War Two housing in the district and has significant associations with the Drake Brockman family.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The land was originally selected by Berry and Sheddan. After World War Two, Robert Walcott (Robin) Drake Brockman came to Victoria Plains. His father, Robert James Hastie Drake Brockman had purchased the uncleared property in 1946. The house built at a cost of £2000.</p> <p>It was very substantial because at the time, post war austerity and restrictions were in place. Robin farmed the with his family until 1971, when he died of a heart attack, and his wife sold the property.</p>
162	12937		Yerecoin School	Yerecoin SE Road (NE corner Miling Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Yerecoin School has historic and social significance for associations with the establishment of education facilities in Yerecoin, and subsequent associations with teachers' students and the community. It has a sense of place for generations of students and adds to the townscape character of Yerecoin.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1927, Mr. J Duggan, the spokesman for the Yerecoin residents, started lobbying the Education Department for a school in Yerecoin. A subsequent application listed 11 children in the area and requested a site near the railway siding. The number of children was not sufficient, but with a new family with two children, the inspector selected a site and approved the establishment of a school.</p> <p>The site was Loc 936, agricultural land, held by John Thomas Waters, but it belonged to the Midland Railway Company. They resumed the land and granted for the school with compensation.</p> <p>In April 1928, Mr. Henry Farr was contracted to relocated Coondle School to Yerecoin Siding.</p> <p>The school opened on 29 May 1928. The school was closed at some time and reopened in 1946.</p> <p>Mr. McKenzie the Yerecoin butcher picked up children from Piawaning in his Chevrolet utility, to keep up the student numbers, and keep the school open in Yerecoin.</p> <p>It closed again in 1950. Part of the existing school complex was relocated from Piawaning in c.1978.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YERECOA			
163	12938		Schoolteacher's house (former)	3 Yerecoin SE Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Schoolteacher's house is one of the oldest dwellings in Yerecoin and has historical associations with a way of life of a school headmaster which is no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The former teachers' residence is likely associated with the resumption of the land, and the relocation of the Coondle School to Yerecoin Siding. The school opened on 29 May 1928, and was closed at some time, and reopened in 1946.</p>
164	12939		St Benedict's Catholic Church	5 Yerecoin SE Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Benedict's Catholic Church has associations with the Catholic Community in Yerecoin and adds to the townscape character of the town.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Tapestry brick & tile with nine panel timber framed windows.</p>
165			Yerecoin Tennis Club	Yerecoin SE Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Yerecoin Tennis Club is socially significant as a place of social and recreational activity for the town and district communities, an important part of country way of life.</p> <p><u>History</u></p>
166	13010	SITE	Farm Levy banks	Yerecoin SE Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Farm Levy banks has historical significance as a community initiative to deal with conservation of the land and was the first example of its type.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1948 banks followed the contour of the land, to control land erosion. He built the levy banks on Don Duggan's property. It was the first action for land regeneration and the beginning of the conservation movements in the district. It is now considered one of the most important conservation farming activities.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YERECOA			
167	13012	SITE	Gold Mine	2 km south of Yerecoin	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the gold mine is historically of significance as aa an industry in the early days when the diggings were delivered to Paynes Find Battery.</p>
168	13009	SITE	Yerecoin Nursing Post Duggan's Homestead		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Yerecoin Nursing Post has historic close associations with the Duggan's, nursing care for the community, and communication and social gatherings in Yerecoin.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Jack Duggan built the home for his son Jack and his wife Barbara to move into after they were married. The homestead took on the role of post office and social centre in Yerecoin, and was also the nursing post, with the light on 24 hours a day.</p> <p>Mrs. Barbara Duggan (nee Green) was a trained nurse. She worked at the Wongan Hills Hospital after 1930 for a period. The nursing post only operated until about 1935.</p>
169	13006	SITE	Yerecoin Football field		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Yerecoin Football field has an historic association with the Yerecoin Football Club in the progressive post- World War Two years in Yerecoin.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Half the original Yerecoin Football Club came from Calingiri in order for the Yerecoin to get enough men to make a team. Calingiri already had a strong team, and a new team was formed out of Yerecoin and Calingiri. Carani was half-way in between, and a football field was established there. After the war, the football field was relocated closer to the hotel in Yerecoin, at this site.</p> <p>There were two football fields; South of Yerecoin a football field in Duggan's paddock was abandoned during World War Two. After the war, footballers from Yerecoin played with the Carani team until they moved back to Yerecoin number 2 field when the hotel opened in 1955.</p> <p>The second field in Yerecoin was established in 1956, opposite the golf course, west of the railway line, north of Yerecoin. When the go-cart track was located there, the Yerecoin Football Club closed, in 1960.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YERECOA			
170	13011	SITE	Stock Route - Yerecoin to Wedge Island	Yerecoin to Wedge Island	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Yerecoin to Wedge Island stock route has considerable historic significance in demonstrating a way of life associated with the cattle industry in Yerecoin, and associations with the Duggan's.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Jack, Tom, Don and Alec Duggan bought a block of 5000 acres at Wedge Island. The property was intended as a summer feed lot for 100 cattle at a time, due to lack of summer feed in the Yerecoin area. Jack ploughed a road through the scrub (Gillingarra West Road) as part of the stock route. It took almost a week to move the cattle from Yerecoin to Wedge Island, droving on horseback.</p> <p>A well called Duggan's Well was sunk at Wedge Island, and still exists. The army resumed the land for training exercises during World War Two, and the Duggan's were given it back in 1948.</p>

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025

Place #	inHerit #	Photograph	Place	Address	Significance
		YULGERING			
171	12970	SITE	Yulgering Reserve: school, golf course, community sheep dip Old Yulgering Dip), Yulgering Community sheep dip	Calingiri-Wongan Hills Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Yulgering Reserve is of considerable historical significance significant as a camping site associated with sandalwood cutters. It represents ways of life associated with the co-operation in the agricultural occupation as a community sheep dip, education, and later as the golf course.</p>
					<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Yulgering reserve is on an old sandalwood cutters track between Behanging Well and Wongan Hills. Golf in Yulgering was originally played in Campbell's long paddock. The Yulgering School opened in 1914 and closed in 1941. The site was commemorated on 7 June 1985. All the farmers in the Yulgering area brought their sheep to dip them at the community dip. Some of the families included; McGill's, Stones, Dobsons, Brennans, Campbells, Chittys, Bains, Thachrays, Stones, Purnell's and Giles. The Golf course was established in 1938 when the reserve was gazetted, and although it was abandoned during World War Two, it revived again in 1953/54. The new Calingiri Golf Course replaced this site in the 1960s land swap.</p>
172	12905		Yulgering Homestead Twine's	Catabody Road (north off)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Twine's Yulgering Homestead place has significant historical value for the associations with the Twine, McGill, and Stone families. It is a representative example of the period and one of the oldest remaining houses in the district.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The property was owned by the Murphys in 1904, and bought by the Twines in c.1906, and they built the homestead shortly after, living in a bush camp initially. The 'Yulgering' homestead is claimed to be one of the oldest houses in the Calingiri area. In 1923, the Stone family purchased the place from Twines. During the 1940s, Stone's son Blair was running the property with his wife Joyce. In 1953, J McGill and sons bought the property, and Frank and Win McGill lived in the homestead until 1992 when it was bought by the King family of Piawaning.</p>



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES PERMANENT ENTRY

1. **DATA BASE No.** 12874
2. **NAME** *Glentromie Farm Group* (Homestead, Stables, Shearing Shed, Barn, Two-Roomed Men's Cottage, Stone Well, ruins of a Flour Mill and archaeological sites of five Married Worker's Cottages, Blacksmith's Shop, Slaughter House, Cart Shed and Harness Room (1860s-1880s))
FORMER NAME (or OTHER NAMES) Murra Murra
3. **LOCATION** Address includes: 45 Glentromie-Yerecoin Road & 12064 Great Northern Highway, Glentromie
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
Lot 56 and Part Lot 38 Deposited Plan 228011, Lot 193 Deposited Plan 228030 and Part Lot 13 Deposited Plan 228034 all being contained in part of Certificate of Title Volume 2170 Folio 429
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Victoria Plains
6. **OWNER AT PERMANENT REGISTRATION**
Ian Wright Nominees Pty Ltd
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Registration	31/05/2013
	Permanent Entry	11/10/2013
• National Trust Classification:		-----
• Town Planning Scheme:	Yes	09/04/1999
• Municipal Inventory:	High Level of Protection	27/10/1998
• Register of the National Estate:		-----
8. **ORDERS UNDER SECTION 38 OR 59 OF THE ACT**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**
Glentromie Farm Group, a substantial mid-nineteenth century pastoral station, comprising a Homestead constructed of brick and iron, a Stables, Shearing

Shed, Barn, and Two-Roomed Men's Cottage constructed of hand-made brick with corrugated iron roofing, a Stone Well and archaeological sites of five Married Worker's Cottages, Blacksmith's Shop, Slaughter House, Cart Shed and Harness Room, and the ruins of a Flour Mill, as well as artefact scatters dating to the nineteenth century, which has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place exhibits rare and excellent examples of skilled craftsmanship executed by ticket-of-leave men, particularly evident in the production and laying of handmade bricks in the bi-chromatic, chequerboard pattern demonstrated in the two-storey Stables, Shearing Shed and single-storey Barn;

the place has a high degree of potential to provide substantial information, through archaeological investigation, about the place and its occupants throughout its history;

the place has the potential, through archaeological investigation, to provide important information about the original owner of the property, Donald Macpherson, and the aspirations of this former indentured servant to enter the ranks of the nascent middle classes;

the place is associated with Donald Macpherson, a former indentured servant, who was responsible for establishing *Glentromie Farm Group*;

the place is associated with the successful merchant, politician and philanthropist, Walter Padbury, who acquired the property 1887; and,

the place was the location of the first mission site of the Benedictine Spanish Missionaries who were later responsible for the founding of the Monastery at New Norcia.

The modern farming structures and garage are of no heritage significance.



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 2.3 Coming to Australia as a punishment
- 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
- 3.5.1 Grazing Stock
- 3.5.2 Breeding Animals
- 3.6 Recruiting Labour
- 3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
- 3.9 Farming for commercial profit
- 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities
- 5.8 Working on the land
- 7.2.4 Forming political associations
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 101 Immigration, emigration and refugees
- 106 Workers
- 206 Mail services
- 301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
- 401 Government and politics
- 501 Work wars and other wars
- 602 Early settlers
- 605 Famous and infamous people

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

The external walls of the Stables and Shearing Shed provide excellent examples of craftsmanship in the production and laying of handmade bricks of the mid-

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

nineteenth century. In particular, the well executed use of bi-chromatic, chequerboard pattern brickwork creates a striking aesthetic quality for these functional farm buildings. (Criterion 1.2)

The Stables and Shearing Shed are excellent examples of Victorian Georgian farm buildings that were functional, but also well crafted and designed to represent prosperity and stability. (Criterion 1.2)

Glentromie Farm Group is a good example of a substantial mid-nineteenth century pastoral station, which has a strong agrarian aesthetic relating to both the visual relationships between the historic buildings and their relationships with the wider pastoral setting, and also illustrates the traditional setting of the Homestead within a working farm. (Criterion 1.1 & 1.2)

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Glentromie Farm Group was built by ticket-of-leave workmen hired from the Toodyay Convict Depot, which included a Bricklayer, a Brick maker and two Carpenters. Between 1858 and 1884 a total of thirty ticket-of-leave men were active at *Glentromie*. (Criterion 2.2 & 2.3)

Glentromie Farm Group was the location of the first mission site of the Benedictine Spanish Missionaries who were later responsible for the founding of the Monastery at New Norcia. (Criterion 2.2 & 2.3)

Glentromie Farm Group utilised of Prisoner of War labour during World War Two. (Criterion 2.2)

Following World War Two, part of *Glentromie Farm Group* was purchased by the Commonwealth government, along with land from other estates, and reallocated for the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. (Criterion 2.2)

Glentromie Farm Group was built for Donald Macpherson, who arrived in Western Australia as an indentured servant and went on to achieve success as a pastoralist and in the horse export industry. He also played a significant role in the local community, being elected the first chairman of the Victoria Plains Roads Board in 1871. (Criterion 2.3)

Glentromie Farm Group is associated with the successful merchant, pastoralist, and philanthropist, Walter Padbury who, in addition to playing a significant role in the development of the State's north west, was also an important figure in politics, being the first Mayor of Guildford in 1885, the Chairmen of the Guildford Municipal Council, and the Member of the Legislative Council for Swan between 1872 and 1878. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Glentromie Farm Group, and its suite of archaeological sites and features, has a high degree of potential to provide substantial information, through archaeological investigation, about the lives of those who occupied and worked at the place, as well as details about farming practices in the mid-nineteenth century and how these may have been modified and developed into the modern day. (Criterion 3.1)

The place has the potential, through archaeological investigation, to provide important information about the original owner and primary 'architect' of the

property during the mid-nineteenth century, Donald Macpherson, particularly with regards to material culture and the aspirations of a former servant to enter the ranks of the nascent middle classes. (Criterion 3.1)

The Stables and Shearing Shed have the potential to yield information about the making and laying of high quality, handmade bricks in mid-nineteenth rural Western Australia. (Criterion 3.1)

The Mill Ruin has the potential to reveal, through archaeological investigation, important information about this industry on an isolated rural property during the late nineteenth century. (Criterion 3.2)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Glentromie Farm Group is valued by the local government of Victoria Plains, as it was the meeting place of its Road Board from its creation in 1871, until 1887. (Criterion 4.1)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Glentromie Farm Group exhibits rare and excellent examples of skilled craftsmanship executed by ticket-of-leave men, particularly evident in the production and laying of handmade bricks in a bi-chromatic, chequerboard pattern demonstrated in the two-storey Stables, Shearing Shed and single-storey Barn. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Glentromie Farm Group is a representative example of a substantial mid-nineteenth century pastoral station. (Criterion 6.1)

The impressive structures at *Glentromie Farm Group* provide evidence for the original owner's achievements, and act as a visual statement of Donald Macpherson's wealth and power. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

Overall the *Glentromie Farm Group* has been well maintained and is in fair condition, but there are areas where the condition is poor and/or there are issues of structural concern.

Homestead

This building has undergone major renovation over the last 20 years and is well maintained as an occupied residence. It appears to be generally in good condition, although there is some cracking to parts of the western additions.

Two-Roomed Men's Cottage

This building is only intermittently used, but is well maintained and in good condition.

Stables

This building currently has only minimal use, but has generally been maintained in a sound weatherproof state. However, there are some areas of significant deterioration, particularly the major cracking between the second storey and integrated skillion section on the northern end, cracking near the eaves at the north-eastern corner, and the localised severe fretting and cracking of the internal brick walls.

There is evidence that a number of attempts have been made to stabilise the building since the 1960s, including concrete buttressing, timber framing across brick walls, corner bracing and tie wires. However, these works have not fully resolved the stability of the northern wall.

Works to repair the fretting brickwork to the internal walls have included cement patching, but there is no evidence of treatment of the underlying issue of rising damp (through the compacted earth floors)

The remaining internal timber framing in the two-storey section also has some evidence of structural deterioration and the loft floor has been removed.

Shearing Shed

This building currently has only minimal use, but has generally been maintained in a sound weatherproof state. However, cement rendering to the lower walls (in various places both internally and externally) and other localised repairs suggest that fretting and rising damp has been a problem. To the northern elevation, part of the plinth has also been cement rendered and there are repairs to the pointing in other areas.

There is also some localised cracking to the brickwork, both to internal and external walls (including severe cracking to the internal wall between the two western rooms). As a partial response to controlling movement in the walls, tie rods and wires have been fixed in various locations.

Barn

Overall the building has been maintained in a weatherproof state. However, buttressing to all walls and extensive cement rendering illustrate previous structural issues. The works to address these problems have severely compromised the heritage fabric.

Mill

The Mill is in a ruinous state with only one internal wall still standing to half height.

Stone Well

The stone-lined well is covered with large timber slabs making it difficult to discern its condition but it appears to be intact and in relatively good condition.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Overall the integrity of the *Glentromie Farm Group* is high. The use of the place as a pastoral station and homestead, and the use of its component parts, can be readily understood from the extant fabric.

As an archaeological site the place holds a high degree of integrity overall. However, activities associated with the continued occupation and use of the place as a working farm has resulted in ground disturbance at a number of locations and has reduced the integrity and archaeological potential of some areas.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Overall the integrity of the *Glentromie Farm Group* is moderate, with alterations reflecting changing farming practices and living standards since the 1870s.

Homestead

The Homestead underwent two major renovation campaigns in the latter part of the twentieth century, including the demolition of the adjacent Kitchen and Cottage/Cellar wings. The authenticity of the remaining wing is low, but the overall intent can be generally interpreted from the surviving fabric.

Two-Roomed Men's Cottage

The authenticity of this cottage is moderate, but the alterations are readily discernable and capable of interpretation.

Stables

The authenticity of the Stables is high.

Shearing Shed

The authenticity of the Shearing Shed is high.

Barn

Alterations to this building in the latter part of the twentieth century have severely compromised the heritage fabric. Its authenticity is low.

Mill

Despite its ruinous state the Mill appears to hold a high degree of authenticity having been subjected to little or no intervention since it ceased to function as a mill besides the possible insertion of timber posts to stabilise the walls. Although difficult to determine without further archaeological investigation, an analysis of historical aerial imagery showing the Mill in a semi-ruinous state, and the quantity of stone currently on site, may suggest some removal of stone for reuse elsewhere.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence for this place has been completed by State Heritage Office staff in May 2012. The physical evidence has been compiled by Greenward Consulting in May 2012.

The archaeological evidence, including a brief archaeological survey of *Glentromie Farm Group* on 1 May 2012, was completed by Dr Kelly Fleming, Senior Heritage Officer of the State Heritage Office.

Further amendments and/or additions have been carried out by the State Heritage Office and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

In April 1839, Scottish brothers, John and Donald Macpherson, arrived in Western Australia on the *Hindoo*, under an agreement of indentured labour to Captain John Scully.¹ Shortly after their arrival, Scully, secured an area in the

¹ Erickson, Rica, *The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians 1829-1888* (1987), Vol. 3 K-Q p.2035-2036 & Vol. 4 R-Z p. 2760.

newly opened district of Toodyay, for which he was to later be Resident Magistrate. The Macphersons worked as shepherds for Scully until c.1845 when they were free of their indenture.²

The Swan River Colony was established as a 'free' colony in 1829, with convict transportation initially being confined to the east of the continent. This decision resulted in the Colony's early development following a distinct path. Labour shortages were experienced due to the harsh conditions encountered, for which the settlers were poorly prepared, and because the settlement was largely dependent on the small pool of indentured servants brought to the Colony by members of the gentry for its workforce.³ Indentures were often under contract for a fixed period of five to seven years, and were employed as servants, labourers, and tradespeople.⁴ The harsh conditions resulted in many early settlers experiencing financial difficulties, and subsequently having to release indentures early due to their inability to support them, which further compounded labour shortages.⁵ This allowed many of these former servants to prosper, their labour fetching high prices as they were a highly sought after commodity. This in turn resulted in the rigid class structure transported to the Colony by the British being 'turned on its head' with ex-indentures often experiencing greater prosperity than the 'gentry' classes. Many of these ex-indentures went on to purchase property, establish their own small land holdings, and build their own homes, which would have been entirely out of their reach in Britain. The degree to which this group took advantage of the circumstances varied, with many being content to build small homes and purchase small farms.⁶ However, some of these ex-servants went on to establish themselves as wealthy and prominent individuals in the Colony, building up large stations with homesteads and farm buildings to reflect their new found wealth, and perhaps their aspirations to rise above their 'working class' roots and enter the middle classes. The labour situation experienced in the Swan River Colony played a large part in the decision to commence convict transportation in 1850.

In December 1845, John and Donald Macpherson were granted a pastoral lease of 12,000 acres (4,856 ha),⁷ which included the areas known as Murra Murra (later known as Glentromie), Badji Badji and Noondagoonda.⁸ This was the first successful lease application in the district, as until that time the lease of land had

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- ² Although confirmation has not been located, it is likely that the Macphersons were free of their indenture in c.1845 as later that year, they were granted a pastoral lease, as recorded in 'Revenue Office, Perth', *The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*, 20 December 1845, p. 4. While under indenture, the brothers would not have been permitted to own land, as per Mazzorolo, 'Traditions, Environment and the Indentured Labour in Early Western Australia', *Studies in Western Australian History* 3 (1978), p.30.
- ³ Mazzorolo, T.W., 'Traditions, Environment and the Indentured Labour in Early Western Australia', *Studies in Western Australian History* 3 (1978), p.30.
- ⁴ Burke, Shane, *The Material Basis of the Settlement Process: The Historical Archaeology of the Swan River District, Western Australia, 1827 to 1860* (UWA Thesis: 2004), p.79., and Mazzorolo, 'Traditions, Environment and the Indentured Labour in Early Western Australia', *Studies in Western Australian History* 3, p. 30.
- ⁵ Hetherington, Penelope, *Pauper, Poor Relief & Poor Houses in Western Australia 1829-1910* (2009), p. 7.
- ⁶ Burke, Shane, *The Historical Archaeology of the Swan River District, Western Australia, 1827 to 1860* (2004), p.376.
- ⁷ 'Revenue Office, Perth', *The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*, 20 December 1845, p. 4.
- ⁸ Macpherson, R. W., *The Macphersons and the MacKnoes in Western Australia* (1994), Chapter 3: The Scotch Shepherds – The Early Days, p. 6.

not been permitted in Victoria Plains due to it being too difficult to police and administer.⁹ In 1846, the brothers began trading as Macpherson & Co., Toodyay.¹⁰

During 1846, before the establishment of the Benedictine Monastery at New Norcia, the two Spanish Missionaries who were responsible for its foundation, Dom Salvado and Dom Serra, erected a rough hut on the Macpherson's lease where their temporary first mission site, known as 'Priests Hut' or 'Priests Place' was established.¹¹ The exact location of this site is unknown, however was only occupied for a short time.¹²

From the last years of the 1840s, until the mid-1850s, the Macpherson's station grew significantly, with the 1849 Toodyay Census recording the station as comprising ten men (which included the two brothers, and a younger brother – Duncan – who had arrived with his family in 1848), 6,000 sheep, a number of horses, and cattle.¹³

In the early 1850s, in order to encourage the sale, rather than lease of land for cultivation purposes, *Depasturing Regulations* were introduced by the Colonial Secretary's Office which forbade the cultivation of pastoral lands unless an annual 'tillage lease' was paid, or the land was owned.¹⁴ One of the first freehold grants purchased in Victoria Plains after the introduction of this regulation was 30 acres of Badji Badji by Donald Macpherson in May 1853.¹⁵ This suggests that Macpherson's station, and its cultivated land, was located at Badji Badji, as it was only agricultural use that incurred the fee and pastoralists tended to buy as little land as possible.¹⁶

By the mid-1850s the Macpherson brothers had dissolved their partnership, with John moving south and establishing his own homestead at Coondle,¹⁷ and Donald relocating his station to Murra Murra. Macpherson's Murra Murra station became known as 'Glentromie' from the early 1860s.¹⁸ Between c.1858 and 1884 Glentromie underwent a significant building program, which was achieved through the employment of ticket-of-leave men.

In 1850 convict transportation to the Swan River Colony commenced to provide much a much needed boost to the labour force. Various infrastructure projects

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ The first reference to Macpherson & Co., Toodyay appears in *Inquirer*, 22 July 1846, p. 1.

¹¹ Stormon, E. J. (translated and edited by), *The Salvado Memoirs: Historical Memoirs of Australia and Particularly of the Benedictine Mission of New Norcia and of the Habits and Customs of the Australian Natives*, by Dom Rosendo Salvado, O. S. B., (1978), p.35-38., and Erickson, Rica, *The Victoria Plains* (1971), p14 & 17.

¹² Erickson, Rica, *The Victoria Plains* (1971), p. 17.

¹³ 'Toodyay District Census Return, 30th November 1849', reprinted in Erickson, Rica, *Old Toodyay and Newcastle* (1974), p. 82-84., and Macpherson, *The Macphersons and the MacKnoes in Western Australia* (1994), Chapter 3: The Scotch Shepherds – The Early Days, p. 6-7.

¹⁴ 'Depasturing Regulations', *The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News*, 1 November 1850, p. 2.

¹⁵ WAA 660, Pastoral Lease Description Book 3, cited in Erickson, Rica, *The Victoria Plains* (1971), p. 23.

¹⁶ Macpherson, *The Macphersons and the MacKnoes in Western Australia* (1994), Chapter 4: Donald & Jessie Macpherson's Farm, p. 1.

¹⁷ Erickson, Rica, *The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians 1829-1888* (1987), Vol. 3 K-Q, p.2036.

¹⁸ The first reference to Glentromie appears in 'Classified Advertising', *The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News*, 15 August 1962, p. 2.

were commenced with roads being a priority. A ticket-of-leave system was established whereby convicts who had served their term, or who had displayed a period of good behaviour, were released into the community for hire by local farmers and other business people.¹⁹ A Convict Hiring Depot was established at Toodyay in the early 1850s, from which Macpherson hired his ticket-of-leave workforce.²⁰ Many of these convicts were skilled labourers, but records regarding their specific activities within the wider community are often unavailable.

