

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

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Management Categories/Levels of Significance

Category 1 Highest level of protection appropriate: recommend for entry in the State Register; Council will provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

Category 2 High level of protection appropriate: Council will provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the Town Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

Category 3 Retain and conserve if possible: Council will endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the town planning scheme; photographically record the place prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.

Category 4 Significant but not essential to an understanding of the history of the district: Council aims to encourage retention, however if this is not possible the place shall be photographically recorded and further information collated prior to any major redevelopment or demolition occurring.

Category 5 Historic Site without built features: recognise, for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design. Council supports retention of plaques, place names and the like for future generations to recognise.

1. All Saints' Anglican Church



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	00723
Location	Lot 2 (#124) South Western Highway Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	-
Land description/ Lot details	Lots 3 and 4 plan/diagram 1724 vol/ folio 1492889890
Assessment Number	A2052

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
State Register	Permanent	14 May 1999
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register	Interim	05 Nov 2012
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	01 Oct 1979

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Religious	Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Present	Religious	Church, Cathedral or Chapel

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1906
Architectural style	Federation Romanesque
Materials wall	Donnybrook Stone
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements
Social & civic activities	Religion

Associations

Name	Association

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Augustine Benedict Rieusset	Architect
Anglican Church	Other Association
Bunbury Diocesan Trustees	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

All Saints' Anglican Church is the oldest public building in Donnybrook and is a very fine example of a building constructed of Donnybrook stone. It is the only Anglican Church building of Donnybrook stone in the South-West and one of a few public buildings of Donnybrook stone in the state. The church is the physical embodiment of the social support given to the local community by the Anglican Church and is a landmark building in the main street of Donnybrook.

Physical Description

All Saints' Anglican Church is a single storey building constructed of Donnybrook stone with a steeply pitched gabled corrugated iron roof. There is a gabled porch at the front of the building and projecting transepts reflect the traditional cruciform plan. The Donnybrook stone is dressed and laid in courses. Buttresses divide the side facades into equal bays which each contain two narrow round arched windows. Internal features include a jarrah ceiling and stained glass windows. There is a large rose window facing east. The foundation stone is inscribed AD MAJORUM DEI GLORIAM HUNC LAPIDEM POSUIT JOHANNES WINTHROP HACKETT LLD XXVII OCT AD 1906.

History

On 30 March 1880, Rev. Joseph Withers, Rector of Bunbury, held the first Anglican Church service in the Donnybrook district. In 1898, the Parish of Donnybrook was formed and services were held in the Agricultural Hall until mid-1900, when the Congregational Church in Bentley Street (later site of the fire station) was purchased for use as a Mission Hall. The Congregational Union had inaugurated a mission in the district in 1891, and voluntary labour had built the small timber church. In 1901, a building committee was formed and began fund raising to build a new Anglican church. In 1906, architect Augustine Benedict Rieusset (a past President of the Melbourne Architectural and Engineering Association) prepared plans for a new church to be constructed of Donnybrook stone, to be built on land donated by James Egan. On 27 October, Dr. J. Winthrop Hackett, M.L.C., who owned land in the district, laid the foundation stone for All Saints' Anglican Church. The *West Australian* (1 Nov. 1907) reported it would be 'a handsome edifice in the Norman style' and on its completion would be 'one of the finest public buildings in the South-West'. A. Bragg built the church 'entirely of the famous Donnybrook stone' (*Western Mail* 21 Sept. 1907), and it was completed at a cost of about £500. On 29 June 1907, Bishop Goldsmith, of Bunbury, dedicated the Church, 'one of the most handsome and stately edifices in the Diocese' (*Western Mail* *ibid*) in which donations from England included choir stalls from the village of Rake, Hampshire, a credence table and communion vessels from All Saints, Bloxson, and other items from Hampshire and Kent. A small rectory of brick construction was built to accommodate the resident Rector. On 24 June 1923, Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Bunbury, dedicated a mural painting and paneling in the Sanctuary. At a cost of about £1,000 (\$2,000), it was a substantial gift from the donor. In 1952, Donnybrook received £100 towards extensions for the rectory from the Jubilee Appeal. In 1963, a disused school and hall at Goodwood were purchased and re-located to the church grounds, where it was re-erected and converted for use as a parish hall and Sunday school. In 1999, All Saints' Anglican Church, a rare example of a church built in Donnybrook stone and the oldest public building in Donnybrook, was Entered on the Register of Heritages Places. In 2012, the Parish Hall was demolished and a new corrugated iron hall has been erected behind the church.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Bartlett, Joan Journey: *A History of the Anglican Diocese of Western Australia 1904-2004* Anglican Diocese of Bunbury, the Printery, Albany, 2004, p.77 & p. 138

West Australian 1 Nov. 1906, p. 3 & 4 July 1907, p. 4

Western Mail 21 Sept. 1907, p. 28

Bunbury Herald 24 Oct. 1906, p. 2

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W.A. 1842 to 1974* A. C. Frost and Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, pp. 170-171

State Heritage Office library entries

All Saints Anglican Church Donnybrook, Roof: conservation works 1999

Conservation of All Saints Anglican Church Donnybrook 1990/91 (final report). 1992

All Saints' Church Donnybrook: conservation plan 1998

All Saints Anglican Church: architectural evaluation for the Western Australian Heritage Committee. 1989

All Saints Anglican Church Donnybrook, Rose Windows: conservation works 2000

2. Anchor and Hope Inn



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00722
Location	Lot 2 (#4) South Western Highway Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	-
Land description/ Lot details	Pt. Lot 4 Loc 218 Plan/Diagram Vol/Folio 1824/49014503
Assessment Number	A1021

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	05 Oct 1970
Register of the National Estate	Registered	21 Mar 1978
Statewide Hotel Survey	Completed	01 Nov 1997

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Present	Residential	Single storey residence
Original	Residential	Single storey residence
Other	Health	Hospital
Other	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1865
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials wall	Common Brick
Materials roof	Shingle
Materials roof	Tile

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Outside influences	Water, power, major t'port routes
Transport & communications	Road transport
Occupations	Hospitality industry & tourism
	Domestic activities
Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements
	Maternity hospital

Associations

Name	Association
George Lawrence	Builder
Henry Trigwell	Original owner and builder
John Trigwell	Owner
John Trigwell	Owner
Dr. Frederick Elliott	Doctor of maternity hospital
Mattie Brown	Nurse
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Browne	Previous Owner
V J F Smithers	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

The Anchor and Hope Inn is believed to be the oldest habitable building in the Donnybrook townsite and is a good extant example of one of a chain of roadside inns on the road to the South West. It was constructed by Henry Trigwell, an important historical figure in the district. It operated as a maternity hospital for about 20 years at the beginning of the twentieth century. Situated on the main road, its simple Victorian Georgian aesthetic is a landmark at the northern entrance to Donnybrook

Physical Description

Anchor and Hope Inn is a single storey brick building with a moderately pitched hipped roof in the Victorian Georgian style. There is a verandah along the front facade and two squat brick chimneys. The front facade comprises two doors and six casement windows.

History

In December 1861, Henry Trigwell (arr. 1851, d. 1890) was discharged from the army. In 1862, he was granted 20 acres of land near Minnipup on the new line of road to the Blackwood, which he had selected as convenient to pursue his trade as a blacksmith. Henry Trigwell and his wife, Agnes, who became the local midwife, had 10 children and subsequently had another two. He built the 'large house' in c. 1865 (with assistance from George Lawrence according to a report by Harold Payne of Donnybrook Historical Society), with bricks made on the property, and a shingle roof, that was later covered over. In June 1868, the place was licensed as the 'Anchor and Hope Inn'. For 32 years, under Henry Trigwell, and later under his son, John, the inn provided an important service to travelers and was a social centre for residents of the district. In 1900, John Trigwell died, and shortly afterwards his family moved into some of the adjacent buildings, and the inn was converted to a maternity hospital under the first medical officer in the district (1899-1915) and Nurse Mattie Brown. In 1919, it ceased to be used as a maternity hospital, and Henry Trigwell's grandson, John Trigwell, took up residence and he lived there until 1971. For some years it was a boarding house, but it was falling into disrepair by 1971. When it was vacated, the Donnybrook Historical Society was concerned for its future but was unable to raise sufficient funds to purchase it. However, the Society aroused the interest of a retired English couple, who purchased the place, restored it and re-established it as a wayside inn and eating house/restaurant, with a small historical museum and Tourist Information Centre. In more recent years, the place has been returned to residential use. The Anchor and Hope Inn is believed to be the oldest habitable building in the Donnybrook district and is highly valued by the community.

Integrity/Authenticity: High, although the roof, which was originally shingled, is has been now clad with grey metal in an imitation tiled effect.

Condition: Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1942 to 1974* A. C. Frost and Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia pp. 16-21
 Erickson, Rica (ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888* University of Western Australia

3. Balingup Avenue of Honour



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	19837
Location	Brockman Street, Balingup,
Location Details	West end of Brockman Street
Other Names	-
Land description/ Lot details	Reserve 20423 (Nelson Location 8144)

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	No	

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
RHP	To be assessed	26 Nov 2010

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Monument/Cemetery	Monument
Present	Monument/ Cemetery	Monument

Construction

Place type	Landscape
Construction Date	1932
Architectural style	-
Materials	-
Materials	-

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Outside influences	World wars and other wars
People	Local heroes and battlers

Associations

Name	Association
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SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Balingup Sub-Branch R.S.L.	Instigated and planted the Avenue
Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood	Opened the Avenue, and Birdwood Park was named in his honour

Statement of Significance

Balingup Avenue of Honour, located within a bend in the Balingup Brook, is a picturesque avenue of mature oak trees that commemorates the local soldiers who lost their lives in World War I. It is associated with a number of local families and with Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood, Commander in Chief of the A.I.F. in World War I, who opened the Avenue, and in his whose honour the park was named. The significance of the Avenue of Honour to the community is highlighted by the recent campaign by the Balingup Lions Club to replace the 53 missing plaques and generally upgrade the place.

Physical Description

Balingup Avenue of Honour is located at the west end of Brockman Street. It is lined with 56 oak trees, 28 on each side of the graveled driveway, about 300 metres long. 54 of these trees are mature oaks that date from the planting of the Avenue in 1932, and two are recent replacements. The driveway follows an elliptical curved plan, rising at a gentle incline to a crest at about the centre, and then gently descending for the last 150 metres.

Most of the original plaques were missing or badly deteriorated and new plaques, were manufactured in bronze and have been installed in front of 53 of the trees. New interpretative panels at about the half way mark were installed by the Balingup Lions Club in c. 2009-12.

History

Prior to World War I (1914-18), the 25th Light Horse, who were scattered throughout the State, trained under Noel Brazier, of 'Capeldene'. Following the outbreak of war, Lieutenant Colonel Brazier lobbied successfully for formation of the 10th Light Horse, which he commanded (1914-15). Men from Balingup who served in the 10th Light Horse included Major Clive Nicholas, of 'Southampton' (who was in the 15th Light Horse, the regimental machine gun section stationed at Balingup pre-war), who was D. C. (Officer in Command) from late 1915; Leslie Craig of 'Golden Valley', and his brother, Colin, who married a daughter of General Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief, of the A.I.F. In 1920, some returned servicemen formed the Balingup sub-branch of the Returned Soldiers' Association, later Returned Servicemen's League (R.S.L.), who were instrumental in establishment of the Avenue of Honour, on part of Brooklands Estate, which the Government had acquired for soldier settlement. The sub-branch was very active for some years, but became more or less defunct in the late 1920s, then revived under a new committee in c. 1930-31, which instigated the Avenue of Honour.

In May 1930, Reserve No. 20423 (Nelson Location 8144), which had been part of Brooklands Estate, was gazetted and vested in Balingup Road Board in trust for the purpose of Park Lands. In June 1932, the Road Board gave permission to the R.S.L. to plant trees in the reserve, at the western end of Brockman St., which section was known as Pine Avenue for its pines. In July, the R.S.L. planted an avenue of 56 oak trees from Hawter's nursery at Mullalyup, to commemorate the men from the district who enlisted and those who died in the war. On 20 August, Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood (on a visit to his daughter and son-in-law) opened the Avenue of Honour, relatives of fallen soldiers and members of the local R.S.L. placed name plates at the base of each tree, and, in the absence of the Bishop of Bunbury, Rev. Christensen dedicated the avenue. Sir William agreed to the R.S.L. naming the reserve Birdwood Park, where he planted a tree, Mrs. Leslie Craig planted one on behalf of Lady Birdwood for woman's sacrifice in war, Captain C. R. Gillett on behalf of the R.S.L. one for the Unknown Warrior, and C. Russell, Vice-President, Balingup R. S. L. one for Fallen Comrades.

Subsequently between the two rows of trees a road was made leading to the Brooklands Pool, a local beauty spot on Balingup Brook, and Birdwood Park became a popular recreation place. By the early 2000s, few original jarrah plaques remained on the trees and the Avenue of Honour was in disrepair. In 2009, the Lions Club of Balingup decided on a project to revitalise it. They researched to determine the names of the commemorated servicemen and obtained and installed 53 new bronze plaques inscribed with their names. New interpretative panels were installed and the landscaping and planting were upgraded.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate to high.

Condition: Good

References

Bunbury Herald 8 May 1918 & 30 August 1919

Daily News 17 August 1932

West Australian 6 Jan. 1916, 23 July, 17 August, 20 & 22 August 1932

Western Mail 5 Feb. 1931 & 1 Sept. 1932

Programme for 'Opening of Avenue of Honour Balingup'

Frost, A. C. *Baylya-Balinga: A History of Balingup*, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, pp. 52-54

4. Balingup Picture Theatre (fmr)



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	05011
Location	Lot 16 (#14) Forrest Street Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	Picture Theatre Balingup
Assessment Number	A515

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Social\Recreational	Theatre or Cinema
Present	Residential	

Construction

Place type	Individual building or group
Construction Date	1936 -1937
Architectural style	
Materials wall	Timber weatherboard
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Social & civic activities	Cultural activities

Associations

Name	Association
Fred West	Original Owner

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Henry Gubler	Previous Owner
M Hollemans	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

This is a rare surviving example of a picture theatre and is an unusual building type that has aesthetic value for its volume and large dormer windows. From the 1930s to the 1960s, the boom years of picture theatres, it was a social and family outing not only for the residents of Balingup but attracted patrons from the surrounding district including Kirup, Mullalyup and Grimwade.

Physical Description

The former picture theatre is a large unpainted jarrah weatherboard hall with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The building measures about 9 x 18 metres, and is lined internally with a 2 metre high jarrah dado with a 46 cm jarrah skirting board. The frontage was on the west side where there was an enclosed ticket office, and the projection room was on the east side, with outside steps. Four sets of windows on the east side each rise in a dormer formation above the eaves. A bull nose verandah in front of the windows appears to be a recent modification.

History

In 1930, when the new Road Board hall was completed, F. West, E. Hawter, and H. Delavale, were granted the right to screen films there once a month at a cost of 35s. per night. In late 1932, the hall was hired to West to screen films every second Saturday, but Saturdays were popular for concerts, dances etc., hence there were some conflicting views about it. In 1936, after a disagreement with the Board, West decided to build a hall of his own, and submitted plans for a hall to be built on Lot 16, where Balingup Picture Theatre Hall was built that year. In association with his picture hall, West operated an outdoor theatre (theatre gardens) on the vacant land adjoining the building, with a screen placed on the eastern boundary of Lot 16, and using deck chairs from the theatre. The projector viewing area was from the east side of the projector room. A timber planked fence on the street side hid the screen from public viewing. West had his own power plant for the theatre until 1953, when the State Electricity Scheme was extended to Balingup. Fred West screened pictures at Balingup Picture Theatre until the advent of television led to its demise. With low attendances it became economically unviable, and the last films were shown there in c.1964. West sold the property to prominent fruit grower Henry Gubler, who used the hall as a fruit packing shed.

Integrity/Authenticity

Original Materials: 65-70% Modifications: Laundry and Bathroom Additions

Condition

Fair

References

References: Frost, A. C. Bayly-Balinga: A History of Balingup, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979pp. 49-51, p. 90

5. Balingup Bakery



Management Category	3
HCWA Place Number	03045
Location	Lot 14 (#18) South Western Highway Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A531

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
RHP - Assessed-Below Threshold	Completed	25 Jul 1997
MHI	Recommended	1994

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Industrial\manufacturing	Bakery
Present	Commercial	Shop\Retail Store {single}

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1954
Architectural style	
Materials	Brick
Materials	

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Commercial Services and Industries

Associations

Name	Association

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

William Clark	Original owner
Peerless Roller Flour Mills	Previous owner
R L Thomas & J A Bufton	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

Balingup Bakery illustrates the development of the Balingup community in the post war period and retains its original bakers oven.

Physical Description

Balingup Bakery is a small brick shop one room wide. The front facade is a square painted brick parapet with a bullnose verandah across its width. The glazed front door is recessed on the left of the facade, with three steps leading up to it. An angled panel of glass adjacent returns to span across the rest of the facade. The baker's oven has been retained in situ.

History

Balingup Bakery (fmr), a single-storey brick building with a corrugated iron roof, was built on Balingup Lot 14, for Master Baker, William Robert Latimer Clark, of Mullalyup, in 1954. He operated the bakery until 1957, when he sold it to Peerless Roller Flour Mills Pty. Limited of East Guildford, who were expanding their operations, and they owned it to 1972. Improved transport and the advent of packaged sliced bread produced by large baking companies led to the closure of many small bakeries throughout the State. In the 1970s, under its subsequent owners, Balingup Bakery (fmr) ceased to operate as a bakery. It was converted to tearooms and later became a café restaurant, with the baker's oven retained in situ. In 1997, it was assessed for Entry in the Register of Places but was Below Threshold. In the early 2000s, Balingup Bakery (fmr) is a jeweller's/ goldsmith's workshop and retail premises.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate

Condition: Good

References

Heritage Assessment, Balingup Bakery, HCWA Place No. 3045

6. Balingup Post Office



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	23630
Location	Lot 26 (#39) Brockman Street Balingup
Location Details	Cnr Brockman and Steere Street
Other Names	-
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A2156

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Transport\Communications	Comms: Post or Telegraph Office
Present	Transport\Communications	Comms: Post or Telegraph Office
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1926
Architectural style	Inter-War Georgian Revival
Materials wall	Brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Transport & Communications	Telecommunications

Associations

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Name	Association
Mr & Mrs Scott	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

Balingup Post Office is a small, solidly constructed example of a public building in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style and its red brick façade is landmark in the townsite. It has been an important focus for the social and commercial life of Balingup since its completion in 1926 and at one period employed a postmaster, four telephonists, a postman/telegram boy, two 'nightboys' and a cleaner.

Physical Description

Balingup Post Office is a single storey red face brick building with a hipped corrugated iron roof in the Inter-War Georgian Revival Style. The front facade is composed of two equal bays, with the western bay projecting forward with a central double hung timber sash window flanked by two narrower windows in the same style. The eastern bay is a partially enclosed porch/verandah with a lower skillion roof. Internally the layout consists of the main post office area, three storage areas, a private post box area, a telephone exchange area towards the rear, and rear porch. The toilet and hand basin area in the south-west corner are modifications. The public telephone boxes and counter are features.

History

In the 1898-99, the first Post Office was built at Balingup. In the early 1920s, when the Soldier Settlement Scheme brought new settlers to the district, the population increased and the post and telegraph traffic grew. In early 1924, it was reported additions and alterations were to be made to the Post Office at an estimated cost of £500. However, it was decided it could not be satisfactorily re-modeled for official purposes and instead a new post office would be erected on the adjoining site. In 1926, Balingup Post Office was completed at a cost of £1,320, and duly came into operation. The place served its intended purpose through the most of the twentieth century, before becoming a post office agency that continues to operate in the early 2000s.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

Annual Reports for Public Works Department, 1897-98, 1898-99, in Votes and Proceedings 1898, Vol. 2 Part 1, & Vol. 2, 1899, respectively
Frost, A.C. *Baylye-Balinga a History of Balingup*, W.A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council 1979.
West Australian 29 Jan. & 6 Sept. 1924

7. Balingup Post Office (fmr) & Post Master's House



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	00700
Location	Lot 25 (#41) Brockman Street Balingup
Location Details	Cnr Brockman & Steere Streets Balingup
Other Names	Postmaster's House (fmr)
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A2157

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Transport\Communications	Comms: Post or Telegraph Office
Present	Transport\Communications	Comms: Post or Telegraph Office
Other	Transport\Communications	Comms: Housing or Quarters
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1899
Architectural style	Vernacular
Materials	Brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Transport & Communications	Telecommunications
Transport & Communications	Mail services

Associations

Name	Association
PG and GI Pelham	Other Association

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

P J Olson	Other Association
A J O'Meara	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

This was the first purpose built Post Office in Balingup and the residence of the Post Master after the completion of a new post office in 1926. The pyramid shape of the roof and deep verandah give the building aesthetic value, which is complemented by the adjacent Post Office of 1926.

Physical Description

Located on the Lot directly adjacent to the west of the present post office, Balingup Post Office (fmr) and Post Master's House is a single storey rendered brick building with a hipped corrugated iron roof in the Victorian Regency style (although constructed in the Federation era). A deep verandah runs across the front facade in a continuous pitch from the main roof. The bricks were handmade.

History

From 1886, Mrs. Eleanor Moore, Edmund Moore's wife, operated the first post office at Balingup from his Nelson Arms Hotel. In 1897, proposed public works included a Post and Telegraph Office at Balingup at an estimated cost of £650. On 21 June 1898, the contract was awarded to P. Davern, with the lowest tender at a cost of £491.14s.3d. By 30 June, he was working on the site in Brockman St., opposite Balingup Railway Station. The so-called public and general office, with quarters of two rooms, a kitchen and store, front and rear verandahs, constructed of brick on concrete foundations, with an iron roof, and water tanks (1200 gals.), was completed in March 1899. In December, it was raised to a post and telegraph office. In the pre-World War I period, the successive postmistresses included Misses Ella Bradshaw, R. L. Pollard and F. Webb. In 1916, the Post Office became an 'allowance' office. In the early 1920s, the Soldier Settlement Scheme brought new settlers to the district, the population increased and the post and telegraph traffic grew. The two front rooms (facing north to the street) were the Post Office and Telegraph Office. The post master lived at the Hotel. The switchboard was located in the 'pantry' on the south west corner (rear) of the building. In January 1924, it was reported alterations and additions were to be made to the Post Office building at an estimated cost of £500. Subsequently it was decided it could not be satisfactorily re-modeled for official purposes and instead a new post office was built on the adjoining site, which was completed in 1926. Thereafter the former post office served as the Postmaster's residential quarters. Later the switchboard was moved into the Post Office building next door. Calls after 8pm still came through to the Post Office House Switchboard. In 1963, the verandah was enclosed, minor alterations were made, and the place was renovated. In the late twentieth century, the practice of providing residential quarters for postmasters ceased, and the place was sold into private ownership. The enclosure of the verandah has been reversed.

Integrity/Authenticity

High. Some minor internal modifications

Condition

Good

References

Notes by Mr Brennan (Jean Cavallaro's father)

Annual Reports for Public Works Department, 1897-98, 1898-99, in Votes and Proceedings 1898, Vol. 2 Part 1, & Vol. 2, 1899, respectively

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga: A History of Balingup*, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979

West Australian 29 Jan. & 6 Sept. 1924

8. Balingup Station Masters House (fmr)



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	03044
Location	Lot 259 (#42) Brockman Street, Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A1965

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Recommended	

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Transport\Communications	Rail: Housing or Quarters
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual building or group
Construction Date	1897
Architectural style	Vernacular
Materials wall	Timber weatherboard
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Transport & Communications	Rail & light rail transport

Associated persons

Name	Association
Public Works Department	Architect
J N Hutchinson	Other Association
MBS Staffa & S Staffa	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Balingup Station Master's House (fmr) is a substantial and well executed example of a Station Master's House and illustrates the importance of the rail system to the development of Balingup. The construction of the house used techniques and materials that are no longer available. It is set in open parkland on three sides with the school garden opposite and is a landmark in the centre of Balingup.

Physical Description

Balingup Station Master's House (fmr) is a single storey jarrah weatherboard house with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The front facade is symmetrical with a central front door with highlights and side lights flanked by high double hung timber sash windows. The roof has two tall corbelled chimneys rising from small Dutch gables on either side of the ridge. The building was well constructed with solid jarrah timbers, heavy weight weatherboard, and mortise and tenon joints in the frame, rather than nails. The internal layout consists of a central passage with four rooms with back to back fireplaces. There is a bathroom, store-room and separate laundry and toilet in back yard. The roof is lined with wide jarrah boards for insulation. There are verandahs to the front and back. An old timber picket fence borders the property, and the kitchen has a Metters No.2 stove.

History

The railway between Perth and Bunbury was extended to Boyanup in 1894, and thence to Donnybrook in 1895. In 1896 plans were prepared and the survey made to extend it to Bridgetown to provide rail transport between these districts and Bunbury. On 1 December 1896, the contract was awarded to experienced railway contractor William Noah Hedges at a cost of £85,995. The general practice had been to construct a railway line from its starting place with sidings constructed at various places en route and later, as rail traffic increased, provide further structures and buildings. However, in anticipation of growth and development in the wake of the railway the contract for Donnybrook-Bridgetown included eight equipped stations, with standard plans employed for most buildings and structures. The principal intermediate station between was at Balingup, close to the brook. Buildings and structures at Balingup Station comprised a station house (fourth class), a passenger platform, a goods shed, an outside loading platform, a 25,000 gals. engine water tank, two platelayers' cottages, a wood shed, and a stationmaster's house (second class) constructed of timber. In January 1897, work began on the Donnybrook-Bridgetown railway, one of the heaviest constructed and most expensive per mile in the colony in the nineteenth century. Hedges was to hand over the first section as far as Balingup on 10 February 1898, and the balance on 10 November, but this was later amended and the entire line was handed over in November. Meanwhile, as was the practice in the 1890s, the contractor operated a service to the head of the line. On 1 November 1898, Balingup Station was opened to traffic, and Donnybrook-Bridgetown Railway was officially opened on 1 December 1898. Rail traffic did not increase as rapidly as anticipated and Balingup Station was closed on 22 May 1899. The Officer-in-Charge, C. Willis, who had occupied the Station Master's House, was transferred to Greenbushes, which was in the midst of a tin mining boom. In the early 1900s, local settlers lobbied for an officer to be put in charge of Balingup Railway Station, but one does not appear to have been appointed until c. 1912-13. Thereafter it appears the Station Master's house was occupied for its intended purpose as long as this position was maintained. Subsequently it has been occupied as a private residence. In the early 2000s, it remains a visual reminder of the railway and its importance in the development of Balingup.

Integrity/Authenticity

Although Balingup Station is no longer operational, Balingup Station Master's House (fmr) is still a residence. The house retains its original form and most of its original fabric.

Condition

Fair-Good

References

Annual Reports for Public Works Department, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, in Votes and Proceedings 1897, Vol., 2, 1898, Vol. 2, Part I, & 1899, Vol. 2 respectively;

Sunday Times 24 Nov. 1935

West Australian 1 Dec. 1896, 17 Nov. 1897, 15 June & 19 August 1898

Western Mail 24 Sept. 1897

Austin, Jeff, and Gunzburg, Adrian Rails through the Bush Rail Heritage W.A., Perth, 2008

Austin, Jeff Station Masters of Western Australia Rail Heritage W.A., Perth, 2011

Frost, A. C. Baylya-Balinga: A History of Balingup, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, p. 41

9. Balingup Town Hall



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	00708
Location	Lot 114 (#40) Jayes Road, Balingup
Location Details	Cnr Roberts St & Jayes Rd Balingup
Other Names	Balingup Hall Complex, Balingup Agricultural Hall
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3260

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Heritage Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Other	Social\Recreational	Other Community Hall\Centre
Original	Governmental	Town, Shire or District Hall
Present	Educational	Library

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1898, 1930,
Architectural style	Californian Bungalow
Materials	Brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Social & civic activities	Government & politics
Social & civic activities	Cultural activities

Associations

Name	Association
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Other Association
Frank Cootew	Architect

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

A E Rogers	Builder
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

Balingup Town Hall is a substantial brick building in the Inter-War Californian Bungalow style and is a landmark in the centre of the town. It makes an important contribution to the social life of the community, and has done so since the construction of the agricultural hall.

Physical Description

Situated on the corner of Roberts Street and Jayes Road, Balingup Town Hall is a red face brick building with a gabled corrugated iron roof in the Inter-War Californian Bungalow style, added to the earlier Agricultural Hall. The site slopes steeply and the brickwork is laid on stone footings. Internally the layout comprises a ticket box, entrance foyer, main hall, and supper room (Agricultural Hall). The timber stage area in the main hall has stairs on both sides. Behind the stage are storage and dressing areas within a weather board and fibro section. Leading off the main foyer are a powder room and therapy room. Next to the entrance ramp is a separate office, now the library, formerly the Roads Board Office and Shire Office. Above the library is the old projection room, with access from outside by stairway (since removed). Internal/external toilets are connected to the hall. There is also an Honour Roll for armed services personnel.

