

SHIRE OF BROOMEHILL-TAMBELLUP

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023

A review of the 1996 Shire of Broomehill's and 1998 Shire of Tambellup's Municipal Inventories of Heritage Places



HERITAGE LIST

APPENDIX 2

HERITAGE LIST

HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

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

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

The Heritage List is comprised of:

Category 1 A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) Register of Heritage Places (R) or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

Category 2 A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup's Local Planning Policy.

No.	Photograph	inHerit	Place Name	Street Name	Significance	cat
			BROOMEHILL VILLAGE			
4			Broomehill Townsite		<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Broomehill townsite is a unique “village” of considerable historically significant buildings including: St Elizabeth of Hungary Anglican Church that was the original Police Station and Court House, Post Office, Imperial Hotel, former Roads Board Hall, Presbyterian Church, the two storey expansive Henry Jones building, Imperial Hotel and National Bank, most of which surround the central Holland Memorial Park. It evidences its proud history of a significant station on the Great Southern Railway and departure point of the Holland Track to the goldfields.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The town of Broomehill was established by The WA Land Company as part of its Great Southern Railway project. It was named for Governor Sir Frederick Napier Broome. Portions of Kojonup</p>	4

					<p>Locations 256 and 257 were gazetted as the town site by the Company in 1890, a year after the railway was officially opened. The company town grew rapidly becoming the 'jumping off point for gold prospectors on their way from Albany to the new Coolgardie fields on the Holland Track.</p> <p>The town was set out with almost 500 town lots. The Company appear to have planned Broomehill as a major town on the line. By early 1891, 99 lots had been sold in the town and in 1892, a police station and courthouse, police residence and post office were established. Broomehill Road Board held its first meeting in July 1892. Patrick Garrity's Imperial Hotel, was built in the early 1890s, with additions in 1906 which included a shop and a branch of the National Bank.</p>	
8		0310	Jones Building	India & Journal streets (west cnr)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Register of Heritage Places</p> <p>Statement Of Significance</p> <p><i>Jones's Buildings, Broomehill, a one and two storey rendered brick building with galvanised iron roof, employing features of Federation Free Classical style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</i></p> <p><i>the place is an intact example of a group of six shops with attached residences, including a two-storey section, in a small town in rural Western Australia;</i></p> <p><i>the place remains remarkably intact, including extensive early twentieth century interior detailing, in particular the bakery and baker's oven;</i></p> <p><i>the place is a fine commercial application of Federation Free Classical style in a country town in Western Australia;</i></p>	1

				<p><i>the place dominates the streetscape, with its impressive form and scale, rhythm of shop fronts and openings, and the veranda posts along India Street, and makes a significant contribution to the townscape and character of Broomehill.;</i></p> <p><i>the bakehouse and oven at the place is a good example of an intact early twentieth century bakery;</i></p> <p><i>the place was constructed in 1911, during a period of rapid growth and development as towns along the Great Southern railway line flourished during the agricultural expansion of 1900 to 1914;</i></p> <p><i>the place is associated with storekeeper Robert Henry (Harry) Jones, who had the place constructed and occupied one of the shop premises, and with Richardson & Co, a prominent merchant business in the central Great Southern district in the first half of the twentieth century; and,</i></p> <p><i>the place is highly valued by the community of Broomehill and surrounding districts for the important role it has played in the provision of retail services since 1911.</i></p>	
<p>9</p> 	<p>0309</p>	<p>Broomehill Post Office & Quarters</p>	<p>India & Journal streets (south cnr)</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Broomehill Post Office & Quarters is aesthetically, socially and historically significant as a fine Federation architecture, and the establishment and the association with the continued development of postal and communication services in the Broomehill since 1892 paralleling the development of the town and district, and the social interactions by generations of the community that have taken place since that time.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Eticup had an official Postmaster from 1879. The postal services were transferred to Broomehill in 1889 and the post could be collected from JJ</p>	<p>2</p>