The main building phase at Glentromie was executed between 1863 and 1878, when Macpherson employed nine ticket-of-leave labourers in addition to a Bricklayer (William Butter - Convict No. 9103), a Brick maker (Henry Bolton - Convict No. 9526), and two Carpenters (Patrick Byrne - Convict No. 9677 and Dan Sturmen - Convict No. 10,052).²¹ Macpherson also utilised a number of ticket-of-leave men to help manage the station's livestock, this included the employment of a Blacksmith (James Wilson - Convict No. 4850), a Herdsman (Robert Smith - Convict No 8702), and two Shepherds (John McDonald - Convict No. 8081 and William Smith - Convict No. 9300).²² Between 1858 and 1884 a total of thirty ticket-of-leave men were employed at Glentromie.²³

It was during this building program that the original residential and farm buildings were constructed. This included:

- The Homestead, which incorporated a detached kitchen wing and a detached 7-room cottage with cellar wing;
- A Two-Roomed Men's Cottage (later known as Henry's House or Henry Hunt's House);
- Five Married Worker's Cottages;
- Stables;
- Shearing Shed;
- Cart Shed and Harness Room;
- Barn;
- Flour Mill;
- Blacksmith's Shop; and,
- Slaughter House.

The buildings were well executed and used bi-chromatic, chequerboard patterned brickwork to create a striking aesthetic quality. The two-storey Stables, Shearing Shed and single-storey Barn were particularly grand in appearance and scale.

It was during this time that Macpherson established himself as an important figure in the local community. He was elected the first chairman of the Victoria Plains Roads Board in 1871, and hosted its meetings at Glentromie Homestead from

¹⁹ Gibbs, Martin, 'The Archaeology of the Convict System in Western Australia', in *Australian Historical Archaeology*, vol 19 (2001), p.61.

²⁰ 'Employers of ticket of leave men, 1850-1890 [microform]', WABI Indexes, microfilm reels 3&4, State Library of Western Australia, Battye Library Microfilm.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

1871 until his death in 1887.²⁴ He had a reputation for being a generous host, organising social events, such as grand banquets and balls at Glentromie,²⁵ and, on occasion, providing passing travellers with overnight accommodation.²⁶

Additionally, during the 1860s, and into the 1870 and 1880s, Macpherson bred thoroughbred horses, for which he won much recognition.²⁷ From the early 1870s, he started exporting his horses to British India and the Far East, and each year suitable horses were driven to the port of Fremantle for shipment.²⁸ In 1873, Macpherson's exports to Calcutta were described as the 'finest batch of colonial-bred horses that has ever been exported from Western Australia'.²⁹

Documentary evidence for Macpherson's interactions with the local Aboriginal population is scarce. However, available sources note that during the first decades of the colony, Aboriginal people in the New Norcia area sometimes interacted with local shepherds.³⁰ One reference located describes an incident where Macpherson caught two Aboriginal men stealing sheep from his flock.³¹ Although this might suggest a less than amicable relationship, incidents such as this were common during this early period of settlement.

The records of the Benedictine Community of New Norcia³² list two Aboriginal people with the surname 'Macpherson' – Joannis Macpherson and Maria (nee Wirbina) Macpherson.³³ The adoption of an Anglicanised name by Aboriginal people may mark a change in status, such as marriage or baptism,³⁴ or denote the name of the property owner or employer that the individual worked for.³⁵ Although it has not been possible to find evidence to support that these individuals were employed at Glentromie, the use of the name could suggest that they were employees of Donald Macpherson,

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- 24 'Country Notes: From Our Special Correspondent', *The Inquirer & Commercial News*, 1 March 1871, p. 3., and 'Victoria Plains Roads Board', *The Inquirer & Commercial News*, 22 May 1872, p. 2.
- 25 'Victoria Plains April 26', *The Inquirer & Commercial News*, 30 April 1879, p. 3.
- 26 Macpherson, *The Macphersons and the MacKnoes in Western Australia* (1994), Chapter 5: Donald and Selina Macpherson's, p. 3.
- 27 During the 1860s Macpherson advertised the imported Clydesdale 'Lochryan', and thoroughbred 'Highland Chief' for breeding. 'Lochryan' stood from 1862-1868, and 'Highland Chief' from 1862-1863, advertised in *The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News*, *The Perth Gazette and West Australian Times*, and *The Inquirer and Commercial News*.
- 28 Macpherson, *The Macphersons and the MacKnoes in Western Australia* (1994), Chapter 5: Donald and Selina Macpherson's, p. 5.
- 29 *Inquirer*, 19 March 1873, cited in Macpherson, *The Macphersons and the MacKnoes in Western Australia* (1994), Chapter 5: Donald and Selina Macpherson's, p. 5.
- 30 Green, Neville., and Tilbrook, Lois., *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians Volume VII: Aborigines of New Norcia 1845-1914* (1989), p. xxvi.
- 31 'Quarter Sessions', *The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News*, 5 January 1855, p.3.
- 32 'Dictionary of New Norcia Names 1845-1914', compiled from the 'Book of Baptist' Nos. 1 & 2; 'Nove Nursia' No.3; 'Book of Marriage' No. 1; 'Book of Deaths'; Salvado's notebook 'Various Interesting Matters'; 'Natives' (listing of children surrendered to the mission), 'Expenses of the Benedictine Mission 1857'; 'Aborigines' No 5 1894-1906 (correspondences), in Green, and Tilbrook, *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians Volume VII: Aborigines of New Norcia 1845-1914* (1989).
- 33 Green, and Tilbrook, *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians Volume VII: Aborigines of New Norcia 1845-1914* (1989), p. 75.
- 34 Ibid., p. xxiv.
- 35 'About personal names', Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies', sourced from <http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/fhu/names.html>, Accessed on 20.8.2012.

Records have been found which identify two Aboriginal individuals who lived at Glentromie - George Warren (aka Henry Nerbel) with his wife Cecilia Dina Chaleman.³⁶ Although it is likely that they also worked at Glentromie, this has not been confirmed.

By the late 1880s, *Glentromie Farm Group* was recorded as one of the 'finest pastoral properties in the colony'.³⁷ It encompassed 150,000 acres of land (6,070 ha), on which, Macpherson kept not only thoroughbred horses, but also 150 cows, 100 pigs, and 5000 to 8000 sheep, the wool from which was carted to Perth for sale.³⁸

Macpherson died in August 1887,³⁹ and *Glentromie Farm Group* was sold through auction to Walter Padbury for £11,000.⁴⁰

Walter Padbury, after arriving in Western Australia from England in 1830, went on to establish himself as a successful merchant, acquiring many properties, several pastoral stations and a number of shipping vessels. As well as being instrumental in the development of the State's north west, Padbury was a philanthropist, donating time and money to the church and other charitable institutions, including the Parkerville Children's Home, and St Georges Cathedral.⁴¹ He was also a significant figure in politics, being the first Mayor of Guildford in 1885, the Chairmen of the Guildford Municipal Council, and the Member of the Legislative Council for Swan between 1872 and 1878.⁴²

In 1888, Padbury installed his niece Amelia Jayne and her husband Charles Kruger Davidson to manage the Glentromie estate, which at that time consisted of 95,000 acres leasehold and 7,444 acres freehold land.⁴³ Padbury disposed of a considerable amount of the Glentromie land in the early 1890s, which remained under the management of Davidson until Padbury died in 1907, when it was bequeathed to Davidson.⁴⁴

Davidson, like Macpherson before him, kept prize-winning livestock, including sheep, cattle and horses, at Glentromie. The Merino wool produced by Glentromie's sheep commanded a high price and was annually shipped to London; the cows were milked daily and produced butter; and pigs were bred and slaughtered at Glentromie, with the slaughter house providing salting and

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- 36 Green, and Tilbrook, *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians Volume VII: Aborigines of New Norcia 1845-1914* (1989), p. 154.
- 37 'Glentromie', *The Daily News*, 18 April 1887, p. 3.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 'Victoria Plains Notes' *Western Mail*, 13 August 1887, p. 21.
- 40 'News of the Day', *The Daily News*, 28 February 1888, p. 3.
- 41 'Padbury, Walter (1820-1907)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, sourced from <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/padbury-walter-4355>. Accessed on 18.7.2012.
- 42 Erickson, *The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians 1829-1888* (1987), Vol. 3 K-Q p.2035-2036 & Vol. 4 R-Z p. 2401.
- 43 'Monday 27th Day of February, 1888', *The West Australian*, 20 February 1888, p. 2.
- 44 Battye, J. S., *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia* (1913), Vol 2, p. 946., and 'Glentromie: Mr C. K. Davidson's Victoria Plains Property. A Fine Estate', *Western Mail*, 14 November 1908, p. 9., and 'Glentromie: Mr C. K. Davidson's Victoria Plains Property. A Fine Estate', *Western Mail*, 14 November 1908, p. 9.

smoking facilities.⁴⁵ Little cultivation took place under Davidson, with hay and wheat only being produced to meet the requirements of the estate.⁴⁶ Some fruits and vegetables were produced on the estate by a Chinese gardener, and wine was produced from the vineyards.⁴⁷

In addition to his farming responsibilities, Davidson was involved with local politics and the local community, being a member of the Victoria Plains Road Board from 1895-1921, and Chairman in 1907.⁴⁸ Davidson and his wife established a number of social traditions at Glentromie, including an annual picnic at the estate,⁴⁹ concerts for State School Children, cricket matches and kangaroo hunts.⁵⁰

In 1921, Davidson sold *Glentromie Farm Group* to Alexander Williamson Edgar on a 'walk-in-walk-out basis'.⁵¹

Edgar arrived in Western Australia from Victoria in 1877, and became a successful pastoralist and breeder of horses, cattle, sheep and sheep-dogs.⁵² Edgar had much success in breeding pedigree stock at Glentromie throughout the 1920s until his death in 1927, when the estate was inherited by his sons who continued at Glentromie as the 'Edgar Bros'. In 1929 they were considered 'the most successful [cattle] breeders for the year'.⁵³ During the 1930s the brothers continued to produce and sell good quality cattle, sheep, pigs, and stud horses.

During the 1940s, following the onset of World War Two, the Edgar's used Prisoner of War labour at Glentromie.⁵⁴ Also during the decade, a bush fire broke out in the Victoria Plains district, destroying 4,000 acres (1,618 ha) of land and damaging several buildings at Glentromie,⁵⁵ however, it is unknown which were affected by this incident.

Following the end of the War, in an attempt to reabsorb ex-servicemen into society, 162,000 acres of land in the Victoria Plains district was reallocated to the War Service Land Settlement Scheme, and purchased by the Commonwealth government. A portion of *Glentromie Farm Group* was subdivided off for this purpose.⁵⁶ The Edgars retained the original homestead and surrounding

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- 45 Battye, *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia* (1913), Vol 2, p. 947., 'Glentromie: Mr C. K. Davidson's Victoria Plains Property. A Fine Estate', *Western Mail*, 14 November 1908, p. 9., and 'Victoria Plains Agricultural Area: New Norcia Mission. Glentromie Estate', *Western Mail*, 12 October 1907, p. 9
- 46 'Victoria Plains Agricultural Area: New Norcia Mission. Glentromie Estate', *Western Mail*, 12 October 1907, p. 9.
- 47 'Victoria Plains Agricultural Area: New Norcia Mission. Glentromie Estate', *Western Mail*, 12 October 1907, p. 9., and 'Glentromie: Mr C. K. Davidson's Victoria Plains Property. A Fine Estate', *Western Mail*, 14 November 1908, p. 9.
- 48 Erickson, *The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians 1829-1888* (1987), Vol. 2 D-J p.766.
- 49 'Glentromie A Day on a Midland Station. A Picture of Rural Holiday Making', *Western Mail*, 28 December 1901, p. 6.
- 50 'Victoria Plains', *The West Australian*, 12 December 1902, p.5., and Battye, *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia* (1913), Vol 2, p. 947.
- 51 'Glentromie Station Changes Hands', *Western Mail*, 17 November 1921, p. 17.
- 52 Battye, *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia* (1913), Vol 2, p. 239 & 241, and Erickson, *The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians 1829-1888* (1987), Vol. 2 D-J p.946.
- 53 'The Pastoralist West Australian Studs: Successful Breeders', *Western Mail*, 10 January 1929, p. 46.
- 54 Conversation between Senior Heritage Officer, Sian Ferraz and Lyle Georgeson, 1 May 2012.
- 55 'Bush Fire Outbreak: Damage in Moora Area, Need for Constant Care', *Geraldton Guardian and Express*, 18 December 1941, p. 3.
- 56 'War Service Farms: Part of Glentromie to be Purchased', *The West Australian*, 1 November 1947, p. 11.

buildings, while the appropriated land, including the land where the remains of the Benedictine Priests first mission site was located, was distributed to soldier settlers.⁵⁷

The Edgars sold Glentromie in 1954 to Eric and Nita Fitzgerald. Sometime before the sale, a number of the original worker's cottages were demolished.⁵⁸

In 1957 the Fitzgeralds sold the property to Tom Nixon. Nixon and his sons owned the property until 1974 when the present owner, Ian Wright, took over.⁵⁹

Under Wright's ownership, *Glentromie Farm Group* underwent a number of significant alterations, including the demolition of the remainder of the original workers cottages, the blacksmith's shop, the Cart Shed and Harness Room, the slaughter house, the homestead's detached kitchen wing and detached 7-room cottage and cellar wing.

There have also been a number of additions made to *Glentromie Farm Group*, including a new residence (for workers) to the north east of the Shearing Shed and a number of new farm sheds. Livestock is no longer housed in the two-storey Stables, nor sheared in the Shearing Shed. The Stables, Shearing Shed and Barn are now used for storage purposes. Cattle are still bred at the farm.

Renovations have been carried out to the existing original structures under Wright's ownership, including a number of renovations to the interior and exterior of the homestead. The Barn and Stables have had concrete buttresses added to reinforce the external walls, and the Shearing Shed's lean-to, which was added under the Nixon ownership in the 1960s, was removed.

The stone ruins of the original mill remain, located to the west of the main entrance driveway. A Salmon Gum has established itself in the ruins' centre, and the field in which it is situated is used for grazing cattle.

In 2012, *Glentromie Farm Group* continues to function as a working farm. The homestead also continues to be occupied and efforts to maintain and restore the estate's original structures are ongoing.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Glentromie Farm Group, a substantial mid-nineteenth century pastoral station, comprising a Homestead constructed of brick and iron, a Stables, Shearing Shed, Barn, and Two-Roomed Men's Cottage constructed of hand-made brick with corrugated iron roofing, a Stone Well and archaeological sites of five Married Worker's Cottages, Blacksmith's, Slaughter House, Cart Shed and Harness Room, and the ruins of a Flour Mill as well as artefact scatters dating to the nineteenth century.

Siting

The *Glentromie Farm Group* is located on a gentle slope overlooking Moore River East Branch. The Homestead is approximately 270m west of the river, 520m east of the Great Northern Highway and is accessed from the south via a 400m long,

⁵⁷ Erickson, *The Victoria Plains* (1971), p158

⁵⁸ Conversation between Senior Heritage Officer, Sian Ferraz and Lyle Georgeson, 1 May 2012.

⁵⁹ Wright was related to the Nixon's and spent many years working on the farm before becoming its owner. Email from Lyle Georgeson and State Heritage Officer, Sian Ferraz, 13 June 2012.

tree-lined access drive off the Glentromie-Yerecoin Road. The wider rural setting comprises low undulating hills that have been largely cleared for pastoral purposes, with indigenous vegetation remaining along road verges, watercourses, crests and in clusters around rocky outcrops.

The Homestead is the first building reached from the access drive and is approached from the rear (west). The 'front' verandah overlooks a small, tree-framed garden, with views across an open paddock and through to the river. The primary setting for the Homestead is a functional farmyard with a network of tracks linking the historic and modern farm buildings in a grouping immediately NNW of the Homestead (spread across an area of approximately 150m by 300m).

The historic layout follows an L shaped pattern, with the old farm buildings clustered around the longer north-south axis and the Homestead at the eastern end of the shorter axis. Development from the post 1960s period is located immediately west and north of the extant historic buildings.

Within the farmyard area, and around the Homestead, the landscape is dominated by large eucalypts along the access road, tracks, fence lines and in windbreaks (some indigenous, but many introduced as informal landscaping). There are also some scattered, informal plantings of other large shrubs and trees including *Cyprus*, *Schinus* (pepper trees), *Callistemon* (bottle brush) and a single palm.

The Homestead has a small garden of lawn and perimeter beds along the eastern side; informal mixed plantings of mature trees along the north, east and west boundaries; and a gravel drive flanked by a narrow lawn and shrubs to the west. There is no evidence of any historic landscaping within the farmyard other than a row of low, densely branched trees that form a small L-shaped windbreak between the old Barn and the Flour Mill (ruins).

The archaeological features on site comprise the Mill Ruin, the site of what may be the former Slaughterhouse, and a number of artefact scatters at locations such as the site of the former Workers' Cottages and Blacksmith's. In addition, a light scatter of artefactual material was apparent across much of the site with some concentration around the historical structures, e.g. the Shearing Shed and Stables. The nature of this material was mixed with fragmentary dark olive (black) glass, ceramic tableware fragments, and miscellaneous metal artefacts. In addition the various structures that remain on site are likely to contain substantial archaeological deposits associated with the historical use of the site.

Buildings and Structures

Homestead

The Homestead comprises the central residential wing of the original Homestead complex. It has a rectangular floor plan of approximately 30.4 x 9.2m, plus verandahs. This includes the nineteenth century building, which measures approximately 25.6 x 5.4m. There is physical evidence that this previously had 2.4m wide verandahs to all sides, although in 1887 it was described as having a verandah along the front and ends only.⁶⁰ The later verandah along the western

⁶⁰ *The Daily News*, 18 April 1887, p 3.

side verandah has been enclosed and then extended, while small verandah infill rooms have also been added to the north and south.

Overall the building is well maintained and appears to be in good condition.

Exterior

The Homestead is constructed of rendered brick. All of the external door and window joinery has been replaced and new openings have been constructed as part of two major renovation campaigns in the late nineteenth century. Additions are variously in brick or timber framed fibrous cement. Overall the building is easily recognisable as a rural homestead, but due to alterations over time it has no defined architectural style.

The main roof is hipped with a broken back alignment over the old verandahs. This alignment has been extended as a secondary hip over the western additions and new western verandah. The roof is clad in corrugated profile metal sheeting and features two rendered brick chimneys to the ridgeline, plus an air-conditioning unit, roof ventilators, skylights, and small satellite dishes. Gutters are half-round profile.

The floor of the elevated verandah that wraps around the north, east and south elevations has been replaced in concrete with a fieldstone facing to the base along the north, east and south. The more recent western verandah is brick paved, at grade with the ground level. Although the laying of a concrete and brick verandah, probably replacing an earlier timber one, is likely to have resulted in some lowering of the ground levels and thus disturbance of archaeological deposits, it is still possible that some deposits remain intact beneath this surface.

The now demolished cottage wing to the northwest of the Homestead (the current location of the modern Garage) is believed to have included a cellar. It is likely this was filled in when the Garage was constructed and thus the cellar, and any archaeological deposits it contains, would remain extant beneath the current structure.

Interior

The interior of the house has been extensively altered as part of the renovation campaigns of the late nineteenth century. Within the original area of the house (which includes four large rooms in a linear pattern) these works have included new wall plaster (including moulded vents, picture rails and cornices), new ceilings (suspended under an original ceiling that was raked to the lower rafters), and new moulded timber joinery. Original features include the wide timber floorboards, the layout of the original masonry walls and the central eastern door opening (note: oral history suggests that the internal openings between the rooms are not original).

The verandah enclosures and western extension retain clear evidence of the previous plan and in detailing such as ceiling bulkheads. The detailing of these rooms is consistent with the c.1970 to 2000 period.

Although now largely carpeted throughout, it is probable the original timber floor boards were butt-jointed thus substantial undisturbed archaeological deposits are likely to remain beneath the current floor surface.

Two-Roomed Men's Cottage (now known as Henry's House or Henry Hunt's House)

This two-roomed building has a simple rectangular floor plan of approximately 11.7m x 5.4m. Overall the building is well maintained and appears to be in good condition.

Exterior

The walls are constructed of hand-made face bricks laid on a field stone plinth, which is elevated above ground level to all sides and projects out about 50mm from the brick face. The bricks measure approximately 230 x 110 x 75 and are laid in Flemish bond with an overall bi-chromatic, chequerboard pattern created by darker headers (although there is also considerable variation in the colour of the stretchers which moderates the visual impact).

Along the southern wall there is one window and one former doorway (bricked up) to each of the two rooms. These have shallow segmental brick arches (with voussoirs highlighted by strongly contrasting headers) and simple timber window sills. Along the northern wall there is a later doorway to each room, each of which has a flat arch and a timber board and brace door. The central portion of this wall has been reconstructed where a later bathroom addition has been removed (note: the location of this feature suggests that the former addition was accessed internally from the larger of the two rooms).

The roof has a simple hipped form and is clad with corrugated profile metal sheeting. It features a large face brick chimney at the ridgeline and has no gutters. There is a separate raked roof over the encircling 1.5m wide, gravel-floored, verandah (which is detailed as a relatively modern addition).

Other external features include a series of modern brass plaques recording the name of the cottage (Henry's House) and the names of people associated with Glentromie since colonial settlement.

Interior

The eastern room is approximately 4.9 x 4.9m and the western room 6 x 4.9m. These are simple functional spaces with concrete floors, uneven wall rendering, unlined ceilings (revealing close-spaced roof battens) and a central fireplace (with later timber surrounds). The window openings each have a single, side hinged, board and brace shutter. The only other built features are a series of horizontal timber strips with projecting round timber pegs that have been fixed to the brickwork and embedded in the plaster in various locations around both rooms.

Although now comprising concrete flooring, it is probable the original flooring was butt-jointed timber boards. The laying of the concrete is likely to have resulted in some lowering of the ground levels and thus disturbance of archaeological deposits. However, there is some possibility that undisturbed archaeological deposits may still remain beneath the current floor surface.

Stables

This is a large building with a rectangular floor plan measuring approximately 36 x 10.85m. The eastern portion (measuring 36 x 6.1m) is two storeys, with a full loft level.

Overall the building has been maintained in a weatherproof state and, while it currently has minimal usage, a large portion of the place appears to be in fair condition. However there are some areas of significant deterioration, particularly the major cracking between the two storey and skillion section on the northern end, cracking near the eaves at the north-eastern corner, and the localised severe fretting and cracking of the internal brick walls (where there are no visible stone foundations). The external timber joinery has evidence of weathering and some localised termite damage, but is generally sound. Internal timber framing in the two-storey section has evidence of structural deterioration and the loft floor and much of the framing of the open stalls has been removed.

The place generally has an open farmyard setting, but in the modern era a row of *Callistemon* (bottle brush) have been planted in close proximity to the southern elevation and these have now grown to just below the height of the eaves to the main roof.

Exterior

The Stables have a striking asymmetrical form with the brickwork for the fully integrated skillion section extending down from the eaves of the two storey section.

The walls are constructed of hand-made face bricks laid on a field stone plinth, which is elevated above ground level to all sides and projects out about 100mm from the brick face. The plinth extends approximately 1750 above ground level at its highest point, and approximately 600mm above internal floor level (lifting the brickwork above the compacted earth floors).

The bricks measure approximately 230 x 110 x 75 and are laid in Flemish bond with a bi-chromatic, chequerboard pattern created by darker headers to the east and west, and darker stretchers to the north and south. This external brickwork is of a high quality for rural handmade bricks of the period and has been laid to a high standard. (Note: there is a slight change in colour above the first floor of the eastern elevation, which suggests different firings or sources of clay).

External openings have segmental arches, filled in over flat timber lintels for the door openings (which are approx. 1.5m wide). The external doors have been replaced, but some significant evidence of the earlier, split stable doors has still been retained. Windows (approx. 750mm wide) have traditional adjustable timber louvers to the ground floor and fixed timber louvers to the loft. There is a single loft door to the centre of the east elevation with a cantilevered platform.

The roof is hipped over the two storey section and raked over the skillion. It has been clad with green corrugated metal roof sheeting (over closely spaced battens) and has half-round gutters. On the western side there is a platform and former door opening to the roof gable, supporting the theory that there was originally a loft within the steeply pitched roof space of the skillion.

There is evidence of previous attempts to reduce the movement and cracking of the building in the concrete buttresses along the western elevation (post 1964), metal bracing at the north-eastern corner and timber bracing to the northern wall (internally and externally).

A light scatter of circa nineteenth century archaeological material was observed on the ground surface immediately surrounding the Stables.

Interior

The external walls are approximately 350mm thick, with the internal face laid in English bond, and the internal walls are 230mm thick, also in English bond. Cross ventilation between the east and west was supported by a series of narrow slots through the central spine wall.

Generally the internal brickwork was not laid to the same high quality as the external. Further, while a stone plinth was used along the main spine wall (the western wall of the two-storey section), there is no visible foundation to the cross walls and these have significant areas of fretting and cracking.