History

In 1896-97, the local Farmers & Settlers' Association successfully applied for a government grant of £260 towards building an Agricultural Hall at Balingup. In 1898, tenders were called and the hall was built, with J. P. Ladden as architect in charge. It was constructed of locally made bricks, and provided a much needed meeting place and social venue for gatherings and events, including school concerts such as that in May 1899, which was followed by a ball. In 1899, Upper Capel (later Balingup) Road Board was formed and its first meeting was held at the hall, where the small room became the regular venue for its meetings. The main hall was the venue for ratepayers' meetings and other large gatherings and events, including the first show organised by the local Agricultural Society in 1909, which the Minister for Agriculture, James (later Sir James) Mitchell opened. In 1918-19, ratepayers discussed the question of additions to the hall as did not have a stage or ladies' dressing accommodation and was considered too small for the needs of the increasing population and asked the Road Board to consider renovating and enlarging it. The suggestion was to add a new larger and wider hall, with an equipped stage, to the existing hall, which could become a reading room and library with a billiard table for use of returned soldiers. In 1921, a committee to investigate making additions or erecting a new hall recommended building a new hall, and a ratepayers' meeting voted to strike a rate to cover the cost. In 1928, the matter was raised again by ratepayers, who petitioned for a referendum that endorsed a proposal to raise a loan of £2,000 to build a new hall. Architect F. J. Coote designed the new hall adjoining the 1890s hall, which was converted to a supper room and Road Board offices. On 3 May 1930, the Minister for Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supplies, C. F. Baxter, opened the new Balingup Hall, where a celebratory ball was held in the evening. The 'handsome hall' (West Australian 10 May 1930) included a stage (22 ft. deep) in the main hall that seated 480 people. Balingup Hall has been the venue for numerous social functions including balls and dances, concerts, theatrical performances, film shows, church services, fetes, weddings and other celebrations, ANZAC Day services and First Aid classes. Other uses included a Child Health Clinic, and doctors from Bridgetown used a room to provide a local medical service. The hall has continuously accommodated Balingup Library, established as a free lending library and administered by the State Library Board since 1958. In 1971, the Shires of Balingup and Donnybrook amalgamated to become the Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup and subsequently the vacated offices at Balingup Hall accommodated the library. In the early 2000s, Balingup Hall continues to provide a social facility for the local community.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate to high

Condition: Fair to good

References:

Bunbury Herald Feb. 1898, 10 May, 5 Oct. & 9 Nov. 1899, 15 May 1903, 12 June 1918, 16 April 1919

Western Mail 4 Sept. 1896, 26 May 1899, 9 August 1902, 25 April 1913, 12 June 1930

West Australian 29 August 1896, 24 Dec. 1898, 7 & 10 May 1930

Frost, A. C. *Baylya-Balinga: A History of Balingup*, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, pp. 43-44, 99-100 & 136-139

10. Balingup War Memorial Clock



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	03700
Location	Lot 247 (#22) Brockman Street Balingup
Location Details	South Western Highway, Balingup
Other Names	-
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3402

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Statewide War Memorial Survey	Completed	01 May 1996

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Monument\Cemetery	Monument
Present	Monument\Cemetery	Monument

Construction

Place type	Other Structure
Construction Date	1951
Architectural style	
Materials	Brick

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

Associations

Name	Association
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

Balingup War Memorial was built to honour those residents of the town and surrounding area who served in the two World Wars in 1914-18 and in 1939-45, and who died in service. Balingup War Memorial has aesthetic value for its form and materials and is located in an attractive garden sited in a prominent position at the side of the main road of the town. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those commemorated. It illustrates the enormous human sacrifice made by the small regional communities and commemorates the renowned fighting spirit of the Anzacs.

Physical Description

Balingup War Memorial is a stepped brick clock tower about 2.5 metres high, set on a stepped painted plinth within an area of paving. The paving is surrounded by a low evergreen hedge and the tower is set towards the back and is flanked by pines and has a backdrop of pencil pines. The clock is set into the apex of the tower. The memorial is located on the main street of the town near a prominent junction. A bronze plaque on the front of the tower is dedicated "to those who served."

History

Post-World War II (1939-45), the Balingup branch of the Returned Services League (R.S.L.) formed a War Memorial Committee to work towards erecting a memorial to citizens of the district who had served in the war. In late 1950, the State Housing Commission granted permission to erect the proposed memorial, which was to be 'of brick construction, surmounted by a clock' (West Australian 9 Dec. 1950). There was some debate in the community about the suitability of a memorial in this form. The women's auxiliary of the local R.S.L. considered 'a swimming pool with bordering land grassed and made into a park and playground for children would be a more fitting and lasting memorial', and more widely supported than that proposed by the War Memorial Committee (West Australian 21 Dec. 1950). They requested a door to door petition to ascertain the views of local residents including many who had come to settle in the district since the Committee was formed. Balingup War Memorial, a red brick tower style memorial, surmounted by a clock, was duly erected. Three bronze plaques were affixed to the memorial, inscribed as follows: 'To Those Who Served'; 'Died on Service 1914 to 1918', recording 34 names; and 'Died on Service 1939 to 1945', recording 14 names. Thereafter Balingup War Memorial was the venue for ANZAC Day services in the district. Balingup War Memorial had been 'unwittingly' erected on part of the railway reserve. This was pointed out to Ross Hutchinson, M.L.A., Minister for Works, when he came to Balingup to open the water supply in December 1965. He took the matter in hand and the R.S.L. was granted a lease of the site at a peppercorn rental. By the late 1970s, the Balingup Sub-Branch of the R.S.L. had ceased to exist; the clock no longer functioned and has remained un-working. In 2012, Balingup War Memorial continues to be highly valued by the local community and it is well maintained.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

West Australian 9 & 21 Dec 1950

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga: A History of Balingup Donnybrook-Balingup Shire*, 1979 p. 54, p. 103

11. Baliwick



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	
Location	Lot 100 (#27) South Western Highway Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	Rero's
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A598

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Recommended	

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Commercial	Shop
Other	Commercial	Restaurant
Present	Commercial	Shop

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	Not ascertained
Architectural style	Vernacular
Materials	Timber weatherboard
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Hospitality Industry and Tourism
Occupations	Commercial and Service industries

Associations

Name	Association
Mrs. Walter	Operator of tea rooms

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Peter Rerecich	Present Owner
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Statement of Significance

Baliwick is a good example of an inter-war shop that makes a contribution to the townscape of the main street of Balingup.

Physical Description

Baliwick is a small timber framed shop with a corrugated iron gable roof. The front door is central and is flanked by large windows. A bullnose verandah that runs across the facade was constructed in the 1990s.

History

The first store at Balingup was part of Edmund Moore's inn, north of the bridge over Balingup Brook. In 1898, the townsite of Balingup was declared and the Donnybrook-Bridgetown railway opened to traffic. In 1903, Frank Cleveland took over the store and established it next to the newly built Balingup Hotel. In 1908, he relocated his store to the main street, where a small number of buildings were erected in the next decade. In the 1920s, the post-war Soldier Settlement Scheme brought new settlers to the district. There was further development in the town where commercial premises included Mrs. McDonald's refreshment rooms/tearooms with a grocery by 1930. Following the Depression, expansion of dairying with opening of the cheese factory (1933) led to further development in Balingup, which faltered in the World War II period, before the post-war resurgence in primary industry and expansion of pine planting saw the district enter its heyday.

Further research may reveal the date of construction of 'Baliwick', which physical evidence suggests was constructed in the Inter-War period. In the late 1940s-1950s, Mrs. Walter operated tea-rooms at 'Baliwick'. It is believed additions were made in the c. 1950s-60s, comprising a forestry house that was re-located and re-erected at the north side.

In 1990, Phil Oakley was granted permission to erect a verandah over the footpath at the frontage to the shop premises at 'Baliwick'. In 1998, Peter Rerecich and Angela Mills renovated the shop including removing some internal walls to open up the main area, and the Shire granted a change of use for Rero's Up-Country Collectables and gave permission to make-over the existing façade in keeping with the 'country-style' theme of the main street. Peter Rerecich continues to operate his business at the place in 2011-12.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate

Condition: Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Balya-Balinga: A History of Balingup*. W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979

Lot 100, no. 27 South Western Highway, Balingup, Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup File 0598

Wise's Past Office Directory

12. Blackwood Inn



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	00734
Location	Lot 1864 (#21064) South Western Highway, Mullalyup
Location Details	
Other Names	Old Mullalyup Inn and Barns
Land description/ Lot details	Lot 4 Plan dia D74706 Vol Folio1822/757
Assessment Number	A4670

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994
State Register	Permanent	02 Jun 1995

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	20 Aug 1979
Restrictive Covenant	Yes	05 Nov 2012
Register of the National Estate	Permanent	28 Sep 1982
Statewide Hotel Survey	Completed	01 Nov 1997
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Other	Residential	Single storey residence
Present	Residential	Single storey residence
Original	Farming\pastoral	Stable
Original	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1865
Architectural style	Old Colonial Georgian
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron / Shingles

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Outside influences	Water, power, major t'port routes
Transport & communications	Road transport
Occupations	Hospitality industry & tourism
Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements

Associations

Name	Association
John Coverly	Builder Architect
John Bovell	Original Owner
Mary Ann Bovell	Wife/widow of John Bovell
Melcoast Pty Ltd	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

Blackwood Inn is a former staging inn, about 140 years old which, together with its outbuildings, (now on a separate title on the opposite side of the road) illustrates the early method of horse transportation and the associated need for closely connected accommodation for travellers, before the railway linked the southern towns and long before the motor vehicle became the predominant method of transportation. Blackwood Inn and Anchor & Hope Inn are the finest remaining staging inns in the district and Blackwood Inn is particularly important because of the existence of surviving outbuildings. Blackwood Inn is a good example of a Victorian Georgian building and is a landmark on the South Western Highway. Its original owner, William Coverley, was the first settler at Mullalyup, and subsequent owner Thomas Maslin established the eating, boarding and lodging house that became the Blackwood Inn under John Bovell, an important figure in the history of the district, and the place is likely to have accommodated some prominent citizens when it was operating as a staging inn.

Physical Description

Blackwood Inn is a single storey brick building with a hipped corrugated iron roof in the Victorian Georgian style. The building is one room deep with a verandah along the front. It is intact and occupied, though no longer licensed. It is situated in a valley beside a creek and faces the South Western Highway. The original roof shingles are still visible under the verandahs. The original outbuildings are across the road and are on a separate title. They consist of three barns. The oldest is of rough jarrah slabs and has lost its roof. The other two barns are of timber, brick and iron and are still used.

History

Blackwood Inn is located on part of Nelson Location 23, which was taken up by the first settler at Mullalyup, William Coverley (b. 1826; convicted, 1850; arr. April 1853; ticket-of-leave, May 1853; conditional pardon, Jan. 1855, m. Letitia Selby Andrews, August 1855; d. 23 Oct. 1886). In 1860, he and his wife and their two children settled at the farm he named Ellen's Grove (where a further nine children were born) and the 40 acres of freehold land was registered in his name in 1861. It was later bisected by the Blackwood-road (later South Western Highway) and consequently Coverley's homestead house and the dairy were on one side of the road and the barn, stable, pigsty and stockyard were on the other side, as shown in a sketch dated 26 March 1880. In November 1881, Thomas Maslin applied for an eating, boarding and lodging house licence that he occupied or intended to occupy on the Blackwood Road, which he and his wife operated at the place. In 1883, Nelson Location 23 was transferred to Thomas Maslin. In April 1889, after it was transferred to John Bovell, Police Corporal, of Perth, he gave notice that he was applying for a Wayside House licence for 'the house and appurtenances ... situated at Ellen's Grove ... containing 2 sitting, and 3 bedrooms' exclusive of those required for his family, that was currently licensed as a Boarding and Lodging House by Thomas Maslin, which he intended to name 'the Blackwood Inn', and 'to keep as an Inn or Public House.' (*Western Mail* 18 May 1889, p. 18.)

John Bovell (b. County Antrim, 1846, d. Mullalyup, 1900) established the Blackwood Inn as a staging place for road travelers, accommodating visitors to the district and a social centre for local people who enjoyed dances and parties frequently held at the Inn. In 1899, John Bovell acquired further landholdings in the vicinity. After he died in 1900, his widow, Mary Ann Bovell, continued to operate the place as the Blackwood Inn, which was advertised as the 'Oldest Hotel in the district ... a 'Favourite Resort of Visitors from all over the State', with fruit from its own orchard and dairy produce from their own cows, horses and vehicles available for hire, 'Beautiful Scenery' and a 'Comfortable Home'. (*Western Australia: Garden of the Colony*, 1895) Post-World War I, the Inn was operated by Bill Oliver, and later by a man named Palandris. In the 1970s, A. dell'Agostino owned the Blackwood Inn. In the early 2000s, the place continues to be occupied. Together with the Anchor and Hope Inn at Donnybrook, it is the finest remaining staging inn in the Shire. It is especially significant that the outbuildings of the Blackwood Inn are extant.

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Integrity/Authenticity

The place is used for its original and intended use of residence and the use of staging inn is legible. Although some modifications have been made, much of the original fabric remains, including shingles under the corrugated iron roof sheeting.

Condition

Good

References

Perth Gazette 15, 22 & 29 June 1860

Inquirer 13 March 1861

Herald 19 November 1881

West Australian 10 August 1883 & 24 Jan. 1916

Western Mail 18 May 1889

Erickson, Rica and O'Mara, Gillian *Convicts in Western Australia, Dictionary of Western Australian Vol. IX* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1994, p. 123

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga; A History of Balingup, W. A.* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, p. 42 & pp. 123-126

Western Australia: Garden of the Colony Harris and Besley, 1895

'Brothers on the Blackwood: the story of Thomas Neate Maslin and William Coverley and their part in the history of the Blackwood Inn Mullalyup, Western Australia' Batty Library

State Heritage Office library entries

Brothers on the Blackwood: the story of Thomas Neate Maslin and William Coverley and their part in the history of the Blackwood Inn Mullalyup, Western Australia. ISBN 0646361686

13. Bovell's House



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	03036
Location	Lot 10 (21046) South Western Highway, Mullalyup
Location Details	
Other Names	Mr. Bovell's House Bovell Cottage
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A4718

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Residential	Single storey residence
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	
Architectural style	Vernacular
Materials	Timber weatherboard
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements

Associations

Name	Association
Mr John Bovell	Original owner

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Joseph Bovell	Other Association
Mr Moore	Builder
J Dell'Agostino	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

Bovell's House is important for its associations with John Bovell and the Bovell family, who continuously occupied it for more than a century, and for its landmark quality as a free standing weatherboard cottage on the South Western Highway.

Physical Description

Bovell's House is a small two room weatherboard cottage with a gable roof in the vernacular style. The front facade is symmetrical with a central front door flanked by vertically proportioned sash windows. There is a front verandah and an extensive rear skillion. Located on rising ground above the South Western Highway, the house is a landmark in the Mullalyup town site.

History

Bovell's House, which has been continuously occupied by the Bovell family for more than a century, is associated with John Bovell, who established the nearby Blackwood Inn after he retired from the police force in 1889. In the late 1890s, he acquired further landholdings in the vicinity, and established the Mullalyup Store. Bovell's House, also known as Bovell's Cottage, is a small jarrah timber weatherboard cottage that originally comprised two rooms and a lean-to at the northern side and was the home of one of John Bovell's sons, Joseph Spence Bovell, who assisted in operating the Inn. 1937, ahead of the marriage of his son, Joseph 'Joe' Albert Bovell to Jean Smith (m. 12 Jan. 1938) two rooms were added at the rear. Joe Bovell did most of the work lining these two rooms except for the tongue and groove timber lining in the spare bedroom, and it was his family home from 1938. After he died, his widow, Jean Bovell, continued to live there through into the late twentieth century.

Integrity/Authenticity

Moderate. Some recent alterations are not authentic.

Condition

Good

References

Heritage Council of WA Individual Building Report (Selective)

Frost A.C.: *Bayly's Balingup. A History of Balingup, W.A.* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire, 1979, pp. 123-126.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1904 to 1949

14. Bridge Cottage - Mudbrick House



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	03033
Location	Lot 1 (#1111) Balingup-Nannup Rd Balingup
Location Details	Cnr Wright's Bridge
Other Names	Sylvia's Cottage
Land description/ Lot details	Lot 1 Loc 773 plan/dia 05263 vol/folio 1526/996
Assessment Number	A1547

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\pastoral	Cottage
Present	Farming\pastoral	Cottage

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	Early 1900s
Architectural style	Federation Free Style
Materials wall	Mud Brick (Adobe)
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
People	Early settlers

Associated persons

Name	Association
Wright Family	Previous Owner
J B Carroll & L A Carroll	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Bridge Cottage is significant for its picturesque form and location on the banks of the Blackwood River, and for its construction materials of hand made bricks.

Physical Description

This mud brick cottage is situated in a picturesque garden on the east bank of the Blackwood River at Wright's Bridge, on the Balingup-Nannup Rd, Balingup. The cottage is constructed of clay bricks hand made at the site. The main roof is hipped and there is a substantial skillion addition with a large corbelled brick chimney. Windows are double hung timber sash and the house is surrounded by a deep verandah. The internal layout consists of a kitchen, sitting room, and three bedrooms (two internal, one with an external entrance from the verandah). The bathroom, laundry and toilet are in a separate building linked by a narrow walkway. The interior walls are rendered and the ceilings are tongue and groove timber.

History

The cottage was the family home of Herbert and Selina Wright following their marriage in late 1906. A news report ten years later stated 'in the corner formed by the road and the river, Mr. Herbert Wright has a small well-cared-for orchard and a neat home. Every corner of the property is under close cultivation in somewhat marked contrast with the larger properties around' (*West Australian* 15 Jan. 1916. The Wrights reared a family of two boys and two girls at the place. Selina and their daughter, Sylvia, lived there until they sold the property to a cousin, Digby Wright, of 'Rokewood', and moved to Perth in the late 1960s. Miss Wright strongly supported the Balingup Red Cross and was noted for the beautiful flowers and vegetables that she grew. The cottage was subsequently owned by E. Michael, R. Benjamins, M. Morgan, and, R. Stubbs

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

Bunbury Herald 30 Nov. 1906

West Australian 15 Jan. 1916

O'Brien Consultants, *Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup Municipal Heritage Inventory*, 1996 (D. Wright and M. Morgan –previous owners)

Wise's Post Office Directory

15. Brook Lodge



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	04998
Location	Lot 2 (#3) Bridge Street, Donnybrook
Location Details	3 Bridge St Donnybrook
Other Names	Sandhurst, The Hostel
Land description/ Lot details	Lot 455
Assessment Number	A431

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
RHP - To be assessed	Yes	27 Apr 2012

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Other	Residential	Single storey residence
Original	Residential	Institutional Housing
Present	Commercial	Other

Construction

Place type	Individual building or group
Construction Date	1944
Architectural style	
Materials walls	Asbestos
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Outside influences	World Wars & other wars
Demographic settlement & mobility	Workers {incl. Aboriginal, convict}

Associations

Name	Association
George Sharp	Original Owner
Australian Women's Land Army	Previous Occupant
Mrs J Wilson	

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Mr & Mrs Clark	Current Owner
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Statement of Significance

The place is associated with the war time operations of the Dehydration and Canning Factory in the centre of Donnybrook. It is also associated with the fruit picking industry and tourism. The extensive winged form and simplicity of construction materials has streetscape value.

Physical Description

Situated on east bank of the Preston River, Brook Lodge is an extensive single storey timber framed building clad in fibre cement sheeting with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The building plan is laid out with wings along the eastern and western sides.

History

In late 1943-early 1944, the place was built in Bridge Street as a hostel to accommodate women working at the recently completed dehydration and canning factory. It had been anticipated the work force would come from women already living in the local area, but as insufficient were available it became necessary to bring workers by bus from Bunbury, and from further afield, to live in Donnybrook and work at the factory. The Public Works Department of Western Australia (PWDWA), and in particular the district architect, Mr. C. J. Hall, was closely associated with the design and construction of the hostel, which was within walking distance of the factory. The hostel provided accommodation for 50 women, two per room, and had two lounge rooms, two writing rooms, a well-equipped dining room, and was 'replete with all conveniences, including a recreational club' (*Kalgoorlie Miner* 7 March 1944 & *West Australian* 14 August 1944). In 1946, a proposal to convert the hostel to provide a much-needed hospital at Donnybrook did not eventuate as it was considered unsuitable for that purpose. In the late 1940s, the hostel continued to accommodate factory workers. In the early 1950s, after the factory ceased operations, the hostel was sold into private ownership and operated as a guest house for some years before it became a private residence, with a large area of the place closed up. In 1981, Mrs. J. Wilson purchased it and opened it as a backpackers' hostel, which she named Brook Lodge, and this name and usage continues in 2011-12.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Statement from previous owner Janet Wilson

Kalgoorlie Miner 7 March 1944

West Australian 23 July 1943, 14 August 1944, 22 Feb. & 6 Dec. 1946, & 28 Jan. 1949

Western Mail 23 Sept. 1943

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1942 to 1974* A. C. Frost and Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, pp. 155-156

16. Brookhampton



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	00715
Location	Lot 16 (#282) Wade Road Brookhampton
Location Details	
Other Names	Old Brookhampton Farm
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3139

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Register of the National Estate	Indicative Place	05 Nov 2012
Classified by the National Trust	Recorded	03 Dec 1979

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1860
Architectural style	
Materials	Hand made brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
People	Early settlers
Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

Associations

Name	Association
James Guy Thomson	Original owner

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Emma Roe	
Mary Elizabeth 'Bessie' Bussell	
Thomson Family	
John Thomson	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Brookhampton was one of the first homesteads in the district and is associated with James Guy Thompson, and, by his two marriages, the Roe and Bussell families. Thomson was a prominent figure in the district and for many years the homestead was the social centre of the district. Although the extensive nature of the homestead is no longer legible, the three remaining buildings are very good examples of small Victorian Georgian buildings and the construction methods using hand made bricks fired on site illustrate the resourceful building techniques of the early settlers.

Physical Description

The homestead house was destroyed by fire and later, in c. the 1970s, a modern brick house was constructed in its place. Three buildings survive from the original homestead complex, two cottages and a schoolhouse. All three buildings are constructed of handmade red bricks laid in English bond. The largest of the three buildings is the cottage nearest the new house. This cottage is a two room building with a hipped roof and a skillion extension. There are two tall red brick chimneys. The other cottage is a simple Victorian Georgian building with a gabled roof, again comprising two rooms, with a central front door flanked by double hung timber sash windows. A verandah runs across the front facade and a large brick chimney protrudes from the rear wall. The third building is constructed on a large granite boulder and has granite footings. There is a double door in the centre of the front gable wall.

History

In the 1850s, a squatter named Mueller, which was anglicised to Miller, erected a slab hut on land that was taken up in 1858-9, as freehold and extensive pastoral leases, by James Guy Thomson (b. Oxfordshire, 1833; arr. 1855, d. 1890; m. 1856, Emma, d. 1876, daughter of Surveyor General J. S. Roe; m. 2nd 1878, Mary Elizabeth 'Bessie' Bussell). Until mid-1858, Thomson was in partnership with S. P. Phillips and A. Lee Steere, as Phillips and Co., graziers and horse-breeders, at Toodyay. He continued these pursuits at the place he named 'Brookhampton' after a family home in England. He was the first permanent settler in the district that took its name from his farm and pastoral station. In early 1860, he took his wife and family from Bunbury to visit the place, and the slab hut and kitchen became the nucleus of their home with the linear addition of three new rooms by May 1861, when they took up residence. At various periods in 1863-79, he employed a number of ticket-of-leave men, including carpenters and bricklayers, who probably worked on erecting some of the buildings and structures. His other employees included some Aboriginal people. 'Gentleman' Thomson as he was known had 14 children, nine from his first marriage and five from his second, and eventually the house comprised 15 rooms. Bricks were made and baked in kilns on the property to construct a number of buildings including a large separate kitchen, a school-room, cook's bedroom, two staff bedrooms, a bathroom, dairy and storeroom. Two cottages and the school-room survive. Thomson was well known for his horse-breeding, including for the Indian Army, and there were stables for 30 horses and a racetrack. He planted couch grass from J. S. Roe's garden in Perth on the flats by Thomson's Brook, which became known as the best dairy land in the district. There were numerous other outbuildings. In 1882, two separate fires destroyed the hayshed and the carpenter's shop.

During Thomson's lifetime notable visitors who stayed for an extended period included his friend the poet Adam Lindsay Gordon and the botanist Dr. Ferdinand Von Mueller (later knighted, 1879), who collected flora in the surrounding district.

In 1890, James Guy Thomson (snr) died. When his 'Valuable Farm and Station Property known as Brookhampton', 'one of the finest Station Properties in the South', was advertised for sale in May 1891, it comprised 700 acres of freehold land and 80,000 acres leasehold, with about 800 cattle, 40 horses and 30 pigs (Inquirer 20 May 1891). The extensive improvements included the 'roomy house with large kitchen, dairy, bath, store, and servants rooms and every requisite for a large establishment', 'excellent stabling and stockyards and all other necessary outbuildings', 'a large garden with vineyard and other fruit trees' (ibid). It was not sold, and Thomson's three eldest sons continued to work the property. In 1892, his widow married Captain L. H. Noyes and they moved to Busselton with her children.

James Guy Thomson (b. 1860), who had returned from the North-West in ill health, kept the accounts at 'Brookhampton' until he died there in late 1895. In c. 1895-6, when the leasehold land was resumed for settlement, Mervyn 'Bon' Thomson (b.1874, d. 1966) acquired 'Brookhampton' (2,500 acres) and John 'Jack' Thomson (b. 1866, d. 1944) acquired the area to the east (2,000 acres, later expanded to 6,000 acres), which he named 'Woodperry' after the Thomson home in Oxford, England.

'Bon' Thomson continued to work 'Brookhampton', where he and his wife, Frances (née Yelverton) raised their son, Kynaston 'Ken', and six daughters. A series of fires badly damaged the house, including one that destroyed the brick additions. By 1948, the original part, 'with its straight grey chimneys', was 'time-worn', the stables were disused, and Ken was managing the property (West Australian 4 Dec. 1948).

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In about the 1970s, the old house at 'Brookhampton' was replaced with a modern brick house. In 2012-13, 'Brookhampton' continues in the Thomson family under Jack Thomson's grandson, John Thomson, who cares for the cottages and the schoolroom that survive. However, they are no longer habitable and he occupies the late twentieth century house.

Integrity/Authenticity: The remaining buildings have high integrity and authenticity.

Condition: Fair

References

West Australian 1 August 1882, & 4 Dec. 1948

Western Mail 20 Feb. 1930

Erickson, Rica (ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1988, p. 2338 & pp. 3056-7

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Dannybrook W. A. 1942 to 1974* Frost, A. C. and Donnybrook Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, pp. 79-85

Thomson, John & Abbots, Margaret, Compilers *Thomson Heritage* Self-published, c. 2001

John Thomson, conversations with Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow

17. Brookhampton Hall



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	00713
Location	Lot 399 (#48112) Crown Reserve Brookhampton
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	Reserve 7736 & 8563
Assessment Number	A3305

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994
State Register	Permanent	20 Sep 2002

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	04 Feb 1980
Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register	Interim	05 Nov 2012
Register of the National Estate	Indicative Place	05 Nov 2012

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Social\recreational	Other Community Hall\Centre
Present	Social\recreational	Other Community Hall\Centre
Other	Educational	Primary School

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1899, 1922
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Materials wall	Timber weatherboard
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic settlement & mobility	Immigration, emigration & refugees
Social & civic activities	Education & science

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Social & civic activities	Cultural activities
Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

Associations

Name	Association
Thomas (Tom) Miller, Chairman of Building Committee	Builder
Frank Miller	Builder
Henry Cain donated the land	Previous Owner
Charlie Fowler	Building Committee
John Thomson	Building Committee
Brookhampton Bell Ringers	Other Association
Frank Young founded Brookhampton Bell Ringers	Other Association
Harrie Lloyd	Builder of 1924 extensions
Shire of Donnybrook - Balingup	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Brookhampton Hall is a picturesque timber weatherboard hall set in a group which includes the war memorial and oak tree. It is an important facility that has served the area for over a hundred years. It has been the venue for many social and sporting activities for the district, and also served as a church and school. Several generations of almost all the local families have used or attended functions in the hall since its construction. It is also significant as the home of the Brookhampton Bell Ringers since their formation in 1904.

Physical Description

Brookhampton Hall is an oiled weatherboard hall with a moderately pitched hipped corrugated iron roof and deep front verandah. A gabled addition has been abutted on the east side. There are three double hung timber sash windows on the verandah and an entrance door at each end of the verandah. There are two hooded double hung windows on the west side facade. An enclosed skillion section at the rear is also constructed of oiled weatherboards and contains the toilets. Two very large English oak trees stood in front, of which only one remains. The War Memorial is also located in front of the Hall.