					Garrity's store prior to the current Post Office being built in 1892. Longest continuous post office service since opening in 1892.	
13		0306	St Elizabeth of Hungary Anglican Church Police Station and Court House (former)	Janitor Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Register of Heritage places</p> <p>Statement of Significance</p> <p><i>Saint Elizabeth's Anglican Church, the former Police Station and Courthouse, a single-storey brick and iron building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</i></p> <p><i>it is one of the oldest buildings in Broomehill and contributes to the community's sense of place;</i></p> <p><i>the place is highly valued by the local community. Its existence is testimony to the effort the community was prepared to expend in order to obtain their own place of worship;</i></p> <p><i>the place was purchased and renovated with funds raised by local efforts, and represents the country philosophy of community self-help;</i></p> <p><i>the fabric of the place reflects change over time: movement of population, change in usage, and memorials to members of the congregation including those lost in war;</i></p> <p><i>the transformation from a police station into a church makes the place an uncommon structure;</i></p> <p><i>the original building was designed by architect George Temple Poole; and,</i></p> <p><i>the altar is constructed of bricks from the old 1884 Etipup Church.</i></p>	1

14		2960	Police Station (former)	8 Janitor Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Police Station Street is a very good example of an original weatherboard cottage that was associated with the original police station in 1892 while the purpose-built police station and courthouse were being constructed, and the operations transferred to the what is now the St Elizabeth of Hungary Anglican Church. It is historically significant for the police association and for the early settlement in Broomehill townsite.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The residence served as the official police station when the police station opposite at what is now the Church, was under construction, in 1892. The interior has pressed metal ceilings and the walls above the timber dado.</p>	2
15		6195 24407 23838	SITE Broomehill Railway Station, ramp and part platform Ficus & Ironbark Trees SITE Stationmasters House	Railway Reserve Jasper Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Broomehill Railway station and its setting is historically significant as the foundation of development of the town and district. The ramp, part platform and mature Ficus & Ironbark trees are the only remaining physical elements of the Broomehill Railway Station that was established on the Great Southern Line in 1889.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first European settlers in the Broomehill district were sandalwood cutters and pastoralists. A track developed between Perth and Albany, largely as a result of the sandalwood cutters carting their loads to the coast for export to China. In 1841, a mail service was established along this route, and in 1869, the Government took over the mail run. The mail coach made the journey each way twice a month, travelling around 30 miles a day, and carried both passengers and freight.</p>	2



By 1881, the Colonial Government decided that a railway line would be the most efficient and cost-effective transport solution between Perth and Albany. The Government arranged for the line to be constructed by the West Australian Land Company under the land grant system, and the Great Southern line was officially opened on 1 June 1889. The town of Broomehill was established by the WA Land Company as part of its Great Southern Railway project. It was named after Governor Sir Frederick Napier Broome. The townsite was gazetted in 1890, a year after the railway was officially opened, and it became a stopping point for gold prospectors on their way from Albany to the Coolgardie goldfields. However, the Company experienced difficulties in attracting settlers to take up their land, and in 1897, the Government purchased the line and all the Company lands, for £1,100,000. Between 1900 and 1914, there was great demand for land along the Great Southern Railway route as miners leaving the failing goldfields joined other settlers to take up farming land and the population grew rapidly during this period.

The site of the stationmaster's house is identified by a rose bush north end of railway reserve.