The two-storey section comprises two rooms to both the ground and first floor levels (measuring 18.4 x 5.5m and 16.6 x 5.5m). At the ground level there are remnants of timber framed stalls along the inner (western) wall of both rooms. These overlook alternate doors and windows along the eastern wall, but (unless ramps were used) all access for the horses would have been through the at-grade entrance from the western side of the building (noting that the eastern doors are up to 1.2m above ground level). This main entrance from the west is framed by a low stone footing with remnants of bush posts, indicating that this was fenced off from the remainder of the north western room.

The loft floor has been removed, as has a significant part of the timber framing for the stalls, but sufficient evidence remains for interpretation of the former fabric and layout. Most of the joinery is very simple and functional but the main posts for the stalls have been carefully chamfered.

The skillion section has one main room measuring 18.4 x 4.4m (possibly a tack room) with three wide external doors, plus the only internal door between the eastern and western portions of the building. Evidence of floor beam slots to the internal spine wall and external access from the roof gablet, suggests that the skillion may have originally had a full or partial loft storage area (within the steeply raked roof space).

Along the southern portion of the skillion there are four individual loose boxes (each measuring 4 x 4.4m) with single storey dividing walls, which are generally in a poor condition. The lower portion of the loose box walls have remnants of whitewash.

Comprising original dirt floors, the stables are likely to contain archaeological deposits dating to the use of the place. Some disturbance of these deposits, due to its function as horse stables, is likely to have occurred.

Shearing Shed

This has a rectangular floor plan measuring approximately 19.5 x 9.9m. The eastern portion (measuring 19.5 x 5.6m) is two storeys, with a full loft level. The western portion was built as a fully integrated skillion. The building also formerly had a single storey corrugated iron lean-to along the full length of the eastern elevation covering the doors and sheep runs. Physical evidence of this remains in the line where the roof flashing was cut in immediately below the loft windows.

Overall the building has been maintained in a weatherproof state and, while it currently has minimal usage, a large portion of the place appears to be in a fair condition. However, cement rendering to the lower walls (in various places both internally and externally) and other localised repairs suggest that fretting and

rising damp has been a problem. To the northern elevation, part of the plinth has been cement rendered and there are repairs to the pointing in other areas.

There is also some localised cracking to the brickwork, both to internal and external walls (including severe cracking to the internal wall between the two western rooms). As a partial response to controlling movement in the walls, tie rods and wires have been fixed in various locations.

The timber work is generally sound, although weathered externally, with only small localised evidence of termite damage.

Exterior

The Shearing Shed has the same asymmetrical form and bi-chromatic Flemish bond brickwork as the Stables, but the overall proportions are smaller. Similar to the Stables, this external brickwork is of a high quality for rural handmade bricks of the period and has been laid to a high standard. However, the field stone plinth is less prominent, stopping at floor level (reflecting the use of an elevated timber floor, rather than compacted earth floor).

At ground floor level there are three doors, at-grade, along the eastern elevation (approx. 1.2m wide). Along the western elevation there are two double doors (2.1m wide) plus a row of 5 openings off the shearing floor (1.2m wide) - all elevated above ground level. All of the doors have been replaced (using fixed panels to the sheep runs), and some of the timber door cills have been replaced in concrete, but there is still some evidence of earlier door hardware. All of the original door openings have segmental arches, filled in over flat timber lintels.

With the exception of two, later, small shuttered windows to the north and south there are no window openings to the ground floor. Each of the three loft windows has a side hinged, board and brace shutter (similar in design to the shutters to the Two-Roomed Men's Cottage). These windows have flat lintels, capped by a row of headers. There are also two loft doors with arched lintels and timber hoist shafts over, one each to the north and south elevations.

The roof is gabled, with a broken back over the skillion. It is clad with partly rusted, corrugated iron roof sheeting (over closely spaced battens) and has a square faced gutter to the western side only.

A light scatter of circa nineteenth century archaeological material was observed on the ground surface immediately surrounding the Shearing Shed.

Interior

The external walls are a 230mm (presenting a Flemish bond finish to both faces) while the internal walls are also 230mm, but in English Bond. All internal brickwork is of a considerably lower quality finish compared to the exterior.

The two-storey section comprises two rooms to both the ground and first floor levels (measuring approx. 12.5 x 5.2m - shearing floor, and 6.3 x 5.2m). The skillion section also has two rooms (approx. 12.5 x 4m – holding pen, and 6.3 x 4m) and there is evidence that this area may have had a partial loft floor. Access to the loft is via a steep set of timber steps at the south-western corner of the shearing floor.

The larger ground floor rooms have slatted timber floors, typical of a shearing shed and pens, while the other rooms (including the loft) have wide butt-jointed

timber boards. On the shearing floor (the north-eastern room) there is clear evidence of well-made timber framed pens and races, but no evidence of any mechanical shearing apparatus. The only feature relating to mechanisation is a horizontal pipe (with a small external vent) in the south-western room, associated with the remnants of a small engine mounting block.

The presence of the original wide spaced slatted timber floors and wide butt-jointed timber boards would have resulted in the accumulation of archaeological deposits through the period of use of the place both as a shearing shed and, at intervals, as an accommodation space. These are likely to remain extant and intact beneath the floor surface.

Barn

This is a simple, single storey rectangular building measuring approximately 16.7 x 6.6m. As a result of late twentieth century alterations the original layout and detailing has been obscured, but a historical photograph (dated 1964) suggests that it was originally taller, with a loft level in the roof space.

Overall the building has been maintained in a weatherproof state and, while it currently has minimal usage, a large portion of the place appears to be in a fair condition (although significantly modified).

The place generally has an open farmyard setting, but in the modern era a row of *Callistemon* (bottle brush) have been planted in close proximity to the northern elevation and have now grown to roof height. Along the western elevation an abutting hen house and cage has been constructed of corrugated iron and square mesh.

Exterior

The walls of the old Barn are constructed of hand-made face bricks laid in English bond on a low field stone plinth, which projects out about 100mm from the brick face. There is some variation in the colour of the bricks but, with the exception of the arch over the southern door, this variation has not been used to create a contrasting pattern.

At some stage after 1964 (and possibly in the 1970s), the old barn has undergone major alterations, including the replacement of the original roof timbers with steel trusses; reduction of the wall height (particularly at the gable ends where there is now a gable infill of corrugated iron); infill of the narrow ventilation slots along the side walls; cement rendering of the east and west walls; and the construction of concrete buttresses to all sides. External openings now comprise double doors to the south (timber doors with a brick arch over) and east (sheet metal doors).

The roof is a simple gable, clad with short sheet corrugated iron with no gutters.

Interior

Internally the old barn has a single room. The internal walls have been fully cement rendered and the floor concreted. There are no window openings, but the trusses have been set on top of the walls and the resultant open eaves permit penetration of some natural light.

The laying of the concrete is likely to have resulted in lowering of the ground levels and thus disturbance of archaeological deposits. However, there is some

possibility that undisturbed archaeological deposits may still remain beneath the current floor surface.

Archaeological Sites

A number of areas of archaeological potential were identified including the site of the former Workers' Cottages, the Blacksmith's Site, and the Mill Ruin. In addition, the area immediately east of the Homestead was investigated to determine whether physical evidence for the use of this for various recreational activities could be located, the area east of the Homestead adjacent to the river was briefly examined for evidence of refuse dumping, the area to the north of the concrete bridge where a well and creek are situated were also investigated, as was the area north of the Mill Ruin for evidence of the Slaughterhouse. Finally, as noted above, the area around the extant nineteenth century structures was briefly examined to determine whether associated artefacts remained in situ.

Site of the Workers' Cottages

The site of the former Workers' Cottages lies in a lightly wooded area situated to the north of the Shearing Shed and west of the mid-Twentieth Century house. The site is marked by two centrally located Pepper Trees (*Schinus areira*) and its general boundary appears to correspond with the dirt tracks surrounding this area. Surface visibility varies across the site with some areas, particularly those directly adjacent to the pepper trees, exhibiting thick grass ground cover and thus allows for zero ground visibility. Although a visual inspection of the area was undertaken no evidence for foundations or other structural elements of the former workers' cottages was apparent other than a barrel hoop or metal tub half buried in the ground beneath the trees, possibly a garden element. No brick debris or other building materials were identified.

In areas where surface visibility was between 50-70%, the site comprises a light scatter of artefactual material, largely domestic in nature, including bottle glass, ceramic tableware, and miscellaneous metal objects. This material appears to be concentrated in the south west corner though the heavy ground cover made determining if a similar distribution was present across the whole site impossible. The material – which included a clay pipe stem fragment, a dark olive (often referred to as black) glass bottle base, fragmentary ceramic tableware with blue transfer-ware floral print, a large cast iron lid, and a copper tag depicting a swan emblem and inscribed with 'WAR PATRIOTIC FUND/£30.000/1918-19 APPEAL', – can generally be dated to the mid nineteenth- to early twentieth-century. The bottle base and clay pipe most likely date to the mid to late nineteenth-century, whilst it could not be determined which specific period the tableware and cast iron lid dated. The tag dates to c.1918 and the presence of amber bottle glass would indicate continued use of the cottage site into the early to mid twentieth-century. The surface nature of the material, as well as indications that parts of the site have been disturbed by water flow with the artefactual material eroding out of the sediments and the tracks that run around the site in places, would suggest the assemblage is relatively mixed.

Although no foundations of the former Workers' Cottages were located, it is probable that sub-surface evidence for these may remain extant which could be revealed with further archaeological investigation. Historical photographic evidence shows a line of three cottages, similar in size and nature to the extant Two-Roomed Men's Cottage (Henry's House), in a lightly wooded clearing

spaced approximately 50-60 metres apart. Two of the cottages are quite large with hipped roofs and verandahs attached to the front, while the third is simpler in form, has a skillion type roof, and no verandah. All appear to have been constructed from brick in a similar pattern to that seen at the Two-Roomed Men's Cottage.

Blacksmith's Site

The area just north of the Shearing Shed is believed to be the location of the former Blacksmith's. Large quantities of iron artefacts were observed eroding out of the track, some of which had been relocated to beneath a tree by the property owners to remove them from the path of the lawnmower. Again no evidence for structural remains was apparent indicating the nature and form of the Blacksmith's building. However, there is potential for sub-surface foundations, post-holes or other structural elements to be revealed through archaeological excavation.

Mill Ruin

Situated within a cattle paddock to the west of the Homestead, the site comprises the ruin of the former Mill building. The site is largely cleared with a cluster of Salmon Gum trees surrounding the Mill ruin, a line of smaller shrubby trees (possibly Sandalwood) to the west, and a collection of conifers lining the fence to the east. A Salmon Gum is situated in the Mill ruin itself in the eastern portion.

The structure is of local granite and, from the central wall, which is partly standing, was constructed in rough faced uncoursed random rubble with red sand mortar visible between the stones. The remainder of the structure is ruinous and comprises at least two rooms with the central wall, approximately 40 centimetres thick, dividing them. The Mill ruin, oriented east-west, is approximately 16 x 5 metres. However, the exterior walls are difficult to discern due to the amount of rubble covering the foundations. Rough timber posts have been erected within the ruin, possibly in an attempt to stop further deterioration of the ruin walls, as they do not appear to be structural in nature. A light scatter of miscellaneous iron artefacts surrounds the structural remains and may be associated with its period of use as they are generally industrial in nature.

An aerial photograph held by the owners, of part of the Glentromie site taken in 1964, shows the Mill Ruin in the far left of the shot. The place is only in a semi-ruinous state at this time with what appears to be 3-4 walls still standing. The building looks larger than that currently discernible with possibly three distinct rooms though the oblique perspective of the photograph makes it difficult to clearly establish the dimensions of the place. It is possible stone has been removed from the current ruin for use elsewhere on the property but further archaeological investigations of the Mill Ruin would better establish its form as this may just be obscured by rubble.

The presence of the place, in a shaded area within a cattle paddock, has probably contributed to the ruin's deterioration. As the place is already in a ruinous state, with stone rubble entirely covering the foundations, further deterioration of the place will probably be limited. The one remaining wall may fall however if it is not stabilised.

Slaughterhouse Remnants

Approximately 60 metres north of the Mill Ruin is an area of granite rubble with no clearly discernible form that would suggest structural remains. However, this is understood to be the site of the former Slaughterhouse so further archaeological investigation could aid in confirming this and provide detail about the structure.

Recreation Area

The area immediately east of the Homestead was utilised for recreational activities such as cricket and picnics during the early twentieth-century. Currently the area is a sheep paddock and was briefly examined to determine whether any archaeological evidence for its former function was visible.

A brief walk over the site did not find any evidence for the recreational use of the place though exotic plantings (Palm Tree) within the sheep paddock would indicate that this area had previously been within the garden of the Homestead. An avenue of trees to the south of the Homestead may also be associated with a former use of the place and the presence of stone rubble in this area could indicate the presence of a structure. No artefactual material was apparent however, and the only other visible structural remains was what appeared to be a concrete stock water trough or perhaps a drain.

River East of Homestead

The river is situated directly east of the property and the section west of the fence line and directly east of the Homestead was examined briefly to determine whether it had been used for refuse dumping during the site's occupation. Some unidentified concrete and iron rubble was situated adjacent to the fence line and further investigation may reveal additional material to the east.

Stone Well

At the northernmost end of the site in the paddock northwest of the concrete bridge is a large stone-lined well covered with timber slabs. Although difficult to determine the exact nature of the well due to the heavy timber covering, photographs taken of the interior suggest it largely comprises rough random stone rubble construction. From the size of the cover the well appears to be large and its location, some distance from the domestic occupation areas, and its size may suggest it functioned as a stock well.

Creek North West of Well

The creek just north west of the Stone Well has been used for extensive refuse dumping. Material largely dates to the twentieth-century and comprises windmill components, machinery and fencing wire amongst other farming refuse.

Other

A light scatter of artefactual material was apparent across much of the site with concentrations around the historical structures, e.g. the Shearing Shed and Stables. The material was mixed with fragmentary dark olive (black) glass, ceramic tableware fragments, and miscellaneous metal artefacts visible on the ground surface.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The primary significance of *Glentromie Farm Group* falls into three main categories

1. its establishment and occupation by an individual known to have been a former indentured servant who went on to prosper after becoming a 'free' man;
2. the use of ticket-of-leave labour in its construction, particularly that of skilled labourers with the ability to complete works of a high degree of craftsmanship; and,
3. the place's ability to reveal further information about these groups, and others, who lived and worked at the property throughout its history.

In addition, the place has associations with other prominent individuals and significant events/historical themes that together provide a rich addition to the development of the State of Western Australia.

Former Indentured Servants

As discussed, the labour conditions in the Swan River Colony provided a relatively unique opportunity for those who came to the Colony as indentured servants to take advantage of the situation and prosper. The extent to which this group benefitted from this varied, as did the way in which they expressed their new found wealth and position. Some, such as William Haddrill were content to purchase small land holdings and build modest homes (P2493 *Haddrill's House*, Henley Brook), while others, such as Donald Macpherson, embarked on the establishment of large pastoral stations and constructed buildings to communicate their new found wealth, becoming active in politics and the local community.

It is difficult to search for comparable place in the State Heritage Office database as the connections between places and former indentures are not often acknowledged. However, two other places comparable to *Glentromie Farm Group* are known to exist, neither of which is on the State Register:

- **P1593 Berkshire Valley Farm** in Moora⁶¹ - Built for James Clinch, one of the first settlers to the Victoria Plains district. Clinch came to Western Australia in 1839 and worked as a shepherd before becoming an independent farmer in the mid-1840s, and securing a tillage lease upon which he built the farming complex. By the 1870s, Clinch became a prominent citizen in the local community, and was elected as a foundation member of the Victoria Plains Road Board, a position that he held until 1888.⁶²
- **P4631 Yangedine Mill, Homesteads and Outbuildings** in Beverley⁶³ - John Taylor, an indentured servant who had arrived in the colony in 1841, was associated with the farming group from the 1850s, and was responsible for much of the construction during the 1850s and 1860s. Initially, Taylor cultivated his own land, but later employed workers, which allowed him to pursue more middle-class ventures. He served on the local

⁶¹ P1593 Berkshire Valley Farm was entered on to the State Register of Heritage Places in 2008 on an interim basis. The Minister for Heritage declined permanent registration in 2009, and the place was removed from the Register.

⁶² State Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation (Removed from Register) for P1593 Berkshire Valley Farm (2008).

⁶³ P4631 Yangedine Mil, Homestead and Outbuildings was assessed in 2008, and determined to be below threshold for entry on to the State Register of Heritage Places.

Board of Education in the 1860s and was the Chairman of the Beverley Road Board in 1875.⁶⁴

Although there may be other comparable places that have not yet been identified, the clearly established associations of *Glentromie Farm Group* with a former indentured servant who went on to prosper makes it an important site for understanding this group and their contributions to Western Australia's history.

Ticket-of-Leave Labourers

The identification of the individual ticket-of-leave labourers who worked on the construction of *Glentromie Farm Group* is also notable. While employment of ticket-of-leave men was not an uncommon practice during the period when this labour source was available, records regarding their skills and placement at specific sites are scarce. The only record of ticket-of-leave employers and employees in Western Australia is a Register of 'Employers of ticket-of-leave men, 1850-1890', held on microfilm at the State Library of Western Australia. This record lists the names of employers; where the employer was located; the name and convict number of the ticket-of-leave individual; and what task (labourer, brickmaker, shepherd) they were contracted to carry out. Although this information exists, it is difficult to determine how many places remain in Western Australia (either extant or as an archaeological remnant) which were constructed by ticket-of-leave men, as their involvement with specific buildings was not recorded.

The lack of detail regarding ticket-of-leave workers is reflected in the few places associated with ticket-of-leave men in the State Heritage Office database, of which there are just eleven. Aside from *Glentromie* these include:

- P114 *Wallcliffe House & Landscape*, Prevelly (1865) (extensively damaged by fire in 2011).
- P115 *Ellensbrook*, Gracetown (1857).
- P3540 *Moir Homestead Ruins*, Esperance (1873).
- P2558 *Newcastle Gaol, Lock-up and Stables Group*, Toodyay (1864-).
- P1593 *Berkshire Valley Farm* (1840s-).
- P4631 *Yangedine Mill, Homesteads and Outbuildings* (1842-).
- P2867 *Balladong Farm Group* (1831-).
- P1153 *Gray's Store*, Greenough (1861).
- P2867 *Balladong Farm Group*, York (1831-).
- P3322 *Matrinup*, Broomhill (1863).

Although there are likely to be other places associated with ticket-of-leave workers in Western Australia (extant or otherwise), the level of detail known about those employed at *Glentromie Farm Group* is notable. In addition, the remaining built fabric is evidence of the skilled craftsmanship of the ticket-of-leave workforce, particularly the chequerboard pattern brickwork of the two-storey Stables, Shearing Shed and single-storey Barn.

The Macpherson Family

⁶⁴ State Register of Heritage Places Below Threshold Assessment Documentation for P4631 Yangedine Mill, Homestead and Outbuildings (2008).

There are only two other places associated with the Macpherson family in the State Heritage Office database; P12229 Coondle Homestead – Site of, in Coondle (established in c.1865 by John Macpherson) and P447 *Macpherson Homestead* in Carnamah (established by Duncan Macpherson in c.1870).

Neither of these places are comparable to *Glentromie Farm Group*. Little is known about Coondle Homestead, and no physical evidence remains, which suggests that the place was not as successful or significant as *Glentromie Farm Group*. *Macpherson Homestead* is a simple single storey stone building associated with the early settlement of the Carnamah district; it does not share the same impressive architecture seen at *Glentromie Farm Group*, nor the quantity of buildings, or skill of craftsmanship exhibited in some of the buildings.

Walter Padbury

There are sixteen places in the State Heritage Office database which are associated with Walter Padbury. This includes four places on the State Register and three places on the HCWA Assessment Program:

- P15873 *North West Stock Route (fmr)*, Yanchep to Geraldton (c.1855-)
- P5805 Yathroo Homestead and Outbuildings, Dadaragan (1855)
- P4001 De Grey Station Group, Port Hedland (1863-68)
- P4105 *Padbury Stores & Residence*, Guildford (1869)
- P603 *Wearne Hostel*, Cottesloe (1897)
- P705 *Brooklands*, Balingup (1904)
- P132 Padbury's Buildings, Bassendean (1918)

Charles Kruger Davidson

There are no places entered into the State Heritage Office database which are associated with Charles Kruger Davidson.

Archaeological Potential

A search of the State Heritage Office database for places which include the keywords 'archaeology, archaeological, ruin or ruinous', dated to between 1845 and 1920, returns 292 places. If places without a 'farming/pastoral' use are excluded, this returns 122 places. However, this is unlikely to be a true reflection of the number of archaeological sites still extant which date to this period in farming/pastoral areas. It is instead more likely that many more sites have remained unrecognised for their archaeological potential and/or have not had this information entered in the database. Of these 122 places 26 are entered on the State Register.

The following place, entered on the State Register, has a similar history and is likely to have comparable archaeological potential:

- P4604 *Yowangup Homestead Group* (c.1860-) comprises a homestead and associated farm buildings. The site is likely to contain substantial archaeological deposits, including abandoned farm machinery and former structures, and was established by Elijah Quartermaine, a former servant,

in c.1860.⁶⁵ The place demonstrates similar qualities to *Glentromie Farm Group* reflecting the prosperity experienced by some of the former servants in the conditions which presented themselves in the early colony.

The following two places, which are not entered on the State Register, have a similar history and are likely to have comparable archaeological potential:

- P1593 Berkshire Valley Farm in Moora (discussed above under 'Former Indentures')
- P4631 Yangedine Mill, Homesteads and Outbuildings, Beverley (discussed above under 'Former Indentures')

Although the above three places have the potential to provide comparable data, those with the potential for providing contrasting data for class based strategies or material conditions during this period are also important comparative sites. The following are such places and have been entered on the State Register:

- P1215 *The Grange*, Yaradino comprises a Federation Bungalow style Homestead (1881, 1920s, 1940s), former Kitchen (1881), Shepherd's Cottage (1850s-1860s), Shearer's Quarters, Granary, former Stables (1870s), Slaughterhouse (ruin) (1870s), and Grange Cottage (c.1875). The place was developed by Samuel Pole Phillips and his son, Samuel James Phillips, after the break up of The Cattle Company's landholdings in 1869. The later section of the Homestead was added in the 1920s by Frances and William Mitchell. The Phillips family and their associates came from relatively wealthy British families.⁶⁶
- P1743 *Tambrey Station Homestead Ruins* (1885) Roebourne, comprises the mud brick homestead, adjacent kitchen, meat house, cook's room, storeroom, saddle room, stables, tool room, garages, and managers' quarters. The place is associated with the wealthy Withnell, Parsons, and Meares families who had large land holdings in the North West of the State.⁶⁷
- P1757 *Creaton Ruins*, Pinjarra (1856) comprises a T plan of buildings including what may be a smokehouse or a kitchen, and accommodation wing. Structures primarily comprise hand made bricks in lime mortar with mud plaster and limewash. The roof was originally shingle later covered with galvanised corrugated iron. The place was established by Francis Corbet Singleton who arrived in the Colony in 1839 with a number of settlers and servants and became active in local community and political affairs.⁶⁸
- P3726 *Glengarry Station Complex* is a group of single and two storey limewashed stone and corrugated iron stable and shearing shed buildings in the Victorian Georgian style, with a substantial stone walled stockyard and associated structures (1880s); a wattle and daub and sun dried brick

⁶⁵ State Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for P4604 *Yowangup Homestead Group* (2010).

⁶⁶ State Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for P1215 *The Grange* (2002).

⁶⁷ State Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for P1743 *Tambrey Station Homestead Ruins* (1998).

⁶⁸ State Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for P1757 *Creaton Ruins* (1997).

and iron roof ruined house in a Victorian Georgian vernacular style (1850s); and, a large concrete block and terracotta tiled roof Federation bungalow with staff quarters (1912), located in a culturally modified landscape setting. Thomas and Eliza Brown and their sons, Kenneth and Maitland established Glengarry Station. Kenneth achieved prominence as a grazier, explorer and horse breeder, as well as notoriety as a murderer, while Maitland achieved prominence as a grazier, horse breeder, explorer, public servant, and politician. Kenneth's daughter, Edith, was born on the property and later became Edith Cowan, eminent social service worker and the first female member of parliament in Australia.⁶⁹

- P9484 *Perry's Paddock, Cottage & Stables* (1850) comprises Perry's Cottage and Stables (limestone ruins), a Bunkhouse (reconstructed), areas associated with market gardening and a stand of indigenous trees, together with various plantings, all situated in a semi-rural setting consisting mostly of low-lying inter-dunal wetlands. The place was owned by the prominent Shenton family and the Perry and Duffy families, early settlers and long time residents in the district.
- P533 *Manning Estate, Hamilton Hill* comprises three homesteads, two of which are ruinous/foundations, and archaeological sites relating to the occupation of the place from the 1850s by prominent merchant Charles Manning and his family.⁷⁰

Another place with contrasting archaeological potential is below. The place was assessed in 1995 and determined below threshold:

- P2553 House & Archaeological Sites, Millendon (c.1870s/1880s) was the first colonial residence of George Fletcher Moore, first Commissioner of Civil Court of Colony and later Advocate General. In 1995, the residence, originally known as 'The Hermitage', was extant, albeit in a poor condition and vacant. Archaeological features included remnants of a well and mill which once pumped water into a cistern.⁷¹

Many of the above properties were owned and built by prominent members of the Western Australian community from the 'gentry' class. Their position and status makes them very different to Donald Macpherson but they provide contrasting comparative data for the material conditions of, and different strategies pursued by, these early settlers from distinct class groups.