History

Pioneer settler Henry Cain donated part of Wellington Location 582, for a hall site at Brookhampton in 1898. He served on the building committee with Frank Miller, John Thomson, Charlie Fowler, and Thomas (Tom) Miller, who was Chairman for 21 years. In 1899, on this triangular piece of land, Tom Miller, assisted by Frank Miller, an able 'bush carpenter', who had taken up land at Thomson Brook, built the timber construction Brookhampton Hall. On 6 December, with an enrollment of 18 children, a so-called provisional school opened at the Hall, where it operated until 1903. In this period the Hall was used also for Methodist Church services, dances and social gatherings. The Hall was surrounded by a traditional picket fence which is no longer extant. Early plantings at the Hall included at least two oak trees, of which one large specimen survives in 2012. A sports ground was established on level ground in proximity. The Hall was the focal point of social life in the district, and as such the logical site for erection of a War Memorial post-World War I. In 1922, Brookhampton Hall was altered to incorporate a stage and dressing rooms, and an enclosed verandah was erected along the western side to serve as a supper room, in which a chimney and fireplace were built in 1923. In 1924, H. E. Lloyd extended the Hall by 16 ft. and replaced the original floor that had been ruined by roller-skating. In 1994-5 conservation works included removing asbestos at the rear and replacing it with timber weatherboards, refurbishing washroom facilities, and repairs to the verandah, walls and roof. In 1999, the centenary of Brookhampton Hall was celebrated, and the place continues in use in the early 2000s. Since the early 1900s, the Brookhampton Bell Ringers have been associated with the Hall. In 1903, when Frank Young came to live at Brookhampton with his family, he brought the bells from the disbanded St Andrew's Bell Ringers, of Coolgardie, and taught some members of the Thomson's Brook Musical Club to play in 1904. Soon the Brookhampton Bell Ringers were entertaining in the district and beyond, gaining wide recognition. They practised at Brookhampton Hall, where the bells were kept until the 1970s. Descendants of many of the original bell ringers learnt their skills and the Brookhampton Bell Ringers have continued to entertain communities in the South-West, where they are unique.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Heritage Council of Western Australia, Assessment Documentation 2002

Scott, June (ed.) The Brookhampton Hall 1899-1999 Brookhampton Progress Association 1999

National Trust of Australia (W.A.) Assessment 1980

18. Brookhampton War Memorial



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	03702
Location	Lot 399 (#48112) Crown Reserve Brookhampton
Location Details	
Other Names	-
Land description (lot details)	
Assessment Number	A3305

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
State Register	Permanent	20 Sep 2002

Other Heritage Listings and Surveys

Type	Status	
Municipal Heritage Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Statewide War Memorial Survey	Completed	01 May 1996

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Monument\Cemetery	Monument
Present	Monument\Cemetery	Monument

Construction

Place type	Other structure
Construction Date	1919
Materials	Granite

Historic Themes

General	Outside influences
Specific	World Wars & other wars

Associations

Name	Association
Shire of Donnybrook - Balingup	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Brookhampton War Memorial has social significance in honouring those residents of the Brookhampton area who gave their lives in the two World Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. Located in a prominent position adjacent to Brookhampton Hall, the memorial and its enclosing fence adds to the aesthetic value of the complex. It illustrates the enormous human sacrifice made by the small regional communities and commemorates the renowned fighting spirit of the Anzacs.

Physical Description

Brookhampton War Memorial is a grey granite obelisk mounted on a Donnybrook sandstone plinth and surrounded by a low fence of horizontal metal pipe between painted granite and concrete pylons. Brookhampton War Memorial was constructed as a tribute to the soldiers from the district who were killed in World War I and World War II.

History

In 1919, Brookhampton War Memorial was erected in the grounds of Brookhampton Hall to commemorate the men from the Thomson's Brook district who had served in World War I (1914-18). Local residents voluntarily raised the funds for the memorial, which was made by Peter and Gillies, of Subiaco. The grey granite obelisk, 'enclosed with a double iron railing, supported by four corner pillars of grey granite', had the 33 names of those who enlisted, including nine who were killed, cut and gilded on one side of the obelisk (Bunbury Herald 20 Dec. 1919). On 17 December, W. G. Pickering, M.L.A., unveiled the so-called Soldiers' Memorial, and after expressing his sympathy to those present who had been bereaved, he 'congratulated the people of the district on erecting such a lasting tribute to their men' (ibid). In 1920, local residents subscribed for a new fence around the Soldiers' Memorial. In June 1921, a working bee was held to clear and plough up the ground around the Memorial in readiness for planting trees, shrubs and roses. On 6 August, Messrs. Gibbons and Sharp laid out the ground and small garden beds, young men dug over the ploughed ground, plantings were made, and the young ladies planted the surrounds of each bed with violets. The schoolmaster, Mr. Sharp, undertook to keep the ground in order, and local residents anticipated that 'in time this little plot should prove to be one of our beauty spots' (Bunbury Herald 16 August 1921). Following World War II, a stone was added to the plinth to record the names of those who served in that war. The local community highly values the Memorial and has well maintained it through into the early 2000s.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Bunbury Herald 20 Dec. 1919, 25 June & 24 Sept. 1920, 1 July & 16 August 1921

Heritage Council of Western Australia, Assessment Documentation RHP 00713

19. Brooklands



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00705
Location	Lot 8123 (#113-129) Airstrip Road Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	Brooklands Homestead Padbury's Brook
Land description (lot details)	Nelson Location 8134 Vol/Folio 1293/671
Assessment Number	A1534

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994
State Register	Permanent	02 Sep 1997

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Register of the National Estate	Permanent	28 Sep 1982
Classified by the National Trust	Classified {HBS}	05 Nov 1979

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming/Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Residential	Residence

Construction

Place type	Individual building or group
Construction Date	1904
Architectural style	Victorian Regency
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Exploration & surveying
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
People	Early settlers
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Settlements
Social & Civic Activities	Religion

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Associations

Name	Association
Walter Padbury	Owner
William Spencer	
Charles Brockman	
Norman Baxter	
VP Widdup	
Brooklands Community Incorporated	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Brooklands is a good and substantial example of a Victorian Regency homestead house with spacious wrap around verandahs and turned verandah posts. Historically, it is one of the first properties taken up in the district and illustrates the operation and extent of the early pastoral leases in the area. It is also important for its association with the first owner of the land, Walter Padbury and his brother, Edwin, who first developed the property, and subsequent owners William Spencer and particularly Charles Brockman, for whom the house was constructed.

Physical Description

Brooklands is a substantial single-storey, brick and corrugated iron farmhouse in the Victorian Regency style (although constructed in the Federation period). It is set on sloping land in the Blackwood Valley with cleared land in front and forest behind. The front facade is symmetrical with a central timber front door with side lights and highlights and two pairs of French doors on either side. The roof is a moderately pitched hip and a deep verandah surrounds the house.

History

In the early 1860s, Walter Padbury purchased some freehold land and leased a larger area for pastoral purposes in the Balingup district. His brother, Edwin (b. 1811) undertook the initial development of the property known at this period as Padbury's Brook, including erection of a six room homestead and a workers' house (both brick construction), a barn, stables and stockyards etc.. In January 1876, Edwin died. In April, William Spencer (b. 1825) purchased the property for £4,000, took up residence, and named it 'Brooklands'. In late 1881 - early 1882, it was offered for sale or lease, and George Dowden purchased it. In 1886, 'Brooklands Estate', which comprised 1961 acres freehold and 18,280 acres leasehold land at this date, was sold to well known pastoralist Charles Samuel Brockman (b. Guildford, 1845, d. 1923), who married Dowden's eldest daughter, Jane, in that year. Fred Lukis came to manage the pastoral property for Brockman. In 1898, the townsite of Balingup was taken out of the 'Brooklands Estate'.

In c. 1901, the Brockman family moved to 'Brooklands' and took up residence in the house there. In 1904, a fine new homestead, constructed of bricks baked on the property, was built by a man named O'Brien for an agreed sum of £800 (\$1,600), with a bonus of £100 (\$200) to be paid if completed by Christmas, which he achieved. The house comprised five bedrooms, a large lounge, large dining room, hallway, kitchen, pantry, laundry, bathroom, workroom etc., with wide verandahs on all sides. The Brockmans took up residence in the new house, and his employees, the Delaportes, moved into the original homestead (fate unknown).

Brockman had three workman's cottages built near the road for his employees.

In 1911, Brockman retired to 'Sandridge' (near Bunbury) and sold 'Brooklands' to Wedge and Lowe, who later sold it to Lee Allnutt. Post-World War I, the Government acquired Brooklands Estate for soldier settlement and sub-divided it into blocks about 130 acres (54 h.a.) in area, which proved too small to be viable. V. P. Widdup, purchased the homestead block, and took up residence in the homestead. Later he increased his holding to 317 acres (132 h.a.), which was leased to Dick Cause for a period before Widdup sold 'Brooklands' to the Universal Brotherhood in 1975. The Universal Brotherhood established their commune on the property, using the homestead as the administration block, and erected some other buildings at the place.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga: A History of Balingup*. W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, pp. 24-37, & p. 58

Battye, J. S. *Cyclopedia of Western Australia* Cyclopedia Company, Perth, 1912-13. Facsimile Edition Hesperian Press, Victoria Park, Western Australia, 1985. Vol.2, pp. 216-217.

20. Brookview



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00711
Location	Lot 452 (#267) Brookhampton Road Brookhampton
Location Details	
Other Names	Brookview Homestead, Cain's
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A4431

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	03 Dec 1979
Register of the National Estate	Indicative Place	05 Nov 2012

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1886
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying

Associations

Name	Association
Harry Cain	Original owner
Cain Family	Other Association
L V Cain & G A Cain	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Brookview is a good example of a Victorian Georgian homestead constructed of bricks laid in red and blue Flemish bond. It is owned by descendants of its original owner, Henry Cain and illustrates the development of the Donnybrook hinterland and early farming practices in the district.

Physical Description

Built on the banks of Thomson Brook, this is a simple single storey rectangular brick house with a hipped corrugated iron roof and a wrap around verandah in the Victorian Georgian style. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond, with a dark blue fired half brick used as a contrast to the red stretchers. The front facade is unusually asymmetrical with a front door flanked by one window on the left and two on the right.

History

In 1880, Harry Cain (d.1940), a brick maker by trade, was the second European settler to come to Brookhampton. In 1886, he built 'Brookview' of brick construction, lined with pug, and with a shingled roof, as his family home, where he and his wife, Charlotte (née Gardiner, m. 1888) raised their family. 'Brookview', the first brick house he built in the district, has continued in the ownership and occupation of the Cain family, and is one of the oldest houses in the Donnybrook district that remains habitable.

Integrity/Authenticity

High. Alterations include the verandah floors, which have been replaced with concrete and a fibro addition has been constructed at the far end.

Condition: Very Good

References:

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1942 to 1974* Frost, A. C. and Donnybrook Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, p.. 85

21. Careydale



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00719
Location	Lot 1 (#77) Cemetery Road Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A925

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Classified by the National Trust	Recorded	05 Nov 1979

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1888
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Cement tile

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
People	Famous & infamous people

Associations

Name	Association
John Scott	Other Association
HJ Trigwell (owner of Anchor & Hope)	

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George Layman (Wonnerup House)	
Strang, B	Other Association
B Strang	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

This property was one of the first settled in the area. It is associated with John Scott, the first settler in Bunbury under the employ of Governor James Stirling, then H. J. Trigwell, owner of Anchor and Hope Inn and then George Layman (Wonnerup House). It is a good example of a Victorian Georgian house and has fine decorative Flemish bond brickwork. The interior is original with its timber ceilings and floor boards.

Physical Description

Careydale is a single storey brick house with a hipped roof in the Victorian Georgian style. It is one of a number in the Shire that has Flemish bond brickwork with a contrasting blue fired half brick. The front and rear facades are symmetrical, each with two front doors flanked by multi lighted double hung windows. Pressed metal tiles have been introduced to the roof and concrete introduced to the verandah flooring. The verandah is supported by brick piers in place of timber posts. The original jarrah ceilings and floorboards remain internally.

History

The property known as Careydale was one of the first settled in the area. It is associated with John Scott, the first settler in Bunbury under the employ of Governor James Stirling, then Henry J. Trigwell, owner of the Anchor and Hope Inn, and later with George Layman, of Wonnerup House. In 1888, the residence was built in the Victorian Georgian style with fine decorative Flemish bond brickwork. The interior retains its original timber ceilings and floor boards, but in 2012, the place is no longer occupied.

Integrity/Authenticity

Most of the original fabric is intact. Modifications include metal pressed roof tiles; brick pillars which have replaced the old timber posts and a new concrete verandah.

Condition

Fair. The verandah has been concreted in and there is a large crack in the side wall.

References

National Trust

22. Commercial Bank, Donnybrook (fmr)



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	00724
Location	Lot 55 South Western Highway, Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A228

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Statewide Bank Survey	Completed	01 Nov 1997

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Commercial	Bank
Other	Commercial	Bank
Present	Commercial	Shop\Retail Store {single}

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1907
Architectural style	Federation Free Style
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Asbestos

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Commercial & service industries

Associations

Name	Association
Angelo Conti	Previous Owner
Compagnone	Other Association

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Tall Tree Holdings	Current Owner
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Statement of Significance

Commercial Bank, Donnybrook (fmr) is a substantial, well constructed and distinctive Federation style building that is a landmark in the centre of Donnybrook. It illustrates the commercial history of the town centre and the design incorporated the bank and the manager's residence in one building, a combination that is no longer practiced.

Physical Description

Commercial Bank is a single storey brick building in the Federation Free Style. The front part of the building contains the bank premises and the former bank manager's accommodation is at the rear. The front facade is symmetrical with a central front door flanked by windows. All three elements have round arched heads. A particular feature of the front section of the building is a balustraded parapet supported on brackets which runs around the head of the front portion of the building. At the centre of the parapet a flat panel projects slightly and contains the words "THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED". This panel is surmounted by a small pediment containing a foliate emblem. The rear portion of the building retains its original face brickwork and contrasting cement bands, but the front portion has been painted. Internally, a double fireplace served two of the back rooms and another fireplace is in the kitchen.

History

In January 1907, the Commercial Bank of Australasia and the Western Australian Bank both opened branches at Donnybrook. George Sanders built the Commercial Bank, comprising a bank and manager's residence as was the general practice at this period, using locally made bricks. In April 1907, it was nearing completion. A later news report (Bunbury Herald 22 May 1907, p. 1) stated the premises were two-storey, but the building (which still bears the original name on its front façade) is single storey. The Commercial Bank building at Donnybrook served its intended purpose for many years through into the post-World War II period. After the branch was closed the building was sold. It was used as offices for a real estate company until mid-1994, and subsequently has had varied uses. The living quarters are believed to have been renovated under the ownership of Angelo Conti, who sold it in c. 1989. Following a fire in 1991, the place was repaired and re-painted.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

West Australian 18 Jan 1907

Bunbury Herald 12 April & 22 May 1907

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1942 to 1974* A. C. Frost and Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, pp. 37-38

23. Cheese Factory, Balingup



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00703
Location	Lot 2 (#16) Balingup-Nannup Road Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	Balingup Cheese Factory, Old Cheese Factory
Land description/ Lot details	Lot 1 Loc 773 Plan/Diagram D5263 Vol/Folio 1526/996
Assessment Number	A1405

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
RHP - Assessed-Stakeholder Consultation	Unknown	27 Apr 2012

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Industrial\Manufacturing	Dairy, Butter or Cheese Factory
Present	Commercial	Shop\Retail Store {single}

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1934, 1956
Architectural style	Californian Bungalow
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Manufacturing & processing

Associations

Name	Association
Manjimup Dairy Produce Co	Previous Owner

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

D&J Taylor	Previous Owner
D & Taylor	Other Association
M J Kent	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

The place was purpose built as a cheese factory for Manjimup Dairy Produce Co. Ltd and is a rare example in Western Australia of a cheese factory established and operated solely for this purpose. It operated for a longer period than most cheese factories in this State. It has potential to yield information about and contribute to a wider understanding of the manufacture of cheese in a purpose built cheese factory in the period 1933-79; the place retains two large boilers in their original Boiler House, which illustrate an earlier form of energy in the regional areas before the introduction of grid electricity. Its rambling form and Californian Bungalow gabled loading platform is a well known landmark on the Balingup-Nannup Road and it is highly valued by the community for social, cultural and aesthetic reasons.

Physical Description

Cheese Factory, Balingup, is a single storey cheese factory building in the Californian Bungalow style and a small Manager's House in the vernacular style, both of timber weatherboard and iron construction, built in 1933-34, with various accretions to the rear of the factory. Other buildings on the site include a double volume timber weatherboard Boiler Room that retains its original boilers and the site of an associated sawmill both erected in 1947.

History

The Cheese Factory and the adjacent Factory Manager's House were built for Manjimup Dairy Produce Company Pty. Limited, in 1933, and cheese making began that year, encouraging the growth of dairying in the district. In 1934, the first additions were made to the factory, whose produce became well known. In 1947, the boiler room to accommodate the large boilers (extant) that produced power for the factory was built, and a small sawmill was erected on the adjacent site to utilise surplus power. In 1951, Manjimup Dairy Produce Company Pty. Limited sold the factory to Watsons Supply Stores (renamed Watsons Foods Pty. Ltd. that year), who had a chain of butter factories in the South-West, but the transfer of the land to Watsons Foods Pty. Ltd., was not registered until 1954. Meanwhile, the State electricity supply was extended to Balingup in 1953, the boilers at the Cheese Factory became obsolete, and the sawmill ceased operation. In 1958, the Cheese Factory at Balingup was transferred from Watsons Foods Pty. Ltd. to Capel Dairy Company Proprietary Limited, of Capel, which purchased a portion of the adjoining land, Nelson Location 8114, to extend the area of the site in 1963. In the inter-war and World War II periods milk from the surrounding district was delivered in milk cans to the factory, but in the post-war period bulk milk transport was introduced, and by the mid-1970s most bulk milk used at the Balingup Cheese Factory was produced outside the district. In c. 1978-79, Capel Dairy Company Proprietary Limited decided to transfer its cheese factory activities to Capel, and closed the factory at Balingup, one of the longest operating cheese factories in this State. The place was sold to Stephen Julian Cox and Beverley Jane Smitchens, who moved to Balingup and took up residence at the place, which was referred to simply as The Cheese Factory, where she worked as a potter and other craftspeople displayed and sold their wares. Under their ownership (1979-85), and then under Desmond Samuel Milburn (Taylor from 1987) and Jennifer Begg Taylor (1985-97), the place became well known as the Old Cheese Factory Arts and Crafts Centre, with a café and an outdoor eating area, and the requisite toilet facilities added at the rear. It became the largest Art and Craft Centre in the State, and was runner up on three occasions in the Sir David Brand Awards for Tourism (twice as a Local Attraction). In 1997, the Old Cheese Factory was transferred to Mary Jane Kent, of Balingup. She and her husband continued the Arts and Crafts Centre, and he also established a business in antiques and collectables at the place.

Integrity/Authenticity

The place is now used as a craft outlet which is a compatible use. The external form is still evident and the internal form is still legible. The early boilers are extant.

Condition

Fair

References

Assessment Document Old Cheese Factory, Balingup, RHP 00703

State Heritage Office library entries

The Blackwood : a valley in transition.

24. Crendon



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00730
Location	Lot 1 (#537 & #587) Upper Capel Road, Upper Capel
Location Details	8 kms along road from northern end
Other Names	Crendon Homestead, Crendon Downs
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3973

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Register of the National Estate	Permanent	28 Sep 1982
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	05 Nov 1979

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1880, 1890
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials walls	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying

Associations

Name	Association
Bentley	Builder
Edele, David	Previous Owner

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Fry family (1904)	Subsequent owner
Crendon Holdings Pty Ltd	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Crendon is one of the earliest farmhouses in the district and has associations with the Fry family who have owned the place for 90 years. The farmhouse is set on rising ground in the Capel River Valley and is a substantial and well executed example of a Victorian Georgian farmhouse.

Physical Description

Crendon is a single storey brick house with a moderately pitched hipped roof in the Victorian Georgian style, surrounded by a deep bullnosed verandah. The homestead is situated five miles south of Donnybrook on a slight hill on Upper Capel Road. It overlooks the flats where the Upper Capel River winds round. The river and flats were normally dry. Now the flats are green as they are watered from a dam built in late 1950s.

History

Crendon was first taken up by David Eedle (b. Long Crendon, England, 1814, arr. 1842), who worked at Ravenswood to gain local farming knowledge, before acquiring land at Brunswick ('Frogmore') and at Donnybrook, naming the latter property after his birthplace. In the late 1880s, Henry N. Watts leased Crendon, occupying a dwelling of which little is known. In early 1889, J. Levi Bentley, of Gingin, purchased it for £1,300, and returned to Gingin. On 3 July, Bentley came back to Crendon (where Watts refused him a room), and on 9 July, began building 'a hut etc.' (Bentley's diary, quoted in Frost, A. C., op. cit., p. 11) on which he worked for some weeks. On 30 August, he went to Gingin for cattle, and on 27 September, he arrived with them at the farm he renamed 'Crendon Downs'. On 15 January 1890, he moved into his recently completed house, and after his marriage to Emily Scrivener in April, it became their family home. Bentley operated Crendon as a mixed farm, with cattle, sheep and pigs, and growing potatoes, grain and chaff. Active in the local community, he was inaugural chairman of Preston Roads Board (1896). In 1904, John Gurney Fry and Henry Philip Fry (arr. 1894, Henry Philip, d. Gallipoli, 1915) purchased Crendon Downs. It reverted to the original name of Crendon, and remains in the Fry family in the early 2000s. John married Mary Clifton, and they raised their family at Crendon. She ran the farm for some years as M. C. Fry & Sons, before Philip, George and Michael Fry, took over the expanded area. In the late twentieth century, it operated as three separate farms under John S. Fry, Graeme Fry, and Mike Fry, who lived in the old homestead, which reverted to the name 'Crendon Downs'.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W.A. 1842 to 1974* A. C. Frost and Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, pp. 10-12

Landownership at Crendon, 1964-2004: www.crendon.com.au

25. Darlimurla



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	04999
Location	Lot 20 (#26) Cora Street Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A1133

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Residential	Single storey residence
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1910
Architectural style	Vernacular
Materials walls	Timber Weatherboard
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Residential	Residence

Associations

Name	Association
Mr & Mrs J Ireland	Other Association
Tom Clay	Builder
John Coleman	Previous Owner
J E Reading	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Darlimurla is a very good example of a Federation timber weatherboard house.

Physical Description

Darlimurla is a single storey timber weatherboard house with a hipped roof and a verandah on three sides. Internally the rooms have pressed metal ceilings, original jarrah dado and the original mantelpiece made by first owner in the lounge room. There is a glass fanlight over the front door with the name of the house "Darlimurla" which was painted by the late Mr Arthur Williams.

History

John Coleman, the first owner of the place, named it "Darlimurla" after his birthplace in South Gippsland, Victoria. This Federation period residence, with a verandah on three sides, has original pressed tin ceilings, jarrah dado, and a mantelpiece made by Coleman in the lounge room, was built in 1910. The late Arthur Williams painted the name "Darlimurla" in the glass fanlight over the front door. In the 1930s, new verandahs were built and a new kitchen, bathroom and laundry were completed in c. 1984. The place has continued to be occupied as a residence, and many of the original tree plantings survive into the early 2000s.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

John Coleman's daughter

26. Dehydration and Canning Factory



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	05000
Location	Lot 610 (#47) South Western Highway, Dannybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	HJ & F Simper
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A282

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Social\recreational commercial	Shop\Retail Store {single}
Present	Social\recreational farming\pastoral	Shed or Barn

Construction

Place type	Individual building or group
Construction Date	1943
Architectural style	Inter-War Commercial Palazzo
Materials wall	Timber frame
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Manufacturing & processing

Associated persons

Name	Association
Craig Mostyn & Co	
Newby	Builder
Australian Women's Land Army	

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Milhart Pty Ltd	Current Owner
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Statement of Significance

Dehydration and Canning Factory (fmr) was built to process fruit and vegetables to supply the Armed Services during World War II, and included the first apple juicing plant in this State. The place illustrates the establishment of a secondary industry in Donnybrook in this period, and the extant building is a substantial shed on the main street of the town.

Physical Description

Dehydration and Canning Factory is a large skillion roofed shed clad with corrugated asbestos cement sheeting. The shed fronts onto the South Western Highway and backs onto the railway.

History

The Dehydration and Canning Factory (fmr) was built in 1943-45. The entry of the U.S.A. into World War II brought deployment of American forces in the Pacific and Australia greatly increased demand for canned and dried foods. This led to expansion of vegetable and fruit growing and the canning industry, and initiation of a vegetable drying industry in Australia. In September 1942, it was reported dehydration plants were to be built in the major apple growing districts of Donnybrook, Bridgetown and Mount Barker, and it was proposed to dry 600 tons of apples per annum and also can apples, mostly to supply the Armed Services. The Commonwealth government provided financial assistance to erect the factories equipped with the most modern machinery. The war had severely restricted export markets for fruit, and Donnybrook apple growers welcomed the erection of the dehydration and canning factory, which began operations in July 1943. In 1944, the apple juicing plant was completed and was officially opened by Mr. W. J. Scully, Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, on 13 August 1944, at which date it was the only apple juicing plant in this State. The Public Works Department of Western Australia (PWD WA) was closely associated with the design and construction of the factory, together with Jim Farrell, manager of Paterson and Co., at Fremantle. This company, one of the largest exporters of apples and pears from the Donnybrook and Bridgetown area in the inter-war period, operated the factory, which A. H. Convoy (known as 'Con') managed from early 1944. After the apple season, the factory dried and canned vegetables, including cabbages and potatoes. In 1945, with Commonwealth government funding, Paterson and Co. built a large cool-store for 20,000 cases of apples to enable a longer period of juicing and drying, which was the first such facility at Donnybrook. The dehydration and canning factory, which produced approx. 2 million cans of apple juice, and the flax mill, also built to meet war-time demand, were significant secondary industries and brought increased population in this period.

In the late 1940s, Paterson and Co. Ltd. operated the factory and experimented with products aimed to attract a wider market. Satsuma plums sold well, pie-apples found a market in Australia and East Africa, and there was demand for tomatoes. Jim Farrell persuaded Paterson and Co. to invest £5,000 (\$10,000) to extend the factory building and install six large concrete vats to produce cider, and a new company, Preston Products Ltd., was formed to operate the factory and cool store, with A. H. Convoy continuing as manager. When Paterson and Co. Ltd. decided to focus on fruit packing the State Government took over the factory and a local company, Donnybrook Cider and Canning Co., was established to lease and operate it, but only the cool store proved viable. In 1953, Craig Mostyn and Co., a large fruit exporting business in the Eastern States, took over the place and converted the buildings to apple-packing, and this use continued into the 1970s. Later the factory was incorporated into a large hardware store. By the late 1990s, the only remaining original section was the front part of the southern end facing the highway, and a large new customer service area and office had been built at the northern end. In 2011-12, the hardware business continues.

Integrity/Authenticity

Moderate

Condition

Fair to good

References

Albany Advertiser 28 Sept. 1942

Daily News 26 March 1943 & 22 May 1944

Kalgoorlie Miner 7 March 1944, 12 May & 6 June 1947

Sunday Times 29 July 1945 & 9 Feb. 1947

West Australian 18 Sept. & 3 Nov. 1942, 23 July 1943, 17 & 18 May & 14 August 1944, 22 Oct. 1945, 22 Feb., 27 May & 3 Oct. 1946, 11 May 1948, 28 Jan. 9 March & 8 June 1949

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1942 to 1974* A. C. Frost and Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, pp. 154-159

27. Donnybrook District High School



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	To be confirmed by State Heritage Office
Location	Lot 466 (#10/R24032) Bentley Street Donnybrook
Location Details	Cnr Emerald Streets Donnybrook
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A2083

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Recommended	

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Education	School
Present	Education	School

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1921
Architectural style	Inter-War Georgian Revival
Materials	Donnybrook Sandstone
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Civic and social activities	Education and science

Associations

Name	Association
PWD	Architect
Donnybrook District High School	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Donnybrook District High School is a well executed example of an Inter-War Georgian Revival building that is a landmark in the centre of Donnybrook. Its corner location and landscaped gardens add to its appeal. The use of Donnybrook Stone is rare in a school building as is the fact that local stone was used.

Physical Description

The 1921 wing of Donnybrook District High school is a single storey building in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. The construction materials are Donnybrook stone to sill height above which a series of tall timber windows are separated by panels of rendered brickwork. The wing has a corrugated iron roof at a moderate pitch. There are about 6 classrooms in this wing, and each has a tall rendered chimney with a corbelled cap. The building is set within landscaped gardens. The southern wing was completed in 1921 and subsequent additions have not matched or complemented the original wing.

History

The first Donnybrook School was a timber building (at present day Trigwell Place), which burnt down in April 1920. A new school, comprising three classrooms and an office of brick and stone construction, was built in Bentley Street, which was considered a more appropriate location. It was completed in early December 1921, and motor transport to bring children in from the surrounding district was introduced. In 1923, a manual training room was opened. In 1924, 153 children were enrolled at Donnybrook School. During the Depression enrolments fell to a low of 85, then increased from 1936. After Brookhampton School was closed in 1939, a bus service brought began children in from that area. During World War II, an influx of evacuees from Perth increased enrolments and a room at the Memorial Hall was used as a classroom prior to completion of a new infants' classroom in 1945. From 1949, the Parents and Citizens' Association (P & C) lobbied the Education Department to elevate the school to become a Junior High School. Additions comprising three new classrooms, a science room, a visual training room, a principal's office, a store-room and new toilets enabled this to be effected in 1953. Five small district schools closed and the school bus service was extended to bring them in to school at Donnybrook. In c. 1954, a classroom relocated from Lowden was converted to a manual training centre at Donnybrook Junior High School. In the 1950s-1960s, further additions included another classroom and a new multi-purpose room. The P & C began a development program that included an extended play area and basketball courts named in honour of Mrs. Bay Trigwell, which opened in 1969. In 1973, the school's name was changed to Donnybrook District High School. In the 1970s, additions included an octagonal-shaped, two-tiered library and resources centre, and a dental therapy unit. In the subsequent period there has been further development as Donnybrook District High School continues serving its intended purpose.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Government Gazettes; Annual Reports for Education Department, in Votes and Proceedings
Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A history of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1976, pp. 138-144.