18		6216	Holland Track Memorial	Jasper Street (Great Southern Highway)& Ivy Street (West cnr)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Holland Track Memorial is of historical significance in commemorating the epic journey of four Broomehill men from Broomehill to Coolgardie (some 300 miles through unexplored country) in 1893.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The memorial was unveiled in February 1953, by Mr JF Hillman. It commemorates the epic journey of four Broomehill men from Broomehill to Coolgardie (some 300 miles through unexplored country). The members of this party; John Holland(leader), Rudolph Krakoeur (2IC), David Krakoeur and John Carmody. They left Broomehill April 15th 1893 and arrived in Coolgardie June 18th 1893.</p> <p>The memorial faces northeast in the direction the men took on their journey.</p>	2
19		6215	Broomehill War Memorial	Jasper Street (Great Southern Highway)& Ivy Street (south cnr)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Broomehill War Memorial is of considerable historic and social significance as it honours and commemorates those residents of Broomehill town and district who served in World War One (1914-18) and in World War Two (1939-45) and other conflicts.</p> <p>The memorial is a revered site where significant remembrance events take place. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those who are commemorated.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Broomehill War Memorial of Albany granite was erected in 1949 and was financed by public subscription. It was dedicated to the 34 service people who lost their lives in the two world wars. Another serviceman killed in Afghanistan was added to the Memorial in 2011. The unveiling was</p>	2

					performed by Brigadier AW Potts DSO. The following year a rose garden was planted, now replaced by an ornamental garden.	
20		6196	Shire of Broomehill Offices & Library (former)	Jasper Street (Great Southern Highway)& Ivy Street (West cnr)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The 1965 former Shire of Broomehill's Offices & Library is of historical, social and aesthetic significance as a fine example of Post-War International Modern Architectural style designed by Margaret Feilman & Associates on environmental principles and to cater for expansion. It has a landmark presence at the entrance to the town from the north (Perth and Katanning) and reflects the prosperity of the region in the 1960s. Its historical and social significance are from the associations and events of the civic operations of the building, and the civic and social events that have taken place.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Broomehill Shire Office and Council Chamber and Library was designed by Margaret Feilman and built by Woodlands Construction Pty Ltd at a cost of £25,914. It was opened by the Hon. Les Logan, Minister for Local Government on October 8, 1965. The building, located on a sloping site, is constructed of rendered brick and was designed in the Post-War International Modern style of architecture.</p>	2

21		0308	Broomehill Shire Hall and Road Board Offices (former)	Jasper Street 30360 Great Southern Hwy	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Register of Heritage places</p> <p>Statement of significance</p> <p><i>Broomehill Shire Hall & Road Board Offices (former), a timber framed, iron clad hall in Federation vernacular style with asymmetrical Inter-War Anglo-Dutch brick frontage, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</i></p> <p><i>the place is unusual as an iron and timber vernacular building with a substantial brick extension in Inter-War Anglo-Dutch style;</i></p> <p><i>the place is a landmark building, prominent due to its distinctive dominant frontage of three parapeted Inter-War Anglo-Dutch gables, and location in Jasper Street, the main thoroughfare to Perth and Albany, and is an important element in the central historical precinct of Broomehill; and,</i></p> <p><i>the place is rare in Western Australia as a Federation-period community hall adapted in Inter-War Anglo-Dutch style for use as a roads board building.</i></p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Sheridan's Hall was built in 1910 for Mrs. Kathleen Sheridan, a widow and licensee of Elizabeth Garrity's Imperial Hotel. In 1915 ownership passed to Trustees of the Public Hall Committee and in 1917 to the Broomehill Road Board. In 1928 a brick front was added to the was known as the Road Board or Town Hall. The new extension included the Road Board Offices and Board Room. The building was known as the Broomehill Shire Hall from 1960. It was in use until a new Shire Offices and Library were built in 1965. The toilet additions on the north corner and the awning veranda were added at this time. The old Shire Office was</p>	1
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					<p>converted to a kitchen. The hall was used as a skating rink, meeting place and for dances, socials and other functions.</p> <p>The hall continued to be the centre of social life in the district until a new Recreation Centre was built in 1986.</p>	
23			Union Bank (former)	Jasper Street - Great Southern Hwy	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Union Bank is historically significant as one of the few established in Western Australia, and comparative to the existing one in Albany, as a fine example of Federation architecture. Its original landmark presence at the entrance to the town from the north and reflects the prosperity of the early development of the town and region, although now semidetached to the hotel building.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The bank was founded in Tasmania in 1834 as the bank of Tamar, becoming Union Bank of Australia in 1837. In 1898 there were 14 branches in Western Australia. In 1951 the Union Bank merge and became the ANZ Bank.</p> <p>The former Union Bank in Albany is also two-storey, has residential accommodation upstairs. It is likely the same for the Broomehill bank.</p> <p>The former Union Bank (1908) is semidetached now and part of the former Imperial Hotel on the south side.</p>	2