The places listed below are also potentially comparable to Glentromie. However, determining an associations with a particular 'class' group would require further investigation that is outside the scope of this assessment:

- P1914 *Willow Gully*, Northampton
- P3271 *Oakabella*, Bowes
- P3540 *Moir Homestead Ruins*, Esperance

⁶⁹ State Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for P3726 *Glengarry Station Complex*.

⁷⁰ State Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for P533 *Manning Estate, Hamilton Hill* (2012).

⁷¹ State Register of Heritage Places Below Threshold Assessment Documentation for P2553 House & Archaeological Sites, Millendon (1995).

- P4184 Korrawilla Homestead Group, Greenhills
- P4216 *Lynburn Homestead and Shearing Shed (fmr)*, Esperance
- P6353 *Narra Tarra Homestead, Outbuildings & Cemetery*
- P1165 *Maley's Mill*, Greenough
- P3944 *Sandsprings Homestead Group*

The above indicates that Glentromie Farm Group is not rare as an archaeological site dating to the 1850-1920 period. However, it is rare as a site identified as having been constructed using skill ticket-of-leave labour and occupied by a prosperous former indentured servant. For this reason *Glentromie Farm Group* provides an important comparative site for understanding class based strategies and conditions of labour in the Swan River Colony.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research may determine to what extent Donald Macpherson had contact with the Aboriginal people in the local area.

Further research may provide evidence for other comparable places associated with former indentures and/or ticket-of-leave labour.



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 03943
2. **NAME** *Summer Hill Group* (1870s-1890s, 1940, 1961, 1964, 1970s, 1990, 2000)
OTHER NAME Old Summer Hill Precinct
3. **LOCATION** Great Northern Highway, New Norcia
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
Portion of Lot 101 on Diagram 88368 and being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 2097 Folio 9 as is defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 3943 prepared by Steffanoni Ewing & Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Victoria Plains
6. **OWNER** Paul Francis Sinclair.
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Entry	28/06/2002
	Permanent Entry	20/12/2002
• National Trust Classification:		-----
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted (cat. 2)	27/10/1998
• Register of the National Estate:		-----
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Summer Hill Group, a complex of single and two-storey farm buildings and homestead constructed of random-rubble granite and corrugated iron, constructed in the Victorian Georgian style and located in a picturesque landscape setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place illustrates the development of the opening up of the greater Victoria Plains District to mixed farming in one of the early pastoral districts of Western Australia, and in particular the way in which some landowners of humble origins rose to prosperity;

the random rubble stone homestead, stables, cattle barn, shearing shed and granary are fine, attractive, examples of Victorian Georgian architecture, as applied to a farm group;

the place is one of the first farming properties to be settled in the district in the 1870s and provides a contrast to the extensive 1840s pastoral properties of New Norcia, Glentromie, Walebing and Berkshire Valley;

the place demonstrates living and working conditions for pastoral and agricultural pursuits in the Victoria Plains district in the late 19th century, together with later adaptive uses for mixed farming, and has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the design and construction of a late nineteenth century farm complex; and,

the place is representative of the success of the early Marbro Settlers, who took up small holdings in these pastoral lands and built substantial farms, of these the place is possibly the only farm remaining intact, having incorporated many of the others. The place was established and run by Irish shepherd John Halligan, who developed the complex and rose to prosperity.

The following areas are considered to be of little significance: the hayshed section and the eastern skillion of the stables, and the cattle yards to the west of the stables, the dry stand areas of the cattle barn and the cattle yards to the west of the cattle barn, the shearing pens and the modern additions to the east of the shearing shed, and the modern additions to the stockyards.



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

The wording of this document has been adapted from Summer Hill Farm Precinct Conservation Plan with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 2.4 Migrating
- 3.5 Developing primary production
- 3.9 Farming for commercial profit
- 3.11 Altering the environment
- 4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
- 5.8 Working on the land
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 104 Land allocation and subdivision
- 106 Workers
- 107 Settlements
- 301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
- 405 Sport, recreation and entertainment
- 602 Early settlers

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

The natural features, buildings and general topography of *Summer Hill Group* create an attractive landscape. There are many locations around the site where views back to Summer Hill make picturesque compositions. (Criterion 1.1 & 1.3)

The random rubble stone homestead, stables, cattle barn, shearing shed and granary are fine, attractive, examples of Victorian Georgian architecture, as applied to a farm group. (Criterion 1.3)

Summer Hill Group's siting makes it an attractive landmark, the overall impact of the group of buildings being in respect to their composition, competent

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

execution and materials, together with their authentic and patinated appearance. (Criterion 1.4).

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Summer Hill Group provides evidence of the opening up of the greater Victoria Plains district between the 1840s and 1880s, and the establishment of agriculture and pastoralism in one of the earliest settled areas of Western Australia. It demonstrates the process of opening up the country, development, response to changing demand, economics, and farming practices, from the time of its establishment in the 1870s to the present day. (Criterion 2.1)

Summer Hill Group demonstrates living and working conditions for pastoralists in the late nineteenth century, together with adaptive uses for mixed farming, which includes pig and cattle husbandry, and growing vegetables and fruit. (Criterion 2.1)

Summer Hill Group, together with Canterbury, Tootra, Indarrie and Badji Badji, was one of the first farming properties to be settled in the district, in the 1870s, and provides a contrast to the extensive 1840s pastoral properties of New Norcia, Glentromie, Walebing and Berkshire Valley. Some of these properties were established by former shepherds, who grew to prosperity after acquiring property. (Criterion 2.1)

Summer Hill Group provided the original venue for ploughing matches in the district, which later developed into Victoria Plains Agricultural Show. The property also provided a staging post for the mail. (Criterion 2.2)

Summer Hill Group was established by John Halligan, an Irish immigrant, who constructed the first part of the homestead in the 1870s. He was amongst the earliest farmer settlers in this previous pastoral region and the most successful of those now known as the Marbro Settlers. Halligan began in Western Australia as a shepherd and went on to become a significant landholder and leading member of the community. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Due to the intact and original nature of much of its fabric and the amount of works, such as the paved roads and river banks, stock and stone wall, mud-bat brick, hand adzed beams, framing and other fittings, pug sites, stone wells, wooden troughs and farm implements, *Summer Hill Group* has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the design and construction of a late nineteenth century complex of buildings and stockyards designed for use in a pastoral and agricultural operation. The associated Homestead has had much adaptation but documentation of this and information obtained during the renovations has the potential to be of value. The cumulative changes provide an understanding of the impact of changes in farming techniques. (Criterion 3.1)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Summer Hill Group is valued by the local community and some associated members of the wider community for its associations with the early European settlers of the district. This value is emphasised by the inclusion of *Summer Hill Group* in the Municipal Inventory for the Shire of Victoria Plains. (Criterion 4.1)

Summer Hill Group contributes to the community's sense of place for its focal part in the development of the Marbro District, comprising those settlements surrounding the original settlement of Marlborough (Marbro). (Criterion 4.2)

Summer Hill Group was formerly a link in the early communication network of the larger district. It was a community meeting place, staging post and the scene of agricultural competitions, and as such contributes to a sense of place at a local and regional level, as indicated by its inclusion in the Shire of Victoria Plains Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1. RARITY

Summer Hill Group is a complete group of farm buildings in largely authentic state, dating from the late 19th century. Although there have been changes to the fabric, *Summer Hill Group* retains much original fabric. The place is highly legible as a grain growing and stock breeding complex. (Criterion 5.1)

The Shearing Shed located on *Summer Hill Group* is one of only a few shearing sheds from the 19th century still in regular use today in the district. The Stables, although now infrequently used for horses, also remains in use. (Criterion 5.1)

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Summer Hill Group is representative of a small scale vernacular farm building complex comprising of Stables, Cattle Barn, Shearing Shed and Granary in the Victorian Georgian style of architecture. (Criterion 6.1)

Summer Hill Group demonstrates the principal characteristics of working class rural existence on a mixed farm, together with the design and building techniques of the Victoria Plains of Western Australia from the late 19th century and the adaptive overlays of later farming practices. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

The setting and buildings of *Summer Hill Group* are in fairly good condition. Maintenance has been poor in the middle part of the twentieth century. The roofing on all buildings is in fair condition although many rainwater goods are missing. Much of the stone work requires attention and there are some local failures that are quite serious. Failure to keep the water off the walls or drain it away quickly has contributed to this deterioration, as well as the rotting of some structural timber. Termite damage has also had an impact on timber structures, however, this has been monitored since 1994 and no further damage has occurred since this time.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Although still a sheep and wheat farm, *Summer Hill Group* is no longer in operation as a mixed farm. There are no pigs or cattle, the orchards are no longer commercial and no commercial vegetable gardens remain. The place retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Summer Hill Group has suffered the loss of some of its detail, such as some opening treatments, but these losses do not impinge on the overall authenticity of the place. Notwithstanding the replacement of some doors,

windows and wall and roof sheeting, the remaining built elements retain a moderate to high degree of authenticity. The framed additions represent a later stage of development, but in most cases, much of the original fabric was left in place. As a result of the additional lifts of stonework, all of the roofs have been replaced, so the authentic fabric is generally confined to the lower portion of the buildings and their interiors. The planning and the majority of the fabric is original material or is a product of the shift of emphasis from pastoral to mixed farming to mainly grain growing. The degree of authenticity of *Summer Hill Group* compared to other such place that are not actually in ruin is unusual, but not unique in the Victoria Plains.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Supporting evidence has been taken from 'Summer Hill Farm Precinct Conservation Plan', prepared by Erickson and Taylor with Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, for Jenny and Paul Sinclair in April 2001.

Key sections used: 1.0 Documentary Evidence (pp1-57), 2.0 Physical Evidence (pp58-117), 3.0 Analysis of Documentary and Physical Evidence (pp118-131), 6.0 Graded Zones of Significance (pp138-148).

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

For a discussion of the Documentary Evidence refer to 'Summer Hill Farm Precinct Conservation Plan', prepared by Erickson and Taylor with Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, for Jenny and Paul Sinclair in April 2001.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

For a discussion of the Physical Evidence refer to 'Summer Hill Farm Precinct Conservation Plan', prepared by Erickson and Taylor with Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, for Jenny and Paul Sinclair in April 2001.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

For a comparative analysis refer to 'Summer Hill Farm Precinct Conservation Plan', prepared by Erickson and Taylor with Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, for Jenny and Paul Sinclair in April 2001.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

'Summer Hill Farm Precinct Conservation Plan', prepared by Erickson and Taylor with Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, for Jenny and Paul Sinclair in April 2001.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Although not assessed in detail, it is apparent that the Homestead has undergone many changes, but still retains a great deal of authentic fabric. It requires a detailed assessment of its own to determine the extent of authentic fabric.



HERITAGE
COUNCIL
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

DRAFT – Register Entry

Warning: The following content may be distressing to some readers.

1. **DATA BASE No.** 2622
2. **NAME** *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia (1847+)*
FORMER NAME (or OTHER NAMES): Central Mission, New Norcia Mission, New Norcia Mission for Aborigines, Benedictine Mission of New Norcia, Benedictine Abbey Nullius of New Norcia, Roman Catholic Mission of New Norcia, New Norcia Benedictine Monastery, Benedictine Monastery of New Norcia.
3. **LOCATION** New Norcia Road, (fmr Great Northern Highway) New Norcia
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
 1. Melbourne Location 15 being part of the land described in Crown Enrolment 1720 and depicted in Memorial Book 27/540.
Melbourne Location 29 being the whole of the land described in Crown Enrolment 1402 and depicted in Memorial Book 29/161
Melbourne Location 72 being the whole of the land described in Crown Enrolment 2168 and depicted in Memorial Book 28/835
Melbourne Location 74 being part of the land described in Crown Enrolment 2331 and depicted in Memorial Book 13/37
Lot 11 on Deposited Plan 407521 being the whole of the land contained in Memorial Book 31/9
Lot 173 on Deposited Plan 407522 being the whole of the land contained in Memorial Book 31/15;
 2. Portion of Lot 507 on Deposited Plan 54615 being part of the land contained in portion of Certificate of Title Volume 2696 Folio 486.
Lot 334 on Deposited Plan 228008 being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 1240 Folio 929.
Lot 335 on Deposited Plan 228008 being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 1 Folio 237.
Portion of Lot 342 on Deposited Plan 228008 being part of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 1240 Folio 928.
Lot 3345 on Deposited Plan 228311 being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 1039 Folio 942.
Lot 471 on Deposited Plan 246387 being the whole of the Land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 5 Folio 342.

Lot 450 on Deposited Plan 246400 being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 5 Folio 270.

Portion of Lot 55 on Deposited Plan 407518 being part of the land contained in portion of Certificate of Title Volume 4009 Folio 776.

Portion of Lot 56 on Deposited Plan 407519 being part of the land contained in portion of Certificate of Title Volume 4009 Folio 777.

Lot 393 on Deposited Plan 407522 being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Record Volume 3174 Folio 3352;

3. Portions of roads and;

4. unallocated crown land

together as defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia curtilage map P2622-C.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Shire of Victoria Plains

6a. OWNER

1. The Benedictine Community of New Norcia Inc.
2. Monochorum Ltd of Holy Trinity Abbey.
3. State of Western Australia (Responsible agency Shire of Victoria Plains).
4. State of Western Australia (Responsible Agency Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage).

7. HERITAGE LISTINGS

• Register of Heritage Places:		-----
• National Trust Classification:	Classified	6 May 1991-
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:		-----
• Register of the National Estate:	Permanent	21 October 1980-
• Aboriginal Sites Register		
Individual Places		
20008 Gingin Brook Waggyt Site	Registered	
20749 Moore River Waugal 1	Registered	
21620 Chandala Brook #Duplicate of ID 3525	Registered	
20650 Lennard Brook	Lodged	
21616 Boonanarring Brook	Lodged	
21617 Wallering Brook	Lodged	
21618 Nullilla Brook	Lodged	
21619 Breera Brook	Lodged	

8. ORDERS UNDER SECTION OF THE ACT

9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia, a substantial monastic town set on the banks of the Moore River in a rural agricultural landscape comprising:

Bishop's Well (c.1850), Stone Well (n.d), Old Flour Mill (1850s), Monastery (1847+), Abbey Church (1861+), Cemetery (from c.1860), Mission Cottage (fmr) (c.1860s), Old Police Station (fmr) (c.1860), Blacksmith's Shop (1869), New Police Station (fmr Novitiate) (1876, 1961), New Flour Mill (1879), St Joseph's Girls School Group (1880+), St Gertrude's Girls College Group (fmr) (1906-08+), Trading Post (c.1912), St Ildephonsus' Boys College Group (fmr) (1908-14), Handball Courts and Arcades (c.1914), St Mary's Boys School Group (fmr) (1914), Apiary (1917, 1938-39), former New Norcia Hotel & Quarters (1925-26), Olive Workshop and Carpentry Workshop (1925-26), Roadhouse (1955), College Administration Building (fmr) (c.1930s), Machinery Sheds (n.d), Pig-Keeper's Cottage (fmr) (1936-37) & fmr Piggery (ruins) (c.1902), St Scholastica Administration Block (1967), Rosendo Salvado Monument (erected c.1970s), Mission Cottage Interpretation Centre (c.1960-70s), former Library and Science Building (1974), Entrance Gates (Monastery c.1903-05, St Gertrude's c.1920s), Perimeter Walls (1914, c.1920), Avenue of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*), together with associated roads, walking trails, mature tree plantings, olive groves, playing fields, former productive gardens and orchards, and archaeological sites, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is unique in Australia as a monastic town, having been founded in 1846 as a predominantly Spanish settlement of the Benedictine Order, and has operated as a self-contained Roman Catholic religious community from that time. As Spain has been the place of origin to date for only small numbers of immigrants to Australia, the place is exceedingly rare as a town demonstrating strong Spanish religious, social and cultural links from the nineteenth century to the present. Two of the Abbey bells, cast in Spain in 1843, are directly associated with the beginning of the Spanish Civil War and are the only known extant examples from this period;

the place is a unique townscape on the former Great Northern Highway that is an iconic tourist destination and social landmark. The cruciform layout of the precinct, with one axis along the main road and the other aligned from the cemetery through to the Monastery gates, reinforces the religious symbolism of the town and its architecture and also reflects changes to the administration, focus and landscape brought about by Fulgentius Torres when he succeeded Salvado as second Abbot of New Norcia at the turn of the century;

the place was established as a bush mission to the local Yued Noongar population. The intent to provide education and care for Aboriginal children rather than non-Aboriginal children was unprecedented in Western Australia at the time and demonstrated a rare aspirational plan for the Yued Noongar people on behalf of Dom Salvado. The nineteenth century model comprised a European-styled Aboriginal village where housing and work was provided for families, and from the turn of the twentieth century evolved into an institutional model aimed particularly at Aboriginal children;

the place demonstrates the changing nature of the standard and style of care considered appropriate for Aboriginal children and families over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As the site of systemic physical and sexual abuse of Aboriginal students during the 1950s to 1970s, as documented in the 2017 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, the place demonstrates a pattern of behaviour of institutionalisation and abuse of Aboriginal children in Western Australia;

the place is important as an exemplifier of the Benedictine philosophy. The layout of individual buildings, the manner of their construction and appearance and their purpose was deliberately chosen to reflect the main tenets of the Benedictine Order. The unusually large complex of hand-crafted stone and brick buildings, the adoption of the use of new steam powered machinery for flour milling; as well as the community's facilities to undertake its own shoemaking, tailoring, bookbinding and printing, reflects the commitment to self-sufficiency that supports the distinctive way of life of the Benedictine community. The construction of the community guest hostel, later the New Norcia Hotel, and now currently used for hostel accommodation, similarly reflects the importance of hospitality in the Benedictine philosophy;

both individually and collectively, the buildings of the place display striking aesthetic characteristics. The Monastery, St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' Colleges, the former New Norcia Hotel, and the edifice and campanile of the Abbey Church are all well-detailed, finely crafted examples of their style. The Handball Courts and Arcades is a distinctive and striking example of the Federation Romanesque style applied to a sporting facility; and the two flour mills are good examples of industrial buildings in the Victorian Georgian style;

many of the buildings throughout the place feature excellent interior detailing, including fine timber work throughout, richly decorated pressed-metal ceilings in many buildings, coloured leadlight glazing to the College entry lobbies, the Byzantine-style decoration of the St Ildephonsus' College Chapel, the unusually ostentatious scale and form of the interior spaces of the former New Norcia Hotel, and the fine detail and craftsmanship of the original joinery and variety of pressed metal ceilings of St Gertrude's Chapel, where paintings, decorations on ceilings and walls and fine timber carving on the altar, create an integrated aesthetic whole.

the buildings include notable artwork, particularly murals by European trained Father Lesmes Lopez, and sgraffito artist John Kucik, and unique Art-Nouveau wood carving of Barcelona-trained John Casellas. The New Norcia Art Gallery houses a fine collection of Australian and European artwork, including an important textiles collection, known as 'The Spanish Collection'. The importance of the New Norcia art collections was emphasised by the 1986 theft of works by international art thieves. Other important elements include the 1922 custom-built Albert Moser organ, the tombs of Salvado (c.1903) and Torres (c.1914), and the painting of Our Lady of Good Counsel;

the landscape of the place comprises a density and diversity of cultural features that illustrate the evolution of the place from a rough bush mission

to the present substantial monastic town. The layers of settlement are also reflected by the remnant plantings of nineteenth century agricultural crops and ornamental trees, including ceremonial plantings and Eucalypt avenues in the vicinity of Abbey Church, the Cemetery drive, and along the Monastery road; former orchards and productive gardens established between the Apiary and Monastery, including olive, pomegranate, almond and small flowering trees; and the c.1860s Olive Grove located north-east of the Monastery;

the Benedictine community at New Norcia was founded in 1846 by the charismatic and internationally recognised missionary priest Dom Rosendo Salvado, who became Bishop and led the community until his death in 1900. Following Salvado's death, the community was led by Dom Fulgentius Torres (1901-1914), who designed many of the buildings constructed in this period;

the place was an important educational provider for the regional area between 1908 and 1991, facilitating the construction of educational facilities in St Joseph's and St Mary's schools, followed by the St Gertrude's Girls College, and St Ildephonsus' Boys College, which were amalgamated in 1974 to create the coeducational Salvado College, later New Norcia Catholic College. The administration of St Gertrude's by the Sisters of St Joseph and St Ildephonsus' by the Marist Brothers, together with the resident Benedictine community, demonstrates a rare example of three Roman Catholic religious orders operating collaboratively from the same site; and

although acclaimed Catalan architect Enrique Sagnier assisted Bishop Torres with the design of St Ildephonsus', a considerable number of buildings in the place were designed and built by monks of the community, indicating a high level of technical competency in building design and construction techniques, despite little formal training.

The much-altered Trading Post (c.1912) and Roadhouse (1955), together with the St Scholastica Administration Block (1967), former Library and Science Building (1974) and Mission Cottage Interpretation Centre building are of little significance. The late twentieth century buildings to the rear of St Joseph's Girls School Group are also of little significance. Alterations and additions made to original buildings within the school and college groups since the c.1970s are of little significance.



HERITAGE
COUNCIL
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

DRAFT – Assessment Documentation

Warning: The following content may be distressing to some readers.

PLEASE NOTE: This Assessment Documentation is intended to provide sufficient information to consider the place for inclusion in the State Register.

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural heritage significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for individuals or groups within Western Australia.

In determining cultural heritage significance, the Heritage Council has had regard to the factors in the Heritage Act 2018 and the indicators adopted on 14 June 2019.

11(a) Importance in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Western Australia's history

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia is associated with the long connection of the Yued people to the land, prior to the arrival of Spanish Benedictine monks, Joseph Benedict Serra and Rosendo Salvado, and which continued after the establishment of the New Norcia Native Mission on the banks of the Moore River in 1847.

The early establishment of the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, including the early pastoral exploitation of the area demonstrates the importance of water in the development of settlements in Western Australia. The early collaboration between Dom Salvado and the Yued Noongar people in the sharing of water sources and the subsequent construction of stone-lined wells by the monks reflects Salvado's commitment to a relationship with the Yued Noongar people, as well as the Benedictine philosophy. Bishop's Well, constructed circa 1850, is one of the earliest and largest surviving examples of the many stone pitch 'Monkish Wells' sunk in the district during Salvado's era.

The monks of the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* were among the first Europeans to settle in the district. The creation of a self-sufficient bush mission supported by orchards, garden and pastoral pursuits, evolved into a well-established pastoral and agricultural centre pivotal in the development of the surrounding region, producing resources utilised by local pastoralists and settlers, and providing educational and religious instruction to Aboriginal, and later non-Aboriginal, children.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia was first established as a bush mission to the local Yued Noongar population. The intent to provide education and care for Aboriginal children rather than non-Aboriginal children was unprecedented in Western Australia at the time, and demonstrated a rare aspirational plan for the Yued Noongar people on behalf of Salvado. The nineteenth century model comprised a European-styled Aboriginal village where housing and work was provided for families, and from the turn of the twentieth century evolved into an institutional model aimed particularly at Aboriginal children. The place demonstrates the changing nature of the standard and style of care considered appropriate for Aboriginal children and families over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia was an important educational provider for the regional area between 1908 to 1991. The administration of St Gertrude's, which was operated by the Sisters of St Joseph, and St Ildephonsus' by the Marist Brothers, together with the resident Benedictine community provided religious and educational guidance to generations of young Western Australians.

As the site of systemic physical and sexual abuse of Aboriginal and other students during the 1950s to 1970s, as documented in the 2017 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, demonstrates a pattern of behaviour of institutionalisation and abuse of Aboriginal children in Western Australia. The 2022 sale of property to fund redress to survivors of abuse and the 2020 installation of the Rock of Remembrance reflects actions undertaken by the Community to offer acknowledgement and apology.

The buildings and elements dating from the period under Salvado lend a distinctive architectural character to the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*. The construction of the buildings by the monks, laypeople and skilled craftsmen, using locally sourced construction materials, hand hewn timber, and stone collected from fields, with Spanish influence, are all reflective of the Benedictine philosophy and Salvado's vision for the mission.

The landscape of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* comprises a density and diversity of cultural features that illustrate the evolution of the place from a rough bush mission to the present substantial monastic town. The range of features includes the cruciform layout of the area, which remains a key feature of the precinct; pastoral and farming features, including wells, the fences, walls and gates that enclosed the key religious buildings; external statues, internal artworks and religious features; and archaeological sites. The layers of settlement are also reflected by the remnant plantings of nineteenth century agricultural crops and plantings of ornamental trees, including remnant ceremonial plantings between the Cemetery and Abbey Church; former orchards and productive gardens established between the Apiary and Monastery, comprising olive trees, a mature pomegranate, an almond tree, small flowering trees and a Tamarisk; and the Olive Grove located north-east of the Monastery, comprising a mature grove planted from the c.1860s and used in olive oil production from the 1880s which continues today.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia was the site of the largest art theft in Western Australia, with the theft of 26 paintings from New Norcia's European Art Gallery, taken during a daylight robbery, 25 of which were eventually found, though

damaged, and later returned after restoration. The theft reflects the importance of the New Norcia art collection.