28. Donnybrook Hotel



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	00725
Location	Lot 56 (#64) South Western Highway, Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	The Terminus
Land description/ Lot details	Pt Lot Location 464
Assessment Number	A774

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Statewide Hotel Survey	Completed	01 Nov 1997
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Present	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1895, 1907
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne
Materials	Brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Hospitality industry & tourism

Associations

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Name	Association
Lindrum, Fred	Tenant
Pitman, George	Previous Owner
James Kelly	Other Association
G M Murat	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Donnybrook Hotel was the first hotel to be built in Donnybrook and is a substantial two storey building that is a landmark in the town centre. It is highly valued for its contribution to the social activities of the town.

Physical Description

Donnybrook Hotel is a two storey rendered and painted building with a corrugated iron roof in the Federation Queen Anne style. There is a half timbered gable at either end of the front facade, with a pedimented gable in the centre of the roof between with the words "DONNYBROOK HOTEL PITMANS." In the centre of the ground floor, two round arches form a loggia with the front door recessed behind. There are a number of vertically proportioned windows that are not placed symmetrically. Internally, the entry has the original staircase with pressed metal below it. The large dining room has its original high pressed metal ceiling. The sixteen rooms upstairs still provide accommodation to patrons. There is an original narrow passageway.

History

In 1895, the railway opened and on the main street, across the road from the railway station, James Kelly (popularly known as 'Kelly the Mug') built the first hotel in the town, a single storey hotel of timber construction named the Terminus Hotel, which opened on 4 July, and became a popular social venue. In 1897, he made several improvements to the hotel, installed a billiard table and obtained a Billiard Table Licence. In April 1898, it was transferred to W. Clowes, who renamed it the Donnybrook Hotel. In January 1900, Mrs. Clowes sold it to Fred Lindrum, of Kalgoorlie, formerly of Victoria, who promptly made some improvements and planned to erect new two storey additions. He was a well known champion Australian billiard player and his sons, Fred and William, who learnt to play while at the Donnybrook Hotel, became world champions. Further research may reveal any changes to Donnybrook Hotel before it was transferred to George Pitman for whom substantial two storey additions of brick and stone construction were completed in 1907. The Pitman family continued to operate the Donnybrook Hotel until c. 1923, when it was leased to Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, who disposed of the lease to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, of Collie, in 1925. The hotel operated under various licensees in the twentieth century and it has remained a popular social venue in Donnybrook through into the early 2000s. The timber front verandah was removed in the 1950s; at some date the brickwork was painted over; and under ownership of Edward Butler (c.1975 - 79) extensions were made to the building.

Integrity/Authenticity

Moderate. The place is still used for its original and intended purpose of hotel but the front facade has been modified. The timber front verandah was removed in the 1950s, the original brickwork has been painted over and the windows have been modified.

Condition

Good

References

Bunbury Herald 8 & 22 June & 13 July 1895, 19 April 1898, 16 & 27 Jan., 29 March 1900, 5 March 1906, 3 Dec. 1901, 22 May & 28 Dec. 1907, & 27 March 1925
Frost A.C. "Green Gold" A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1942 to 1974 A. C. Frost and Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, pp. 27-29, pp. 47-48

29. Donnybrook Post Office



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00727
Location	Lot 32 (#54) South Western Highway, Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A2229

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994
State Register	Permanent	02 Sep 1997

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Statewide Post Office Survey	Completed	01 Mar 1992

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Transport\Communications	Comms: Post or Telegraph Office
Present	Transport\Communications	Comms: Post or Telegraph Office

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1898,1950
Architectural style	Federation Free Classical
Materials	Brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Transport & Communications	Telecommunications
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Settlements
Transport & Communications	Mail services

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Associations

Name	Association
George Temple Poole	Architect
National Mutual Trustees Ltd	Previous Owner
JE & LL Ekins, Jaleek Pty Ltd	Previous Owner
G & B L Furze	Other Association
Abelldan Investments Pty Ltd	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Donnybrook Post Office is a very fine example of a purpose built post office in the Federation Free style and is a landmark in the town centre of Donnybrook. This building has been and continues to be an important part of the life of the community and is an integral part of Donnybrook's past and present mail service and communications. Donnybrook Post Office is comparatively rare as it retains its original roofscape complete with functional ceiling vents flumes & cowls which was a common feature of post offices constructed 1890s to circa 1930.

Physical Description

Donnybrook Post Office is a single-storey red brick building with a hipped corrugated iron roof in the Federation Free Classical style. Contrast is provided by wide bands of painted render. The front facade is symmetrical and is divided into three bays. The central bay projects forward and is parapeted with a plain pediment. This bay has a central arched window with a narrow window on either side. The words "DONNYBROOK POST OFFICE" are painted over the windows. The bays on either side each contain a rendered entrance arch with a keystone. The left hand arch has been filled in with a window. The roof has a wide eaves lines with timber battens. At the left side an additional bay provides an asymmetrical element to the facade. The main roof has a vent in a Dutch gable.

History

From 1877, Preston Post Office operated from the police station at Minnipup, as the district was then known. In October 1894, the townsite of Donnybrook was gazetted. In 1895-96, the local Progress Association requested a new school and post and telegraph offices be built in the vicinity of the railway station. The Public Works Department prepared plans for a post and telegraph building similar to those erected at Dardanup, Harvey and Brunswick, and tenders were called in April 1897. In August, Hough and Donald, of Busselton, were awarded the contract at a cost of £596.18s., and they completed the building on the reserve across the road from the railway station in December. On 13 January 1898, it opened as Donnybrook Post and Telegraph Office, in charge of Miss Mason. In 1912, W. T. Deeble, of Pinjarra, built additions, that included a telephone exchange, at a cost of £1,136.0s.3d. In the post-World War II period, of farming and fruit growing in the district expanded and consequently the volume of postal business increased necessitating enlargement of the Post Office. In 1952, Frank Chappell, of Claremont, completed alterations and additions that included a lunch room, a retiring room, relocation of the telephone exchange, additional post boxes, addition of a room for a technician, and a new toilet block at a cost of £5,617.10s.8d. In 1992-94, some outbuildings were demolished. Since Donnybrook Post Office was sold into private ownership in 1994, the place has continued to serve the postal needs of the Donnybrook community.

Integrity/Authenticity

Integrity: high, still used for its original and intended purpose of Post Office. Authenticity: moderate to high. A large part of the external fabric is original, although internal modifications are substantial.

Condition

Good

References

Assessment Document, Donnybrook Post Office, RHP 00727

Bunbury Herald 23 July, 26 Oct 1897, & 8 Jan

Frost A.C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1976

Oldham, Ray and John *George Temple Poole: Architect of the Golden Years 1885-1897*, University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands

30. Donnybrook War Memorial



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	03699
Location	Lot 441 (R18527) South Western Highway Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3359

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Statewide War Memorial Survey	Completed	01 May 1996

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Monument\Cemetery	Monument
Present	Monument\Cemetery	Monument

Construction

Place type	
Construction Date	1953
Architectural style	
Materials	Concrete Block
Materials	Marble

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Outside Influences	World Wars & other wars

Associations

Name	Association

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Current Owner
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Statement of Significance

Donnybrook War Memorial was built to honour those residents of the town who served in the two World Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45, and who died in service. Donnybrook War Memorial has aesthetic value for its form and materials and is located in picturesque gardens on the banks of the Preston River at the side of the main street of the town. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those commemorated. It illustrates the enormous human sacrifice made by the small regional communities and commemorates the renowned fighting spirit of the Anzacs.

Physical Description

Donnybrook War Memorial is a low white cement casket shape raised on a stepped plinth and topped with a chamfered capping. A plaque of names of deceased service personnel from the first and second world wars is mounted on the front face. The memorial is surrounded by concrete paving and is set in formal symmetrical lawned gardens with rose beds which are surrounded by a low white timber fence of horizontal railings. The memorial is located in a prominent position on the main street of Donnybrook within picturesque gardens on the banks of the Preston River.

History

Donnybrook War Memorial commemorating 57 local citizens who died in World War I (1914-18) and 22 who died in World War II (1939-45) was erected in 1953. The Soldiers' Memorial Hall (1921) in Bentley Street had been built to commemorate the 57 men from the district who died in World War I. In August 1946, it was suggested to replace the existing windows on the eastern side of the Hall with four memorial windows, representing army, navy, air force and women's services, but it was not pursued. In December, a deputation from the Returned Services' League (R.S.L.) met with Preston Road Board to request erection of some form of memorial. The Board and the wider community in general were unenthusiastic or apathetic. In mid-1948, the R.S.L. made another appeal for a memorial and organised a ball to raise funds for a memorial. There was debate about the form of memorial, whether it should be utilitarian as well as symbolic, with some people considering that as a public facility the Soldiers' Memorial Hall did not retain a fitting sense of reverence. On 7 August, 25 people attended a public meeting held by the Road Board to discuss the form it should take. Mr. L. J. Miller, chairman of the War Memorial Committee declared the proposal should be dropped unless more support was forthcoming. On 4 September, about 60 people attended the meeting that agreed on a memorial garden to be established on the site of the original bowling club, South Western Highway, with the names of those who died in both wars inscribed on a stone base. Fund raising proceeded slowly, with little support given to a public appeal, and only £500 was raised by October 1951. The War Memorial Committee adopted a plan submitted by the State Gardens Board for 'a memorial garden of trees, shrubs and lawns, together with a memorial of Donnybrook freestone' (West Australian 15 Oct. 1951) 'in the old school reserve', which was approved by commissioner for Preston Road Board, G. Lindsay, subject to an agreement with Donnybrook Canning Co. for water supply. In 1952-3, working bees cleared and prepared the site for the gardens where the stone memorial was erected. On 25 April, 1953, the Bishop of Bunbury, Rev. D. D. Redding dedicated Donnybrook War Memorial, where ANZAC Day services have been held henceforward except when prohibited by bad weather. Following World War II (1939-45), the local Returned Servicemen's League (R.S.L.) discussed proposals for a war memorial. In December 1946, their deputation attended a meeting of Preston Road Board to outline their views. The sub-branch president, J. Hearman, noted their opposition to public utilities as war memorials, and stated the Soldiers' Memorial Hall erected after World War I had become a memorial in name only. They suggested a garden or park with a memorial stone inscribed with the names of the fallen, possibly those from both wars. It should be a quiet place that friends and relatives could visit to pay their respects on days that were of personal significance. Board members favored the proposals and appointed a sub-committee to co-operate with the R.S.L. to investigate and report. The local R.S.L. remained the driving force behind the proposal for the war memorial that took years to be realised in the face of public apathy. In 1951, the war memorial committee approved a design submitted by the State Garden Board for a memorial garden planted with trees, shrubs and lawns, with a memorial stone of Donnybrook stone. In October, the commissioner for Preston Road Board granted permission for use of its plant to clear and level the site selected in the centre of the town, which was cleared, laid out and planted in 1952-53. In this year there was increased public interest in the project and a large crowd attended the parade and dedication on Anzac Day, 1953. The Bishop of Bunbury, Rt. Rev. Donald Redding, officially dedicated Donnybrook District War Memorial and Rose Garden, where the marble tablet, inscribed with 56 names of those who died in World War I and 22 who died in World War II, on a block of Donnybrook stone, is a simple memorial to the fallen. The establishment of Apex Park next to the War Memorial Garden was a major achievement of the local Apex Club. In the early 2000s, the community highly values the War Memorial. War Memorial Garden and Apex Park, and the place is a landmark in the main street.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A history of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, pp. 188-190

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

West Australian 15 Oct 1951

Preston Mail 24 August 1946, 28 Sept. 1950 & 18 Oct. 1951

South Western Times 12 August 1948

31. Eucalyptus Marri - Red Flowering Form



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	05001
Location	Wellington Loc 155
Location Details	Thomson Brook
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Other	Other
Present	Other	Other

Construction

Place type	Tree
Construction Date	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Materials wall	N/A
Materials roof	N/A

Historic Themes

General	Specific

Associated persons

Name	Association
Mrs McNab	

Statement of Significance

This group of Red Gum trees is a very rare variation of this species for the colour of its flowers which are red instead of the usual white.

Physical Description

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

This is a group of about 9 Eucalyptus Marri (Red Gum) trees, which have a mass of red flowers. Red Gum trees usually have a white flower and even trees grown from seeds of the red flowering type usually revert to white flowers.

History

Mrs McNab planted seeds in about 1986 and they have continued to produce red flowers.

32. Ferndale



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00702
Location	Lot 100 (#626) Balingup-Nannup Road Southampton
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3145

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
State Register	Permanent	06 Feb 1998

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Heritage Agreement	Yes	09 Feb 2000

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1859 to 1970
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials wall	Mud Brick (Adobe)
Materials roof	Corrugated iron/shingle

Historic Themes

General	Specific
People	Early settlers
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
Demographic settlement & mobility	Workers {incl. Aboriginal, convict}

Associations

Name	Association
Walter Padbury	Original Owner
Mark Padbury	Original occupier
DEC	Previous Owner
John Somerset	Previous Owner
Catton Grasby	Previous Owner
Charles Harper	Previous Owner
Madeleine Investments Pty Ltd	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

The homestead was built on the site of the first piece of land surveyed in the Nelson District. It was taken up by Walter Padbury, (but managed by Mark Padbury, Walter's brother) one of the earliest leaseholders in the district, in 1856. Ferndale demonstrates the lifestyle of the earliest settlers to the area, and contributes to an understanding of early colonial building techniques and farming practices. The combination of aesthetically pleasing simple early colonial buildings in a culturally modified landscaped gives the place a picturesque quality.

Physical Description

Ferndale is a single-storey mud brick and corrugated iron homestead in the Victorian Georgian style, with related outbuildings and a hewn log trough located in a culturally modified landscape setting.

History

Ferndale, one of the earliest homesteads in the Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup, was built in 1859, by William May for Walter Padbury (b. 1820, arr. 1830, d. 1907), the first European settler to take up land in the Balingup district, namely Location 8 (Ferndale) in 1859, and Location 3 in 1860. James Forrest, father of Sir John Forrest, set out the Victorian Georgian style homestead constructed of mud bricks, with jarrah floors and a shingled roof. To accommodate workers, a 'humpy', a single roomed dwelling, with a fireplace was also constructed of similar materials. Walter Padbury, who was orphaned shortly after his arrival at the Swan River Colony, rose from working as a shepherd to become one of the most successful entrepreneurs in the Colony and was renowned for his philanthropy. He established his brothers, Mark (b. 1822) and Edwin (b. 1811), at Ferndale and (nearby) Brooklands respectively to manage his large holdings in the district. From 1859, Mark resided at Ferndale with his wife, Louisa, and later with his second wife, Charlotte (m. Nov. 1860). Ferndale was initially used mainly for cattle grazing, with some land under tillage. In 1868-1869, large flocks of sheep were introduced. Mark died in 1886, and, in 1887, Walter Padbury sold Ferndale to William Byers Wood, of Bunbury, for £400, who continued to use it for pastoral purposes. In 1906, Ferndale was purchased by W. Catton Grasby, an agricultural writer, and Charles Harper, of Woodbridge, and Dr. H. T Kelsall, and in 1908, his share was assigned to Grasby and Harper. They had a keen interest in fruit growing and fruit trees were planted and a pome (apple and pears) nursery established under nurseryman A. H. Haines, who had trained at Woodbridge. Catton Grasby was responsible for the planting of the first walnut trees at Ferndale. The property manager resided at the homestead. In 1920, the Ferndale property was subdivided for closer settlement. The homestead Lot was bought by Charles Somerset, who took up residence with his family and continued to use the property mainly for grazing and dairying. In the mid-1930s, a new dairy was built. In 1970, H. C. F. (John) Somerset sold Ferndale to the Forests Department but continued to lease it until 1974. The Forests Department carried out pine planting at Ferndale, and a caretaker resided at the homestead for some years. Subsequently it was vacated and was in a run-down condition in the late 1990s, before being sold to private owners, under whom conservation work was implemented. In 2012, the place is well maintained.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

Nairn, J. *Walter Padbury: His Life and Times* North Stirling Press, Padbury, W. A
 Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, with Robin Chinnery, Historian, Ferndale Conservation Plan
 Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga A History of Balingup*, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council,

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

State Heritage Office library entries

Ferndale Homestead, Balingup: conservation works report

Ferndale: Conservation plan 1998

33. Forrest Tavern



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	00735
Location	Lot 202 (#2751) Boyup Brook Road Mumballup
Location Details	
Other Names	Forrest Wayside Inn, Forrest Hotel "The Pub"
Land description (lot details)	
Assessment Number	A2124

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Present	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn

Construction

Place type	Individual building or group
Construction Date	1907-1908
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne Style
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Hospitality industry & tourism
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Settlements

Associated persons

Name	Association
Sam Chandler	
Mr & Mrs G W Philip	

L A Edwards	Current Owner
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Statement of Significance

Forrest Tavern is a good example of a tavern in the Federation Queen Anne style and is a landmark on the Donnybrook/Boyup Brook Road. It is a significant social venue in the Mumballup area.

Physical Description

Forrest Tavern is a single storey rendered brick building with a corrugated iron roof and a deep front verandah in the Federation Queen Anne style. The roof is hipped at its west end and gabled at its east end and has a central louvred Dutch gable. The original long rectangular building had a passage way down the centre. On the eastern side was the main bar, the bar parlour, a bedroom, the large dining room and the kitchen - the western side was the lounge bar, one small bedroom and two large bedrooms and an open space. There were front and back verandahs. All rooms except the main bar and kitchen had corner fireplaces. The building was made with locally hand-made bricks and pit sawn timber. At the rear of the main building was a six stall wooden stable (with accommodation for two buggies) and a wooden 'garage'. Over the years the front four rooms have been combined to make a large lounge bar area; the two large bedrooms on the west side have been divided to make three smaller bedrooms and a kitchen (the old kitchen area, at the back of the building, is now a storeroom), bathroom, shower and private toilet have been installed in the open space opposite the old kitchen. A washhouse on the north east corner of the building has been superseded by a laundry at the western end of the back verandah. A public ladies toilet has been built on the western side of the lounge bar area; a (detached) public gents toilet is located on the western side of the building. When the internal alterations were done, all the original pressed metal ceilings were retained and it is very easy to discern the original layout and volumes. The corner fireplaces are still extant, with the two in the lounge area still being used. Likewise, when the main bar area was added, the external appearance was retained, apart from the bull-nosed verandah roof which is now a skillion.

History

In 1898, a meeting of local settlers at Preston Agricultural Hall (Yabberup Hall) agreed a staging place was needed for travelers in the Preston Valley between Donnybrook and Boyup Brook. In July 1906, Thomas Bushe Jones sub-divided some land near the junction of the Preston/Collie and Donnybrook/Blackwood roads at Mumballup, and William 'Baby' Ogden purchased 2 acres (8 h.a.). In February 1907, he applied for a Provisional Publican's Licence for a hotel to be built at a cost of £800 (\$1,600), which local settlers said was much needed. Local brick-maker Samuel Chandler, who had built houses for Alfred and Edward Chapman, built the hotel. It comprised a lounge bar and a public bar, a parlour, large dining room, four bedrooms, kitchen, pantry and bathroom, with verandahs at the front and rear and outbuildings including stables in the rear yard. On its completion, in September 1907, Ogden was granted a Publican's General Licence, but in December, he applied for a Wayside House Licence in lieu and leased Forrest Wayside House, as it was initially known, to Benjamin Oliver. It fulfilled a much needed want for travelers and local settlers in the district and was popular with people from Collie, where trading was restricted on Sundays. Ogden's sister Anne and her husband William 'Bill' Alcorn were the licensees (1919-23), then their son, Charles (1923-29) and with his wife, Jessie Matilda (née Gardiner; 1929-32). In 1933, Arnold Wilfred Bartle and Ann Norah Bartle bought the hotel and under their ownership there was a succession of licensees. At some date the end of the rear verandah was enclosed for a laundry and later a wash-house was built adjoining the verandah. The two large bedrooms were partitioned to provide four smaller rooms at some date before the 1970s, when licensee Hugh Foster made major alterations and additions around the period that Forrest Hotel became Forrest Tavern, although it continued to be referred to simply as 'the pub'. These works included an addition to the east comprising a new saloon bar (with a servery opening to the beer garden), a cool room and a store, and at the west ladies' toilets opening from the lounge bar. In the late 1970s, under Bradley Gardiner, walls were wholly or partly removed to create a large more open lounge area; the adjoining bedroom on the west was converted to a kitchen and the original kitchen to a store-room. In 1987, John and Lesley Butler purchased the hotel. Further alterations under them included removing most of the passage walls to enlarge the lounge. Through into the early 2000s, Forrest Tavern has continued as a tavern, providing a social venue serving meals and liquor for local people and visitors.

Integrity/Authenticity

Original Materials: Most Modifications: Additions

Condition

Good

References

Watkins, Karen Elizabeth *Timber and Two-up: an informal history of MUMBALLUP and NOGGERUP* Self-published, 1990

34. Golden Valley



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00707
Location	Lot 11 Old Padbury Rd Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	Nelson Location 165
Assessment Number	A3638

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994
State Register	Permanent	06 Feb 1998

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Register of the National Estate	Permanent	22 Jun 1993
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	03 Dec 1979

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Cottage
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1880 to 1904
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials wall	Mud Brick (Adobe)
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
People	Early settlers
Occupations	Timber industry
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Workers {incl. Aboriginal, convict}

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Associations

Name	Association
F C Roberts	Previous Owner
Mountray Frederick Richardson	Previous Owner
Edmund Peter Blakeney	Previous Owner
Goyder family	Previous Owner
Francis Craig	Previous Owner
General Birdwood	Other Association
Dept. Conservation & Environment	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Golden Valley is a good example of a Victorian Georgian homestead house which is sited in a picturesque location and is a landmark on the Old Padbury Road. The place is associated with Charles Fox Roberts and his son William and illustrates early building techniques in the colony, as well as the lifestyle of the early European settlers. It illustrates the development of the Balingup area and is associated with a number of prominent locals.

Physical Description

Located on Old Padbury Road, 2km south of Balingup townsite, Golden Valley comprises a homestead (c. 1880s) and workers' accommodation (1880s). The homestead house is a single storey rendered mud brick house with a moderately pitched gabled corrugated iron roof in the Victorian Georgian style. There is a verandah at the front and rear. The front facade is symmetrical with two doors and two pairs of Georgian windows. A large organ room was added to the north side in 1900, with a similar roof pitch but the roof but in 1991 there was a reconstruction of the roof and the pitch was substantially lowered, although the tall red brick corbelled chimney remains. Internal accommodation consists of four bedrooms, living room, kitchen, dining room and organ room, outside toilet, bathroom and laundry. Most of the joinery is jarrah. The central core of the building was pit sawn, butt joined boards. The workers' accommodation is a two roomed dwelling which is timber-framed with exterior walls of corrugated iron, and interior walls of pressed metal and lathe and plaster, with a corrugated iron roof. It is set in former farmland and an arboretum. The front hedge has been removed and a new hedge planted with seeds taken from original hedge.

History

In 1885, Charles Fox Roberts (b. 1844) obtained Nelson Location 165. National Trust of Australia (W.A.) assessment notes a two room corrugated iron building (extant, 2012) was believed to have been the first house on the property, worked by his son, William Charles Fox Roberts (b. 1865), who married Mary L. Longbottom (b. 1864) in 1895. The present homestead, in the Victorian Georgian style, constructed of soft burnt bricks in mud mortar, with mostly jarrah joinery, and a corrugated iron roof, was built as their family home. The central core of the building was pit sawn jarrah, with butt jointed boards. There were verandahs at the front and rear. In the early 1900s, at the north-west side a large room was added with one end built up to accommodate a pipe organ, and the room became known as the organ room. It has not been ascertained if it was added under Roberts' ownership or after the place was sold to Mountray Frederick Richardson in 1904, or Francis Craig, who owned it from 1906. (During World War I, his son, Colin, married the daughter of General Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Imperial Forces, and after the war they returned to Golden Valley. When General Birdwood visited he agreed to plant the first tree and open the Memorial Park hence known as Birdwood Park.) In 1920, Edmund Peter Blakeney purchased Golden Valley, which he owned, occupied and worked until 1945, when he sold it to David Bruce Goyder, who resided there with his family. In 1946, it was transferred to Jean Barbara Goyder and David John Barr Goyder, who continued living there. In 1963, John Tomlinson purchased Golden Valley. In 1977, the Forests Department (now Department of Environment and Conservation) acquired it for its pine planting program. In 1981, some conservation work was done on the homestead. A committee was formed under Balingup Progress Association to raise money for the work, manage the project, and to develop an arboretum as a joint project with CALM on an area of 60 h.a. to be set aside for the Golden Valley Tree Park that would comprise two sections at the west and east sides of Padbury Rd. In 1984, new Certificates of Title issued for Lots 10 and 11 replaced those for Nelson Locations 102 and 165, with the homestead at Lot 11 (9.9128 h.a.). In 1991, conservation and other works were implemented, directed by architect John Pidgeon, with input from the National Trust, which later recorded removal and unsympathetic replacement of the organ room. For most of the subsequent period the homestead has been occupied for residential purposes.

Integrity/Authenticity

Mostly high although the modification to the roof of the organ room in 1991 is an intrusive element.

Condition

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga A History of Balingup*. W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council 1979
National Trust of Australia (W. A.) Assessment 1979
Assessment Document RHP 2001

State Heritage Office library entries

Ferndale Homestead, Balingup: conservation works report
Ferndale : conservation plan 1998
The Blackwood : a valley in transition

35. Golden Valley Tree Park



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	05003
Location	Lot 11 Old Padbury Rd Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	Yungerup
Land description (lot details)	
Assessment Number	A3638

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
State Register	Permanent	06 Feb 1998
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\pastoral	Other
Present	Park\reserve	Park\Reserve

Construction

Place type	Landscape
Construction Date	First half of C20th, 1980
Architectural style	N/A
Materials	N/A
Materials	N/A

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements

Associations

Name	Association

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Dept of Conservation & Environment (DEC)	Other Association
Cleveland Family	Other Association
Dept. Conservation & Environment	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Golden Valley Tree Park is a rare example of a public arboretum established by the community as a joint project with CALM and has high aesthetic value as a developed landscape. It illustrates the development of European influences on the landscape and provides a resource and reference for the study and development of introduced and indigenous tree species in the region. The proximity of the adjacent Golden Valley Homestead adds to the understanding of the place.

Physical Description

Golden Valley Tree Park is an arboretum formed on 60 ha of land that slopes gently towards a creek bed. There are a large number of both exotic and indigenous trees planted in groups and singly, linked by gravelled footpaths and interspersed with lawned areas. The Cleveland family lived at "Yungerup" in the first half of the twentieth century and planted elms, persimmons, English oaks, maples, liquid ambers, cedars and poplars, many of which remain and form the basis of the layout. Using the basis of the original established trees, the first plantings for the arboretum began in July 1981 and have continued under sponsorship by various people within the community and around the State. Plantings include Australian Cedar (*Toona australis*), Cape Lilac, Common Alder (*Alnus gutmosa*), Evergreen Alder (*Alnus juralsnsis*), Paulownia australis, Paulownia fortunei, Paulownia fargesii, Indian Bean Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), various ash trees such as Golden Ash and Claret Ash, Golden Poplar (*Populus serotina*), Quince (*Cydonia oblogna*), Camphor (*Cinamomun camphora*), Deodor Cedar (*Cedrus deodora*), Simon Poplar (*Populus simoni*), Liquidambar (*Liquidambar styracya*), Paper Bark Birch (*Betula papyera*), Oaks, Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica glauca*), Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens*), Cutleaf Birch (*Betula pendula tristis*), an avenue of Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus lebanii*), and many others. The Australian collection is very low key in its presentation, and there are few facilities and almost no interpretation on the site. Plantings include Yellow Stringy Bark, Silky Oak, Tuart, Juniper Myrtle, Blue Gum, River Gum, Jarrah, and Silky Oak Other facilities in the park include picnic tables and seats, barbecues and toilets. There is also an old style hand pump for water. A gazebo and information centre has been constructed of natural materials, with a shingle roof and stone floor.