24		0307	Imperial Hotel (former)	Jasper Street (Great Southern Highway) & Journal Street (north cnr)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Imperial Hotel is of considerable historical and social significance to Broomehill.</p> <p>The various periods of development reflect the optimism in the town of Broomehill, the beginning of the Holland Track, and a station on the Great Southern Railway. The social significance of the locals, goldseekers, travellers between Albany and Perth, and others is significant and demonstrated in popularity by the extent of the accommodation available.</p> <p>It is a significant element in the Broomehill townscape, together with Jones' two storey building, presenting a substantial picture of the history and heyday of Broomehill.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1889, Patrick Garrity purchased lots J1 and J2 and built a galvanised iron hotel facing Jasper Street some time before 1905, the corner of the present hotel was built in brick (Flemish Bond). Extensions were completed in 1908 on lot J2. The Union Bank was constructed north and separate to the hotel in 1908, and an infill between the buildings some time after that. In 1910 Mrs. Kathleen Sheridan, a widow and licensee of Elizabeth Garrity's Imperial Hotel built the hall further north of the Union Bank and Co-op building.</p>	2
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26		<p>Presbyterian Church (former) Agricultural Hall SITE</p>	<p>Journey & Jasper Street (Great Southern Highway) (south cnr)</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the former Agricultural Hall (1898-1904) is of historic and social significance, it providing a social venue for the early settlers in the town and district. It also served as the Mechanic's Institute, that demonstrates the importance of the Broomehill town at the time when the railway and highway were integral to the development. The new building in 1907 is significant for the Presbyterian Church associations, and the Roads Board office at the rear, and in more recent years, the Broomehill Museum.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1898 the Agricultural Hall was constructed to serve the needs of the expanding district. It was opened by TL Norris and used for political, meetings, Broomehill Progress Association and Road Board meetings. It was also the home of the Mechanic's Institute providing a library and reading room. It was destroyed by fire and the existing hall constructed in 1904.</p> <p>From 1907, the new building provided for church services, weddings and other events including the Mechanic's Institute.</p> <p>The skillion additions to the rear were added in 1910 to accommodate the Road Board Secretary. In 1911 the Mechanic's Institute offered the hall to the Road Board. In 1928 with the extension to the Broomehill Hall, the Road Board tendered the sale of the hall and it was sold to the Presbyterian Church. A porch was added, the timber floor raised for the pulpit and organ and it was consecrated in April 1929.</p> <p>The declining congregation caused the building to be placed on the market in 1966 but did not sell. Ownership was transferred to the Shire Council in</p>	2
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					1978 and the Shire made the Hall available to the Broomehill Historical Society for the establishment of a local history museum.	
29		6918	Broomehill RSL & Citizens' Hall (former)	Journey & India streets (North corner)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Broomehill RSL & Citizens' Hall is significant for the associations with the Returned Servicemen's League, formed in 1921 and reformed in 1950. The hall was constructed using recycled and scavenged materials by RSL members, opening in 1953. It represents a significant associations with RSL members and both World Wars (1914-1918 and 1939-1945).</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Broomehill branch of the Returned Services League (RSL) was formed in 1921, meeting in the Mechanics Institute until 1928, or the hotel. The RSL reactivated in 1950 with a reunion Charter signifying the new active branch.</p> <p>In 1953 a cropping program raised funds for the RSL & Citizen's Hall on land donated by D.B. Stewart.</p> <p>Working bees were organised. A builder Tony Larter was employed to make the cement bricks and lay them. When completed the hall was used for meetings and hired/lent out to other organisations.</p> <p>However, with the rule that only returned overseas servicemen could be members, numbers deteriorated to such an extent that in 1976 the RSL went into recess and the remaining members transferred to the Katanning branch. The RSL 'handed over' the building to the Shire in 1981, after a pre-school established there in 1978, and later, a playgroup, yoga, book club and community centre which it remains today.</p>	2