The painting of Our Lady of Good Counsel in the Abbey Church at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, presented to Salvado by Father (later Saint) Vincent Pallotti in 1845, is associated with one of New Norcia's most famous stories, in which the Mission was saved from approaching fire, when Salvado prayed before the flames with the painting.

11(b) Importance in demonstrating rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Western Australia's heritage

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia is unique in Australia as a monastic town, having been founded in 1846 as a predominantly Spanish settlement of the Benedictine Order, and has operated as a self-contained Roman Catholic religious community from that time. As Spain has been the place of origin to date for only small numbers of immigrants to Australia, the place is exceedingly rare as a town demonstrating strong Spanish religious, social and cultural links from the nineteenth century to the present (2022). Two of the four original Abbey Bells, cast in Spain for the Milicia Nacional in 1843 and supplied to the Norcia Mission in 1879/1880, are directly associated with the beginning of the Spanish Civil War and are the only known extant examples of their type.

The formal layout of the main buildings in a cruciform alignment, comprising the Monastery to the east and the Cemetery to the west, with the Church, and St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' Colleges across the middle, is a meditative and purposeful reflection of the Benedictine philosophy, which has influenced the construction and operation of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* from 1847 to the present. The unusually large complex of hand-crafted stone and brick buildings reflects the commitment to self-sufficiency that supports the distinctive way of life of the Benedictine community.

The administration of St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* comprised a rare example of three Roman Catholic religious orders, the Benedictine community, the Australian Sisters of St Joseph, and the Marist Brothers, operating collaboratively from the same location.

The construction of the community guest hostel for parents of College students and other visitors to *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* in 1927 reflected the importance of hospitality in the Benedictine philosophy. In 1957, the building was renamed, and the monastery became the first religious organisation in Western Australia to be granted a hotel licence, for the New Norcia Hotel and Quarters (fmr).

The *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* comprises a rare collection of architecturally diverse buildings, which individually and collectively reflect a high standard of craftsmanship. The Handball Courts and Arcades demonstrate the unusual application of the Federation Romanesque style to a sporting facility.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia comprises a rare collection of structures, and relics of considerable religious and cultural importance to the Benedictine community, including the early textiles and vestments collection known as 'The Spanish Collection'. The 1922 extension to the Abbey Church accommodates the custom-built Albert Moser organ, with German-crafted fine oak

casework, imported from Europe and one of only two in Australia. Significant relics include Salvado's white Carrera marble tomb (c.1903), Torres' marble tomb (c. 1914), the Stations of the Cross sgraffito inside the Abbey Church nave (c.1957)¹; and the painting of Our Lady of Good Counsel, bestowed on Salvado by Father (later Saint) Vincent Pallotti in 1845, and associated with one of New Norcia's most famous stories.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia comprises a considerable collection of fine artworks located in the New Norcia Museum and Art Gallery, chapels and other buildings across the precinct, created by monks, lay people and craftsmen at the monastery and from all over the world. Significant artworks include the 16th century 'Head of an Apostle' cartoon thought to have been commissioned by Pope Leo X for inclusion in tapestry held at the Vatican, which is the only one of its kind in Australia and held in the European Art Gallery. The Contemporary Australian Gallery is the only known collection dedicated to Judaeo-Christian art in Australia, including artworks such as Julie Dowling's 'Born for you', which features rare imagery of the Mother Mary and Baby Jesus as Aboriginal, and which won the 2000 Mandorla Award.

11(c) Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Western Australia's history;

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia has, through investigation of surface and sub-surface archaeology, the potential to reveal information regarding the construction phases at New Norcia, as well as aesthetic and other features of the earlier religious, residential, agricultural and ancillary structures of the mission town.

The ruins, foundations and sub-surface archaeological deposits associated with the former Mission Cottage sites have importance for the potential to provide information not available from any other source regarding the way of life for the Aboriginal people who lived and worked in and around the Mission during the period 1847 to 1891.

The archaeology of the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, including the sub-floor deposits of the extant buildings, has importance for the potential to provide information on the way of life of the Benedictine priests, brothers, school students, lay people, craftsmen and other occupants across the precinct.

As reported in the 2017 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, child sexual abuse on Aboriginal children occurred at St Mary's Orphanage for Aboriginal boys and St Joseph's Orphanage for Aboriginal girls at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* from the 1950s until they closed in 1974. In understanding the way in which the legacies of past social policies and practices, the Stolen Generations and the long-term intergenerational impacts of colonisation, all increase Aboriginal children's vulnerability to abuse in institutions, the place has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of this type of abuse, how to acknowledge the abuse and its repercussions, and how to prevent it in the future in other institutional and religious settings.

¹ Based on information provided by Father David Barry, May 2022.

New Norcia Museum and Art Gallery at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* is of considerable importance to the community of Western Australia as a source of information and knowledge regarding the history of the place and the considerable art collections, including The Spanish Collection.

11(d) Its importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of places;

The *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* is important as an example of a monastic town established and functioning under the Benedictine faith and philosophy for over 150 years. The layout of individual buildings, the manner of their construction and appearance and their purpose was deliberately chosen to reflect the main tenets of the Benedictine Order and also reflect the changes to the administration, focus and landscape of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* brought about by Fulgentius Torres when he succeeded Salvado as second Abbot of New Norcia at the turn of the century.

The religious buildings and religious paraphernalia associated with *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, in particular the Monastery and the Abbey Church, are excellent representative examples of the traditions of Catholic worship, containing all the internal elements common to Catholic tradition, with specific regard to the early influences of the Spanish Catholic Church and the Benedictine Order.

The orphanages and educational buildings at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, in particular, St Joseph's Girls School Group, comprising St Joseph's School and Orphanage for Aboriginal girls and associated convent and educational buildings, and the Education Centre associated with the former St Mary's School and Orphanage for Aboriginal boys, are substantial representative examples of the type of institutions established for the care and education of Aboriginal children, including those that were not orphaned, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The buildings are representative of a number of similar facilities for Aboriginal children established and maintained by religious institutions in Western Australia and Australia.

The educational buildings at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, in particular St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' colleges established in the Torres era, are excellent examples of religious educational buildings and are recognised as early examples of boys and girls boarding schools in Western Australia.

The industrial buildings at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, including the nineteenth century Old Flour Mill and the New Flour Mill, are good examples of industrial buildings in the Victorian Georgian style.

The formal layout of the main buildings in a cruciform alignment, comprising the Monastery to the east and the Cemetery to the west, with the Abbey Church, and St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' colleges across the middle, is a meditative and purposeful reflection of the Benedictine philosophy, which has influenced the construction and operation of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* from 1847 to the present. The unusually large complex of hand-crafted stone and brick buildings reflects the commitment to self-sufficiency that supports the distinctive way of life of the Benedictine community.

The construction of the community guest hostel, later New Norcia Hotel, for parents of College students and other visitors to *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New*

Norcia in 1927, and the ongoing use of the former Hotel and the more recent Monastery Guesthouse for visitor accommodation, reflects the importance of hospitality in the Benedictine philosophy.

11(e) Any strong or special meaning it may have for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations;

As reported in the 2017 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, a considerable number of Aboriginal survivors have reported instances of child sexual abuse at St Mary's Orphanage for Aboriginal boys and St Joseph's Orphanage for Aboriginal girls at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* between 1950 and 1974. For these people, the place has considerable meaning as the location of abuse with catastrophic repercussions, and as the place in which the abuse has been acknowledged by the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*.

The 2020 Rock of Remembrance, installed by the Community, is an acknowledgement and apology to people that experienced neglect or abuse at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*.

The religious artwork, vestments, relics, statues and art collections within the European Art Gallery and the Contemporary Australian Art Gallery, and the Chapel buildings at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* are highly valued for religious and aesthetic reasons by the Benedictine Community and Catholic Church and contribute significantly to the community's sense of place.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia is highly valued as a religious, educational and cultural institution by many Western Australians who attended St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' colleges, later Salvado College, and New Norcia Catholic College, or attended camps or retreats at the precinct.

The New Norcia Museum and Art Gallery art collections within the European Art Gallery and the Contemporary Australian Art Gallery, and other public buildings within the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, are highly valued and held in esteem by the religious, artistic and broader Western Australian community and visitors to the State.

11(f)² Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by any group or community;

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia is a unique townscape on the former Great Northern Highway that is an iconic tourist destination and social landmark.

² For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.
For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

The layout and fabric of the townsite in its landscape context has been greatly influenced by the Benedictine philosophy and way of life. The early mission buildings were planned and laid out in the form of a Latin cross, with the Monastery at the foot of the cross to the east, the Abbey Church in the middle, the two colleges, St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus', at the end of each arm of the cross, and the Cemetery at the apex to the west. Symbolically, the sun rises over the Monastery to the east and sets over the Cemetery to the west. Today, the east-west axis of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* extends eastwards across the river to terminate at the apiary, and westwards beyond the college precinct to terminate at the rocky hilltop overlooking the precinct.

Both individually and collectively, the buildings of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* display striking aesthetic characteristics. The Monastery, St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' colleges, New Norcia Hotel (fmr) and the edifice and campanile of the Abbey Church are all well-detailed, finely crafted examples of their style. The Handball Courts and Arcades is a distinctive and striking example of the Federation Romanesque style applied to a sporting facility.

The buildings designed under Torres' stewardship of the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* form a dominant and recognisable feature of the townscape. Architecturally the buildings retain the classical style in form and symmetry established by Salvado, while reflecting a move towards more flourish and decoration. The use of locally made bricks, complemented by stucco mouldings, corrugated iron roofing and new contemporary materials such as steel, iron and glass, contrasted with traditional materials such as imported hardware and tiles from Spain, reflecting the Benedictine tenets of self-sufficiency, use of available resources, as well as Torres' Spanish influences. A significant and visual change was the increased emphasis on formality with regard to the access to and circulation of spaces. More attention was also placed on the interior finishes and fittings, with pressed metal ceilings, painted wall decorations especially religious imagery, ornate carvings particularly in the public spaces and places of worship.

Many of the buildings of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* feature excellent interior detailing, including fine timber work throughout, richly decorated pressed-metal ceilings in many buildings, the Byzantine-style decoration of the St Ildephonsus' College Chapel, the unusually ostentatious scale and form of the interior spaces of New Norcia Hotel (fmr), and the fine detail of craftsmanship of original joinery and variety of pressed metal ceilings of St Gertrude's Chapel, where paintings, decorations on ceilings and walls and fine timber carving on the altar, create an integrated aesthetic whole.

The use of fences, walls and gates to create several distinct enclosed compounds throughout *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* is a visual representation of the deliberate separation between the structures and individual functions. These include the cloistered compound of the Monastery precinct, the separately walled compounds of St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' colleges, reflecting the separation between the two genders, the low-walled compound of St Joseph's Girls School Group and the timber fenced confines of the Abbey Church square.

The buildings of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* include notable artwork, particularly murals by European trained Father Lesmes Lopez, and sgraffito artist John Kucik, and unique Art-Nouveau wood carving of Barcelona-trained John Casellas. The New Norcia Art Gallery houses a fine collection of

Australian and European artwork, including an important textiles collection (the Spanish Collection) and the only known collection dedicated to Judaeo-Christian art in Australia, collated with acquisitions from the annual Mandoorla Art Prize for religious art and its associated national exhibition. The art collections are highly valued and held in esteem by the religious, artistic and broader Western Australian community and visitors to the State.

11(g) Any special association it may have with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in Western Australia's history;

The *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* is closely associated with the two founding fathers, Joseph Benedict Serra and the charismatic and internationally recognised missionary priest Rosendo Salvado, who became Bishop and led the community until his death in 1900. Salvado, and his successor Fulgentius Torres (1901-1914), are responsible for the existing layout of the main buildings in the precinct and were important figures in the history of the only European monastery in Western Australia. Bernard Rooney (1971-1980) was the first Australian-born abbot at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*.

The *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* is closely associated with the artists and craftsmen who have had significant impacts on the design, construction and decoration of the collection of architecturally diverse buildings, including Catalan architect Enrique Sagnier of Barcelona, Abbott and designer Fulgentius Torres, European-trained painter and sgraffito artist Father Lesmes Lopez, Barcelona-trained wood carver John Casellas, and sgraffito artist John Kucik.

The *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* is associated with the provision of working and vocational opportunities for Aboriginal women. On the opening of the Post and Telegraph Office following the extension of telegraph line to New Norcia in 1873, Aboriginal woman Mary Helen Cuper remained first telegraphist and post-mistress until her death by tuberculosis in 1877. In the 1960s, Yued Noongar woman, Veronica Willaway, was professed as an oblate nun, becoming the second Aboriginal women in the congregation to join the Benedictine Missionary Sisters of New Norcia, after Sister Cecilia Farrell.

11(h) Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement;

The *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* comprises a rare collection of architecturally diverse buildings, which individually and collectively reflect a high standard of craftsmanship, including the involvement of Catalan architect Enrique Sagnier of Barcelona in the construction of St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' colleges. The design, construction and decoration of the colleges (St Gertrude's, St Ildephonsus') by master builders, artists and craftsmen from the monastic community represents both creative and technical accomplishment.

While acclaimed Catalan architect Enrique Sagnier assisted Bishop Torres with the design of St Ildephonsus', other buildings within *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* were designed and built by monks of the community,

indicating a high level of technical competency in building design and construction techniques, despite little formal training.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia is important as an exemplifier of the Benedictine philosophy. From the early establishment of the mission, the monastery continuously strove to use the best skills and materials available, including utilising new technology for efficient and effective management of resources. This is demonstrated in the early adoption of the use of new steam powered machinery for flour milling, supporting the only macaroni manufacturing capability in the state. During Abbot Catalan's period, the high level of technical and creative excellence displayed by the mission is exemplified in the community undertaking its own shoemaking, tailoring, bookbinding and printing.

The commitment to high quality craftsmanship and high-quality produce at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* is reflected by the esteem held by the New Flour Mill during its operation as the oldest functioning flour mill in Western Australia from the 1879s until the 1980s and including its use as New Norcia's commercial bakehouse in the 1990s.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia is recognised for its long-time production of multi award winning olive oil from trees planted from nineteenth century European cuttings and bottled within the Olive Workshop.

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1 CONDITION

Overall *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* is in fair to good condition, although condition varies across the precinct, depending on the location, age and type of building and whether it continues to serve a functional purpose or not. Despite the Benedictine community's ongoing commitment to building maintenance and conservation works, the challenges of maintaining such an extensive building inventory are evident in the wear and tear on the fabric in most buildings. In particular, the locally made red brick perimeter walls and red brick buildings show evidence of erosion due to chronic rising damp and salt attack, with some fabric now in very poor condition. Paint finishes, particularly to external timber joinery elements require maintenance.

Buildings that remain in use or that have been the subject of conservation works are generally in good condition. This includes: the Monastery, Abbey Church, Apiary, New Four Mill, Blacksmith's Shop, Mission Cottage (fmr), New Norcia Hotel (fmr), Pig-Keeper's Cottage, St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' colleges, St Mary's School Group (fmr), College Administration Building, and much of St Joseph's Girls School Group.

The New Flour Mill, Old Police Station, New Police Station, Roadhouse, and the Olive Workshop and Carpenter's Workshop, are in fair to good condition, having suffered more from exposure to the elements, general wear and tear and sub-optimal use. The Hotel Quarters, Trading Post, St Scholastica Administration Block, former Library and Science Building (1974) and many of the St Joseph's group ancillary buildings are in fair to poor condition.

Bishop's Well, together with the other stone wells and cisterns located throughout the precinct, remain in sound condition despite no longer being in operational use.

12.2 INTEGRITY

This section explains the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

Overall *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* has a moderate to high degree of integrity, although integrity varies across the precinct, depending on the location, age and type of building and whether it continues to serve a functional purpose or not.

Of the compounds forming part of the original Latin cross layout of the precinct, the Cemetery, Monastery and Abbey Church have the highest degree of integrity, with much of the original form, layout and landscape setting largely intact. This is despite the loss of early mission building stock including the nineteenth century mission cottage village and associated civic buildings from around the Church square. Large scale additions to the school and college compounds, including classroom blocks, toilet blocks and other ancillary buildings, have reduced the overall integrity of these compounds over time.

Individually, although many of the buildings in the precinct have been significantly added to, or transformed, over time, most retain a moderate to high degree of integrity, with their original form, structure and landscape surrounds still extant. This has generally allowed for a clear expression of the original design intent. The stuccoed and face brick facades of the Torres- era buildings, although more visually dominant now within the precinct than the earlier Salvado-era mud and granite fieldstone buildings, retain a high degree of integrity relevant to the era of change. Where face brick facades have been painted over, the red oxide colour selection has maintained a red brick-like appearance. Where earlier Salvado-era fieldstone buildings remain, these have either been rendered or painted over, and the shingle roofs have been replaced with corrugated iron, resulting in a lower degree of integrity relevant to the earlier fabric. The notable exception is the Abbey Church which demonstrates the evolving approach to the architecture of the precinct through the contrasting form, fabric and decorative treatments of the different eras.

12.3 AUTHENTICITY

This section explains the extent to which the original intention is evident, and the compatibility of current use.

Overall *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* has a moderate to high degree of authenticity, although authenticity varies across the precinct, depending on the location, age and type of building and whether it continues to serve a functional purpose or not.

The original Monastery orchards and gardens, and Apiary landscape, which are now devoid of most of their original productive plantings, are of low authenticity. The mature Olive Grove to the northeast, which continues to produce olives processed annually for olive oil, is of high authenticity.

The original Latin cross layout of the town envisaged under Salvado, remains clear in the alignment of the principal roads and pathways and in the axial placement of the Cemetery, Abbey Church, Monastery, Apiary, and St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' colleges. The original intent for these places is clearly evident in the form, fabric and layout of the buildings, and they maintain a high degree of authenticity.

Elsewhere, changes to place layouts and the fabric of individual elements over time, although reflective of the continuing and changing needs of the place as a Monastic town, and of the sequence of development and evolution of the place, has in some case confused original intent. The St Mary's Boys School Group and the St Joseph's Girls School Group are examples of this, where the original functional relationships between the courtyard buildings is not immediately apparent, resulting in reduced authenticity.

The autonomy and self-reliance of the Benedictine Order is physically manifest in the fabric of many of the functionally redundant buildings, which have been successively repurposed over time for other uses. For these places, which include the Old Flour Mill, Mission Cottage (fmr), Old Police Station, New Police Station, Old Courthouse, and Mission Cottage Interpretation Centre, the original intent is difficult to discern and authenticity is reduced.

The removal of institutionalised care and educational services and the declining population of ageing monks has brought about the redundancy of many of the buildings. The St Mary's and St Joseph's school groups and the St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' colleges, whilst still largely intact are no longer in use for their original purpose. Occasional recreational, educational and passive tourism uses now prevail, which for the most part is highly compatible with the original intent. Through its various accommodation and informal educational and tour opportunities, the precinct continues to serve its long-time hospitality function as a spiritual retreat for visitors to New Norcia and the Victoria Plains district.

Most of the former working buildings, including the Apiary, Blacksmith's Shop, Olive Workshop and Carpentry Workshop, Old Flour Mill, and New Flour Mill, have not been operational for many years. However, conservation and interpretation outcomes for these places has ensured that the original intent remains clear. Olive Oil processing and bottling continues to occur annually at the Olive Workshop and bread-making activities are still performed within the Machinery Sheds.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place has been prepared by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage based on documentary evidence completed by Helen Munt of Extent Heritage Pty Ltd in June 2021 and December 2021, and a desktop physical evidence assessment completed by the Department in March 2022, with amendments and/or additions by the Heritage Council and the Department.

The supporting documentation does not aim to give a full history of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, nor a full description of its components. For further information, refer to the documents in the Key References in Section 13.4.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The town of New Norcia, located 132kms north of Perth in the Shire of Victoria Plains, is the only monastic town in Australia, founded by Benedictine Monks from Spain with the purpose to establish a bush mission to minister to the local Yued Noongar people. Since its establishment and through to its continued use and habitation in 2022, *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* has been a place of first contact, a mission, a monastery, a farming and pastoral enterprise, a self-sufficient township, a hub of cultural and artistic endeavour, a provider of education and a place of spiritual retreat. It is a place that reflects and represents the merging of as well as the divisions between the Traditional Owners and European migrants and the attempts of the Europeans to impose many of their own values, spiritual beliefs and social systems into the landscape and livelihoods of the Aboriginal people in the years of European colonisation of Western Australia from the 1840s to 1970s.

Aboriginal History

Archaeological evidence suggests Aboriginal people have occupied Australia for at least 65,000 years.³ Aboriginal people believe the connection is much longer.

New Norcia is situated in the region traditionally inhabited by the Yued⁴ people, one of 14 dialectic groups of Noongar Aboriginal Australians. The Yued region, covering an area of approximately 29,000 square kilometres, also includes the towns of Leeman, Jurien Bay, Cervantes, Two Rocks, Toodyay, Gingin, Calingiri, Dalwallinu, Coorow and Moora.⁵

Being situated next to the banks of the 'Maura' or 'Maur', later Moore, River, early references to the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* place it in the area of Maura or the Maura-Maura valley.⁶ The Moore River was a significant water source for the Yued Noongar.⁷ There are a number of other significant sites in the

³ The National Museum of Australia, 2021, Source: <https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/evidence-of-first-peoples#:~:text=Aboriginal%20occupation,of%20Europe%20and%20the%20Americas>, accessed May 2021.

⁴ Anthropologist Norman Tindale identified the Aboriginal people living along the Moore River as 'Yuat' or 'Juat'. See Tindale, N. B., *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia*, University of California Press, 1974.' Consistent with the South West Land and Sea Council, the endonym 'Yued' is used throughout this assessment.

⁵ Kaartdijin Noongar Sharing Noongar Knowledge, South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council <https://www.noongarculture.org.au/yued/>

⁶ *West Australian*, 5 January 1933.

⁷ Drayton, Margaret, "Maur/Mer Goombar" cited in Community Arts Network, *Kep Gabi: Stories from Yued Country, Place Names Moora*, 2020, p. 33.

Yued region. These include caves, some of which are the homes of mythological beings, ceremonial sites, rock art, paintings and artefacts.⁸

Aboriginal people lived virtually undisturbed in the area until the late 1830s, when colonial settlers began exploring the region. The establishment of the Aboriginal mission at New Norcia had a profound effect on the lives of the local Aboriginal people the Yued people of the Noongar nation.

Early colonial settlement of the region

The earliest British explorations of the Victoria Plains district occurred in 1836 with an expedition in which George Fletcher Moore became the first European to traverse and follow the Maura River, later renamed the Moore River, upstream to a point around Noondagoonda, close to the future site of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*.

Between 1841 and 1845, land in the district taken up by the earliest settlers to area, Captain John Sculley and James Drummond and sons, was used mainly for sheep grazing under the care of Aboriginal shepherds employed by the early settlers.

The Victoria Plains Road District was gazetted on 24 January 1871, with an original area extending as far east as the South Australian border. The later introduction of the *Local Government Act 1960* saw the district as it is in 2021 (with New Norcia situated in the centre) renamed the Shire of Victoria Plains on 1 July 1961.

Arrival of the Benedictine Monks in Western Australia

The Swan River Colony, founded in 1829, was without a Catholic priest until December 1843, when Father John Brady was sent to Perth by Church authorities at the request of early Catholic colonists. Two years later, on 9 May 1845, Brady was appointed the first Bishop of the newly established Diocese of Perth.

Following a recruitment drive to Europe, Brady returned to Western Australia on 8 January 1846 with 27 missionaries, including two Spanish Benedictine monks, Joseph Benedict Serra and Rosendo Salvado.

The Benedictines are part of a religious order within the Roman Catholic Church known as the Order of St Benedict (OSB). The first Benedictine community was established in Italy in the sixth century by St Benedict of Nursia (c.480-547).⁹ Benedictine monks live in small, autonomous communities, known as monasteries, usually under the absolute rule of an elected Abbot. Benedictines base their life on the Rule of St Benedict, which prioritises a communal life based on a balance of prayer, productive labour and intellectual pursuits, including literature, art, and music.¹⁰

Charged with establishing a 'Mission of the Centre' north of Perth for the purpose of 'civilising and converting' the Aboriginal people in an area unsettled by Europeans, Salvado and Serra set out with small party of lay brothers in February 1846. Entering the Victoria Plains district, they made contact with an encampment of local Aboriginal people, gaining their trust. On 1 March 1846 they established the first mission camp beside a freshwater spring, Noondagoonda Pool, approximately

⁸ Kaartdijin Noongar Sharing Noongar Knowledge, South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council
<https://www.noongarculture.org.au/yued/>

⁹ <https://www.osb.org/our-roots/the-rule/>, accessed 17 March 2022

¹⁰ <https://www.newnorcia.wa.edu.au/monastery/benedictine-life/rule-of-st-benedict>, accessed 17 March 2022

eight kilometres north of the future site of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*.