History

On 20 July 1885, Charles Fox Roberts, farmer, of Bunbury, was granted Nelson Location 165, 197 acres in area, in return for an annual peppercorn rent. "Golden Valley", named for the spring bloom of wattles lining the creek, was settled in c.1890 by John Roberts, of Capel. In late 1898, passengers on the second train to Balingup included Frank and Margaret Cleveland, who made their home at "Yungerup", its name meaning 'watering (but Frost, p. 43, states 'walking') place of the kangaroo'. From c. 1903, he operated the store next to the newly completed Balingup Hotel for some years before he relinquished it and concentrated on developing an orchard at Yungerup. He became one of the biggest fruit growers in the district. After he died in 1941, his son, Eric, continued the orchard, which his sister maintained while he served in the Armed Forces during World War II. During the 53 years the Cleveland family lived at Yungerup their tree plantings included elms, persimmons, oaks, maples, liquid ambers, cedars and poplars, some of which survive in Golden Valley Tree Park in the early 2000s. On 16 December 1977, the place was transferred to the Conservator of Forests. On 10 July 1981, Certificate of Title Vol. 1269 Fol. 387 was totally cancelled, and a new Certificate was issued for portion of Nelson Location 165. That month, using the basis of the original established trees, the first plantings were made for the Tree Park. These were native trees on Dearle Drive and plantings on the eastern side of the Park. On 18 April 1981, the Conservator of Forests, Bruce Begg officially opened the Tree Park. A large gathering of dignitaries and locals shared a picnic luncheon under the large oak trees. In subsequent years, there have been continued plantings of trees sponsored by various people within the community and around the State. Over the years various improvements have been provided in the Park, including picnic tables and seats, barbecues and toilets, and an old style hand pump for water. A gazebo and information centre has been constructed of natural materials, with a shingle roof and stone floor.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga A History of Balingup*, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council 1979
National Trust of Australia (W. A.) Assessment 1979
Assessment Document RHP 2001

State Heritage Office library entries

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Ferndale Homestead, Balingup: conservation works report

Ferndale : conservation plan 1998

The Blackwood : a valley in transition

36. Hale Mauka



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	00718
Location	Lot 168 (#37) Gardner Road Beelerup
Location Details	
Other Names	Round House
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A852

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Residential	Single storey residence
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1905
Architectural style	
Materials wall	Concrete
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Intellectual activities, arts&craft

Associations

Name	Association
Matthews, Daphne	Owner

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Sharp, Gus	Architect
Sharp, Gus	Builder
P J Marsh	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Hale Mauka is significant for its unusual architecture and construction, and its close association with prominent orchardist Augustus 'Gus' Sharp, who designed and built it as his family home. He was Chairman of Preston Producers' Co-operative Co. for 30 years (1918-1948), a long term member of the Roads Board, and supervised the building of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall at Donnybrook after a side wall collapsed during construction.

Physical Description

Hale Mauka is a single storey hipped roof house constructed out of in-situ rubble concrete using a similar technique as pise (rammed earth) construction with the forming rising up with the wall. The feature of the house is a circular domed section built of concrete blocks.

History

This is a unique home set on a hill overlooking one of the most historically successful orchards in the district. The house was designed and built by its original owner, Augustus 'Gus' Sharp, who was the first settler to pump water from the Preston River for irrigation. He was one of the foremost fruit growers in the district, and played a prominent role in the formation of the Preston Producers' Co-operative Co. in 1918, and inaugural chairman of directors, 1918 to 1948. Gus Sharp was a long serving member of Preston Roads Board, which recognised his building skills and experience when he was appoint to take over supervision of erection of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall (built 1919-21) after a side wall collapsed during construction.

Integrity/Authenticity

Modified

Condition

Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W.A. 1842 to 1974* A. C. Frost and Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, pp. 35-36, pp. 39-40., p. 73, p. 114, p. 129

37. Hawterville



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00733
Location	Hawterville Road
Location Details	Near Mullalyup
Other Names	Hawterville farmhouse
Land description/ Lot details	Lot/Loc Nelson Pt 606 Plan/dia D2048 Vol/Fo11764/608

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Register of the National Estate	Nominated	04 Nov 1981
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	04 Feb 1980

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1895
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne
Materials walls	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

Associations

Name	Association
Hawter, Peter	Other Association
Hawter, Jacob	Previous Owner

Statement of Significance

Hawterville is a fine and substantial Federation Queen Anne style gentleman's residence and was constructed by Jacob Hawter, a horticulturalist and nurseryman, who had trained at the Botanical Gardens in Paris, and was foreman horticulturist at Crystal Palace, London. He developed a nursery on the property and planted a number of exotic trees, some of which survive to illustrate the development of horticulture in the state.

Physical Description

Hawterville is a large red brick gentleman's residence with a gabled and hipped corrugated iron roof in the Federation Queen Anne style. The front facade is symmetrical with a central front door flanked by timber sash windows with side lights. A wide verandah runs across the front facade and returns down both sides. On the east (left) it meets a projecting wing and on the west (right) it meets a large segmented bay window that overlooks the property. There are a number of weatherboard outbuildings and the grounds have many mature exotic plants, including cork and oak trees and a very mature Moreton Bay Fig tree.

History

Hawterville was established by Jacob Hawter (b. Switzerland, 1863, d. Balingup, 1926), horticulturalist and nurseryman, who had trained at the Botanical Gardens in Paris, and was foreman horticulturist at Crystal Palace, London, from 1882. In 1887, he and his countryman, Charles Lauffer, also a nurseryman, arrived in Western Australia, and established Helena River Nurseries, which was syndicated in 1893. Hawter departed to establish Darling Range Nurseries at Smith's Mill (Glen Forrest), which became one of the most extensive nursery businesses in Western Australia, with branches at Sawyer's Valley, Harvey and Mullalyup, where he acquired a larger property in 1895. In the late 1890s, he initiated commercial fruit growing in the district and developed his well known Blackwood Nursery. His property was close by Mullalyup Railway Station and well located to transport his trees to orchardists and others throughout the South-West. In 1901, he married Edith Long (b. South Australia, 1871, d. Balingup, 1954) and they made their permanent home at 'Blackwood House' (as the residence was known), where they raised their daughter and five sons. Jacob Hawter planted numerous trees around his 'very fine home' (Western Mail 12 June 1924, p. 7) including Spanish cork oaks and other ornamental trees, some of which survive in the early 2000s. The nursery was well visited and the Hawters' home entertained prominent visitors to the district, his associates, orchardists and other visitors, friends and neighbours. He had about 3,000 acres in total, with 160 acres under fruit trees at its peak. Later, when orchard workers' wages were increased and labour became too costly, 80 acres was converted to grazing and the remaining 80 acres of orchard continued to be beautifully kept. Hawter was a prominent member of the Primary Producers' Association and the Fruitgrowers' Association, a judge at the Royal Show and other agricultural shows, and a director of the Westralian Farmers and Balingup Co-operative Society. After he died in 1926, his family continued to reside at Hawterville and to operate the nursery, farm, and orchard. In 1938, well known architects Eales, Cohen and Fitzhardinge designed alterations to the brick homestead for Hawter Bros. (Sunday Times 11 Dec. 1938). The Hawter family continued to occupy the place in the early 2000s.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Fair

References

Sunday Times 23 May 1926 & 11 Dec. 1938;

Western Mail 12 June 1924; West Australian 11 Jan. & 23 Nov. 1918, & 27 May 1954;

Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens p. 292;

Frost, A. C. Bayly-Balinga: A History of Balingup, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, pp. 63-64.

38. Hazelwood



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	05004
Location	Lot 50 (#640) Hurst Road, Argyle
Location Details	Argyle
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A776

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1905
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne
Materials walls	Timber Weatherboard
	Lathe and plaster
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

Associations

Name	Association
Mr W E Dempster	Owner
Orchard sold to C Pizzino from Italy	Other Association
G Cartledge	Other Association
Mr Woodgate	Other Association

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Messrs Webb and Somerset (1928)	Other Association
Rasmussen	
D B Sydney - Smith	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Hazelwood is a substantial example of a Federation Queen Anne house and is associated with William Edward Dempster. Although no longer attached to its land, its history illustrates the development of agriculture and orcharding in the district.

Physical Description

Hazelwood is a single storey house constructed of lath and plaster with a corrugated iron roof in the Federation Queen Anne style. The front facade is symmetrical and dominated by a pair of half timbered gables that flank the central entrance. A verandah supported on timber posts with ornamental brackets runs across the front facade and returns down the sides. At the rear is a timber weatherboard section. The homestead looks over the Preston River and has a deep cool cellar. The living room has long bay windows. Internally the house has large rooms and high ceilings. Joinery and details are of a very high quality and include copper door plates and separate knobs with an art nouveau motif. Most of the internal features remain including lead light windows and timber mantelpieces.

History

The original owner of the property was T. Rasmussen, a Scandinavian, who took up the land, cleared it and planted a vineyard and some fruit trees. In 1905, the property was sold to William Edward Dempster (b. Perth, 1869), of Esperance, who built and named the present house Hazelwood, where he lived the rest of his life. He employed a master carpenter cabinet maker, named Woodgate, to execute the more delicate work, carvings, etc. Unfortunately much of this craftsman's work had deteriorated through neglect by the mid-1990s, but the house survived with its graceful verandah and deep cool cellar. Major improvements to the house have been made over time. Dempster, who was not particularly interested in vine growing, established an orchard of stone fruit and oranges that became well known. His produce won prizes at local agricultural shows and some of his Cleopatra apples were included in early shipments to London (1910). In 1912, his orchard at Hazelwood included 17 varieties of apple, six varieties of pear, and also peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, figs, oranges, cherries, gooseberries, mulberries and raspberries. Early photos (Western Mail 27 Jan. 1912) show the homestead and orchard, and the tree feller named the Dempster Forest Devil (patented by his late grandfather, J. P. Dempster) clearing to extend the orchard area. That year leading orchardists from Argyle, Donnybrook and Boyanup attended R. Cowen's demonstration of scientific apple packing for export at Hazelwood. By 1919, there were 160 acres of commercial orchards within about two miles of Argyle. Dempster's was the largest (40 acres, of his 117 acres of land) and most varied, producing apples, pears, oranges, cherries, loquats, peaches and plums. Most of the trees were three to 16 years old, but there was a small block near the original homestead where a few cherry, apple, pear, loquat and other trees were 25-30 years old. Dempster's outbuildings were notable, including his use of rushes or sword-grass under the iron roof for insulation. The date(s) at which the fine mature trees were planted around his homestead at Hazelwood has not been ascertained. They include the oak, pines and magnolias, kurrajongs and eucalypts. In 1928, Dempster sold most of the property to Messrs. Webb and Somerset while retaining Hazelwood. Some years later the orchard was sold to C. Pizzino, an Italian migrant. After Dempster died in 1954, his widow sold Hazelwood. In the mid-1990s, the internal plaster walls of the house were restored.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Fair to Good

References:

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W.A. 1842 to 1974* A. C. Frost and Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, p. 40

39. Holy Family Church



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	
Location	Lot 150 (#27) Chapel Street Kirup
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3535

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Recommended	

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Religious	Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Present	Religious	Church, Cathedral or Chapel

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1959
Architectural style	Post-war Ecclesiastical
Materials walls	Face brick
Materials roof	Tile

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements
Social & civic activities	Religion

Associations

Name	Association
Bob Porter	Builder
J. Walsh	Priest - assisted builder
Anthony J. O'Hara	Architect

Roman Catholic Bishop of Bunbury	Current Owner
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Statement of Significance

Holy Family Catholic Church is a good example of a regional church in the Post War ecclesiastical style. Constructed with the help of voluntary labour, it is a focus for the Catholic and wider communities in the Kirup region.

Physical Description

Holy Family Catholic Church is a large red face brick church with a low to moderately pitched tiled gable roof in the Post War Ecclesiastical style. The brickwork is laid in stretcher bond and the front facade is divided into bays by face brick pilasters. On the left of the front facade the double entry doors are protected by a flat roofed porch. Immediately to the right of the porch is a tall tower about a metre square.

History

In the inter-war and post-World War II periods, Kirup was one of the Mass centres served from Donnybrook. It became a separate Parish in 1938. Mass was celebrated regularly in the local hall at Kirup, eventually on a weekly basis. By 1957, when Father J. Walsh was appointed Parish Priest, the hall was no longer adequate for the increasing population that included many Italian migrants. Application was made to the Lands Department to acquire a block large enough for the immediate erection of a church, and also for a future presbytery, a convent and a school. In 1958, it was agreed to grant Lot 93 in Capel Street, a well elevated site and with a sufficient area (four acres 24 perches) for future expansion to the Catholic Church.

Most of the funds raised to build the church came from the local community with a small number of outside donations. By May 1959, the land was cleared and voluntary labour put down the footings and foundations for the church of brick construction, designed by architect Anthony J. O'Hara in the Post-War Ecclesiastical style. It was built by Bob Porter assisted by Father Walsh and volunteers at a cost of £7,000. On 17 January 1960, Bishop Goody blessed and officially opened Holy Family Church Catholic Church, Kirup. At the opening, Father Luigi stressed the model of the Holy Family and urged people to strive for similar harmony and unity. There was slow progress to pay off the balance of the cost of the building and the debt was something of a millstone over the next 20 years. In the late twentieth century and into the early 2000s, Holy Family Church has continued in its original purpose and is highly valued by the local Catholic population.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate

Condition: Good

References

Land for Church Site, Kirup, SROWA Cons. 541 Item 1957/1541

Hardiman, Russell Hugh *Early Days in Donnybrook: A history of the Catholic Community, Churches, Schools and Parish*, 1982

Parish of Donnybrook, Capel, Kirup in Diocese of Bunbury Jubilee, 2000;

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A history of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1976

Lathwell, Michelle *When Houses were brown and white ... A History of Kirup 1898-2001*, self-published, 2001

40. Irishtown Sandstone Quarry



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	18545
Location	Lot 1000 (#156 & #188) Meotti Road Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	Reserve 21583 and 2720
Assessment Number	A3905

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Recommended	

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Mining	Other
Present	Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused

Construction

Place type	Other structure
Construction Date	1900
Architectural style	N/A
Materials wall	N/A
Materials roof	N/A

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Mining {incl. mineral processing}
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Settlements

Associated persons

Name	Association
A. T. Brine	Lessee
Wilson, Gray & Co. Pty. Ltd.	Lessee
Jie Yang Australia Pty Ltd	

Statement of Significance

Irishtown Sandstone Quarry is significant as the source of stone for many significant public buildings in the early half of the 20th century, and also a small number of private buildings. Donnybrook Sandstone was highly regarded as having high aesthetic value and very high quality. The place also illustrates methods of extraction of stone in the twentieth century.

Physical Description

Irishtown Sandstone Quarry is located at the end of Irishtown Road and is about a hectare of gently sloping land, which has been quarried for Donnybrook Stone. The cut face of the quarry is located at the east end of the site. One of the large circular blades remains on site. The quarry is surrounded by native forest.

History

In 1899, T. Blatchford's report into the 'Development of Mining in the Locality of Donnybrook' first mentioned extensive deposits of sandstone. In 1900, the first two quarries were opened, and amalgamated under the name Donnybrook Freestone Company in 1901. In 1902, a Royal Commission reported favorably on the suitability of the sandstone for use in the new Parliament Buildings, which led to opening of two government owned quarries, in Goldfields Road (PWD 1 and PWD 2) another at Irishtown. In 1902-07, the largest use of Donnybrook Stone (known as Donnybrook Sandstone from 1912) was for State and Commonwealth buildings. It was recognized as being very first quality and better quality than Sydney Freestone, but cost of cartage to the railway prohibited its use for most private building. In 1910, Wilson and Gray were the first to quarry at Reserve 2720, but it was not considered worthwhile opening up a pit quarry there. In 1916, Reserve 2720 was vested in the Minister for Works. It was leased to the respective builders of the General Post Office, and the Commonwealth Bank, Perth, to quarry the required Donnybrook Sandstone, and subsequently well known builder A. T. Brine & Sons leased part of Reserve 2720. In 1936, 58 acres near Reserve 2720 was gazetted as Reserve 21583, for the purpose of 'Quarry and Water'.

In the 1960s, building stone was deemed a mineral under the Mining Act. Wilson, Gray & Co. Pty. Ltd. leased Reserves 2720 and 21583 to obtain stone to complete their Parliament House contract. In 1974, West Australian Sculptors' Association was permitted to use loose stone on the quarry floor at Reserve 2720 for a stone carving exercise. In the early 2000s, renewed interest in Donnybrook Sandstone saw Irishtown Sandstone Pty Ltd lease Reserve 2720 and recommenced quarrying at the so-called Government Quarry in 2007-08.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Donnybrook Mail

Frost, A.C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974*

Donnybrook Quarry Reserve 2720 SRDWA

41. Kirup Hotel



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	03603
Location	Lot 15 (#47-49) South Western Highway, Kirup
Location Details	Corner Upper Chapel Road
Other Names	Kirup Tavern
Land description/ Lot details	Lot 15 South Western Highway
Assessment Number	A1668

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Statewide Hotel Survey	Completed	

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Present	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1905/6
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne
Materials walls	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Hospitality industry & tourism

Associations

Name	Association
Mr & Mrs J Durack	Other Association
Farnway Pty Ltd & Oborn Mining and Electrical	Current Owner

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Statement of Significance

Kirup Hotel is a good example of a hotel in the Federation Queen Anne style and is a landmark in the Kirup townsite. Since being built in 1905, the hotel has been a strong focus for the social life of the town.

Physical Description

Kirup Hotel is a single storey painted brick building with a moderately pitched hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof in the Federation Queen Anne style. It is located on the corner of the South Western Highway and the Upper Chapel Road, Kirup. The roof is hipped with bracketed eaves and dutch gables and the major feature is the central gabled projection with its half timbered apex flanked by verandahs.

History

In 1905-06, H. Doyle built Kirup Hotel at a cost of £935 for the first licensee, H. Kreitmayer. He was active in community life and served as a member of Balingup Road Board (1908-9). The hotel provided meals, drinks and accommodation for local people and for travellers. At one period refreshments were taken across the road from the hotel for sale to rail travelers when the train was at the station. In more recent years the place has been classified as a tavern, and an area at the rear was developed to include a small caravan park. In the early 2000s, the place continues to provide hospitality services to the local community, tourists and other visitors.

Integrity/Authenticity

Moderate to high

Condition

Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga: A History of Balingup*. W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, p. 117.

42. Kirup War Memorial, Kirup RSL Park



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	05015
Location	Lot 42 (#2) South Western Highway, Kirup
Location Details	Corner Upper Capel Road
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3328

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Statewide War Memorial Survey	Completed	01 May 1996

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Monument\cemetery	Monument
Present	Monument\cemetery	Monument

Construction

Place type	Other Structure
Construction Date	1920
Architectural style	
Materials	Brick
Materials	Marble

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

Associated persons

Name	Association
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Kirup War Memorial was built to honour those residents of the town and surrounds who served in the two World Wars in 1914-18 and in 1939-45, and who died in service. Kirup War Memorial has aesthetic value for its form and materials and is located in an attractive garden sited at a prominent junction in the main road of the town. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those commemorated. It illustrates the enormous human sacrifice made by the small regional communities and commemorates the renowned fighting spirit of the Anzacs.

Physical Description

Kirup War Memorial is a white painted brick obelisk located in RSL Park, Kirup close to the South Western Highway on the corner of Upper Capel Road. On the south side and front (east) face are two white marble plaques with the names of about 70 soldiers who died in World War I. About 45 names of servicemen and women from World War 2 are listed on a plaque on the north face.

History

In 1918, as World War I (1914-18) came to an end many people in the Kirup district wanted to erect a memorial to those from the district who had served in the war and the Kirup Roll of Honour Committee was formed. A prominent site was selected for the proposed memorial and Balingup Road Board granted permission to the Committee 'to erect an obelisk at the angle formed by the main and Upper Capel roads, subject to the exact situation being fixed by the Board' (Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express 7 Dec. 1918). Fundraising in the local community enabled the memorial to be completed in 1920. On 11 July, more than 200 people attended the unveiling ceremony. Rev. Attwell, of Donnybrook, conducted a short religious service, and Sergeant A. A. Wilson, M.L.A., unveiled 'the local roll of honour - a beautifully proportioned obelisk in brick and marble' (Western Mail 22 July 1920). Mr. W. Scott, chairman of the Honour Roll Committee, gave a resume of its work, noting Mrs. G. Mykes, two of whose sons had died in the war, had laid the foundation stone for the memorial. On behalf of the Committee, secretary, R. J. Elliott thanked James Kelly, manager of East Kirup Mill, for donating the timber for fencing the memorial and the residents of Mullalyup, Balingup and surrounding districts for financial assistance. Marble plaques on the memorial recorded names of 68 men from the Kirup district who served in the war, including two recipients of the Military Medal (M.M.), D. W. Murphy and T. Price, and 11 men killed in action. An early photograph shows W. Scott and W. Wringe standing beside the War Memorial, which was later painted white (date unknown). From 1921, Kirup War Memorial was the venue for local ANZAC Day services. Following World War II (1939-45), a new marble plaque was added to it bearing the names of 45 local citizens who served in this war, including six killed in action, and a 25 pounder field gun (1941) was placed nearby.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Western Mail 13 Dec. 1918, 22 & 29 July 1920

Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express 16 July 1920

Frost, A. C. *Baylva-Balinga A History of Balingup*, W.A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire, 1979 (photo, opp. p. 38)

43. Leona



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	05008
Location	Lot 69 (#20443) South Western Highway, Kirup
Location Details	Kirup
Other Names	Baxter's Mill Manager's House (fmr) Leita Satorio's House
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A4713

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No Listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Forestry	Housing or Quarters
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1902
Architectural style	Federation Academic Classical
Materials walls	Timber weatherboard
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Timber industry

Associations

Name	Association
Hendersons of Bunbury (1940)	Builder
Miss L. Sertorio	Other Association

Statement of Significance

Leona is a substantial timber weatherboard house that was the mill manager's residence for Baxter's Mill and illustrates the operations of an early twentieth century mill.

Physical Description

Situated at the southern edge of Kirup townsite, opposite the Ravenscliffe turnoff. The house is set in a cleared paddock, about 100 metres from the South Western Highway. The house is a large single storey weatherboard structure with the original verandahs on 3 sides and a porch at the back. The original criss-cross timbers below the verandah railings have been replaced with fibro-asbestos sheets, but the verandah floor boards remain. The large front sitting room has its pine dado, now painted, but the hessian walls with trims of strips of wallpaper decoration in brown tonings have been replaced by ceilite. The original ribbed tin ceiling remains, and the fireplace in one corner. Small patches of the brown flowered wallpaper is still visible on the wall of the pay office at the end of the verandah on the east end. The passage has its dado, but the other rooms have been relined completely with ceilite, the work carried out by Hendersons of Bunbury about 45 years ago. The house has a kitchen and a storeroom behind the sitting room, and four bedrooms on the other side of the passage. A new toilet was built off the verandah, near where the step which originally led to the dance hall still remains. The washhouse has been demolished, but a woodshed, toilet and tank stand remain at the back. The site of Baxter & Prince's Mill is on this property and the rail formations are still visible, as well as the remains of the rail engine which pulled the logs between the bush and the mill.

History

Leona is a large timber weatherboard house built as the Mill Manager's House associated with the sawmill of Baxter & Prince, railway contractors and millers, who re-located their operation from Donnybrook to Upper Capel (as Kirup was then known) in early 1900. In April, a private rail siding was completed with a short spur line into the mill, which was managed by John M. Plewright, who occupied the Mill Manager's House, as did his successors. The pay office was located on the east verandah, and the house had a clear view to the mill and office etc. and workers' housing located in proximity. A hall at the western end of the Mill Manager's House was central to the social life of this community. In c. 1902-03, Baxter sold out to Western Australian Jarrah Saw Mills Ltd., who operated the mill until 1909-10, when they built and open their large new Barrabup Mill. The Kirup mill closed and most buildings were removed or re-located. The hall was re-erected at Benson's property, Upper Capel, where it survived in use as a hall for some years. The Mill Manager's House was left in situ, and for more than a century it has served as a farmhouse for the property later named 'Leona'. In 1923, the Laymans sold it to Leita Sertorio's parents, and it has been her lifelong home. Her mother (née Creyk, b. 1898), who grew up in the district, remembered when Kirup comprised a hotel, school, boarding house, hall, sawmill and associated buildings. Leita's father, an Italian sleeper cutter, worked for the Forests Department for sometime while developing the farming property where bush had to be cleared before they began carrying dairy cattle, later switching to beef. The house was little changed. Hessian lining above the timber dado remained intact until c. 1950, when Hendersons, of Bunbury, re-lined all rooms with ceilite with the timber dado in the sitting room and the passage retained. A new toilet was built off the verandah, and timber verandah railings were replaced with sheets of fibro-asbestos. Leita Sertorio continues to live at Leona, and in nearby paddocks an old engine and metal items, and the railway formations are evidence of the bygone mill.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Fair

References:

Wise's Post Office Directory 1900-08

Gunzburg, Adrian & Austin, Jeff *Rails Through the Bush Rail Heritage* W.A., Perth, 2008

Frost, A. C. *Baylya-Balinga A History of Balingu*, W.A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire, 1979

oral evidence from Leita Sertorio, 2012

44. Lewana



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	05006
Location	Lot I (#1435) Balingup-Nannup Road Southampton
Location Details	Spruce Rd, Lewana. (17 km from Balingup).
Other Names	Lewana Park
Land description (lot details)	Nelson Location 694
Assessment Number	A3538

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
State Register	Permanent	17 Aug 2012

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming/Pastoral	Homestead
	Forestry	Housing or quarters
Present	Social/Recreational	Residence

Construction

Place type	Individual building or group
Construction Date	1931,1960s
Architectural style	Vernacular
Materials wall	Timber weatherboard
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Settlements
Social & Civic Activities	Sport, recreation & entertainment
Occupations	Hospitality industry & tourism
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Immigration, emigration & refugees
Occupations	Timber industry

Associations

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Name	Association
John Gillick	Original owner 1897
Robert Smith	Previous owner 1918
Wilfred Walter	Previous owner 1956
Slyns Family (Erik & Lisa Slyns)	Previous owner 1956
Forest Department (now DEC)	Previous owner 1956
Department of Sport and Recreation	Previous owner
Department of Community Recreation	Previous owner
Slyns Family (Ben & Melody)	Owner 2002

Statement of Significance

Lewana is a picturesque property, where a group of simple vernacular timber buildings are set amongst a wide variety of mature exotic and indigenous tree plantings in a parkland formation, within the wider setting of the scenic Blackwood Valley. The place is an unusually intact former forestry settlement, and so far as is known the only such place with an arboretum and extensive plantings of more than 50 varieties of exotic and indigenous trees. The place illustrates the European development of the Blackwood Valley from pastoral to farming, then forestry, recreation and tourism, and thus demonstrates the lifestyles of the early settlers and subsequent farmers in the area, the farming opportunities taken by migrant farmers and workers, the development of the timber industry and the lifestyle of the timber workers and their families in the post World War II period to 1976, the development recreation camps to provide affordable accommodation to families to experience the lifestyle of the regional natural resource areas, and now illustrates the kinds of tourism opportunities in the area in the early 2000s.

Physical Description

Lewana comprises a homestead house and barn, five timber weatherboard forestry cottages, a cabin, a workshop, seven single garages, all constructed of jarrah weatherboard with corrugated iron roofs in the vernacular style, and the concrete floor slab remains of a shop, all set on about 39 ha land, and surrounded by a wide variety of trees planted in the vicinity of the homestead and cottages and in an arboretum and pine plantation, presently used as a holiday and recreational venue for families and small groups. Nestled in a magnificent valley amid lush pine plantations and natural forest next to the Blackwood River, approximately 17 kms from Balingup on the scenic Balingup/Nannup Road.

History

In c. 1897, John Gillick leased Nelson Location 694, 100 acres in area, part of which was the future site of *Lewana*. This property on the Balingup-Nannup Road, on the banks of the Blackwood River, became known as Gillick's. It continued to be known by this name after Robert Smith, who owned Riverton Farm on the opposite side of road, leased it in c. 1916, and purchased it in 1918.

In 1926, Robert Smith moved to Nannup, where he managed Kauri Timber Co., leaving his sons, Donald 'Don' (aged 22) and Billy (aged 19), residing at Riverton Farm and operating his pastoral property. In 1931, Billy Smith married Hazel Wauchope, and his father built a timber weatherboard house for them at Gillick's, where they took up residence. Henceforward Billy worked Gillick's and Don worked Riverton.

In the 1940s, Robert Smith leased Gillick's to Wakelam Bros., earthmoving contractors, who cleared some of the property. During World War II, some Italian migrants were interned and worked on the property. In October 1946, a small portion of Nelson Location 694 was transferred to Donald Garton Smith, and his father retained the balance, which he continued to lease to various tenants. In 1954, Gillick's was leased to Danish migrant Erik Slyns, who had arrived in Western Australia with his wife and three children in 1949. They took up residence at the homestead and ran dairy cattle, sheep and pigs on the property.

In June 1956, portion of Nelson Location 694 was transferred to Wilfred Walter, storekeeper, of Balingup, who was a member of Balingup Road Board (1955-59). In early 1957, he sold it to Erik Slyns, who was recorded as farmer, of "Lewana", Balingup, indicating it was already known by this name, which is an Aboriginal word for wind. Slyns made additions to the existing dairy was at the rear of the barn building to enable the introduction of mechanised milking, and the milk was sold to the cheese factory in Balingup. He planted a number of trees, including exotic and indigenous species, such as lilly pilly, and fruit trees such as apricots, apples and walnuts, whose produce he sold.