Crop planting commenced however the land was soon found to be already under lease to another party, forcing Salvado and Serra to seek another location for the mission, on the north bank of Moore River, which would evolve to become *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*.

The following timeline focuses on key events and phases associated with the construction and operation of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, from its initial establishment as a bush mission in the mid-nineteenth century through to its current recognition in the twenty-first century as Australia's only monastic town and tourism destination of note. It also addresses key historical figures and events associated with the place.

Phase I - Early mission period (1847-1860s)

The early period under Salvado and Serra saw a self-sufficient bush mission established around productive orchards and gardens, with undeveloped land on both sides of the river used to support grazing and other pastoral pursuits. The settlement was named New Norcia, after Norcia (or Nursia) in central Italy, the birthplace of St Benedict, founder of the Benedictine monastic order.

Building activities in this period were undertaken by the monks, occasionally assisted by lay persons and skilled craftsmen from Perth or Northam. Buildings were hand constructed using locally sourced materials, namely natural granite fieldstones, mud plaster and limewash for walls; rough-hewn tree trunks or bush poles for structural timbers; thatched or split timber shingled roofs; and wooden floorboards and joinery cut from local trees.

1847 Mission founded on north bank of Moore River, becoming known as New Norcia Native Mission, after Norcia, or Nursia, in central Italy, birthplace of St Benedict, founder of Benedictine monastic order.

Foundation stone for the mission's first substantial building, Mission House (no longer extant), laid on 1 March, completed 26 April 1847. Comprised chapel, refectory and dormitory for monks. Later used as a guesthouse, before being demolished c.1901 to make way for monastery's new central wing.

Serra sets out for Perth to secure title deeds, formerly taking possession of 26 acres of land on 28 April. Cultivation commences, with gardens and orchards on the south side of the Moore River, and a vineyard, established.

Aboriginal people begin setting up camps around mission settlement.

Institutional care and education of Aboriginal children commences, with first residential school for Aboriginal boys, St Mary's, operating from December 1847, initially from a small thatch hut.

1848 Salvado (1814-1900) appointed first abbot of New Norcia, on 18 August 1848.

Growing encroachment of colonists in area, especially local shepherds, who are viewed as a threat and disruption.

Serra departs to Europe for funding and recruitment drive with seven-year-old Benedict 'Benito' Upumera, the first Yued Noongar boy to be baptised at New Norcia, and the first of six Aboriginal boys to leave Western Australia in the company of the Benedictine monks of New Norcia, with the hope of laying the foundations of an Aboriginal priesthood at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* upon their return.¹¹ Upumera dies in Rome in 1849 without returning to mission.

Assisted by monks and drawing on knowledge of local Aboriginal people, Salvado explores and surveys surrounding land, drafting up numerous plans for properties, wells and roads.¹² By May 1848 mission has 18,000 acres under lease.

Salvado continues work on the mission, erecting buildings, constructing a road and bridge over the Moore River; planting and harvesting wheat and starting up shearing.

- 1849** Salvado departs to Europe in January with Aboriginal boys Francis Xavier Conaci and John Baptist Dirimera. Mission's education services suspended.
- 1850** Serra returns from Europe with 39 new missionary priests and skilled workmen. Construction activities recommence under Serra in Salvado's absence.
- c.1850** ***Bishop's Well*** constructed, one of many stone pitch 'Monkish Wells' ¹³ sunk in the district during Salvado's era, and one of the earliest and largest surviving examples in district.

Two-storey ***Old Flour Mill*** (c.1850), oldest remaining building at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, constructed north of monastery, together with nearby stables and wool press (no longer extant).
- 1853** Salvado brings back three swarms of bees from Europe for use in mission's early honey production.
- c.1854** Olive trees planting commences c.1854 using cuttings taken in Europe; extensive planting established by c.1860s, with olive oil production occurring from c.1880s.

¹¹ *Inquirer* 23 February 1848, cited in Green, Neville, and Lois Tilbrook (eds), *Aborigines of New Norcia 1845-1914, The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians*, Vol. VII, University of Western Australia Press, 1989, p. xiv.

¹² Bertinshaw, Ross, "Holy Waters: the development of criteria for the identification of the monkish wells of New Norcia in colonial Western Australia, in *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, 34, 2016, p.69. Many of these early plans are held in the New Norcia archives.

¹³ More than 200 wells were constructed by monks c.1850 to c.1900. According to Bertinshaw, a well is defined as monkish if it located on land that was owned by the Benedictine community, it is constructed to a standard design, it is built with good quality stone lining, it is sited near a water source such as a creek bed with flat grazing land nearby. In Bertinshaw, Ross, "Holy Waters: the development of criteria for the identification of the monkish wells of New Norcia in colonial Western Australia, in *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, 34, 2016, p. 72. Wells were located in groups: at the main mission at New Norcia, at the mission farm at Wyening near Bolgart and at the Marah Mission Settlement outstation.

1856-60s Salvado takes up additional land at nearby Wyening to help provide food and income for the mission; vineyards established, (later sold c.1970s). Winery constructed later, 1914-16, under Torres.

Construction of **Abbey Church** commences, with earliest cruciform section built 1861 to replace earlier wooden structure (no longer extant). Western choir extension and north and south sacristy infills added c.1870s.

Cemetery laid out c.1857, with small chapel built on ridge of hill to west; first burials from c.1860.

Construction of **Mission Cottages** commences c.1854 for Aboriginal families servicing mission. Cottages laid out in church square 'in quadrangles defined by post and rail fences' ¹⁴ numbering approximately 20 cottages by 1882.

Oldest surviving section of Monastery, lower 2-storey section of north wing, constructed c.1857-59; north wing third storey added later in c.1900.

Productive garden, laundry and workshop established east of Monastery.

First police station, later **Old Police Station**, established c.1860 in small house at north-east end of town settlement.

New, more substantial residential school for Aboriginal boys, **St Mary's School and Orphanage** built, 1860.

Local Aboriginal population decimated by disease. Mission's education focus broadens to take on Aboriginal children from all over the State.

1859 Monastery of New Norcia granted autonomy on 1 April 1859.

1861 Mission's first residential school for Aboriginal girls, **St Joseph's School and Orphanage**, opens in simple rectangular timber and thatch building at southern end of settlement.

1867 New Norcia designated Abbey Nullius and Prefecture Apostolic by His Holiness Pope Pius IX on 12 March.¹⁵

Bob Nogolgot becomes first Aboriginal man from mission to be granted a cottage and small plot of land (15 acres) at New Norcia, rent free, for his exclusive farming use in 1867. Soon followed by Benedict Cuper, Tom Yawel, and Albert Turgiel.¹⁶

Blacksmith's Shop built on intersection of Old Perth to Geraldton Road and Farm Road c.1867, replacing earlier smithy destroyed by fire.

1869-70 Number of monks reaches its peak of more than 70 monks.¹⁷

¹⁴ Campbell, R McK, and I. H. Van Bremen, 'New Norcia: St Gertrude's Chapel' interim Conservation Plan, prepared for Benedictine community of New Norcia, December 1996, p. 1.

¹⁵ 'New Norcia Mission', The Western Mail, 10 June 1905, p.45.

¹⁶ Russo, George, *Lord Abbot of the Wilderness: The Life and Times of Bishop Salvado*, Melbourne, 1980, p. 154.

¹⁷ As advised by Father David Barry, May 2022.

Phase II - Expansion and consolidation under Salvado, 1870s-1890s

During this period the mission was significantly expanded by Salvado, evolving into a substantial mission farm and self-sufficient township.

This second wave of development also saw a change in architectural character, reflecting the change in construction methods and new materials as well as the growing skills of the Aboriginal workers and the number of missionaries now available. With the establishment of a brickmaking facility, bricks largely replaced the use of the local fieldstone, and rather than bush poles, timber was now square sawn to make joists, rafters and floorboards. Most materials were still sourced and made on site. As a result, the buildings of this phase were larger, more robust and with greater architectural detailing.

By 1899, *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* had become a well-established pastoral and agricultural centre, grading wheat, bran, corn and testing macaroni and wheat as well as producing olive oil, wine, fruit, tobacco, honey and breeding turkeys, pigs, horses and sheep.

c.1870s Aboriginal student numbers reach 50. St Joseph's and St Mary's extended, ancillary buildings added, fenced enclosures built.

Additions to monastery: new 2-storey south wing constructed, 1870; new Novitiate added to north wing, 1870.

1874 Additions to monastery: Garrido Hall built north of main building.

1875 Mission village expands south of church square, with up to 20 dwellings by 1875. Cottages laid out in three neat rows within fenced lots.

c.1876 Courthouse built on hill overlooking town at the northern end, oriented to form imposing focal point.

Post and Telegraph Office opens, following extension of telegraph line to New Norcia in 1873. Aboriginal woman Helen Cuper appointed first telegraphist and post-mistress, running small post office adjoining her house, until her death by tuberculosis in 1877.

Two-storey Novitiate, later **New Police Station**, built north of church square to accommodate 11 novice monks.

1879 Wheat production booms. New 3-storey **New Flour Mill** constructed, with two pairs of stones by Ransome and Sims. Old flour mill stripped of equipment and used as general farm building, barn, and occasionally for concerts during Salvado's time.¹⁸

1880s Salvado travels to Europe in 1882 to seek more recruits, raise funds and purchase goods and essential items. The four bells installed in the Abbey were acquired by Salvado's brother for the use of the Monastery around this time. Two of the bells are a unique pair, cast in 1843 for the Milica Nacional, shortly before it was suppressed and all facilities commandeered by the army and other authorities, precipitating the Spanish Civil War. After the National Militia was abolished, the Army and Church systematically destroyed all their bells. As a result, the two

¹⁸ Bucolic, *The West Australian*, 9 February 1886, p. 3.

- bells in the Abbey are now the only known survivors from this period of Spanish history.¹⁹
- Ornate pair of white-painted timber picket gates with carved posts added to Monastery, replacing earlier rudimentary entry gates.
- 1886** Steam powered machinery imported for new flour milling operations; first of its kind in Western Australia, placing mission's operations ahead of any other milling operation in the State. By 1914 New Norcia had the only macaroni manufactory in the State²⁰.
 - 1887** Mission holds 46 leases over 405,000 hectares extending from Gingin in the south to Dongara in the north, monopolising best pastoral land and watering places.
 - 1891** Forrest Government reduces government subsidies; mission assumes financial responsibility for adult population; many adult Aboriginal leave New Norcia to find paid employment.
 - 1899** Salvado, in his 80s, heads to Rome to choose successor, Dom Fulgentius Torres from Benedictine Monastery of Montserrat, Barcelona.²¹

Phase III - Redevelopment and redirection under Torres, 1900-1914

Fulgentius Torres succeeded Salvado as second Abbot of New Norcia at the turn of the century and implemented sweeping changes to the administration, focus and landscape of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*.

Torres introduced new rules, routines and physical barriers that would control and regulate the daily interactions of the whole New Norcia community so that it would conform more closely with traditional European standards and ultimately that would see the missionary work downgraded and the monastic life prioritised. He oversaw a shift towards the elite education of white children. Torres also disposed of 90% of land heralding the change in focus from agricultural pursuits to a more urbanised community.

Torres' vision for the Monastery was to make it a far more cloistered and private area. Aboriginal people could no longer freely walk through the Monastery and interact with the monks and receive their provisions. The effect of these changes was a decline in the role and number of Aboriginal people within the community.

Torres was also instrumental in a range of architectural improvements and expansions to the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*. The buildings of Torres' era are characterised by extensive use of locally made bricks, face brickwork, with stucco mouldings, corrugated galvanised iron roofs, and the embrace of available technology in steel, glass iron (wrought, cast & pressed metal) and plumbing. Skilled artists and craftsmen, including Fr. Lesmes Lopez, John Casellas and others, are also associated with this phase.

¹⁹ Report by Dr Francesc Llop i Bayo, bells consultant to the Spanish Government.
²⁰ *The West Australian*, 23 June 1914, p.5, via Trove.
²¹ Father Fulgentius Dominguez, former lay brother and butcher who had been at New Norcia for 45 years, was originally selected by Salvado to be his successor. However, Dominguez died in April 1900.

Architecturally the buildings designed under Torres still embraced the classical style in form and symmetry established by Salvado but moved away from the restrained classical forms to more flourish and decoration and reflected Torres' Spanish influences. New architectural styles were expressed in the St Gertrude's (Spanish Gothic) and St Ildephonsus' (Byzantine/Romanesque) colleges. Interior decoration became more elaborate, including paintings, pressed metal ceilings, painted wall decorations and ornate carvings, particularly in the Abbey Church and St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus' college chapels.

c.1900-03 Bishop Salvado dies in Rome on 29 December 1900, aged 86. Salvado's remains returned to Western Australia and permanently interred in marble tomb in Abbey Church, with funeral mass held on 12 June 1903.

Fulgentius Torres (1861-1914) succeeds Salvado as second Abbot of New Norcia (later Bishop), 26 December 1902.

Monastery central cloister buildings completed by 1903, including third floor dormitory addition to north wing (c.1900); carpenter's workshop building south of monastery (c.1900); two 2-storey houses (c.1901); new north wing built to accommodate baths, butcher and baker (c.1903). Salvado's original c.1847 mission house demolished c.1901 to make way for new two-storey central wing (1903); post and rail fencing replaced with high masonry walls and formal gateways enclosing monastery compound (c.1903).

'White Australia Policy' comes into effect with introduction of the Commonwealth *Immigration Restriction Act (1901)*, designed to limit non-British migration to Australia. Aboriginal people and visitors to New Norcia no longer free to move through monastery and interact with monks. Visitors begin to be accommodated in Novitiate. Infirmary cell converted to dispensary for distribution of food to Aboriginal people.

1906 Frustrations and tensions surrounding reduced opportunities for employment at the mission come to a head, with more than 30 Aboriginal people descending on settlement on 31 December. Three Aboriginal men charged and later imprisoned.

1906-08 Construction of new elite girls' college commences, signalling move away from institutional care of Aboriginal children. **St Gertrude's Girls College** opens 1908 as residential convent college for girls under care of Australian Sisters of St Joseph. Merges with St Ildephonsus to become co-educational Salvado College in 1974, later New Norcia Catholic College in 1986, before closing in 1991.

1908 Abbey Church substantially altered to current Victorian Romanesque appearance, with completion of porch, campanile and eastern edifice. Carved timber gates relocated from monastery to church. Earlier post and rail fence replaced with white-painted timber pickets; entry path formalised with pitched stone kerbing and avenue of trees. Interior updated with Byzantine paint scheme, new carved and gilded altar, Moorish style screen and metal candelabras.

1909-14 Foundation stone for new residential boys' college laid January 1909. **St Ildephonsus' Boys College** opens on 22 February 1913 as

- residential school for boys under care of Marist Brothers. Painted interiors by Salvador and Lesmes completed slightly later, in 1914.
- 1910** Laundry buildings added to rear of St Joseph's, south-west of St Gertrude's Girls College.
 - 1912** Visitor accommodation built by R.P Lanigan, to provide for visiting families to the colleges and monastery. Adapted by Lanigan family for use as a store and post office, later known as **Trading Post**.
 - 1913-15** **Handball Courts and Arcades** constructed behind St Ildephonsus'. Reported by the College Director, Brother Stanislaus, to be '...superior to anything in the State'.²²
 - 1914** **St Mary's School and Orphanage** new single-storey school and dormitories for Aboriginal boys constructed. Designed by Torres.
 Substantial walls with piers replace earlier post and rail fence enclosures to building quadrangles - e.g. walls to St Gertrude's and Cemetery Avenue.
 Formal avenues of eucalypts planted in the Torres era.
 Torres dies on 5 October 1914.

Phase IV - Consolidation under Catalan and Urbano, 1916-1950s

The focus on monastic and liturgical matters, rather than missionary aspects, as imposed by Torres at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* continued under Abbot Anslem Catalan and Father Urbano Gimenez.

Catalan's period from 1915-1951 included both World Wars and the Depression that affected life at the Monastery considerably. His focus was on stability, consolidation and modernisation, making New Norcia an almost entirely self-sufficient community, with improvements made to shoemaking and tailoring facilities introduced during the Salvado era, and, new trades of bookbinding and printing introduced. Catalan also supported music and art, encouraging the work of Dom Stephen Moreno, New Norcia's talented composer of religious music and developing the monastery's art collection.

Urbano was charged by Catalan with continuing the monastic and educational building program at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*. The final stages of Monastery were completed during this time, reinforcing architectural strength of central building (fourth floor addition, statue of St Benedict in central cloister, Juniorate addition over Carpenter's Workshop 1938). The architectural expression that evolved out of this period varied with building type and size '...from the classical monument of the Hotel, to the finely scaled pavilion of the Apiary'.²³ In relation to architectural form, the buildings constructed during this period generally had lower pitched roofs that were concealed behind low parapets.

Other changes to the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* during this period saw a decline in agricultural activities. The diversion of the original main road

²² *The Midlands Advertiser*, 9 January 1914 p. 3.

²³ Campbell, R McK, and I. H. Van Bremen, 'New Norcia – St Ildephonsus' College', Conservation Plan, First Draft, Appendix B, Volume 3, April 1998, p. 6.

away from the Monastery and Church Square in 1954 to its current alignment had the effect of increasing St Joseph's and St Mary's prominence along the road.

- 1915** Anselm Catalan succeeds Torres as third Abbot of New Norcia.
- 1917** Open-sided octagonal bee house, or **Apiary**, erected by John Casellas and Rogelio Suárez. Later enclosed and adapted for honey production, 1938-39.
- 1922** Abbey Church extended westwards to accommodate new imported custom-built Moser organ, installed 1923.
- 1924** Alterations and additions to **St Mary's**: two new brick buildings constructed, providing accommodation for 60 boys in two large dormitories, spacious schoolroom, kitchen pantry etc, together with rooms for staff; earlier 1860s slab and clay school and brick cottage demolished.
- 1925-26** Community guest house (later **New Norcia Hotel**) built, originally opening as hostel for travellers and families of college residents 1927. Begins operating as New Norcia Hotel from 1955.
- 1926** **Olive Workshop and Carpenter's Workshop** built.
- 1930s** Great Northern Highway diverted away from monastery in 1954; main road re-name New Norcia Road. Fourth floor added to monastery central building.

New **College Administration Building** constructed near St Ildephonsus'.
- 1933** **Statue of St Benedict** relocated to Monastery central cloister, from St Mary's Cathedral, Perth.
- 1938** Alterations and additions to monastery: second storey Juniorate addition constructed over carpenter's workshop.
- 1946** Catalan hosts national celebration of centenary of missionary work in Western Australia at New Norcia.

Phase V - Final years of the mission, 1950s - 1970s.

The reforms of the Second Vatican Council in the late 1960s had considerable influence on the management of the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*. The reforms simplified and clarified both monastic life and worship, including the introduction of English language into the mass, which was in part both a reflection of the broader modernisation of mass in the Western world, but also of the increase in Australian monks being admitted by Abbot Gomez.²⁴ The most significant changes included the reduction in the number of parishes staffed by the monastery to just the parish of New Norcia.

For the Aboriginal community, the 1950s signalled the start of significant withdrawal from *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*. St Mary's and St Joseph's had become increasingly institutionalised '...under the influence of government policy

²⁴ Hutchison, David, Dom Chris Power OSB and Wendy Pearce (eds.), *A Town Like No Other: The Living Tradition of New Norcia*, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1995, p. 87.

and departmental administration'.²⁵ Aboriginal families continued to move away from New Norcia – many relocating to larger centres such as Moora, Northam and Walebing leaving most of the mission cottages originally built for the Aboriginal families of New Norcia unoccupied.²⁶ This move away also impacted on the number of children attending St Mary's and St Joseph's.²⁷ In the 1960s a change in State Government Policy was brought in that discouraged the institutionalisation of Aboriginal children and encouraging them to stay with their families or at least within their own communities.

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse reported that a considerable number of claims of child sexual abuse on Aboriginal children occurred at St Mary's Orphanage for Aboriginal boys and St Joseph's Orphanage for Aboriginal girls from the 1950s until they closed in 1974. A total of 33 alleged perpetrators were identified during this period, including priests and religious brothers.²⁸

c.1950s Gregory Gomez (1904-1995) succeeds Catalan as fourth Abbot of New Norcia, September 1951, marking period of openness to new ideas and Government support for Aboriginal education²⁹.

Aboriginal employees relocated into new State government funded modern bungalows erected on hillside overlooking town. Mission village cottages demolished.

Farm buildings, including old stables, demolished.

Moore River floods late 1950s, leading to loss of beehives, subsequent decline of honey production. Apiary operations cease.

Monks become first religious organisation in Western Australia to be granted hotel licence, renaming the former community guest hostel **New Norcia Hotel** in 1955. The hotel was run by Benedictine community as a licenced venue until January 2020, after which it reverted back to hostel accommodation.

Yued Noongar woman, Veronica Willaway, professed as oblate nun, becoming second Aboriginal women in the congregation, after Sister Cecilia Farrell.

c.1960s Gomez begins implementing new directions of Second Vatican Council, authorising austere renovations to Abbey Church to meet modern liturgical reforms. Ambitious plan to build modern abbey, to designs of

²⁵ Rooney, Bernard, "An Evolving Concept of Mission: New Norcia 1846-2006", *The Australasian Catholic Record*; Stathfield Vol. 83, Issue 3, July 2006, p. 317.

²⁶ Haebich, A., *For Their Own Good: Aborigines and Government in the Southwest of Western Australia*, University of Western Australia Press, 1988, p. 19.

²⁷ Rooney, Bernard, "An Evolving Concept of Mission: New Norcia 1846-2006", *The Australasian Catholic Record*; Stathfield Vol. 83, Issue 3, July 2006, p. 317.

²⁸ 2017 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse - Final Report: Volume 16, Religious institutions Book 2, pp. 29, 103

²⁹ In 2017, the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse reported that the Benedictine community of New Norcia had paid a total of \$869,000 compensation to settle 65 claims of child sexual abuse, many of which occurred during Gomez tenure as abbot. Australian Dictionary of Biography, under entry for Gomez, Gregory (dom) (1904-1995), <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/gomez-gregory-dom-29919>, accessed March 2022.

- international architects Carlo Vannone and Pier Luigi Nervi, does not proceed due to lack of funds.
- Funding obtained to refurbish and extend boarding and classroom facilities for Aboriginal children at St Joseph's and St Mary's.
- Alterations and additions St Gertrude's and St Ildephonsus': recreational and educational facilities expanded - playing fields, swimming pool, library, science block, new laundry and ablutions added.
- New Classroom Block added to St Gertrude's, 1967.
- Second Vatican Council reforms. Marist Brothers withdraw from New Norcia, 1964; St Ildephonsus', renamed St Benedict's, reverts to Benedictine community.
- Abbey Church interior redecorated for third time: walls and ceilings replastered and plainly painted, except for new religious themed painting in nave; ornately painted sanctuary ceiling retained; ornate carved altar piece removed, new altar placed in the crossing installed; vinyl tiles laid over timber floorboards.³⁰
- Farm building additions north of monastery: new shearing shed, dairy, and other ancillary sheds.
- New staff accommodation built along Piggery Lane.
- 1970s** ***Statue of Rosendo Salvado***, gifted by the Spanish government in 1960, was erected south-west of College Administration Building, c.1970s.
- Bernard Rooney becomes Prior Administrator in June 1971, taking Gomez's place as monastery superior.
- New Norcia connects to State electricity grid, 1972. Swimming pool opens behind St Gertrude's.
- Change to Government policy relating to institutional child-care leads to closure of St Joseph's and St Mary's schools in 1974.
- St Gertrude's and St Benedict's (former St Ildephonsus' College) merge to become co-educational Salvado College by 1974.
- 1974** Commonwealth funded Library and Science Building opened.
- 1978:** New Norcia Museum and Art Gallery opens in two-storey former classroom wing of St Joseph's.

Phase VI: Repurposing and tourism 1980s - 2022

The 1980s onwards marked a new era that combined and balanced both the continuing monastic life and traditions still being observed by the remaining monks with the growing tourism business, visitor services and care and management of the buildings and significant cultural collections.

Formal educational uses ceased completely during this era and the former school and college buildings were repurposed for use by external schools and other groups

³⁰ Campbell, R McK, and I. H. Van Bremen, 'New Norcia Abbey Church', Conservation Plan, Appendix B, Volume 3 – Draft 16/1/97, 1997

for camps and retreats. Other buildings, such as the Central Administration Building, were adapted for alternative uses by the Benedictine community. Importantly, fundraising activities by the newly established Friends of New Norcia saw the conservation and interpretation of many redundant buildings, including the Blacksmith's Store, Old Flour Mill and Mission Cottage.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia, began to offer Indigenous language research, cultural education at secondary and tertiary level, recreational projects for youth and self-employment opportunities for the unemployed.

In 2022, New Norcia is marketed for spiritual retreats, group accommodation camps and as 'Australia's only monastic town, a historical and spiritual treasure in the West Australian bush'.³¹

- 1981** Alterations and additions to monastery: new monks' accommodation, guesthouse and chapel.
- 1983** Placid Spearritt appointed Prior Administrator.
- 1986** Salvado College becomes New Norcia Catholic College.
26 paintings from New Norcia's art gallery stolen during daring daylight robbery, Western Australia's biggest ever art theft; 25 paintings later recovered, some in damaged state, and eventually restored.
- 1991** New Norcia Catholic College closes, formally ending educational functions at New Norcia. Friends of New Norcia founded to support New Norcia through fundraising, advocacy and voluntary labour.
- 1996** New Norcia Education Centre opens in former St Mary's buildings.
- 2000** Bindoon Estate releases Benedictine branded wine, later known as New Norcia Abbey Wines, exclusively produced and sold within confines of the precinct.
- 2000-03** European Space Agency (ESA) Deep Space Tracking Station constructed ten kilometres south of town - first in the Southern Hemisphere. Officially opened by Premier Dr Geoff Gallop on 5 March 2003. Room in Education Centre (fmr St Mary's) adapted for ESA interpretative display.
- 2009** John Herbert appointed Prior Administrator following death of Placid Spearritt in October 2008.
- 2012** Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sex Abuse commences.
- 2017** New section of Great Northern Highway to the east of New Norcia opened on 1 May 2017. Main road through town renamed New Norcia Road.

Royal Commission final report handed down in December, implicating Benedictine community of New Norcia in historical abuse. Benedictine community issues Community Statement acknowledging the Commission's findings and pays a total of \$869,000 compensation to

³¹ Destination New Norcia, Tourism WA, https://www.westernaustralia.com/en/Destination/New_Norcia/ accessed 30 March 2022.

- settle 65 claims of child sexual abuse, many of which occurred c.1950s-1970s, during Gomez's tenure as abbot.
- 2020** Construction and blessing of 'Rock of Remembrance' near Abbey Church as a memorial to people who have experienced neglect and abuse at New Norcia.
- New Norcia Hotel closes as licensed venue. Reverts back to hostel accommodation.
- 2021** Benedictine community announces sale of New Norcia farm due to liabilities relating to redress for historical child sexual abuse. Harvest Road, owned by Andrew and Nicola Forrest, reach agreement to purchase New Norcia Farm as part of growth of integrated cattle and beef supply chain across Western Australia.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Overview

Benedictine Monastery Precinct of New Norcia is associated with the establishment, growth and development of the monastic town of New Norcia in a rural landscape near the Moore River, from its initial foundation, as mission to the local Aboriginal people, by Spanish Benedictine monks in 1847, to its current use in 2022 as a visitor destination and place of spiritual retreat. The place comprises a large number of buildings, outbuildings and other elements, including monuments, roads, paths, gardens, plantings, walls, gates, a cemetery, archaeological sites and many cultural artefacts.

The following has been prepared based on publicly available information, without visiting the precinct, and is intended as a summary of the cultural heritage of the precinct. It does not attempt to describe every element of the precinct.

Siting, Setting and Landscape

Benedictine Monastery Precinct of New Norcia is located just off the Great Northern Highway, on the western edge of the eastern Wheatbelt, approximately 132 kilometres north of Perth. The town is situated near the banks of the Moore River in the Victoria Plains district of Western Australia.

The curtilage of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct of New Norcia* is characterised by the main town settlement, which is set amongst rich agricultural farmland and remnant native bushland, ringed by gently undulating hills and bordered to the east by the river floodplain. Isolated mature trees in the open fields between the town and Apiary to the east on either side of the river, including tamarisk, almond and olive tree plantings, indicate the location of the precinct's former productive gardens and orchards. A productive mature Olive Grove, approximately two kilometres from the town centre, is situated within the curtilage to the northeast, with the grazing paddocks of New Norcia Farm visible across the river and beyond the curtilage to the east.

The precinct is concentrated around the former alignment of Great Northern Highway (now New Norcia Road) which forms the main north-south axis of the precinct. Heavy traffic has been redirected away from the main town centre via a bypass route located approximately one kilometre to the east, which includes a scenic lookout over the town. The town's original main axis, the Old Geraldton

Road, approximately 125 metres east of New Norcia Road, now has a diminished presence within the precinct, the result of changed patterns of use over time. The precinct is crossed in an east-west direction by various other roads and tracks, which include the Old Wyening Road near the southern end of the precinct, which leads across the river to the Apiary; Farm Road and Farm Road Bridge, which connect across the river to the agricultural farm land in the east; and various other walking tracks and river crossings associated with early patterns of use of the place. The old playing fields are located within the curtilage just east and south of Old Geraldton Road and Old Wyening Road, whilst the open area west of Old Geraldton Road opposite the playing fields is now a picnic and set down area for caravans and day trippers.

The settlement area is relatively flat, with formed red asphalt and red gravel roads and tracks visually reinforced by stands of mature native gum, olive and other tree plantings. Boundary walls and fences, in a variety of different styles and construction materials, denote discrete zones or campuses throughout the precinct. Entrance forecourts, courtyards and gardens within these zones are laid out formally to the buildings and the town, instilling a strong sense of calmness and order to the precinct.

Built form is concentrated in the area east of New Norcia Road and along the eastern edge of the Old Geraldton Road, with only a few buildings dispersed through the central area between the two roads.

The layout and fabric of the townsite in its landscape context has been greatly influenced by the Benedictine philosophy and way of life. The early mission buildings were planned and laid out in the form of a Latin cross, with the monastery at the foot of the cross to the east, the church in the middle, the two colleges at the end of each arm of the cross, and the cemetery at the apex to the west. Symbolically, the sun rises over the monastery to the east and sets over the cemetery to the west. Today, the east-west axis of the precinct extends eastwards across the river to terminate at the apiary, and westwards beyond the college precinct to terminate at the rocky hilltop overlooking the precinct.

Construction of the early mission buildings relied almost exclusively on local materials, either hand sourced from the surrounding areas or crafted by the monks in their own workshops. Natural granite fieldstones, mud plaster, limewash, rough-hewn structural timbers, split timber shingles and red bricks pressed in the mission's brickworks demonstrate this resourcefulness and are all still in evidence throughout the precinct. Reflecting the spartan simplicity of the Benedictine monastic order, many buildings have been repurposed for other uses, rather than demolished, as original uses have become redundant, or their materials recycled elsewhere within the precinct.

Built Environment

Bishop's Well c.1850s

The largest surviving example of a nineteenth century stone pitched 'Monkish' well³² hand built by Salvado and one of the oldest in the Victoria Plains³³. Constructed from local granite fieldstone, the well is approximately 4.5 metres in diameter and of unknown depth. Situated within the Apiary landscape on the eastern side of the Moore River, the well is able to hold a substantial capacity of water and may have originally been used for irrigation purposes. A galvanised steel and mesh protective cover, a recent addition, has been fitted over the well opening. The condition and extent of any remaining physical evidence associated with the well's early water retrieval operations is not known. It is no longer in use.

Stone Well, no date

A stone pitched well on the western bank of the Moore River most likely originally built in the nineteenth century to maintain pastoral sheep flocks. Constructed from local granite fieldstone, the well is approximately 1.5 metres in diameter and of unknown depth. A galvanised mesh cover, a recent addition, has been fitted over the well opening. The well is no longer in use and no physical evidence associated with early water retrieval operations appears to remain.

Old Flour Mill, c.1850s

The oldest surviving building in the precinct and one of few remaining farm buildings associated with the mission's early self-sustaining agricultural endeavours. Once part of a flourishing group of early farm buildings, which have since been demolished.

A simple Victorian Georgian vernacular building constructed of local granite fieldstone set in mud mortar and finished externally and internally with mud plaster and limewash. The building has a high-pitched hipped roof framed on bush pole rafters and sheeted in corrugated galvanised iron. Internally there are two rooms at ground floor level and a full loft level over. Floors are planked timber supported on sawn joists and rough-hewn timber beams. Joinery is painted timber, with ledged and braced planked doors at ground floor level and multi-paned sashes at first floor level. The mill, which has been re-roofed and underwent conservation works to roof framing, window sashes and doors in the mid-1990s, appears to be in good condition. Roof sheeting may conceal evidence of early split timber shingles. The building is not known to contain any original machinery or equipment.

Since becoming operationally redundant in 1879, the building has been used as an occasional band practice room and feed store. Its current use is unknown.

Monastery, 1847, 1857, 1870, 1874, c.1900, 1901, 1903, 1938, c.1960s, 1981

Other names: New Norcia Monastery, Benedictine Monastery of New Norcia, Holy Trinity Monastery, Mission Monastery

The east terminating element of the mission's original cruciform plan town layout, which aligns with the church and cemetery to the west on the central axis.

³² For a well to be 'monkish' it should meet the criteria of land owned by the Benedictines, be constructed to a standard design including a large diameter and stone lining, be of good quality and sited to provide water and have grass nearby sufficient to feed a flock of 1000 sheep. See: BERTINSHAW, R. (2016). Holy Waters: the development of criteria for the identification of the monkish wells of New Norcia in colonial Western Australia. *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, 34, 68–73 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26350195>

³³ Interpretative sign no.8, New Norcia

An imposing Renaissance-style stucco, masonry and iron complex, constructed in stages from 1857, set within a walled and gated compound, overlooking remnant orchards, olive groves and productive gardens to the east. The complex includes the site of Salvado's original mission house (c.1847, demolished c.1901), now occupied by the central building.

Buildings range in height from one to four stories and are carefully ordered around three private cloistered courtyards. The earliest buildings enclose the central cloister which align with the central axis of the mission's original cruciform plan town layout. Key buildings include:

- Central cloister: 3-storey north wing (1857, 1870, c.1900), 3-storey south wing (1870) and 4-storey central building (1903, with fourth floor addition c.1930);
- North cloister: single-storey west wing (Garrido Hall, 1874), 2-storey house (1901), single-storey north wing addition to Garrido Hall (butcher shop, bakery and bath house, 1903) and recent single-storey east accommodation wing (c.1970s); and
- South cloister: 2-storey house (1901), 2-storey east wing (ground floor Carpenter's Workshop, c.1900s and first floor Juniorate addition, 1938), and recent infill additions to the south and southwest, which include current Monastery Guesthouse³⁴ (c.1960s, 1981) and chapel and campanile (no date).

The Cloisters are brick paved with brick-edged formal grassed garden beds and stands of mature tree plantings. The central cloister features a monumental Classical entrance portico (c.1901), designed by Torres, and a relocated Statue of St Benedict (1903).³⁵ The imported wrought iron gates to the entry portico replace earlier carved timber gates which were relocated to the church.

Externally, buildings have thick, load-bearing masonry walls, wide, full-height timber verandahs and simple hipped corrugated galvanised iron roofs in lieu of the original timber shingles. Verandahs feature decorative fretwork balustrades. Although constructed at different times, the white painted stucco facades demonstrate consistency in their Classical embellishments, and together with the highly ordered fenestration, painted timber joinery and curved or pointed Classical window pediments, present a unified architectural appearance.

Original internal finishes are likely to include plastered walls, some embellished with fine plaster modelling around doors and windows, decorative ceilings in pressed metal, planked timber and plaster, and timber floorboards. Notable interior spaces include the Library and Music Room, both of which feature highly ornate decorative ceilings, designed by Torres.

³⁴ The current monastery guesthouse comprises an updated 1960s guesthouse on the lower floor of the two-storey north-south building, able to accommodate seven men. In 1981, this was extended by turning an open toilet block into a laundry, filling in a section on the north side of the perimeter wall that previously served as rough storage space with eight ensuite twin rooms, thus increasing the accommodation capacity to 23 men and women. The upper floor of the two-storey building was removed and widened to house a new oratory open to guests; the campanile was built at the same time. (Father David Barry, pers. comm., May 2022).

³⁵ This statue was originally located at the first Catholic Cathedral in Perth which had been built by the Benedictines. It was removed to *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* in 1933 during construction of the new St Mary's Cathedral.

Abbey Church, c.1861, 1870s, c.1870s, 1922, 1908

Other names: Holy Trinity Abbey, Holy Trinity Church, Benedictine Monastery Church, Mission Church, New Norcia Pro-Cathedral

The middle element of the mission's original cruciform plan town layout, which aligns with the monastery to the east and cemetery to the west on the central axis.

An original stone building, constructed in stages from c.1861 to replace an earlier wooden structure (no longer extant),³⁶ the cruciform section was built first, with later additions including the western choir extension (1870), sacristy infills (c.1870s). The lean-to extension (1922), distinguishable by its face brick walls, was built to accommodate a custom-built Albert Moser organ imported from Europe, which remains in-situ. The stuccoed eastern edifice (1908) completed under Torres' direction, with its campanile and raised entry porch, altered the church's original Georgian style to its current Victorian Romanesque appearance. The campanile incorporates a four-sided clock tower surmounted by a cupola finished with fish-scale shingles.³⁷

The four bells were originally supplied to the Monastery in 1879/1880 and were acquired by Salvado's brother in Spain. Two in the north and south towers are thought to originate from the Benedictine Abbey of St Martin de Compostela in Spain. The two in the east and west towers were cast for the Milicia Nacional in 1843. The National Militia was the leading force of the 'Liberales' (the Liberals, later becoming the Republicans) and the Army and Church were the leaders of the 'Conservadores' (the Conservatives, later became the Francoists). The bells of the National Militia were used in opposition to the Church, in an attempt to impose 'Madrid Time' in place of the clerical Hours as the centre of Spanish daily life. As a result, after the National Militia was abolished, the Army and Church systematically destroyed all their bells. The two bells located in the Abbey Church are now the only known survivors from this period of Spanish history.³⁸

Abbey Church presents as an elongated cruciform-shaped stone building, with a hipped gable roof. Stonework retains its original face finished appearance. Red corrugated metal roof sheeting replaces the original split timber shingles.

External walls and footings are constructed of local rough-hewn granite fieldstone, randomly set in mud mortar. Walls have classically derived pilasters and mouldings, either half formed in stucco (earliest cruciform section) or simply painted on (later additions). Segmental and pointed pediments are employed as decorative treatments over window openings. Original multi-pane Georgian windows have been replaced with traditional timber sash and awning windows.

Internally, floors are polished timber and walls are painted plaster, embellished through the original cruciform section of the church with simple hand-painted murals depicting the Stations of the Cross. Ceilings through the nave and vaulted crossing are pressed metal, whilst the later choir extension displays a decorative coffered plaster ceiling with several ceiling roses picked out in multiple paint colours.

³⁶ Based on information provided by Father David Barry, May 2022.

³⁷ Hugo-Brunt, M, 'Survey and Photographic Record of the Benedictine Mission of New Norcia, Western Australia', 1979, p.74

³⁸ Report by Dr Francesc Llop i Bayo, bells consultant to the Spanish Government

Significant artworks and relics include Salvado's white Carrera marble tomb (c.1903), the Albert Moser organ (1922) with its German-crafted fine oak casework, and the painting of Our Lady of Good Counsel. The latter was presented to Salvado by Father (later Saint) Vincent Pallotti in 1845 before Salvado left for Australia and is associated with one of New Norcia's most famous stories.³⁹ Other notable items include clear finished wooden bench pews and two-toned wooden choir stalls. Modern interventions include wall-mounted track lighting, handrails, ceiling fans and roller blind window treatments.

Just north of the church is the 'Rock of Remembrance' memorial (2020), which serves as a permanent monument to those who have experienced neglect or abuse at New Norcia. Laid out in the form of a cross, it features a large natural rock salvaged from the New Norcia bypass roadworks, set within a weathered steel encased raised pebble bed.

Cemetery, from c.1860

The west terminating element of the mission's original cruciform plan town layout, which aligns with the church and monastery to the east on the central axis.

A traditional parish cemetery containing approximately 130 marked and an unknown number of unmarked graves. Known burials include monks, sisters, Aboriginal people who lived and worked at the mission, some early Victoria Plains district pioneers, and other people associated with the place.

Marked graves are formally laid out within a 65-metre square lot bound by a low-height cement rendered masonry wall. A ceremonial entrance, marked by a set of wrought iron entry gates set between two tall cement-rendered brick piers, is located on the eastern side. A ceremonial gravel driveway leads uphill from New Norcia Road to the entry gates. The elevated statue visible on the east-west approach path to the cemetery is the Rosendo Salvado Monument, gifted to the Benedictine community in 1960 by the Spanish Government, but not erected until the c.1970s.

A range of different gravesite markers is evident, including simple white crosses on masonry plinths, traditional masonry headstones, and full kerbed or fenced monuments. The large, white marble tomb near the centre of the cemetery marks the gravesite of Torres. Other notable gravesites include Helen Cuper, the mission's first Aboriginal post mistress, and master wood craftsman Senor John Casellas, who crafted the *Apiary*.

Mission Cottage (fmr), c.1860, c.1960s, c.2008

A restored single-storey Victorian Georgian cottage that originally functioned as a guesthouse, then town gaol, before being adapted for use as a public toilet in the 1960s. It was restored for interpretative purposes in the mid-to-late-2000s.

Originally constructed in mud-plastered local granite fieldstone, the building now presents with a modern limewashed render appearance, with a reconstructed hipped shingle roof and painted timber joinery. Internally there are limewashed rendered walls, concrete floors (installed when the place was in use as a toilet block) and no ceilings. Inset into the floor of one of the rooms is an interpretative

³⁹

The story tells how in 1847 Salvado turned back a bushfire which was threatening the mission's crops by placing the painting in its path, causing the wind and fire to suddenly change direction.

display of earlier stone flooring uncovered during conservation works. The building is in good condition and can be inspected by visitors as part of a self-guided town tour.

Old Police Station, c.1860

Other names: Kelly's Cottage

Original single-storey stone and iron cottage built as a residence, police station and lock-up. Constructed in the Colonial Georgian style, the building has local granite fieldstone walls, three large masonry chimneys and a steeply pitched broken back hipped roof, clad in short sheet corrugated iron. The corrugated iron clad lean-to addition on the south side and timber pergola on the east side appear to be later additions. Original face stonework to the west and north elevations has been rendered and painted over, however stonework on the east side retains its original face finished appearance. Most recently in use as a private residence, the place which appears to be in good condition, is not currently in use.

Blacksmith's Shop, c.1869

Restored single-storey brick and iron workshop originally built to replace an earlier smithy that burnt down in 1869. Purposely sited away from the monastery complex, near the northern end of the precinct, so that district settlers could more easily access horseshoeing and other machinery repair services provided by the mission than previously when they were accessed via a door direct to the Monastery itself.

Original wall construction was locally made red brick laid in mud mortar and finished with protective render. The building also originally had a brick chimney, still extant, and a shingle roof. Following conservation works in 2010, the place now has a modern rendered appearance, replacement corrugated iron roof and painted timber joinery. Although no longer in use, it remains in good condition.

New Police Station (fmr Novitiate), 1876, c.1960

Two-storey rendered masonry and iron building, with a distinctive painted sundial on its north wall, originally constructed as a residence for novice monks. It was later used as a guest house and workers' quarters before being adapted for use as a police station in the 1950s. Currently unused, although it served as staff accommodation until 2021.⁴⁰

The building has a simple hipped corrugated iron roof with a two-storey timber verandah under the main roof on the east side, and a single-storey lean-to extension on the west side. The verandah has been enclosed at first floor level. The separate framed and weatherboard clad single-storey structure to the east is the former cell block, constructed c.1960.

New Flour Mill, 1879

The early mission's second and largest flour mill, built to cater for the mission's rapidly expanding flour production activities in the late nineteenth century.

Three-storey masonry and iron building constructed in the Victorian Georgian style. Oriented with its long facades facing north and south, the building is raised on a low granite fieldstone plinth, with load-bearing Flemish bonded brick walls, rendered externally, and a simple hipped roof clad in corrugated iron. Facades are

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Based on information provided by Father David Barry, May 2022.

vertically divided into bays defined by Doric pilasters and have large rectangular openings set into expressed stucco surrounds. Externally, the attic level is discernible by its smaller, horizontal window openings, projecting timber cornice and continuous stucco string coursing.

Internally the place may retain evidence of early fabric and equipment including butt-jointed timber floorboards, tree trunk floor and roof beams bearing directly onto walls, and Ransome & Sims milling gear. A nearby stone pitched well, northeast of the mill, is thought to be associated with the original water supply for the mill's threshing and grinding operations.

At one time the oldest functioning flour mill in Western Australia, the place was partially restored in the late 1980s before being briefly re-purposed for New Norcia's commercial bakehouse operations in the 1990s. The mill is no longer operational and its current use and condition are unknown.

St Joseph's Girls School Group (fmr), 1880, c.1910, c.1930s, 1955, c.1960s

A courtyard complex of interconnected brick and iron former school and convent buildings, constructed across several different eras, which are associated with the establishment of St Joseph's convent school and orphanage for Girls from 1861 and its subsequent development as an educational facility under various iterations until 1972.

Comprises the Old Convent (fmr) (1880), Orphanage (fmr) (1910), Kitchen/Laundry (fmr) (1930), New Convent (fmr) (1930) Classroom and Dormitory Block (fmr) (1955), Hall (c.1960s) and Stables/Work Centre (.no date) and several other unidentified buildings. The main buildings are laid out along New Norcia Road within a semi-enclosed brick walled compound. To the rear, buildings open out onto a series of informal grassed courts and there is a large red bitumen paved visitor parking area to the south.

The two-storey New Convent is the formal centrepiece of the group and an important element of the New Norcia streetscape. An imposing Inter-War Free Classical style building, it has a steeply pitch corrugated iron roof and a striking façade, with a grand central entry portico, that is highly embellished with decorative stucco mouldings. Original stucco and face red brickwork to the principal (east) facade has been subsequently painted over, however other façades retain their original unpainted appearance. The single-storey section to the north, although constructed earlier, was substantially modified when the New Convent was built. This has unfortunately resulted in loss of original period detail, including the former crenelated parapets which were an unusual feature of the original Orphanage. The two-storey Classroom Block to the south is an unremarkable Post-War red brick addition which has plain concrete window surrounds, painted timber sash windows and a gable roof. The Stables/Work Centre, located at the rear of the group, is a single storey rendered masonry building with narrow tripartite window openings fitted with glass louvres, and a replacement asbestos roof. The building appears to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, but has been disused for some time and is now in poor condition.

Although formal education and residential care uses have long since ceased, the buildings continue to play an important role in the ongoing use of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, having been adapted for use as the New Norcia Visitor Centre gift shop, art gallery and museum, which houses one of the largest

collections of moveable religious art in Australia as well as a significant collection of early textiles and vestments known as 'The Spanish Collection'.

The Old Convent provides dormitory style accommodation and the Hall remains in use as group activity and meeting space.

St Gertrude's Girls College, 1906-08, c.1920s, c.1921, c.1970s

Other names: St Gertrude's College, Salvado College (from 1974), New Norcia Catholic College

Original Federation Gothic style residential convent college for girls, designed by Torres in association with acclaimed Catalan architect Enrique Sagnier. The terminating element on the southern arm of the mission's original cruciform plan town layout.

The college is laid out amongst a formal garden within a walled and gated domain and includes the main three-storey brick and iron St Gertrude's College building (1906-08), an attached brick and iron chapel (St Gertrude's Chapel) (1906-08), a brick and iron Caretaker's Cottage (c.1906-08) and cistern, Entrance Gates (c.1920s), and an avenue of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*).

The main building comprises a central twin tower entry element and two large side wings connected by arcaded links, with two-storey bullnose verandahs to the rear. A large rear yard is divided into two on the central axis by the chapel. The arcade links, originally single-storey, were significantly altered in c.1921 with the addition of the first-floor level, and infill glazing was added to the ground floor arcades in the c.1970s.

External walls are raised on a rusticated dado and feature tuckpointed New Norcia red brickwork with stucco quoins and mouldings. The steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron punctuated by regularly spaced brick dormers. The tower spires feature stamped metal roof sheeting, like the church campanile. Each spire is surmounted by a flagstaff. Verandahs are supported on cast-iron columns and have decorative metal balustrades, valences and brackets. Porch and verandah floors feature encaustic tiles.

Internally, there are raised timber hardwood floors, with tiled finishes evident to common bathroom areas, and pressed metal ceilings. The most notable space is the richly decorated St Gertrude's Chapel, which has undergone several notable interior refurbishment campaigns. The stunning interior showcases the master craftsmanship of Lesmes Lopez, who executed the ceiling and wall paintings, Juan Casellas, who carved the magnificent altar piece and Salvador Alberich who applied the gold leaf work.

St Gertrude's merged with the former St Ildephonsus' College to form the co-educational Salvado College in 1974, later becoming New Norcia Catholic College. The Sisters of St Joseph's remained in charge of the girls boarding section until the end of 1977⁴¹. Formal educational uses ceased in 1991 with the closure of the college. Today it is mainly used for group accommodation for recreational camp retreats, with regular visitor tours operating to the Chapel. The single roomed Caretaker's Cottage, with its attached stone-pitched cistern, was formerly used as a residence and canteen before undergoing conservation works to the roof,

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Based on information provided by Father David Barry, May 2022.

rainwater disposal and drainage system and to damaged brickwork in the early 2000s.

Trading Post, c.1912, c.2010s

Other names: Lanigan's Store

Single storey rendered brick and iron bungalow located along New Norcia Road towards the southern end of the precinct. Originally built for visitor accommodation, and later adapted by the Lonigan family for use as post office and store, or trading post. The place has been much altered since its original construction, most recently during works to construct the New Norcia bypass road in the mid-2010s, when the building was used as a site office. Painting, new carpets, asbestos removal and access compliance upgrade works were undertaken at this time. The building appears disused and is in fair to poor condition.