In the 1950s, the Forests Department expanded its pine planting programme in the district. In 1959, after Nelson Location 750 was found to be unsuitable for establishment of a forestry settlement, Slyns' offer to sell 9 acres from his homestead block was accepted. This land was on the lower and flatter contours of the land with a permanent water supply and was already cleared so construction could commence promptly. In 1960, the Department constructed a dam in the creek running through the property, and five Type 8 Forestry houses for forestry workers were relocated to Lewana Settlement as it was to be known, although Lewana continued in common usage. In 1961, this portion of Nelson Location 694 (Lots 1 and 2 of Diagram 26531) was transferred to the Conservator of Forests; and, a Type 20 Office, Building, an oil store and drum ramp and a five bay garage were erected. In November 1963, a UK 7-2 Type house was erected at Lewana

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Settlement to accommodate the Officer in Charge (OIC).

After Custom Credit foreclosed on Slyn's mortgage on his portion of Nelson Location 694, it was offered for sale at auction. The sole bid at £500 was from the Forests Department, which subsequently purchased it for £700 in 1964. At Lewana Settlement in 1965, a storage shed was erected and for most of the individual houses a single timber weatherboard garage was erected.

In 1969-70, an arboretum was established at Lewana Settlement, with plantings of a number of exotic species including three varieties of poplar (*Populus deltoides*, *P. Alba* and *P. yunnanensis*), European Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Spanish Chestnut, Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), Tamarisk (*Tamarix aphylla*), and Cedar (*Cedrus*).

In January 1976, it was decided Lewana Settlement would be closed at the end of the current fire season, and the Estimates for 1976-77 included transfer of House No. 1683 (the UK 7-2 Type house) from Lewana Settlement to Nannup. In August, Overseer Smith and Forestry Worker N. Allen moved to Grimwade, and Lewana Settlement was closed. The place was to be leased to the Community Recreation Council, which leased forestry settlements to provide low cost family holiday homes and alternative camps for youth and sporting organisations. It was decided the eastern boundary of the area leased to Community Recreation Council would be the creek as it would be desirable for the occupiers of the settlement to be able to gain access to it. On 10 October 1976, Community Recreation Council took over occupancy of Lewana Settlement.

In mid-2001, 'Lewana Cottages', Lots 1 and 2, portion of Nelson Location 694, 29.83 ha. in area, and a second portion of Nelson Location 694, 8.73 ha. in area, was advertised for sale by tender. In 2002, Ben Albert Slyn's (younger son of Erik Slyn's), who had worked for the Forests Department for a number of years, and his wife, Melody Louise Slyn's, purchased *Lewana*. They took up residence in the homestead house and have continued to operate the place as holiday accommodation, under the name of Lewana Cottages. In c. 2005, a metal construction shed was erected to accommodate a cheese factory operation and outlet for their son's business, Heritage County.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Fair to good

References

Assessment document & Register Entry for *Lewana* RHP 05006

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga: A history of Balingup W. A.* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, pp. 120-123; p. 158

Historical notes, courtesy Ben Slyn's.

Gilbert, Charles *History of Nannup* (Nannup Shire Council, 1973) pp. 10- 13

Plan of Lewana, no details, held by Ben Slyn's;

Certificates of Title Vol. 1249 Fol. 15 & Vol. 1288 Fol. 870

Certificates of Title Vol. 699 Fol. 355 & Vol. 1097 Fol. 355

45. Mullalyup Districts Picnic Racetrack



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	05007
Location	Lot 13796 (#10830) Crown Reserve Balingup
Location Details	Balingup
Other Names	Balingup Race Club
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A4157

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Social\recreational	Other
Present	Social\recreational	Other

Construction

Place type	Landscape
Construction Date	1906
Architectural style	N/A
Materials wall	N/A
Materials roof	N/A

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Social & civic activities	Sport, recreation & entertainment

Associated persons

Name	Association
Charlie House	
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	

Statement of Significance

The racetrack was formed by voluntary labour and was an important social outlet for the district. It is now valued as part of a nature

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reserve.

Physical Description

The racetrack is a cleared grassed oval shaped track with the surrounding vegetation part of a nature reserve of mainly indigenous flora.

History

In 1905, Balingup Race Club was formed and axemen cleared the track of tall timber, the winning post being a black stump on the edge of the track. On 20 March 1906, the first race meeting was held and the inaugural winner of the Balingup Cup and £20 prize money was Floanda, owned by Mr. C. M. Scott. Other events that day included an under-hand Log Chop, with competitors providing their own logs 4 ft 6 ins. in girth. The area in the centre of the track was only ever one third cleared of bush, so the races were always partially obscured from view. The Moore family played an important role in the early history of the Balingup Race Club, which held meetings until about 1924, when interest waned, although it continued to operate occasionally until 1938. During the 1960s-1970s, the area of the race track was used as a piggery. The track remained closed until the 1980s, when work began to restore the race track, where the last races were run in 1986-87. In 2005, Racecourse Flora Reserve was created with the amalgamation of three separate reserves including the site of the race track.

Integrity/Authenticity

Low to moderate. The route of the track can still be discerned but little remains of the former race track.

Condition

Fair

References

Balingup Friends of the Forest *Balingup Race Course A Brief History*

46. Mullalyup Station Masters House



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	
Location	Lot 75 (#25) Railway Street Mullalyup
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A1187

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Recommended	

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Transport and Communications: Rail	Housing or Quarters
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1898
Architectural style	
Materials	Timber weatherboard
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Transport and communications	Rail and light rail transport

Associations

Name	Association
William Noah Hedges	Builder
J A Langley	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Mullalyup Station Master's House (fmr) is a good example of a vernacular timber weatherboard cottage, that illustrates the development and importance of the railway in the regional areas at the end of the nineteenth century and the requirement for on site Station Masters.

Physical Description

Mullalyup Station Master's House (fmr) is a single storey weatherboard house with a hipped roof and a skillion verandah across the front facade. The front facade is symmetrical with a central door and a double hung timber sash window on either side. There are two tall corbelled face brick chimneys.

History

Mullalyup Station Master's House (fmr) is a standard plan, Station Master's House, Class 2, of timber construction, built when the Donnybrook-Bridgetown railway was constructed in 1897-98.

In 1893, the Perth-Bunbury railway was opened, and subsequently extended to Minninup, which was renamed Donnybrook in 1894. In late 1896, William Noah Hedges, an experienced railway contractor, won the contract to extend the line from Donnybrook to Bridgetown at a cost of nearly £90,000. In early 1897, work began on the rail project that was one of the most challenging and costly to date due to the very steep and rugged terrain. Hedges erected a sawmill at Thompson's Hill, four miles from Donnybrook, where all the timber required for sleepers and buildings was prepared. The stations at Brookhampton, Mullalyup (commonly known as Bovell's at this period) and Balingup were similarly equipped, with 'a station house of fourth class, one passenger platform 200 ft long, a stationmaster's house of the second class' of timber construction, two platelayers' cottages, a wood shed, a goods' shed and an outside loading platform, constructed in 1897-98. On 1 November 1898, Donnybrook-Bridgetown line was handed over to the Railways Department, and officially opened on 1 December.

After the townsite of Mullalyup was gazetted in 1901, a small township gradually developed in proximity to the railway station and the Station Master's House, which served its intended purpose as long as a resident station master was required there. Post-World War II, road transport progressively replaced rail. Many rural railway stations were closed, lines ceased to operate, and many railway buildings and structures were removed or sold into private ownership. In 1992, Christopher John Reynolds and Lilla Reynolds purchased Mullalyup Station Master's House. In 1994, they sold it to Roy Ernest Bouffler and Lynda Mary Bouffler, who took up residence. In 1997, Kevin Vincent Blake bought it, and apparently lived there at some periods 1997-2004. Shire records do not have any information about any changes during these ownerships. Since Jennifer Ann Langley purchased Mullalyup Station Master's House (fmr) in 2004, a railway carriage has been brought to the property to provide an extra room detached from the house, and patio and a garage have been erected.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Rails through the Bush

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook*

Western Mail

47. Mullalyup War Memorial (Obelisk)



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	03701
Location	Lot 9 (R7688) Blackett Road, Mullalyup
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3303

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
(no listings)		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Statewide War Memorial Survey	Completed	01 May 1996

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Monument\Cemetery	Monument
Present	Monument\Cemetery	Monument

Construction

Place type	Other Structure
Construction Date	1918
Architectural style	
Materials	Concrete Block
Materials	Marble

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Outside Influences	World Wars & other wars

Associations

Name	Association
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	

Statement of Significance

Mullalyup War Memorial was built to honour those residents of the Mullalyup area who served in the two World Wars in 1914-18 and in 1939-45, and who died in service. Mullalyup War Memorial has aesthetic value for its form and materials and is located in an attractive garden sited in a prominent position at the side of the main road of the town. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those commemorated. It illustrates the enormous human sacrifice made by the small regional communities and commemorates the renowned fighting spirit of the Anzacs.

Physical Description

Mullalyup War Memorial is a white obelisk with a white marble plaque containing a list of the names of service personnel from the Mullalyup area who were killed in WWI and WWII. The obelisk is mounted on a black stepped plinth. The Memorial is located at the side of the road within an attractive well maintained garden which is enclosed by a low fence of wide horizontal railings. A red gravel path with a border of lavender leads to the obelisk which is at the rear of the garden and there is a hedge of roses down each side.

History

Mullalyup War Memorial was the first to be erected in the Balingup district after a Roll of Honour Committee was formed at Mullalyup. In mid-1918, it was decided the 'Mullalyup Roll of Honour' would 'take the form of a handsome obelisk of marble and cement', prices were obtained for its erection and for engraving the names on the Roll in hammered lead (*Bunbury Herald* 3 July 1918). The Committee selected a site 'on the hall block' (Mullalyup Lot 9), 'close to the high road' (*ibid*). Volunteers carried out the unskilled work to prepare the site and it was arranged that a qualified man from Perth Monumental Works would erect the obelisk itself. On Sunday, 15 December, 150 people attended ceremony at which Mrs. Parmenter laid the foundation for the obelisk. Her only son, Private Willie Parmenter, was the most highly decorated soldier from the district, awarded the Military Medal (M.M.), for bravery in the field in 1917, and died on active service, 23 August 1918. On Sunday, 29 December 1918, Rev. Hyde, Rev. Hurst and Father Reidy unveiled the Memorial 'a beautiful obelisk, 13 feet high, in marble and cement' bearing 'the names of the 1919'. On 9 June 1919, the Roll of Honour Committee gave its final report, presented a silver trowel to Mrs. Parmenter as a memento her laying the first brick, and elected a committee to control and improve the Memorial Reserve that was to be cleared and planted with ornamental trees. The local community cared for Mullalyup War Memorial and its significance is highly valued through into the early 2000s. heroes', including Private Parmenter, 'worked in hammered lead' (*Bunbury Herald* 4 Jan.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

Bunbury Herald 3 July, 12 Oct., 6 Nov., 7 & 28 Dec. 1918, 4 Jan., 18 June & 20 August 1919

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga A History of Balingup*, W.A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire 1979

West Australian 19 May 1917 & 18 June 1919

48. Old Stables



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	05009
Location	Lot 5 (#21063) South Western Highway, Mullalyup
Location Details	
Other Names	Mullalyup Gallery, Old Stables Gallery
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A2184

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\pastoral	Stable
Other	Farming\pastoral	Blacksmith's shop
Present	Commercial	Other

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1865
Architectural style	
Materials walls	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Transport & communications	Road transport

Associations

Name	Association
John & Mary Ann Bovell	Original Owner
G M White	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Old Stables was once the outbuildings for the Blackwood Inn and illustrates the use and care of horses for transport and construction methods in the early history of the state, practices that are no longer in use. It also has associations with early settlers John and Mary Ann Bovell. The stables fulfilled an important role in the day to day working of the Inn, stabling horses of the guests and visitors travelling along the Blackwood Road, as well as providing blacksmithing facilities when necessary.

Physical Description

Old Stables is a single storey brick building with a moderate to steeply pitched gabled corrugated iron roof. Once the outbuildings for the Blackwood Inn, Old Stables is now on a separate title on the opposite side of the South Western Highway. The original stables were built from bricks made of clay from the property, fired on the spot, one side being built of a Flemish bond pattern and the other of English bond. The foundations were built from 16 courses of bricks. The structure of the gable is supplemented by timber. The jarrah roof beams were notched out to support a shingle roof which has since been replaced by iron. All but 3 of the original beams remain. The original earth floor has been replaced with bricks and the original loft has been removed. The building has been substantially extended and altered. A separate rammed earth house and brick workshop has been constructed at the rear.

History

In 1866, John Bovell was the first settler to take up land in the area of Mullalyup, and it is believed John Coverly built the Bovells' family home on Location 23 in the 1860s. In the late 1880s, when John Bovell retired from the police force, the place was licensed as the Blackwood Arms Hotel (later known as the Blackwood Inn), to serve as a staging place for road travellers, accommodate visitors to the district and as a social centre for local people. The stables (which are at the opposite side of the road) were constructed of bricks made from clay on Bovell's property and were built to accommodate travellers' horses and had a loft at mezzanine level for storing feed. In the c. 1960s-1970s, A. Dell'Agostino and family owned and occupied the Blackwood Inn. They used the stables building for various purposes including as a slaughter-house, for sausage-making and wine making, and the original earth floor was replaced with a concrete skim floor. In 1988-89, alterations and additions converted the stables to become part of a flourishing pottery (1990s). The loft was removed, a brick floor was laid, and a replica verandah replaced the timber lean-to at the northern end of the stables. A large new extension was built at the rear comprising studio and reception area with and a display gallery and two storerooms at the mezzanine level. In the studio/workshop constructed of bricks of a similar colour to the stables, large white gum poles, about 100 years old, from a piggery at Boyup Brook, were used to support the roof, and recycled timber window frames also came from the Boyup Brook Co-op. A separate house of rammed earth construction roof was built behind the workshop/studio. Buildings no longer extant included a barn farther up the hill a milking shed in the area occupied by the workshop.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate. Extensions 1988-89

Condition: Good

References

Frost, A. C. Baylla-Balinga: A History of Balingup, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979 pp. 123-126

49. Padbury Hill Road



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	05010
Location	Padbury Hill Rd Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	Blackwood Road
Land description/ Lot details	

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Transport\Communications	Road: Other
Present	Transport\Communications	Road: Other

Construction

Place type	Precinct or Streetscape
Construction Date	c. 1860s,
Architectural style	N/A
Materials wall	N/A
Materials roof	N/A

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic settlement & mobility	Workers {incl. Aboriginal, convict}

Associations

Name	Association
Convict built road	Builder

Statement of Significance

Padbury Hill Road is the only remaining convict built structure in the Donnybrook-Balingup district.

Physical Description

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Although a large part of Padbury Hill Road remains unsealed, the large stones from the original convict construction are only visible in a small area, (approx 5kms from the Southampton Road turn off to South Western Highway).

Padbury's Hill perpetuates the close association with Walter Padbury, who took up large landholdings in the vicinity of Balingup to establish the two pastoral properties named Ferndale and Brooklands that were worked by his brothers, Mark and Edwin, in the 1860s-1870s. It is believed convict labour constructed the road now known as Padbury Hill Road as part of the Blackwood Road. During the construction period (c. 1860s), a convict camp was established at the top of Padbury's Hill, where the remains of stone fireplaces and oven were still visible in the late 1970s. The very steep road with its uneven surface was notorious for accidents to horse drawn vehicles and later motor vehicles, and there was ongoing concern about the safety of the road at Padbury's Hill. However, it was not until 1930-31, that the decision was made to construct a major deviation east of the hill, and it was completed during the depths of the Great Depression when thousands of unemployed men were working for the Main Roads Department on maintenance and construction of roads and bridges. Subsequently the old road at Padbury's Hill ceased to be a main thoroughfare.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References:

Edmonds, Leigh *The Vital Link: A History of Main Roads Western Australia 1926-1996* University of Western Australia press, Nedlands, 1997, pp. 53-55.

Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga A History of Balingup*, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, p. 23.

50. Paynedale



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	00721
Location	Lot 590 (#2357) Goodwood Road Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	Goodwood Park
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A1845

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Recommended	

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Classified by the National Trust	Recorded	05 Nov 1979
RHP - To be assessed	Yes	24 Apr 2002

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1882
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials	Brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Technology and technological change
Farming\pastoral	Homestead

Associations

Name	Association
Mincham. G	Other Association

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Alfred and Albert Payne	Builder
Alfred and Albert Payne	Architect
G L Mincham & L M Mincham	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Paynedale is one of the oldest houses in the district and is a very good example of a two storey house in the Victorian Georgian style. It is significant for its associations with the Payne family and for illustrating the way of life of the early farmers in the Donnybrook area. The two storey form is relatively unusual in the area and the external staircase is an unusual feature. The house also illustrates the skill and expertise of the early settlers in the area.

Physical Description

Paynedale is set on the banks of the river and is a two storey brick house with a hipped corrugated iron roof in the Victorian Georgian style. There is a two storey verandah to front and rear, with the rear verandah enclosed with fibro. There is a tall brick chimney on either side of the house. The bricks were made by hand on site. The staircase is external and comes up through the front balcony - apparently it was intended to be enclosed by a second identical building with the balcony becoming a hallway.

History

In 1854, George Robert Payne (b. 1817, arr. 1841, d. 1892), one of the earliest settlers on the Capel River, took up Wellington Location 22, and also took up pastoral leases in the district and at Flinders Bay. He and his wife, Julia (b. 1812), who had been among the settlers at Australind, raised their seven children on the property he established by the Capel River. He brought part of the machinery of a water mill from Australind and erected a mill, known as Capel Mill, at his farm, sometimes known as Mill Farm. His eldest son, George Robert Payne, jr., (b. 1841) of Rose Hill Farm, Capel, later operated the mill, which was an important facility for local farmers. In the 1880s, brothers Albert Charles and Alfred William (b. 1848), were recorded as farmers and teamsters at Capel. Albert was listed at Paynedale, where the two storey Victorian Georgian house constructed of bricks hand-made on site is believed to have been built in c. 1882, as the homestead on the property that was also recorded as Payne Dale. In the late 1890s, he was listed as a grazier at Paynedale. The brothers had a well-known racehorse, 'Orphan', which they kept at stud on the property. Further research may reveal more information about Paynedale, one of the oldest surviving houses in the district, where it is a rare example of a two storey homestead.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: The condition of the place is very poor. The lower parts of the ground floor walls have been rendered with a hard cementitious render, probably because of damage to the brickwork from rising damp. This has pushed the problem higher up the wall, where it has eaten into about four courses of brickwork, one course almost entirely. The fabric of the front verandah and stairs is very dilapidated, dangerous and unusable.

References

- Erickson, Rica (ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1988, pp. 2434-2435
Inquirer 2 Oct. 1861, 12 Nov. 1873 & 8 Nov. 1892
Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, p. 10
Bunbury Herald 21 Dec. 1892, Jan. - Feb. 1893, 30 Nov. 1895, 10 Dec. 1901
Wise's Post Office Directory 1894 to 1930

51. Queenwood



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	To be confirmed by State Heritage Office
Location	Lot 3622 (#823) Bayup Brook Road, Queenwood
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	Lot 362 Donnybrook-Bayup Brook Road
Assessment Number	A687

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Recommended	

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1890s
Architectural style	Vernacular
Materials	Fibre cement cladding
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
People	Early settlers

Associations

Name	Association
Mrs. Matthews	Owner and builder
J.J. Lyons	Subsequent Owner
Tom Walter	Lyons' partner

Keall family	Owners
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Statement of Significance

Queenwood is the remaining acreage of the original 10,000 acre lease on the Preston River. It is one of the early homesteads in the Preston Valley and illustrates the development of orcharding and other farming techniques of the district.

Physical Description

Queenwood is a timber framed building with a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof. The place was substantially modified in the early 2000s when a great deal of fabric was replaced, such as cladding with cement boards and old windows with new aluminium. The external form of the original buildings is still legible and internally some features such as floorboards remain.

History

'Queenwood', which gave its name to the district, was part of 10,000 acres at Preston River leased by W. J. Wood, of Donnywongup, from 1851. Mrs. Alicia Keall believes 'Queenwood', 'Tanglewood' and 'Inglewood' were named by Mrs. Ellen Matthews (d. 1903). The Matthews family believed the house at 'Queenwood' was built in the 1890s, re-using timber from mill housing sourced from J. C. Port's No. 2 Siding (est. 1895, near the 24 mile of the Boyanup-Donnybrook railway line) purchased by railway contractors Baxter & Prince in 1896, or the larger mill they built 3 kms. away in 1898, when the company was operating as Preston Jarrah Saw & Moulding Mills, both of which closed in c. 1900. However, Mrs. Matthews was already at the Preston by October 1893, so the house may have been built earlier. According to Thomson Heritage Mary 'May' Matilda Lucille Thomson lived with the widowed Mrs. Matthews and her three young children, at 'Forest Hill' in the late 1880s. In 1890, Mrs. Matthews acquired 'Tanglewood', near Lowden, but because there was no bridge she purchased the more accessible homestead block that she named 'Queenwood', where they built their home. After her brother died in England, Mrs. Matthews used her small inheritance to start a small shop, initially from a cupboard on the rear verandah, in partnership with May Thomson, who cared for the children and the farm. The store was operating by early May 1894, when people from Upper and Lower Preston headed 'towards one centre in the vicinity of Mrs. Matthews store', where the boys from Lower and Upper Preston Schools played a game of cricket, and she provided lunch for the visitors. The store was successful and the business expanded, trading under the name of E. Matthews Cash Stores, with this store at Upper Preston and another in Donnybrook, as advertised in the Bunbury Herald in 1896-97. The Cash Stores provided deliveries to the timber mills and groups of railway navvies working in the district in the late 1890s.

In late 1899, when 'Queenwood' was advertised for private sale, the 'very desirable property' had 'a 6-roomed house and kitchen, two large rooms detached stable, hay and carriage sheds' (*Bunbury Herald* 9 Nov. 1899). It was purchased by J. J. Lyons, reputedly the first settler to establish a commercial orchard at the Preston. In 1897, he and Tom Walter had planted 'a fine young orchard' at 'Louden' (Lowden), and a second in 1898, to specialise in apples and pears. Under Lyons, 'Queenwood', was a mixed farm with special attention given to fruit growing and became very well known for apples. In 1906, his 'pretty and comfortable homestead' hosted a reception and lunch when Premier C. H. Rason visited the district. Some of Lyons' Jonathan apples were in early shipments of apples to London. He grew numerous varieties of apples successfully that were specially noted at Agricultural Shows in Perth. In 1908, Donnybrook-Upper Preston railway opened to Sexton's Mill No. 5 Siding and was extended to Boyup Brook in 1909, enabling rail transport for fruit and timber, and loading platforms were constructed at Queenwood and Noggerup in 1911. When they were demolished (post World War II), Mrs. Alicia Keall requested the railway sign and affixed it to the gate to 'Queenwood'.

In 1920, the Keall family acquired 'Queenwood', and continued it as a mixed farm, with hay, pigs and cattle, and fruit, particularly apples and pears. Mrs. Keall was very active in the Country Women's Association (CWA) and hosted events at 'Queenwood', e.g. an American tea in 1927, when she was president of the local branch.

In the late 1950s, when one of the Keall's sons was to be married, work began on building a second house at 'Queenwood', but the event did not take place. This house was not completed until c. 1961, when one of his brothers married Alicia and they took up residence. In the 1970s-80s, a number of metal sheds were erected at 'Queenwood'. By 2011, the timber barn was disused and in poor condition, and it was dismantled. The dairy has been restored.

In the early 2000s, a local builder has carried out works to the late 1890s homestead, which has been almost entirely re-clad and the original roof has been covered over with a new roof. The timber floors have been replaced with concrete and tile floors, the floor plan has been changed and some rooms re-configured. In 2012, the Kealls live and work at 'Queenwood', producing apples and pears commercially, and with some beef cattle.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate

Condition: Good

References

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Bunbury Herald 25 Oct. 1893, 31 Jan. 14 & 21 Feb. & 9 May 1894, Sept. 1896, & 9 Nov. 1899;

West Australian 26 Oct. 1898, 23 Sept. 1903, 25 May 1906, 4 May 1911, 7 Oct. 1914;

Sunday Times 24 Jan. 1932;

Erickson, Rica (ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1988;

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold. A history of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook Balingup Shire Council, 1976;

Austin, Jeff, and Gunzburg, Adrian *Rails through the Bush* Rail Heritage W.A., Perth, 2008;

Thomson, John & Abbotts, Margaret, Compilers *Thomson Heritage* Self-published, 2001, pp. 41-42;

Mrs. Alicia Keall, tel. conversation with Robin Chinnery.

52. Railway Hotel, Donnybrook



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	00728
Location	Lot 53 (#58) South Western Highway, Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A730

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Statewide Hotel Survey	Completed	01 Nov 1997
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Present	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1902
Architectural style	Federation Free Style
Materials	Brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Hospitality industry & tourism

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Associations

Name	Association
Kelly, James	Architect
F.V. Blum	Other Association
Regalmaster Pty Ltd	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Located in the centre of Donnybrook opposite the Railway Station, the Railway Hotel is a substantial two storey presence in the streetscape and has the potential to be restored to its original form. The Railway Hotel continues its role as a meeting place for townspeople and visitors, providing accommodation, refreshment and employment.

Physical Description

The Railway Hotel is a two storey rendered brick building with a gabled corrugated iron roof behind a front parapet. The original two storey timber verandah and original roof of the corner turret have been removed although the bay of the turret projects from the south-west corner. The windows are vertically proportioned and mostly retain their double hung timber sash frames. The hotel has been modified both externally and internally, however the interior of the original section has retained some of its features, including a fine staircase, a pressed metal ceiling in one front room and its original fireplace.

History

In January 1900, a provisional license was granted to James 'the Mug' Kelly, storekeeper, of Mornington, for a hotel to be named The Goldfields Hotel, to be built at Donnybrook, where 'a good hotel' was needed to provide for the influx of people attracted by the gold discoveries. His application noted he had held the licence for a wayside house at Donnybrook (the Terminus, the first hotel) for three years (1895-98). W. Wallis built the new hotel, which had eight sitting rooms and 11 bedrooms for guests. Kelly hosted a dinner and dance celebrating the opening of the hotel, which a news report referred to as the Goldfields Club (Bunbury Herald 4 Oct. 1900). The gold mining era was short-lived, and, in 1910, when Thomas Walters took over the licence, he renamed it Preston Valley Hotel. In c. 1915, a later licensee, Mrs. Jane Smith, renamed it the Railway Hotel as it has remained known. In 1939-40, alterations and additions made to the Railway Hotel included providing a new lounge and adding eight bedrooms. Since 1900, under various licensees and owners, the Railway Hotel served as a popular social venue for the local community and visitors to Donnybrook, and for many years also provided hospitality and accommodation for commercial travellers and other visitors, including politicians and civil servants. Although its former glory has past the Railway Hotel continues in its role as a meeting place for townspeople and visitors, providing accommodation, beverages and meals, and as a local employer.

Integrity/Authenticity: High integrity, still used for its original and intended purpose of hotel. Moderate authenticity.

Condition: Fair

References

Bunbury Herald 1900 to 1918

Western Mail 11 March 1916, 7 Jan. 1916, 6 April 1933

West Australian 3 March 1900, 26 August 1939

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook Balingup Shire Council, 1976

53. Railway Precinct, Donnybrook



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	05012
Location	Lot 598 (#47815) South Western Highway, Donnybrook
Location Details	Includes: Station building & platform; goods shed; Station Master's House; Stevenson screen; crane; oak tree & Apple Lights
Other Names	Donnybrook Railway Precinct
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A4013

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
State Register	Permanent	18 Mar 2005
Town Planning Scheme	Recommended	

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	14 Jun 1999
Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register	Interim	09 Nov 2012
Classified by the National Trust	Classified {Trees}	09 Nov 2012
Statewide Railway Heritage Survey	Completed	01 Aug 1994

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Transport/Communications	Rail: Railway Station
Present	Governmental	Other
Original	Transport/Communications	Rail: Housing or Quarters
Original	Transport/Communications	Rail: Office or Administration Bldg
Present	Transport/Communications	Rail: Other
Original	Residential	Single storey residence
Present	Monument/Cemetery	Monument

Construction

Place type	Precinct or Streetscape
Construction Date	1893, 1929
Architectural style	Vernacular, Inter-War Georgian Revival
Materials wall	Timber weatherboard
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

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Materials roof	Terracotta tiles
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Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements
Social & civic activities	Education & science
Transport & communications	Rail & light rail transport
Outside influences	Tourism

Associations

Name	Association
Western Australian Government Railways Commission	Previous Owner
Karen Lynette Shervington	Previous Owner
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	

Statement of Significance

Since 1894 Donnybrook Railway Precinct has been an integral part of the town centre of Donnybrook and contributes to the aesthetic, historic and social significance of the town. Although no longer functioning as a station, the precinct continues to be a social centre and the tourist bureau is located in the station building. Many of the early features of the precinct remain, including the landmark oak tree..

Physical Description

Donnybrook Railway Precinct covers an extensive area in the centre of Donnybrook. Part of the precinct adjacent to the main street is landscaped and mostly lawn. Donnybrook Railway Station is set behind this landscaped area, about 10 metres from the road. The adjacent Station Master's House is set adjacent to the pavement and perpendicular to it. In the corner between the Station building and the Station Master's House is a mature oak tree. The platform is on the west side of the station and the track remains adjacent, although no longer used. On the other side of the track is a corrugated iron goods shed. The precinct also includes the "Apple" lights, three poles with two fiberglass resin apple shaped lights, located on the eastern side of the precinct close to the pavement. Donnybrook Railway Station is composed of two separate timber weatherboard pavilions in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style with a gap of about 5 metres between them. The hipped Marseilles tiled roof extends across this area and also cantilevers out on brackets to form a roof over the platform and at each end of the building. Donnybrook Station Master's House is a single storey weatherboard building with a gable corrugated iron roof and skillion verandahs to front and rear which have been enclosed. The corrugated iron goods shed is located on the western side of the railway line and the crane has been taken into storage.

History

In 1893, Byfield & Riseley the extension of the South West Railway from Boyanup to Minninup, as the station at Donnybrook was first known, opened November 1893, when the structures included the platform, a shelter shed, a goods shed and a 25,000 gals. water tank (*Western Mail* 25 Nov. 1893). In 1894, R. Donald & Co. built the Station Master's House, to which additions were made in 1906. The date of planting of the nearby English Oak (*Quercus robur*), a magnificent tree (height 29.5m, girth 5.2m and spread 23.8m by 1992) that is a notable landmark at Donnybrook, has been said to be as early as 1842 or c. 1891-2. In 1991-2, the local C.W.A. (Country Women's Association) erected a plaque to commemorate the planting. However, the town-site was not declared until the railway was constructed in 1893, so the oak was probably planted around that period, or possibly by navvies working on the extending the railway to Bridgetown in 1897, as reported in the *West Australian* on 15 April 1924.

In c. 1900, a Stevenson screen for meteorological readings was erected at *Donnybrook Railway Station* precinct. In 1912, on completion of the railway line east to Katanning to meet the Great Southern Railway, Donnybrook became a junction station with an enlarged station yard. The goods shed was relocated farther from the station building as seen on the Progress Plan showing development of the railway precinct, including a 5 ton crane in situ by 1915. In 1921, a 20-ton weighbridge was installed, and a fruit shed was built in 1922. In the 1920s, the Soldier Settlement and Group Settlement Schemes brought more settlers to the district and rail traffic increased. In 1929, a new station building, with a terra cotta tile roof, was built to a Type 2 plan. The earlier traffic office, fruit shed, ladies' waiting room, guard's room etc. were relocated or removed. In 1929, a trainmen's barracks and kitchen were erected.

In the late 1930s, the local apple growing industry flourished and large quantities were railed from Donnybrook. During World War II, a dehydration and canning plant was established on the east side of the line at the south end of the station yard. At least two packing sheds were later erected at the west of the railway line adjacent to the loading ramp and crane, as seen in aerial photos. In the 1960s, diesel engines were introduced and the locomotive shed, water tower and turntable were removed. The station yard and entrance were upgraded

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and planted with lawn, shrubs and gardens as per a landscape plan prepared for the Shire by John Oldham in 1963. In 1972, this area known as the Railway Park was re-named Ayers Gardens in honour of H. B. Ayers, elected a member of the Road Board in 1951, who served as chairman of the Board, later the Shire Council, until the amalgamation with Balingup was effected in 1970, and his wife's long service to local branches of the Red Cross and C. W. A. (Country Women's Association). In c. 1970, three tall 'Apple Lights' were erected by South Western Highway near the railway station as a tourist attraction.

In c. 2000, redevelopment of the town centre included the railway precinct and restoration of the station building enabling it to continue in use as the Tourist Centre. In 2002-03, the Shire removed the Stevenson screen from the railway reserve. In 2009, an archival report for *Packing Shed and 5-Ton Crane* was prepared for the Shire, and the northern shed was demolished; the crane was removed from its base, which was removed, and the crane was stored for future re-erection in the new Donnybrook Railway Precinct Park. In 2013, *Donnybrook Railway Precinct* remains central to the town of Donnybrook.

Integrity/Authenticity High. Although no longer used as a station, and despite some modifications, the railway track is extant and the intent of the buildings and elements is highly legible.

Condition

Good

References

Bunbury Herald 22 Nov. 1893

Western Mail 25 Nov. 1893

West Australian 15 April 1924, 28 August & 5 Oct. 1928, 25 March 1929

Austin, Jeff, and Gunzburg, Adrian *Rails through the Bush* Rail Heritage W.A., Perth, 2008, p. 228

Donnybrook Railway Precinct Conservation Plan, prepared by David Kelsall and John Viska, July 1999

Donnybrook Railway Precinct RHP 05012 Entry and Assessment Document Archival Report for *Packing Shed and 5-ton Crane*, Donnybrook/Balingup Shire, prepared by Karen Watkins, 8 March 2010

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* A. C. Frost and Donnybrook Balingup Shire Council, Western Australia, 1976, pp. 7, 21, 31, 37, 74-75, 102, 136

State Heritage Office library entries

Donnybrook Railway Precinct Conservation Plan

Archival Report for *Packing Shed and 5-ton Crane*, Donnybrook/Balingup Shire

54. Shop: 62 South Western Highway



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	05005
Location	Lot 33 (#56) South Western Highway, Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	Lot 7 Loc 464 SW Highway Plan/Diag D 0978/11 Vol Fol 580/473
Assessment Number	A2231

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Recommended	

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Commercial	Shop/Retail Store {single}
Present	Commercial	Shop/Retail Store {single}

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	Early 1900s
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Commercial & service industries

Associations

Name	Association
Rising, N	Other Association
F B S Haygarth & R L Haygarth	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Shop 62 South Western Highway is a good example of a small free standing shop and is a landmark in the main street of Donnybrook. The angled front window and side door are typical of a number of shops in the early 20th century.

Physical Description

This shop is a long narrow brick building, one room wide, with a gabled corrugated iron roof in the Federation Queen Anne style. The frontage has a half timbered gable at the apex. The fenestration of the frontage is asymmetrical with a door on the right and an angled window on the left. There are panels of multi light glazing above the window and door. Internally the removal of a dividing wall between two rooms has created one large open space. There is a small kitchen at the back with a brick fireplace.

History

Originally the shop was on the same certificate of title as the Donnybrook Hotel. Later a separate title was created although both properties have the same owner in the early 2000s. Alterations include the removal of most of the dividing wall between separate rooms to create one large space. The original use was a tobacconist and barber shop, and then, after introduction of the TAB (Totalisator Agency Board), a betting shop all of which were commonly associated with a hotel business.

Integrity/Authenticity

High. Modifications include the removal of the verandah and the internal middle wall.

Condition

Fair

References

Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup Municipal Heritage Inventory, O'Brien Consultants, 1996

55. Soldiers' Memorial Hall



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	00716
Location	Lot 13 Bentley Street, Donnybrook
Location Details	Cnr Bentley & Colins Sts Donnybrook
Other Names	Donnybrook Memorial Hall
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	01 Oct 1979
Register of the National Estate	Permanent	28 Sep 1982

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Social\Recreational	Other Community Hall\Centre
Present	Social\Recreational	Other Community Hall\Centre
Present	Monument\Cemetery	Monument

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1919
Architectural style	Federation Free Classical
Materials wall	Donnybrook Stone
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Social & Civic Activities	Sport, recreation & entertainment

Associations

Name	Association
Mr Summerhays	Architect
Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney	Other Association
Gus Sharp	Builder
Sir James Mitchell (Premier of WA)	Other Association

Statement of Significance

Soldiers' Memorial Hall is a particularly imposing two storey civic building constructed of rusticated Donnybrook Stone in the Federation Free Classical style and is a landmark in the Donnybrook townsite. This large, expensive and ambitious building is particularly rare for a country town and its formal symmetrical facade emphasises its importance as a civic building.

Physical Description

Soldiers' Memorial Hall is an imposing two storey building designed in the Federation Free Classical style and constructed of rusticated Donnybrook stone. The building is symmetrical with a central bay containing an arched entrance porch in front of imposing double doors. The entrance arch is flanked by two flat pilasters and surmounted by an entablature engraved with the words 'Soldiers Memorial Hall'. Above the entablature are three casement windows, and the central bay is surmounted by a parapet engraved with 'PRB' (the initials for Preston Roads Board) at the apex and supporting a flag pole. The two flanking bays contain an identical pair of casement windows at both levels. The roof is a simple hip in corrugated iron with small Dutch gables. The front two storey section contains rooms which were used for a meeting room for the RSL, a library and a Roads Board room and office.

History

In 1907, there was a proposal to erect a new building for Preston Roads Board. A special meeting of 80 ratepayers voted equally to build in stone or brick at a cost of £300 or at not more than £150, and when Dr. Elliott gave his casting vote in favour of £300, uproar ensued and the chairman closed the meeting. The next Board meeting decided to hold the matter over. Before the outbreak of war in 1914, plans were prepared for a hall and offices. In 1915, ratepayers voted in favour of a proposed loan for this purpose, but it was deferred due to the war and the difficulty of raising finance. In 1919, it was decided to erect the building as a memorial to those who had fought in the war. Two sites were considered: adjacent to the existing hall in the main street; or adjacent to the galvanized iron courthouse in Bentley Street, which was selected, although some people considered it foolish to build the hall 'out in the bush.' In August, the Road Board appointed well known architect Edwin Summerhayes, who designed the large two-storey building in the Federation Free Classical style, of which it is a late example. It combined the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, a large public hall, and the Roads Board offices, with two additional rooms above the office and the foyer, one for the library and one for the use of returned servicemen, and was constructed of local Donnybrook stone. On 24 September, the Governor, Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, KCMG, laid the foundation stone. During the course of construction a side wall collapsed because the foundations were not sufficiently strong, and Summerhayes' appointment to supervise the project was cancelled. Road Board member Gus Sharp, who had prior building experience, took over supervision, and on his instructions new foundations were poured before building recommenced. On 13 October 1921, Premier Sir James Mitchell officially opened the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, which was the venue for many well remembered social occasions in Donnybrook. In the 1950s, the Roads Board required more space and new offices were built on adjacent land, and opened on 20 December 1956. The board room and office in the Soldiers Memorial Hall building were converted into a library and ladies' cloak room, and the floor in the main hall was replaced, and the place continued to provide an important community facility.

Integrity/Authenticity

Most of the external fabric appears original.

Condition: Good

References:

Daily News 5 Nov. 1919 & 13 Oct. 1921

Frost, A. C., *Green Gold: A history of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook Balingup Shire Council, 1976, pp. 123-137

56. Southampton Homestead



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	00710
Location	Lot 82 Southampton Road, Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A4212

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
State Register	Permanent	29 Jun 1999
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Heritage Agreement	Yes	22 Feb 1999
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	03 Sep 1973

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1862
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials wall	Hand made brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
People	Early settlers
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Government policy
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Land allocation & subdivision

Associations

Name	Association
Nunn, Leslie Ernest & Lynette Gail	Previous Owner
Dept Conservation & Land Management	Previous Owner
Richard Thomas Jones	Previous Owner
John Allum	Other Association
J G Pow	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Southampton Homestead was one of the first homesteads in the Balingup district and was constructed by settler Richard Thomas Jones for his extended family. The simple Victorian Georgian homestead and its adjacent kitchen/bakery constructed of hand made bricks with mortar of local clay are located in a picturesque setting on the banks of the Blackwood River. Mature oak trees dating from the early twentieth century contribute to the setting. The place demonstrates the lives and farming practices of the early settlers in the district and Jones had a water mill nearby on the banks of the Blackwood River.

Physical Description

Southampton Homestead comprises a single-storey mud brick and corrugated iron homestead and a related brick and corrugated iron kitchen/bakery, both constructed in the Victorian Georgian style. The homestead house has a moderate to steeply pitched roof with a symmetrical front facade. The central front door is flanked by vertically proportioned casement windows and a verandah runs along the front of the house, flanked by brick enclosures at each end. Internally there are nine rooms with cellar, plus outbuildings (one wattle and daub). Located approximately 100 metres from Southampton House is a wooden grave, sometimes called the Afghan's Grave. The inscription on the tombstone reads, 'Sacred to the memory of John Allum who departed this life May 15 1868, aged 83 years'.

History

Southampton, named by its first owner, Richard Thomas Jones (arr. 1829, d. 1876), who was granted Nelson Location 4 in 1860, is one of the three oldest homesteads in the Balingup district. He and his sons, Richard Thomas and William James, initially built a wattle and daub house on the river flats. After floods swept through the house in 1862, they selected a site on higher ground where they built a nine room house of mud bricks, made on site, and timber, with a jarrah timber shingle roof, outbuildings including a kitchen/bake-house and scullery adjacent to the house, a workers' cottage (known as Hampshire Cottage) set apart from the house, and a brick barn. The Jones family took up additional leasehold land, mostly using the property for mixed farming and cattle grazing, and oak trees and fruit trees were planted. In 1868, John Allum, believed to have been the family's elderly Indian/Afghan/Cinghalese servant/cook, died and was buried about 100 metres from the house (at the side of Southampton Road). In 1882, Southampton was advertised for sale but it did not sell and the brothers continued to live and work there. An 1895 sketch showed the house, outbuildings and plantings. After Richard died in 1903, Southampton was sold to Eliza Annie Gull, of Guildford, in 1905. In 1910, she sold it to William Nicholas, who with his wife and family moved to reside at Southampton. After he and his wife died their daughters, Zoe and Shirley, lived reclusively. By the mid-1940s, the farm was un-worked and the outbuildings in poor condition. From c. 1950, it was left vacant and in 1952, when Eric Frank Aurisch and his wife, Dorothy May, Aurisch purchased Southampton, the house was dilapidated. They made it habitable and re-built the rear verandah. In 1956, Southampton was sold to dairyman Edwin 'Jack' Miles, who established his herd on the property, where he lived with his family. By 1966, when the Forests Department acquired Southampton for pine planting, some outbuildings were no longer extant. In the late 1960s, the house and remaining outbuildings fell into disrepair. In 1972, the so-called 'Old Miles Farmhouse' was leased for 20 years to architect Beresford Collins and his wife, who were required to restore the house, which they used as a weekender. The work was not completed, so the lease was not renewed. From 1996, Jack Miles' son, Dennis, leased the house and used it intermittently. From the late 1990s, CALM undertook a rationalization program in the Blackwood Valley, and Southampton homestead and the surrounding unplanted area was sold to private owners, who have done some restoration, and also located sites of some outbuildings.

In 2013 the place was badly damaged by fire.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: The place was badly damaged by fire which destroyed all but the walls of both the main house and the kitchen.

References

Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, with Robin Chinnery, Historian 'Southampton Conservation Plan
 Erickson, Rica (ed.) Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888 University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands
 Western Australia: The garden of the colony. Bunbury, Busselton, Bridgetown & c. Harris & Besly, Perth
 Frost, A. C. *Bayly-Balinga A History of Balingup*, W.A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire 1979

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

State Heritage Office library entries

Southampton Southampton Road Balingup Conservation Plan

Southampton Homestead, Balingup : conservation works : final report / prepared by Lynn Nunn

57. Southampton School (fmr)



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	03031
Location	Lot 120 (#30) South Western Highway, Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	Balingup Brownie Hut
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3956

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Recommended	1996

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Education	Primary School
Other	Social\Recreational	Other Community Hall\Centre
Present	Commercial	Shop

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1923/4
Architectural style	Inter-War Georgian Revival
Materials	Timber weatherboard and fibro
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Social and civic activities	Education and Science
	Institutions

Associations

Name	Association
PWD	Architect

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Miss Williamson	First teacher
Balingup Brownies	Users
John Bailey	Present Owner

Statement of Significance

Southampton School (fmr) is one of a very limited number of one classroom pavilion style school buildings in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style that remain in the district from the Inter-War period. It is known to have been relocated three times: in 1946 to Balingup School where it served as a classroom, then to Dearle Street where it was the premises of the Balingup Brownies and finally to South Western Highway where it is now a business premises. Although no longer in its original location, it still illustrates the type of buildings developed for small one room schools in outlying areas, and their durability and adaptability. It is now a distinctive element in the main street of Balingup.

Physical Description

Southampton School (fmr) is a small timber frame school building in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style that has been transported to its present site on the South Western Highway in the centre of Balingup. The walls are clad in jarrah weatherboards to sill height with fibro above. There are three hooded Georgian windows on each of the long facades. The roof is a moderately pitched gable and is clad with corrugated iron. There is a skillion verandah across the front facade. The front facade has been altered with the introduction of a multi-lighted window and door. Internally the open volume of the school room has been retained and original fabric includes horizontal timber wainscoting, jarrah floorboards and battened lining to the upper walls and ceiling.

History

Southampton School (fmr) is a pavilion style classroom building, a type of classroom the Education Department introduced in 1913-14, which was widely used, particularly in rural areas.

In July 1923, the Minister for Education approved establishment of a school at Southampton Road and requested the Public Works Department (PWD) to provide a 'combined school and hall type' building (Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express 24 July 1923), which was erected at a cost of £292.18s.5d. On Saturday, 2 February 1924, Albert Wauchope, the local Road Board member, officially opened Southampton Road School, as it was initially known. More than 100 people attended the opening social in the schoolroom that evening. Miss Williamson, of Greenbushes, was the first school teacher and the enrolment averaged 21 in 1924.

In Balingup, the first school opened in 1895, in a building erected by local settlers to serve as a school and church (present day St Peter's Anglican Church). In 1903, a school site was reserved opposite the railway station, where the initial building comprising a classroom and quarters was completed in 1904. In 1906, new teacher's quarters were built and the classroom enlarged by removal of a partition. In 1925, a new brick classroom was completed. In 1936, the Balingup Road Board proposed Balingup School become a central school, with schools at Southampton and Lower Balingup to close, with bus transport to be provided for the children to come to school in town, but local settlers objected, including those at Upper Balingup, which had recently opened. In March 1941, Southampton School closed due to reduced enrolment. It re-opened under Mr. S. Lucich but closed when he was called up for war service in early 1943. In 1943-45, it operated for various periods before the one teacher schools in the district were finally closed. In 1946, a school bus service was instituted to transport pupils from outlying areas into Balingup.

In December 1948, the Southampton School pavilion classroom was relocated to Balingup School. In 1955, a new school building was erected to replace some of the older buildings at Balingup School. In 1965, the school enrolment had increased to 121, and with the proposed erection of a prefabricated building the Southampton School (fmr) pavilion classroom was no longer required.

In 1966, Reserve 7776 (for purpose of gravel) was cancelled, and part of it, Lot 254, in Dearle Street, was gazetted as Reserve 28339, for the purpose of 'Hall site- Girl Guides'. In c. 1967, the local branch of the Girl Guides re-located Southampton School (fmr) to this site and it became known as the 'Brownie Hut', Brownies being the junior age group of Girl Guides. By 2004, this use had ceased and it was sold to John Bailey, a well known local businessman. He re-located the former classroom, which retains some vestiges of its original use, to serve as his business premises in South Western Highway, thus ensuring its survival and on-going use.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate to high. Although no longer used for its original purpose, or in its original location, a great deal of the early fabric is extant and the intent is clearly legible.

Condition: Good

References

Annual Reports for Education Department, & Department of Public Works and Trading Concerns, 1924, in Votes and Proceedings 1924, Vol. 2, & 1925, Vol. 1 respectively;

Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express 24 July 1923 & 12 Feb. 1924;

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

West Australian 12 Feb. 1924;

Sunday Times 17 Feb. 1924;

Government Gazette 1946 & 1947;

Reserve 7776 Balingup Sub-Lot 41, SRDWA Cons. 4080 Item 1901/04231, Vol. 1;

Reserves Purchases Crown Grant in Trust Reserve 28339, Balingup Lot 254 Hall for Girl Guides Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup, the Girl Guides Association of W.A. Inc., SRDWA Cons. 3640 Item 1966/3533 Vol. 1;

Frost, A. C. Baylya- Balinga: A History of Balingup W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, pp. 131-136;

Lot 254, no. 7 Dearle St, Balingup, Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup, File no. A 3413;

John Bailey, current owner, conversation with Robin Chinnery, April 2012.

58. St Peter's Anglican Church



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	00709
Location	Lot 99 (#1) Roberts Street, Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3486

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Register of the National Estate	Indicative Place	05 Nov 2012
Classified by the National Trust	Interim	01 Oct 1979

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Educational	Combined School
Present	Religious	Church, Cathedral or Chapel

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1895
Architectural style	Federation Gothic
Materials	Adobe (Mud Brick)
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Social & Civic Activities	Education & science

Associations

Name	Association

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Mr E. Moore & Mr F. Cleveland	Builder
Miss Anne Cambell (First teacher)	Other Association
Anglican Church	Other Association

Statement of Significance

St. Peter's Church is significant as one of the earliest surviving buildings in the town of Balingup, for its early use as a school building and its long term use as a church. The building has aesthetic significance as a small simple Federation Gothic building in the Balingup townsite.

Physical Description

Situated on the corner of Roberts Street and Jayes Road, the church is a simple gothic church building, originally of mud bricks later cement rendered with a gabled corrugated iron roof in the Federation Gothic Style. Each gable end has a smaller gabled structure attached. Each of the long walls contains two gothic arched timber windows.

History

This brick building in the Federation Gothic style, at the corner of Roberts Street and Jayes Road, was built to serve as a church and school for the small community at Balingup. Edmund Moore, who arrived in the district c. 1890-91, recollected making and carting the bricks for the building, which his brother, Lewis Moore, F. Cleveland, F. Lukis, and other early settlers helped to build. On 31 October 1895, the school opened with Miss Anne Campbell as the first teacher and 15 pupils enrolled. The railway from Donnybrook to Bridgetown officially opened in late 1898, the townsite of Balingup was gazetted, and more settlers came to the district. With the increasing population, the school enrolment grew. A school site opposite the railway station was reserved in 1903, where the initial building comprising a classroom and quarters was duly erected. In May 1904, the school transferred to the new building. In 1908, the 1895 building was transferred to the Church of England and consecrated as St Peter's Anglican Church and has continued in this use ever since. At some date the building was cement rendered and painted white.

Integrity/Authenticity

Modifications: Additions and rendered walls

Condition

Fair-Good

References

Church Parish Records

Frost, A. C. *Baylva-Balinga: A History of Balingup W. A.* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, p. 74 & p. 31

59. St Therese's Roman Catholic Church



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	To be confirmed by State Heritage Office
Location	Lot 94 (#41) Roberts Street, Balingup
Location Details	Corner Roberts Street
Other Names	St. Therese's
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3485

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Recommended	

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Religious	Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Present	Religious	Church, Cathedral or Chapel

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1978
Architectural style	Post War Ecclesiastical
Materials	Face brick
Materials	Tile

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Social and Civil Activities	Religion

Associations

Name	Association

Statement of Significance

St. Therese's Church is significant to the Catholic population of the district.

Physical Description

St. Therese's Church is a single storey face brick building in the Post-War Ecclesiastical style. The building dates from the late 1970s and has a brown tiled gable roof with wide eaves. The front elevation is on one of the long walls that faces north, and has a gabled brick entrance porch with round arches in its side walls located asymmetrically in the north façade, with three large vertically proportioned windows to the west and a single similar window to the east. The rear façade, which faces the South Western Highway, is similarly composed. There is no porch but a single door is flanked by a window to the west and three windows to the east. The west side gable wall has a cross mounted in the apex and the letters of "St. Therese's" attached individually to the north side of the wall.

History

In the early 1900s, there were only a few Catholics in the Balingup district. In 1913, Sicilian farmer Giuseppe Torrisi (arr. 1909) took up 10 acre of land at Newlands, where he began growing potatoes and other vegetables. As his market gardening expanded, he brought relatives and other Sicilian migrants to Australia to assist him. This increased the Catholic population of the district, who were served by a visiting priest from Greenbushes. In the late 1930s, it was decided the time had arrived to erect a church at Balingup, and a site was selected in Robert Street. In 1938, a building of timber construction that was part of a convent school built at Greenbushes in 1904, when the tin mining industry was being developed, was relocated to Balingup to become St Theresa's Roman Catholic Church. This timber church served the community well for nearly 50 years. On 4 April 1978, when Cyclone Alby ravaged areas of the South-West, it was damaged beyond repair, although some furnishings were salvaged, including the organ. Subsequently a new brick church was built to serve the Catholic community of Balingup.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Bayla-Balinga A History of Balingup*, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, pp. 120-121 & pp. 154-5

60. St Thomas' Anglican Church



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00712
Location	Lot 2174 (#167) Thomson Brook Road, Thompson Brook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A1888

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Register of the National Estate	Permanent	28 Sep 1982
Register of the National Estate	Indicative Place	05 Nov 2012
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	05 Nov 1979

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Religious	Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Present	Religious	Church, Cathedral or Chapel

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1909
Architectural style	Federation Romanesque
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Social and Civil Activities	Religion

Associations

Name	Association
Thomson family	Other Association
Nillson & Banting	Builder
Anglican Diocese	Other Association
Eustace Cohen	Architect
Callanish Grazing Pty Ltd	

Statement of Significance

St. Thomas' Church is a particularly picturesque church designed by Eustace Cohen. Its location in an isolated bushland setting with the native forest surrounds adds to its aesthetic appeal. The church was privately funded and constructed on land donated by the Thomson family who resided on the same block. The church is highly valued as a venue for christenings and marriages and other religious services and the building and grounds are cared for by community members.

Physical Description

The building is set in natural bush and is a small red face brick rectangular building with a painted corrugated iron roof in the Federation Romanesque style. Contrast is provided by painted cement arches and trims. The rectangular nave has a gable roof with a parapet at its west end. The front entrance on the west facade has a lower hipped roof with a tall painted timber weatherboard and louvred lantern with a small pyramid roof. Each of the long walls has two pairs of round arched windows. The west entrance porch has a triptych window, with round arched heads. An entrance porch in the corner between the entrance hall and the nave is an asymmetrical element. The Church has a capacity of about 60-70 people. The Church also contains plaques commemorating some of the early settlers.

History

St. Thomas' Anglican Church was designed by well known architect Eustace Cohen for the Thomson family. The small brick church with a corrugated iron roof was built on their property, at a cost of £475 (\$950), in 1908, for use by residents of Thomson's Brook and Charley's Creek, who had previously held services in their private homes. The bricks were manufactured on the site, and the ceiling, floor and most of the furniture, which Cohen designed, were made of local jarrah timber. On Wednesday, 17 March 1909, the Bishop of Bunbury formally granted the licence for St Thomas' Anglican Church and officiated at its opening, which was attended by a congregation of 60 people. It is one of a small number of churches in Western Australia that were privately constructed, and it has been used almost continuously by the Anglican community. Since the late twentieth century it has been used also by other members of the wider community for weddings and other special occasions.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Good

References

Oral evidence, John Thomson

Bunbury Herald 20 March 1909

Frost, A. C., *Green Gold: A history of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1976, p. 171

61. Stone Culverts



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	03038
Location	Donnybrook-Bridgetown Rlwy Line Balingup
Location Details	Between 3 km north and 8 km south of Balingup on Donnybrook-Bridgetown railway line.
Other Names	Stone Culverts, 10 Railway Culverts
Land description/ Lot details	

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Transport\Communications	Rail: Other
Present	Transport\Communications	Rail: Other

Construction

Place type	Other built type
Construction Date	1897 to 1898
Architectural style	N/A
Materials wall	stone
Materials roof	stone

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Transport & Communications	Rail & light rail transport

Associated persons

Name	Association	
Westrail	Other Association	
WN Hedges	Builder	1897 to 1898

Statement of Significance

Stone Culverts illustrate the importance of the rail network to the development of the Donnybrook-Balingup area and the high degree of engineering and construction expertise that was expected and required to complete the project.

Physical Description

There are ten arched culverts constructed of granite under the Donnybrook-Balingup railway line in the Balingup vicinity, and the run off areas are also granite. The culverts are about 1.5 metres high.

History

In 1893, the Perth-Bunbury railway was opened, and subsequently extended to Minnipup, which was renamed Donnybrook in 1894. In late 1896, William Noah Hedges (B. Bristol, 1854, d. Perth, 1935), a very experienced railway contractor, was awarded the contract to extend the line from Donnybrook to Bridgetown at a cost of at a cost of £85,995, and work commenced in early 1897. By September 1897, all the culverts were in place and more than 70% of the bridge work was completed. The stone culverts were an integral part of this railway, which was one of the most challenging and costly to date in Western Australia because of the very steep and rugged terrain. Hedges was due to hand over the first section as far as Balingup on 10 February 1898, and the balance on 10 November, but this was later amended and the entire line was handed over on 1 November. Meanwhile, as was the general practice in the 1890s, the contractor operated a service to the head of the line. On 1 December 1898, the Donnybrook-Bridgetown Railway was officially opened. In the 1990s, upgrading of the railway access road and insertion of cement culverts caused considerable damage to the original stone culverts and the stone run off areas.