St Ildephonsus' Boys College Group, 1909-14

Other names: St Ildephonsus' College, St Benedict's College (after 1964), Salvado College (from 1974), St Benedict's Boys Residence (from 1974), New Norcia Catholic College

Original Federation Free Classical style residential college building with an integral chapel, St Ildephonsus' Chapel, designed by Torres in association with acclaimed Catalonian architect Enrique Sagnier. Built shortly after completion of St Gertrude's College, St Ildephonsus' completes the mission's original cruciform plan town layout as the terminating element on the northern arm of the cross.

The three-storey brick and iron building is laid out amongst formal gardens within a walled and gated domain. The landscaped forecourt features a marble statue of the Blessed Marcellin Champagnat⁴², which is raised on a rendered plinth outside the main entrance.

The building has a quadrangular plan layout with the Chapel centrally positioned about the quadrangle to form two internal courtyards. The foundation stone was laid in 1909. Walls are English-bonded fair face New Norcia red brickwork, with stucco dressings, which include quoined window surrounds with prominent arched drip moulds. Windows have painted timber sashes with arched toplights. Brickwork has been subsequently painted over in a red oxide colour. The corrugated iron skillion roofs over each wing are concealed behind a distinctive crenelated parapet. Internal courtyards are overlooked by two-storey bullnosed timber verandahs with decorative timber balustrades.

Interior detailing and craftsmanship are not as fine as St Gertrude's. Original fabric is likely to include tongued and grooved floorboards, plastered walls, timber joinery and pressed metal ceilings. As for St Gertrude's, the interior of St Ildephonsus' Chapel showcases the master craftsmanship of Lesmes Lopez, who executed the wall paintings, Juan Casellas, who carved the altar piece and Salvador Alberich who applied the gold leaf work.

The separate Caretaker's Cottage (c.1950s) to the north is a single-storey red brick building with a corrugated iron gable roof and painted timber windows.

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According to interpretative signage at the place, Marcellin Champagnat founded the Marist Brothers on 2 January 1817 in the Archdiocese of Lyon, Southern France. The Marist Brothers ran St Ildephonsus' College from 1913 until their departure at the end of 1964, after which the College came under control of the Benedictines.

Known as St Benedict's College following the departure of the Marist Brothers in 1964, the former St Ildephonsus' merged with the former St Gertrude's in 1974 to become the co-educational Salvado College, later New Norcia Catholic College, with the boys' boarding section renamed St Benedict's Boys Residence at this time⁴³ Formal educational uses ceased in 1991 with the closure of the campus. Today the place is mainly used as group accommodation for recreational retreats, with guided visitor tours of the Chapel operating regularly. It is in good condition.

Handball Courts and Arcades, 1913-15, c.1990s

A unique and handsome Federation Romanesque style red brick building originally built as a handball court facility for use by the St Ildephonsus' College students.

A brick and iron structure, comprising an east-facing arcaded shelter attached to four west-facing open-air handball courts. The arcaded section has a raised concrete floor, rounded arch openings, exposed timber trusses and a mono-pitch corrugated iron roof. The handball courts to the rear have no roof. Courts are separated by stepped brick walls which terminate in Gothic-style capped brick piers. End walls continue through to the arcaded section above wall plate height to form curved and stepped parapets on side elevations. Court wall inner faces are rendered and retain line markings, possibly original.

The building has a history of rising damp and salt attack. Conservation works in mid-1990s saw the arcade roof replaced and areas of fretted brickwork repaired. The separately roofed infill over the northernmost handball court is a later intervention. The current use and condition of the building is unknown.

St Mary's Boys School Group, (fmr), 1914, 1988, c.1996

Other names: New Norcia Education Centre

Small group of interconnected brick and iron buildings, originally designed by Torres as school and dormitory accommodation for Aboriginal boys. Constructed over a period of only a few months in 1914, to replace earlier buildings associated with St Mary's school and orphanage, established during the Salvado era.

Originally set out around a central courtyard known as Weld Square within a separate enclosure in the northeast corner of St Ildephonsus' College compound. Buildings fronting the main road display elements of the Federation Free Classical style. The northernmost building, with its stepped brick parapet gable and rusticated facade articulations, is the least austere of the group.

Walls are raised on brick plinths and constructed of New Norcia red face brickwork. Fenestration is regularly ordered about the facades and windows retain multi-pane timber sashes. Facades are minimally embellished with stucco mouldings to sills and around arched window heads. Original face brickwork has since been painted over in a red oxide colour, with contrasting white paint applied to the plinth.

Alterations and additions include additional rooms, ablution blocks and staff accommodation along the northern boundary. Workshops and ablutions have been built in place of the southern wall. Weld Square, originally laid out with formal tree plantings around a feature statue, was altered in 1988. Buildings show evidence of general wear and tear but overall appear to be in fair to good condition.

⁴³ Based on information provided by Father David Barry, May 2022

St Mary's School closed in 1974 and the Benedictine community now run the New Norcia Education Centre (established 1996) from the buildings.

The Apiary, 1917, 1938-39, 1992, c.2001

An unusual landmark structure located in remnant orchards on the eastern side of the Moore River and the easternmost building in the precinct.

Octagonal-shaped timber framed rotunda, with red brick infill walls and a steeply pitched corrugated galvanised iron roof. Originally built as an open-sided bee house fitted with repurposed timber shelving to support the mission's hives. In 1938-39 it was partly enclosed and adapted for use as a honey production house, with the brick infill walls, timber joinery and a concrete channel drain added at this time. As honey production declined in c.1960s, the building fell into disrepair. Roof repairs were carried out in 1992, and additional works undertaken from c.2001 to conserve the 1930s appearance.

The building features distinctive V-shaped clerestory bracing, visible externally, and a reconstructed decorative roof finial. Interior walls are cement plastered and there is a concrete floor and raised timber loft. A small boiler associated with the c.1930s era of honey production remains inside the building. The building is no longer in operational use and its current condition is unknown.

New Norcia Hotel and Quarters (fmr) (1925-26)

Other names: Community Guesthouse, New Norcia Mission Hostel

Imposing two-storey stuccoed masonry and tile building, originally constructed as a community hostel, with a separate single-storey brick caretaker's quarters, located near the southern end of the precinct. Although removed to the west from New Norcia Road, the building maintains a significant presence within the precinct.

A fine example of the Inter-War Free Classical style, the building has an imposing and highly ordered east façade, with a monumental arched colonnade and balcony divided by a central tripartite pedimented entrance. Elaborate, classically embellished cornices are supported on Ionic columns at first floor balcony level and by round arch openings with engaged piers at ground floor colonnade level. Façade masonry is painted in contrasting colours of white and cream, although archival images suggest stuccowork may have originally been unpainted. Internally, the building features a grand central staircase, tessellated tile floors and classically derived mouldings and embellishments.

The former Quarters to the rear, comprises two original brick and iron buildings, linked by an open-sided shed which appears to be a later addition. The buildings have red face brick walls, corbelled brick parapets and painted timber sash windows. The southern building has a large arched moulded timber entry door with a stained glass toplight and has most recently been used as a/the manager's accommodation. The northern building has been adapted for use as public toilets, although this use may now be redundant.

The former Hotel ceased operating as a licensed venue in January 2020 and has since reverted back to hostel use, mainly for large group accommodation.

Roadhouse, 1955

Other names: Salvado Roadhouse Cafe, Petrol Station, New Norcia Roadhouse, Service Station, Gull New Norcia Roadhouse

The southernmost building in the precinct, located on New Norcia Road. Single storey painted brick and iron service station, with semi-detached roadhouse café, public restrooms and a covered parking area. The main building has a parapet fascia, concealed low-pitch metal roof and flat roofed awning which extends over a bitumen-paved fuel service area. The café addition has a flat roof, glazed shopfronts, and modern canvas window awnings.

Originally constructed with a vehicle servicing bay in the south-east corner⁴⁴, the roadhouse appears to have been much altered and added to over time. It currently functions as a fuel service station, shop, post office and café. The café, owned and operated by the Benedictine community, has a religiously themed interior which features timber wainscot panelling, choir stall seating, and wall-mounted interpretative material. The provenance of this fabric is not known.

Olive Workshop and Carpentry Workshop, 1925-26, c.1990s

Other names: Olive Press Building, Olive House

Finely crafted original brick and iron workshop constructed in the Federation Romanesque style, with attached corrugated iron machinery shed and associated water tanks, erected for olive processing in 1926-27. Workshop walls are constructed of New Norcia red face brickwork, raised on local granite fieldstone. Brickwork features finely crafted corbelling, coffered articulations and engaged piers. Double hung sliding sash windows are set into segmental arch openings.

The place was the subject of urgent conservation works to the roof structure in the mid-1990s. It remains in infrequent use as an olive oil bottling facility and is in fair condition.

College Administration Building, c.1930s

Original two-storey brick and iron building directly addressing New Norcia Road, to the southeast of St Ildephonsus' College. The building is laid out to a rectangular plan and demonstrates simple Georgian-style form and proportions. It has red face brick walls, raised on a random rubble granite fieldstone plinth, with fenestration regularly ordered about the facades. Openings on both levels have painted rendered surrounds, with rendered keystone arches over ground floor windows. Windows retain painted timber sliding sashes and doors are painted timber panel. The low-pitched main roof is concealed behind an unusual painted rendered parapet. A separately roofed two-storey painted timber and iron verandah, with painted concrete and iron access stair, is centred about the rear (west) façade.

The building is one of few remaining early face brick buildings in the precinct that has not had its principal facade rendered or painted. It remains in use by the Benedictine community as an Institute for Benedictine Studies and is in good condition.

Pig-Keeper's Cottage (1936-37) and Piggery ruins (c.1902)

Other names: The Hermitage

Restored brick and iron Inter-War bungalow located in an open field near the river bank south of the Monastery. The building has a bay window frontage, painted timber windows, timber verandah and modern galvanised steel roof. The cottage

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Based on information provided by Father David Barry, May 2022

remains in use for visitor accommodation as a secluded residential retreat known as 'The Hermitage'. The ruins of the brick and iron former Piggery (c.1902) are situated beyond the cottage to the south. The condition and extent of remaining original fabric unknown.

Rosendo Salvado Monument (erected c.1970s)

Gifted to the Benedictine Community by the Spanish government in 1960, but not erected until the c.1970s. Bronze statue, elevated on a painted steel pedestal, depicting Bishop Salvado, dressed robes, with his right hand raised over his head and holding a cross. Surrounded by a circular shaped low-height faced brick enclosure, which has a low-height white-painted wrought iron palisade railing. A marble plaque within the enclosure bears the inscription: 'Bishop Salvado, Founder of New Norcia, 1814-1900'. Additional interpretation signage, in modern stainless and weathered steel, is provided beyond the enclosure to the east.

Mission Cottages Interpretation Centre (c.1960-70s) & former Mission Cottage Village site

Other names: Marian Shrine, Mission Cottage Village

Formerly known as the Marian Shrine, this octagonal brick and iron building has since been repurposed as an interpretation centre. The building has painted brick walls, a modern brick paved floor, a modern corrugated steel roof and painted timber open gable verandah. The centre is furnished with a modern dressed timber seat and interpretative display material. Adjacent to the building is a stone footprint of one of the first four mission cottages, understood to be the original stone foundations, which forms part of the interpretative display. According to site signage, there are five other revealed former mission cottage foundations in the vicinity.

St Scholastica Administration Block, 1967

Two-storey former classroom block remotely located in the northwest corner of the St Gertrude's College compound. A Post-War International style building, it has an exposed concrete frame, red brick infill walls and a brown brick plinth. The long facades to the north and south feature large window modular assemblies and breeze block screens to the end bays. The building is in fair condition. The ground floor currently houses the business administration centre and IT centre, and the upper floor houses the library's journal collection and books in stack.⁴⁵

Library and Science Building, fmr (1974)

Commonwealth funded former library and science building which opened in 1974. Single-storey brick and iron series of former classrooms, located near the southern entrance into the College Administration Building compound. The building has a domestic residential appearance with blended red brick walls, splayed brick sills, projecting timber window bays and high-level ribbon windows. When New Norcia Catholic College closed in 1991, the building was brought into service as part of the monastery's expanding library, with the former science rooms at the east end largely cleared of signs of their original classroom use. The building, which is in fair

⁴⁵ Based on information provided by Father David Barry, May 2022.

condition, continues to function as one of the Community's libraries and houses the librarian's office⁴⁶.

Machinery Shed (n.d)

A large, steel-clad agricultural shed located at the northern end of the Monastery, visible from the Old Geraldton Road and Farm Road. The original function and exact date of construction of the shed is not known. The structure remains in use and is understood to house an important machinery collection and service the privately run New Norcia bakery operations. The shed appears to be in good condition.

Other buildings and features

The following other buildings and features have been identified as of potential cultural heritage significance to the precinct:

- Stables/Work Centre to rear of St Joseph's Girls School Group.
- Old footbridge over Moore River.
- Stone weir and cairn.
- Farm Road Bridge.

Little is currently known about these elements and further research would be required to ascertain cultural heritage significance.

Archaeology

It is highly likely that archaeological deposits and surface artefacts and features are present across the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, including former buildings and structures. These may include but are not limited to the following potential archaeological sites:

- site of former Mission Cottage Village, south of Church square.
- site of early farm building - stables, wool press, shearing shed.
- site of former 1950s staff housing, Piggery Lane.
- site of Salvado's original 1847 Mission House, under Monastery central building.
- playing fields and grounds associated with early schools and colleges.

Little is currently known about these sites and further research would be required to ascertain cultural heritage significance.

It is also likely that archaeological material is also present in and around the extant heritage buildings, including the vicinity of doorways and beneath floorboards. The 2017 discovery of a former student's papers and other detritus beneath the floorboards in his room in St Ildephonsus' College suggests this may be a considerable resource.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Based on information provided by Father David Barry, May 2022.

⁴⁷ New Norcia Benedictine community, 2017, News, Source: <https://www.newnorcia.wa.edu.au/media/news/2017/7/an-interesting-find-a-boarders-stash-c1949>, Accessed March 2022

13. 3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Principal Australian Historic Theme(s)

- 2.2 Adapting to diverse environments
- 2.4.5 Migrating: Changing the face of rural and urban Australia through migration
- 3.4.5 Utilising natural resources
- 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries
- 3.6 Recruiting labour
- 3.11 Altering the environment
- 3.12 Feeding people
- 3.14.1 Building to suit Australian conditions
- 3.14.2 Using Australian materials in construction
- 4.3 Developing institutions
- 5.7 Surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated land
- 6.2 Establishing schools
- 6.5 Educating people in remote places
- 6.6 Educating Indigenous people in two cultures
- 8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies
- 8.6.3 Founding Australian religious Institutions
- 8.6.4 Making places for worship
- 8.6.7 Running missions to Australia's indigenous people

Heritage Council of Western Australia Theme(s)

- 103 Racial contact and interaction
- 104 Land allocation and subdivision
- 106 Workers (including Aboriginal, convict)
- 107 Settlements
- 108 Government Policy
- 301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
- 307 Intellectual activities, arts and crafts
- 309 Technology and technological change
- 310 Manufacturing and processing
- 311 Hospitality industry and tourism
- 402 Education and science
- 404 Community services and utilities
- 406 Religion
- 407 Cultural activities
- 408 Institutions
- 506 Tourism
- 601 Aboriginal People
- 603 Local heroes and battlers
- 604 Innovators

Comparative Analysis

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia is unique as the only monastic town in Australia. The place is a significantly early example of an Aboriginal mission, and also demonstrates the change in views, attitudes and treatment of Aboriginal people by religious organisations and the Western Australian Government from the nineteenth century to the mid twentieth century.

The place was also an important educational provider for the regional area between 1908 and 1991. It is noted that although there are distinct orders within the Roman Catholic Church, including Benedictines, Pallottines, Redemptorists, and others, the congregation remains the broad Catholic Church. As an example, the Redemptorists at P2218 *Redemptorist Monastery and Church* (RHP) in Vincent provide retreats to clergy, religious and Catholic school children over the years, in the same way these have been provided at *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*. The recollections of Sister Veronica Willaway OSB, an Australian Aboriginal Sister from the Yued Noongar tribe who joined the Benedictine Missionary Sisters of New Norcia in 1958, suggest that it was common for such Orders to join different mission groups in varying locations in Australia (including Girraween, Rossmoyne⁴⁸, and in Broome⁴⁹), Spain, the Philippines and the USA.⁵⁰ However a review of Catholic monasteries and schools in Western Australia, including P1673 *Pallottine Monastery*, Mullewa (RHP), P2181 *Sacred Heart Catholic Group*, Perth (RHP) and P2218 *Redemptorist Monastery and Church* (RHP), indicates that the administration of St Gertrude's, which was operated by the Sisters of St Joseph, and St Ildephonsus' by the Marist Brothers, together with the resident Benedictine community, demonstrates a rare example of three Roman Catholic religious orders operating collaboratively from the same site.

Individually and collectively, the buildings and interior elements of *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* display striking aesthetic architectural value and demonstrate significant creative and technical expertise and significance to Western Australia.

Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia addresses several historic themes associated with understanding the history of Western Australia, including Education, Social Services, Religion, Peopling WA and Rural occupations. While there are other examples of monasteries, Aboriginal missions, Catholic and secular school establishments and many churches that demonstrate a high degree of architectural excellence in Western Australia, there is no other place in the State that demonstrates these together. *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia* has outstanding value as an incomparable townscape in which religious, educational, service, hospitality and agricultural elements are underpinned by the Benedictine philosophy and way of life that has been maintained for over 150 years.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

This is not a general bibliography but key sources such as conservation plans or books directly related to the place are noted.

⁴⁸ Pallottine Mission Centre (1955 - 1991)

⁴⁹ Kalumburu Mission

⁵⁰ Catholic Archdiocese of Perth, undated, News, Source: [Australian Aboriginal Benedictine Sister offers insight into extraordinary life \(perthcatholic.org.au\)](https://perthcatholic.org.au), Accessed March 2022.

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13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research into the archival collection of the Benedictine community may reveal primary sources of information not currently available in the public domain.

It is highly likely that historical archaeological deposits and surface artefacts and features are present across the *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*, associated with extant and former buildings and structures.

In addition, archaeological material may be present at the site of Salvado's failed 1846 mission camp hut, near Noondagoonda Pool on banks of Moore River, approximately eight kilometres north of the town.. Little is currently known about the site and further research would be required to ascertain cultural heritage significance.



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 2968
2. **NAME** *Wyening Mission Group (fmr)* (1892)
3. **LOCATION** Behanging Road, Wyening (approx. 14 km north of Bolgart)

4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**

Those portions of; Lot M660 on Plan 3055 and Lot M664 on Plan 3056, being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 847 Folio 43, Avon Location 233, being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 258 Folio 188, Avon Location 2050, being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 74 Folio 200, Avon Location 757, being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 8 Folio 151, as are defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawings No. 2968A & B prepared by Steffanoni Ewing and Cruickshank Pty. Ltd.

5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Victoria Plains

6. **OWNER** John William Young.

7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| • Register of Heritage Places: | Interim Entry | 09/01/1998 |
| | Permanent Entry | 07/04/1998 |
| • National Trust Classification: | Mission house | |
| | classified | 07/06/77 |
| | Winery - classified | 06/08/73 |
| • Town Planning Scheme: | | ----- |
| • Municipal Inventory: | | ----- |
| • Register of the National Estate: | Mission house | |
| | permanent entry | 21/10/80 |

8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Wyening Mission Group (fmr), consisting of a cement rendered brick and corrugated iron Mission House, stone and corrugated iron Winery, cement rendered brick and concrete block and corrugated iron Manager's House, corrugated iron clad Worker's Cottage, corrugated iron clad 'Walkabout

Cottage', a stone dam and stone lined well, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is a substantial demonstration of the organisation and life-style of an agrarian out-station set up to support the Spanish Benedictine mission in Western Australia;

the place, particularly the Mission House and the Winery, are competent examples of a rural idiom that has been influenced by both local and Spanish vernacular architecture;

the place has important associations with a number of eminent persons such as Bishops Salvado and Torres; the award winning winemaker, August Schwartzbach; the Benedictines; and the Aboriginal people who lived at New Norcia who collectively made an important contribution to the development of the State;

the place is important for its historic involvement with viticulture. Wyening Mission was the only plantation that provided altar wine for Catholic Churches throughout the State;

the place has been highly valued by the local rural community for its public role in the life of the Wyening Valley for over a hundred years, whilst today the place contributes significantly to the local area through its historic importance and landmark qualities; and,

the winery at the place shows a degree of technical innovation for its period, especially in its use of gravity and the local topography to assist in the process of wine production.

The shearing shed, poultry shed, power plant, chicken nursery and sundry yards have little heritage significance.



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November, 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Wyening Mission Group (fmr), particularly the Mission House and the Winery, are competent examples of a rural idiom that has been influenced by both local and Spanish vernacular architecture. As a group, they have some importance to the community for their aesthetic characteristics. (Criterion 1.1)

The stone-constructed winery, in its setting on the hillside, is of particular aesthetic value. (Criterion 1.1)

Situated straddling Behanging Road, *Wyening Mission Group (fmr)* is a key visual experience in the area and contributes to the aesthetic qualities of the surrounding rural district. The later sheds complement the Mission House and Winery, and along with the mature trees and plantings, contribute to the density of development and the sense of a rural setting. Criterion 1.3)

The Mission forms part of a large historic precinct of buildings built by the Spanish Benedictine Monks and relates to New Norcia and its network of outstations. (Criterion 1.4)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Wyening Mission Group (fmr) is a substantial demonstration of the organisation and life-style of an agrarian out-station set up to support the Spanish Benedictine mission in Western Australia. The place is important in the history of European occupation and the evolution of the Calingiri area. It also has some importance to the Aboriginal community for its associations with New Norcia Mission and the historic process of 'Christianisation' and 'assimilation' of Aboriginal people. (Criterion 2.1)

Wyening Mission Group (fmr) is important for its historic involvement with viticulture. As the Benedictines were not able to import wine, Wyening Mission provided altar wine for Catholic Churches throughout the State. This

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter A *Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

was the only plantation to do so. The Benedictines at Wyening Mission also made the wine for their own consumption, and were allowed half a bottle of wine each, per day. (Criterion 2.2)

Wyening Mission Group (fmr) has important associations with a number of eminent persons such as Bishops Salvado and Torres; the award winning winemaker, August Schwartzbach; the Benedictines; and the Aboriginal people who lived at New Norcia who collectively made an important contribution to the development of the State. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

The winery at *Wyening Mission Group (fmr)* shows a degree of technical innovation for its period, especially in its use of gravity and the local topography to assist in the process of wine production. (Criterion 3.3)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Wyening Mission Group (fmr) has been highly valued by the local rural community for its public role in the life of the Wyening Valley for over a hundred years. Today the place contributes significantly to the local area through its historic importance and landmark qualities. (Criterion 4.1)

The place has been important to several generations of Benedictines and Aboriginal people from New Norcia who lived and worked there on a transitory and seasonal basis. The place also has some social importance to the wider Aboriginal community for its association with New Norcia. (Criterion 4.1)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Wyening Mission Group (fmr) is rare as one of a handful of monastic complexes built by the Spanish Benedictine monks who founded New Norcia, as a monastic complex which was constructed to provide food and income for the Benedictines, as the only commercial vineyard in the Western Australian wheatbelt; and, as one of the only two vineyards in Australia owned by religious organisations. (Criterion 5.1)

The winery demonstrates a traditional process on viticulture now discontinued in favour of modern techniques, while the stone wells and the stone wash pool demonstrate a pastoral tradition that ended when the district became more closely settled in the 1900s. (Criterion 5.2)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

This place is representative of the way of life of the Benedictine Order in Western Australia and the techniques they used to manage a property as a community. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

Though the elements of this place vary individually, the *Wyening Mission Group (fmr)* is in moderate condition overall and is structurally capable of sustaining remedial work. The place has suffered in recent years from a lack of maintenance.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of this place is moderate overall.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

The authenticity of the various elements of *Wyening Mission Group (fmr)* varies, with the Mission House and Manager's House having a low degree of authenticity, the Winery, stone wells, dam and the landscape itself having high authenticity and the remaining elements lying between these points.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Attached are key sections of the supporting evidence prepared by Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd with Dorothy Erickson : 'Wyening Mission and Winery, Victoria Plains : Conservation Plan', prepared for Victoria Plains Tourist Association, December 1996)

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

For a discussion of the documentary evidence refer to Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd with Dorothy Erickson : 'Wyening Mission and Winery, Victoria Plains : Conservation Plan', prepared for Victoria Plains Tourist Association, December 1996)

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

For a discussion of the physical evidence refer to Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd with Dorothy Erickson : 'Wyening Mission and Winery, Victoria Plains : Conservation Plan', prepared for Victoria Plains Tourist Association, December 1996)

13.3 REFERENCES

Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd with Dorothy Erickson : 'Wyening Mission and Winery, Victoria Plains : Conservation Plan', prepared for Victoria Plains Tourist Association, December 1996)

13.4 FURTHER RESEARCH