Integrity/Authenticity: High

Condition: Fair

References

Annual Reports for Public Works Department, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, in Votes and Proceedings 1897, Vol., 2, 1898, Vol. 2, Part 1, & 1899, Vol. 2 respectively

Sunday Times 24 Nov. 1935

West Australian 1 Dec. 1896, 17 Nov. 1897, 15 June & 19 August 1898

Western Mail 24 Sept. 1897

Frost, A. C. Baylya-Balinga: A History of Balingup, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979

Austin, Jeff, and Gunzburg, Adrian Rails through the Bush Rail Heritage W.A., Perth, 2008

62. Stone House, Donnybrook



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	05013
Location	Lot 167 (#18339) South Western Highway, Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	Leschenault Loc 55
Assessment Number	A4111

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Recommended	

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Residential	Single storey residence
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1931
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Materials wall	Donnybrook Stone
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Settlements

Associations

Name	Association
Mr Terrace & Sons (House) Various owners (Land)	Other Association
James Bessnot	Other Association
Ralph Oliver & Webb	Builder

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Andy Steele	Other Association
P V Terrace	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

This was the first selection of land in the area and was named Donnybrook, which was later adopted as the name of the town. Stone House is a good example of a hipped and gabled house constructed of Donnybrook stone.

Physical Description

Stone House is constructed of Donnybrook stone and has an asymmetrical facade, with a projecting gable on the front and side facades and a verandah that wraps around the corner between. The roof is corrugated iron with a corner hip over the verandah between the two projecting gables. Although constructed in 1931, the style is more Federation Bungalow or Queen Anne. Internally the layout consists of two bedrooms, a large lounge/dining room, kitchen, bathroom, back and front verandah. A brick extension to the rear has been constructed in yellow face brick.

History

This stone house on the eastern boundary of Wellington Location and Walker's house at Irishtown, near the quarries, are the only two private houses built of Donnybrook stone, and both are stone from the Irishtown quarries. In April 1845, a young Irishman, James Bessonnet purchased Wellington Locations 54 (385 acres; 156 hectares) and 55 (320 acres; 129 hectares), and his original dwelling was believed to have been situated (behind the present day Terrace's packing shed), on the banks of a billabong. Later Location 55 was referred to as 'Old Donnybrook', and the name 'Donnybrook' was given to the townsite. Later Location 55 was reduced in area by South Western Highway and the railway. The site of the first railway settlement was on Location 55. In 1931, the stone house was built of Donnybrook stone for J. J. Coles on the eastern boundary of Location 55. Andy Steele supervised delivery and cutting of the stone blocks, and Bunnings' Argyle Mill supplied the timber for the house, which was constructed by builders Ralph, Oliver and Webb at a cost of less than £1,000 (\$2,000). Subsequent owners of the property have made additions to the house, which continues to be occupied as a residence in 2012.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Good

References

Frost, A. C. Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974 Donnybrook Balingup Shire Council, 1976, pp. 1-3, & p. 102

63. Sunnyvale



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	To be confirmed by State Heritage Office
Location	Donnybrook-Boyup Brook Road Lowden
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Recommended	1996

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1880s
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials	Face brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
People	Early settlers

Associations

Name	Association
Thomas Chapman Junior	Original owner
Jim and William Charles	Builders

Statement of Significance

Sunnyvale is one of the earliest of a series of similar Victorian Georgian farmhouses in the Chapman valley constructed of bricks hand made on site with red and blue Flemish bond brickwork. It is associated with the Chapman families and illustrates the early settlement of the region and the agricultural practices of that time, including the development of the "Granny Smith" apple.

Physical Description

Sunnyvale is a single storey brick house in the Victorian Georgian style. The bricks are red handmade bricks laid in Flemish bond with fired blue half bricks. The roof is a moderate pitched hip and there is a wrap around verandah. A particular feature is the monumental chimney with its corbelled brickwork projecting from the east facade. An early extension constructed perpendicular to the west side facade has a hipped roof with a higher pitching plate and a verandah down the west facade only. A large extension at the rear appears to have been constructed in the late 20th century. An early timber barn is located about 100 metres from the house.

History

Thomas George Chapman, the first settler at Lowden, began developing 'Rockhampton', on the Preston River in 1876, when he was managing 'Hambledon'. In 1879, one of his sons, Thomas 'Tom' Chapman Jnr., acquired Wellington Locations 349 and 350, and named his farm 'Sunnyvale'. In the 1880s, the Charles brothers John, Jim and William, who had come to settle at the Preston, made the clay bricks for the house built at Location 350, one of the first brick houses in the Preston Valley. In the 1890s, they made the bricks for George Hambledon Chapman's house at 'Woodland' (1892-93), and for Yabberup Hall (1894-96), where patterning in the bricks is similar to some of the Chapman houses.

By 1892, 'Sunnyvale' was well known, its area had increased, and the buildings included a large barn (extant, 2012). Among fruit trees the Chapman brothers, Tom, Alfred, George and Joe, obtained from Two Bays Nursery, Victoria, were two trial apple trees that originated in New South Wales. They grew well and produced a late maturing, greenish-yellow skinned apple. Some local farmers made grafts of Chapman's Late as the variety became known, and in Western Australia it was marketed under this name until post-World War I, when it became prominent under the name given in New South Wales, Granny Smith, a popular apple for domestic and export markets for decades.

After Thomas Chapman Jnr. died (1906), his widow, Lydia, and her oldest sons continued mixed farming at 'Sunnyvale', and Frank (b. 1883, d. 1936) and his family lived in the original house. After he died, an advertisement for sale of 'Sunnyvale Farm' noted 'two brick dwellings and three sheds upon the land', part of which had been selected in 1876, a large area of rich alluvial flats, approx. 200 acres had been cropped and 450 acres were partly cleared for pasture. In her later life Lydia (d. 1940) lived with her youngest son, Basil Vernon Chapman. In 1943, part of 'Sunnyvale Farm' was sold to his wife, Jessie Mary Chapman, and Locations 350 and 529 were transferred to Lydia's second son, Jack. His eldest son, Robert 'Bob' Wilbur Chapman, lived and worked at 'Sunnyvale' until the late twentieth century, when it was sold out of the family. In the early 2000s, the new owners renovated original 1880s house and made some additions to it.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate. The place is still used as a house and retains its original Flemish bond brickwork. The original internal layout can still be discerned. The original front doors and Georgian windows have been replaced in the mid to late twentieth century.

A major addition to the rear was also constructed in the same period. The roof of the original house is now clad with cement tiles.

Condition: Good

References

A. C. Frost, *Green Gold: A history of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council 1976

Pioneers of the Preston: The Story of George Chapman and Selina Gardiner and their Family; Settlers of the South West of Western Australia 2010

Chapman, W. History of Thomas George Chapman and his Descendants, 1835-1971. 1971

64. Tinderbox



Management Category	2
HCWA Place Number	24513
Location	Lot PT64 (#37) South Western Highway Balingup
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	Part Lot 64, no. 37 South Western Highway, Balingup
Assessment Number	A686

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
No listings		

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Commercial	Shop
Present	Commercial	Shop

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	
Architectural style	
Materials walls	Brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Commercial & service industries

Associations

Name	Association
George Happ	Owner

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Cassandra Menard and Robert Troeth

Current owners

Statement of Significance

Tinderbox is the headquarters of the well known Tinderbox brand of herbal products and was one of a number of general stores that were part of the streetscape of the main street of Balingup.

Physical Description

Tinderbox is a single storey shop with a corrugated iron roof behind a stepped brick parapet. The side walls have been overlaid with large mud bricks and the front facade is brick. Internally the jarrah floors remain. There are a number of outbuildings to the rear.

History

The first store at Balingup was part of Edmund Moore's inn (known as the Nelson Arms, and also as Balingup House) north of the bridge over Balingup Brook. In 1898, the townsite of Balingup was declared and Donnybrook-Bridgetown railway opened to traffic. In 1903, Frank Cleveland took over the store and established it next to the newly built Balingup Hotel. In 1908, he relocated his store to the main street, where a small number of buildings were erected in the next decade. In the 1920s, the post-war Soldier Settlement Scheme brought new settlers to the district, leading to further development in the town. In 1930, there were Balingup Farmer's Co-operative Store, R. Gutteridge's general store, a baker, a butcher, and Mrs. McDonald's refreshment rooms/tearooms, with a grocery section. Following the Depression, expansion of dairying with opening of the cheese factory (1933) led to further development in Balingup. This faltered in the World War II period, during which Wilfred Walter established himself as a storekeeper, taking over existing premises at Part Lot 64. With the post-war resurgence in primary industry and expansion of pine planting, Balingup district entered its heyday. In the early 1950s, there were three general stores in the main street including George Happ's. In 1955, Walter's store closed. George Happ invited his brother, Frank, to Balingup to take it over in financial partnership with him, and it became Frank Happ's store. As the adjoining cottage in which Walter had lived was in poor repair, Frank and Eunice Happ and family lived in a State Housing Commission house until their son Erland 'Erl', Happ (later of Happ's Winery) renovated it in c. 1958. Frank died in 1966, and the store and cottage were sold, but the buyers did not pay and went out of business after a period. The place was vacant for a period until sold to Cassandra and Jochen Menard in 1982, where they established their herbal products' business named 'Tinderbox'. It proved successful, and a new workroom for the manufacturing of herbal products was added at the rear of the existing building in c. 1987. In November 1988, the Shire granted approval for renovations to the verandah of the shop (it was replaced with a bull nose form) and for a transportable building to be erected at the rear behind the existing shed. Other alterations during this time included rebuilding internal walls, the replacement of all windows including the former sheet glass shop front windows with recycled school windows and laying jarrah floorboards on the concrete slab of the retail area. Jochen Menard's ownership was transferred to Robert Troeth in 1997. Approval was granted for an additional storeroom building to be erected fronting the highway south of the existing premises in 2001. In 2011-12, the well known 'Tinderbox' continues to operate from the store.

Integrity/Authenticity: Low to moderate

Condition: Good

References

Frost, A. C. *Bayly's Balingup: A History of Balingup W. A.* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979

Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup File A 686

Wise's Past Office Directory,

Erl Happ

Correspondence for current owners, Cassandra Menard and Robert Troeth

65. Torridon



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00729
Location	Lot 4617 Goldfields Road, Upper Capel
Location Details	
Other Names	Torridon Homestead
Land description/ Lot details	Lot 4617
Assessment Number	A4764

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Classified by the National Trust	Recorded	03 Dec 1979
Register of the National Estate	Indicative Place	05 Nov 2012

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1873
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials	Brick
Materials	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
People	Early settlers

Associations

Name	Association
Benjamin Needes	Original owner

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Lt. H. D. McKenzie	Subsequent owner
Fry	Subsequent owner
Fertilus Pty Ltd	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Torridon is a small simple farm house constructed of hand made bricks laid in English bond. The wrap around verandah and multi light Georgian windows are distinctive features and its siting on rising ground at the head of the Capel River is picturesque. It illustrates the lives and farming practices of the early settlers and the development of the Newlands area.

Physical Description

Torridon is a single storey brick house with a hipped corrugated iron roof and a wrap around verandah in the Victorian Georgian style. The bricks are red face, laid in English bond and appear to be handmade. Original 12 light Georgian sash windows are extant where they have been protected by the verandah. The house is picturesquely sited on rising ground overlooking the head of the Capel River. The original plan comprised three adjoining rooms, typical of a number of early residential farm buildings of the mid 1800s. Some alterations occurred in 1951, possibly including verandah additions, and dated by an inscription in one of the cement quoins, "RESTORED WSLs 1951 SGYLL." A recent hipped roof extension on the north-west corner, clad with fibre cement boards, has altered the north (front) facade.

History

Benjamin Needes (also spelt Needs), who arrived in the colony as a convict in 1851, obtained his conditional pardon in 1853. In 1854, his wife, Elizabeth, and their two children arrived in the colony, where four more were born. In 1860, he acquired 40 acres at the head of the Capel River, where he established the farm he named Springfield Farm. In 1862-71, for various periods he employed ticket-of-leave men, who may have assisted in erecting buildings and structures as he established his farm, which was one of the first in this area. In October 1874, due to ill health, he advertised Springfield Farm for sale. It comprised 160 acres of freehold land (150 had been cultivated) and a good pastoral run of about 5,000 acres. There was a 'good substantial dwelling house' of three rooms, 'a good detached kitchen, cellar, storehouse, dairy, barn, and grainery, 45ft. by 18, stables, cart shed, stockyards, &c. ... a good kitchen garden, with vineyard'. (*Herald* 7 Nov. 1874, p. 2).

Lt. H. Douglas MacKenzie (also spelt McKenzie), of the McKenzies of Torricon, Scotland, purchased Springfield Farm and renamed it Torricon. In 1875, the Needes left for England, and McKenzie and his wife took up residence at Torricon, where their son was born on Christmas Day. In 1875-76, McKenzie continued to develop Torricon. He made a notable contribution to agriculture in the South West with his 'extensive and valuable importation of grass seeds' by placing a large portion of the consignment at the disposal of the public, enabling many settlers 'to procure good seed at a moderate price' (*Inquirer* 13 Dec. 1876).

By 1877, when the McKenzies departed the colony, the buildings at Torricon, 'nearly all new, and most complete', included a brick house, adjoining kitchen and dairy, a building comprising storerooms, meat room, tool-house etc., a barn with granary, cattle and cart shed, and stables adjoined by a hay shed. There was also a two room cottage, fowl houses and pig-sties, slaughter-yards, fruit trees and a vineyard. Torricon was leased for various periods, before William Owen Mitchell (b. India, 1829, arr. 1838, d. 1914) leased it from c. 1882. He took up a further area, referred to as the 'new land' that became known as 'Newlands', and gave its name to the district. His son, Valentine, farmed at Torricon until he acquired an adjacent property. Hugh Brockman took over Torricon by about 1900-02, and established a renowned horse stud at the property before World War I. In 1907, photos show the homestead and various views of the property. In 1936, buildings at Torricon included a cottage, a large timber weatherboard house, stables, dairy and shearing shed.

Some works were done in 1951, probably including verandah additions. A cement quoin bears the inscription "RESTORED WSLs 1951 SGYLL." Recent alterations at the north-west corner of the building include an extension in fibre cement boards with aluminium windows.

Through various ownerships Torricon has continued to be farmed, including under the well-known Fry family of Crendon.

Integrity/Authenticity: Moderate. Alterations and additions in 1951 and c. 2005

Condition: Good

References

Herald April 1873, & 7 Nov. 1874, 7 Jan. 1882;

Inquirer 5 Sept. 1860, 23 June & 10 Nov. & 29 Dec. 1875, 25 Oct. & 13 Dec. 1876, & 28 Nov. 1882;

West Australian 13 & 27 Sept. 1881, 14 April 1885, & 30 Nov. 1936;

Western Mail 20 Jan. 1912;

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Frost, A. C. *Bayla-Balinga A History of Balingup*, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, p.72; Batty Library Pictorial Collection 2378/93-94, 96;

Landownership at Crendon, 1964-2004: www.crendon.com.au

66. Uda Bremer



Management Category	I
HCWA Place Number	05014
Location	Lot 11 (#116) Palmer Street, Donnybrook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A561

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Recommended	

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Residential	Single storey residence
Present	Residential	Single storey residence

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1904
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne
Materials walls	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

Associations

Name	Association
Jim Mitchell (son)	Previous Occupant
Mr A & Mrs P Huckson	Other Association
Mr Wright	Architect
Harry & Minna (nee Thomson) Mitchell	Original Owner
R J Leggerini	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Uda Bremer is a substantial Federation style house and is significant for its associations with the Mitchell family.

Physical Description

Uda Bremer is a single storey brick house with a hipped corrugated iron roof and a verandah on all sides. The front facade is symmetrical with a central front door flanked by large segmental bays with double hung timber sash windows. The verandah has been substantially modified. Internally the room sizes are generous and ceilings are high. Finishes and workmanship are of a high standard.

History

The house was built in 1904-1905 for Harry and Minna Mitchell (née Thomson) on a hill east of Donnybrook, overlooking the town. A square-shaped building, the house originally had five bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, hall, kitchen and bathroom, with high ceilings of pressed metal, and verandahs on all sides. The bricks were hand made on the property. There were five fireplaces, including one in the bathroom. The sitting room and main bedroom had large bay windows overlooking the Preston River. The original building cost a total of £600 (\$1200). In 1951, when Jim Mitchell renovated the house, a new bathroom and inside lavatory were added and the doorway changed from the kitchen to the living room. On his death in 1970, the house was sold. Further changes were made, and the rear verandah was enclosed. The internal walls remain mainly original and the pressed metal ceilings extant in 2012. For many years Uda Bremer was the only brick home in the townsite. It was the family home for three generations of the Mitchell family. Harry Mitchell (who was Sir James Mitchell's brother) was a surveyor and did a lot of voluntary surveying in the town. Minna Mitchell was known for her hospitality. She worked very hard to raise money to build the Anglican Church, and worked for the Church all her life. Their sons started a butchering business during the Depression when it was not viable to sell their stock (cattle, sheep and pigs) away. When retail demand grew, Harry Mitchell and James Egan built the first butcher's shop in the town. Jim Mitchell grew potatoes and worked to have the Potato Marketing Board established. He was a member of the Roads Board, an active member of the Liberal Party, and President of the Golf Club when it moved to the present grounds. Reports from Minna Drake-Brockman (née Mitchell) noted that when she was a girl, from about 1912, Aborigines on their way to Busselton camped near Uda Bremer. Her mother would cook stew or porridge in the copper in the wash-house, where she kept many bowls for their use, and having eaten the stew they would wash up their bowls and put them away until their next visit. An old Aboriginal called Kabul used to live in his own room adjoining the wash-house. He had helped Harry Mitchell on his surveying trips and later helped in the garden and with odd jobs.

Integrity/Authenticity

Much of the original fabric remains. Modifications in the 1951 and the 1970s include the verandah posts and flooring and the form of the verandah.

Condition

Good

References

Erickson, Rica (Ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1988, p. 2182

Frost, A. C. *Bayla-Balinga A History of Balingup*, W. A. Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1979, p. 85

Yours is the Earth: Mitchells of Bunbury,

67. Woodlands Homestead Group



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	03692
Location	Donnybrook Bayup Brook Rd Lowden
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description/ Lot details	

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Register of the National Estate	Nominated	04 Nov 1981
Register of the National Estate	Indicative Place	08 Nov 2012
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	04 Feb 1980

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Original	Farming\Pastoral	Shed or Barn
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Farming\Pastoral	Shed or Barn

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1892, 1902
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials wall	Handmade Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

Associations

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Name	Association
George H & Sarah Chapman	Previous Owner
Mr JD McLaren	

Statement of Significance

Woodlands is a good example of a Victorian Georgian homestead house and together with the barn, illustrates the design and building techniques of the early settlers to the Preston Valley. It also demonstrates early farming techniques and the development of the Preston Valley.

Physical Description

Woodlands is located on the southern bank of the Preston River and comprises a single storey brick house with a hipped corrugated iron roof in the Victorian Georgian style and a timber barn. The house is constructed of bricks made by hand on site using clay from the nearby Preston River. The bricks are laid in Flemish bond with mud mortar. The red clay brick is used on the stretcher bricks and fired blue bricks provide a contrast in the end bricks. The front facade was originally symmetrical with a central front door and a single double hung timber sash window on either side. A verandah runs along the length of the front (south) facade. In 1902 a school room, with an open fireplace, and a bedroom were added to the west side. Internally the entrance door opens into a large living room with a partially raking ceiling. The main bedroom opens up off the left wall. At the rear is a kitchen and service area with the original washhouse now a bedroom. In the 1950s a gable roofed fibro granny flat addition was added to the west end perpendicular to the original house. A laundry has been built in the north western corner of the western verandah and a bathroom and toilet have been added at the back of the enclosed area behind the kitchen and second bedroom area. Over the years John McLaren has inlaid wedges of timber on the door sills to build them up to their original height. The barn, about 35 metres to the east, is about the same age as the original part of the homestead. It is a gable structure made from pit-sawn timber slabs laid vertically on bush poles. Across the front can be seen three distinct 'rooms'. These were the chaff room which was divided from the hay shed by a full wall. In the stable section large steel rings used for tethering horses can still be seen. The high pitched roof has a 'hay door' at each end of the roof.

History

George Hambeldon Chapman, his brothers, Alfred, Edward and Thomas, and their brother-in-law, Samuel Chandler, built Woodlands Homestead as his family home in 1892-93, on the north side of the Donnybrook-Boyup Brook Road, with the house and barn set back from the road toward the bank of the Preston River. Chandler was an experienced brick maker/brick layer, and they hand-made the bricks and mortar from clay dug from the river bank. Some bricks were fired and others left unfired. They felled jarrah trees and pit-sawed timber for the roof and floors. The original house comprised two main rooms at the front and two smaller rooms at the rear, with a 6 ft wide verandah at the front. The barn built about this period was constructed of pit-sawn timber and bush poles, and comprised three distinct 'rooms': the chaff room, divided from the hay shed by a full wall, and the stable section, where large steel rings used to tether the horses remain extant. There is a 'hay door' at each end of the building. In 1893, George Chapman married Sarah Jane Gibbs. They took up residence in the newly completed house, where their eight children were born. There was no running water in the house and Sarah had to cart water from a well some 150 metres away. Along the bank of the Preston River, George planted his Granny Smith apple and stonefruit orchard. After Alfred and Mary Chapman died their two sons came to live at Woodlands. In c. 1902, a school room and a bedroom were built at the western side of the house. Chandler and George Chapman made and fired the bricks on site from clay dug about a quarter of a mile downriver. The mortar is white, indicating lime may have been added. In the 1890s, George Chapman planted his orchard above the bank of the Preston River. Fruit trees the Chapman brothers obtained from Two Bays Nursery, Victoria, included two trial apple trees that originated in New South Wales. They grew well and produced a late maturing, greenish-yellow skinned apple. Some local settlers made grafts of Chapman's Late as the variety became known and marketed under this name in Western Australia until post-World War I, when it became prominent under the name given in New South Wales, Granny Smith, a popular apple for domestic and export markets for decades. George Chapman died in 1941, and his widow resided at Woodlands until her death in 1950. Then the property was sold to J. D. McLaren and his wife, who continue to own and occupy it in 2012. At some date the verandah floor was replaced with a tongue and groove timber floor that was replaced with brick paving in the 1990s. The timber floor in the kitchen was replaced with cement, but pit-sawn timber floors remain in some other rooms. The wash-house opposite the kitchen was converted to a bedroom; a new laundry was built in the north-western corner of the western verandah; and a bathroom and toilet were added. At the south-western corner of the house the McLarens added a granny flat. Over the years John McLaren has inlaid wedges of timber on door sills to build them up to their original height. The McLarens continue to own and occupy Woodlands in 2012. This property is not the only one in the Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup that is or was called 'Woodlands' or 'Woodland'.

Integrity/Authenticity

Generally high, a Granny Flat was added in the 1950s

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Condition

Good

References

Typewritten notes signed W. Chapman

History of Thomas George Chapman and his Descendants, 1835 - 1971

Frost, A. C., *Green Gold: A history of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1976, pp. 68-69

W Chapman; "The Woodlands Homestead"

Black, Dianne, Holman, Janet, Northover, Jean *Pioneers of the Preston: the story of Thomas George Chapman and Selina Gardiner and their family, settlers of the south west of Western Australia* Self-published, D. Black, Perth, 2010

68. Woodperry



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00714
Location	Lot 155 (#585) Thompson Brook Road, Thompson Brook
Location Details	
Other Names	
Land description (lot details)	
Assessment Number	A1834

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
(no listings)		

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Farming/Pastoral	Homestead
Present	Residential	Residence

Construction

Place type	Individual building or group
Construction Date	1901
Architectural style	Federation
Materials wall	Mud brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Exploration & surveying
Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
People	Early settlers
Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Settlements

Associations

Name	Association
John Thompson	Original owner

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

John Thompson	Previous Owner
J D McNab	Current Owner

Statement of Significance

Woodperry is a rare example of a mud brick house in the district and is also associated with the Thompson family.

Physical Description

Woodperry is a single story house with a hipped corrugated iron roof in the Victorian Georgian Style. The initial house was constructed of mud brick (adobe) and has a verandah on all sides. An additional smaller mud brick room was constructed adjacent. A large timber weatherboard addition has been constructed adjacent, doubling the size of the house. The adobe has cracked and the building is no longer lived in and is in very poor condition.

History

In 1858-9, James Guy Thomson (b. Oxfordshire, 1833; arr. 1855, d. 1890) took up freehold land and extensive pastoral leases, and named his property 'Brookhampton' after a family home in England. He was the first permanent settler in the district that took its name from this farm and pastoral station, where he and his family resided from 1861. In the early 1890s, following the death of James Guy Thomson (snr.), his three eldest sons, John 'Jack' Thomson (b. 1866, d. 1944) James Guy Thomson (jnr.) (b. 1860, d. 1895) and Mervyn 'Bon' Thomson (b. 1876, d. 1966), continued to work 'Brookhampton'. In c. 1895-6, when the government resumed their late father's leasehold land for sale to settlers, the Thomson brothers had first choice. Jack chose 2,000 acres to the east of the 'Brookhampton' homestead, an area known locally at that period as 'the Ringbark'. He named his property 'Woodperry' after the family home at Oxford, England, and progressively expanded it to 6,000 acres.

In September 1896, Jack Thomson married May Edith Yelverton, and their first child was born in 1897. Secondary sources state the homestead house at 'Woodperry' was built in c. 1900-01; however, the original part of the house is constructed of sun-dried mud brick adobe and may date from about the period that Jack and May Thomson married. At various periods additions were made to enlarge the house to accommodate their growing family of 10 children.

By the late 1990s, the adobe part of the house at 'Woodperry' was badly cracked because it had been built without footings. Nonetheless, it is rare as one of the few surviving buildings of sun-dried mud brick adobe construction in the district.

Integrity/Authenticity

High

Condition

Very poor, there is substantial cracking in the mud brick walls which have collapsed in places. The place is no longer inhabited.

References

- Erickson, Rica (Ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1988, p. 3056
Wise's Past Office Directory 1897
Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1976, pp. 84-85

69. Yabberup Hall



Management Category	1
HCWA Place Number	00736
Location	Lot 6 (#5) Chapman Road, Yabberup
Location Details	
Other Names	Upper Preston Agricultural Hall
Land description/ Lot details	
Assessment Number	A3257

Statutory Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Town Planning Scheme	Yes	11 Mar 1994

Other Heritage Listings

Type	Status	Date
Municipal Inventory	Adopted	22 Sep 1995
Classified by the National Trust	Recorded	04 Feb 1980

Uses

Epoch	General	Specific
Original	Social\Recreational	Other Community Hall\Centre
Present	Social\Recreational	Other Community Hall\Centre

Construction

Place type	Individual Building or Group
Construction Date	1894-1896
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Materials wall	Brick
Materials roof	Corrugated iron

Historic Themes

General	Specific
Social & Civic Activities	Community services & utilities

Associations

Name	Association
Shire of Donnybrook	Previous Owner
Charles Brothers	Architect

Statement of Significance

Yabberup Hall is a rare hall of red Flemish bond brickwork with contrasting blue and dark red half bricks . It was constructed with local volunteer labour and has been the focus of social activities in the area since its completion in 1896.

Physical Description

Yabberup Hall is a medium sized hall constructed of Flemish bond brickwork with a moderate to steeply pitched gable roof of corrugated iron. A skillion addition at the rear (west) side is constructed of matching brickwork. A verandah runs along the south (front) wall which butts into the skillion and a tall chimney protrudes from the centre of the same wall. The bricks are red with a blue or dark red brick providing a contrast in the half bricks of the bond work.

History

A meeting of the Upper Preston Progress Association at 'Diverbrook', the home of John Charles, discussed a proposal to erect a hall in the area and decided to erect a brick hall with an iron roof at an estimated cost of £60, with the assistance of a government grant of £30. In 1894, John Charles, and his brothers William and Jim, who had built 'Diverbrook' and also made the bricks and built houses at 'Sunnyvale' and Woodland) began work on the hall, a single room, 6m. x 4.5 m., and completed it in 1896. Clay for the bricks was dug at 'Diverbrook', and the bricks were laid in Flemish bond. In August 1896, the official opening of Preston Agricultural Hall as it was then known was celebrated by a dinner, the chief guest being Mr. Venn, and the dance in the evening was largely attended. It pre-dated Donnybrook Agricultural Hall of timber and iron construction, which Premier Sir John Forrest, opened in September. Preston Agricultural Hall, latterly known as Yabberup Hall, which was considered 'a very substantial building' (Western Mail 14 August 1896, p. 30), provided an important community facility, a meeting place and social venue for local people, and Church services for most denominations have been held in the hall. An Honour Roll in the hall commemorates soldiers from the district who died in World War I. In c. 1920, at the rear of the hall a supper room constructed in matching brickwork was added and, in November 1920, a grand opening night celebrated completion of the addition. In 1973-74, a lean-to kitchen was added to the hall and free standing toilet facilities were built. In c. 1988, two tennis courts were constructed in the grounds at the rear. The hall has continued in use for social activities including farewells for residents leaving the district and 21st birthday parties, for sporting activities, including badminton, and as a play-group centre. The annual Christmas Tree celebration at Yabberup Hall is the only one in the Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup that has been held continuously from the late 1890s-early 1900s. In the early 2000s, a metal framed gazebo has been erected, and the hall continues in use for a variety of social activities.

Integrity/Authenticity:

High. Modifications include a new Kitchen and Toilet block constructed in 1973/74

Condition: Good

References

Western Mail/14 August 1986

Heritage Council Building Report

Frost, A. C. *Green Gold: A History of Donnybrook W. A. 1842 to 1974* Donnybrook-Balingup Shire Council, 1976 pp. 72-73