32	 	<p>SITE Alpha Hall (1892) SITE Holland's departure Well SITE 1st Broomehill school</p>	Keith Street	<p><u>Significance</u> The site is of historical significance for the Alpha Hall in 1892, that was also the first school established there in 1893, a well, and the site of the departure of Holland's team to explore and subsequently form the "Holland's Track." <u>History</u> The first school in Broomehill was a Government school established at Haack's Alpha Hall in 1893.</p>	2
39		HOLLAND TRACK		<p><u>Significance</u> The Holland Track is of considerable historic significance, establishing a route across Western Australia that facilitated journeys to the goldfields from Albany port, to Broomehill station on the great Southern Railway line, during the goldrush period. the goldrushes <u>History</u> John Holland was born in Perth in 1855. He was shepherding stock by the age of 12. In the 1880s he was a sandalwood cutter and pastoralist around the Etipup area. In 1884 he auctioned his</p>	2

					‘Belmont” homestead in favour of the financial benefits of sandalwood. On 14 April 1893, John Holland and team left Broomehill to find a route to the Goldfields, arriving in Coolgardie one day after Paddy Hannan’s find in Kalgoorlie. Upon arriving in Kalgoorlie, Holland urged the Government to provide water supplies along the track.	
			BROOMEHILL EAST			
42		3322	Martinup Homestead & Outbuildings RUINS	1841 Broomehill-Gnowangerup Road	<p>Register of Heritage places</p> <p>Significance</p> <p><i>Martinup, a farm homestead complex comprising a Victorian Georgian style single-storey house constructed of handmade rendered red brick, with stone foundations and a corrugated iron roof overlaying the original shingle roof, a meat room, blacksmith’s shop, men’s quarters and a barn constructed of similar materials in the vernacular style, and a stone lined well, constructed in 1860-63, a shearing shed of stone construction built in 1879, and two small unmarked graves on the hill behind the homestead, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</i></p> <p><i>the place is notable as being one of a few places in the Great Southern developed to a thriving and profitable concern by an expirée owner and also constructed with ticket-of-leave/expirée labour;</i></p> <p><i>the place is a relatively intact example of a pioneering farm which has had little modification since the 1880s, apart from loss of the stables and erection of some steel sheds and a new farmhouse, and demonstrates farming practices in the early European settlement of the State before industrialisation and the self sufficient and resourceful lifestyle of early pioneers in isolated</i></p>	1

					<p><i>rural areas in the mid-to-late nineteenth century;</i></p> <p><i>the place is associated with the Indigenous inhabitants of the area who camped around Martinup Spring before European settlement, their co-operation with the European settlers who appropriated the resources, eventually displacing them from their traditional land and lifestyle;</i></p> <p><i>the place is the first homestead group developed in the Gnowangerup area and was an important centre for the district which is still highly valued by the local population; and,</i></p> <p><i>the place is a picturesque precinct of rendered brick and stone Victorian Georgian and vernacular farm buildings located on the banks at the head of the Pallinup River and is a landmark in the open farmland of the Gnowangerup-Broomehill Road.</i></p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Edward Treasure selected the land surrounding the Martinup Soak in 1860. By 1863 his property was well developed and he leased large tracts of land in this area. The surveyor brothers camped the night 10th April 1870 at Martinup on their journey east via the Great Australian Bight. Two young sons of Edward, twins William Henry and Henry William are buried here- a dam was excavated close to the graves and buried them.</p> <p>Martinup was a meeting place for early settlers in this area. The bricks were made on the property, the timber carted from Albany and the large flat rocks used for flooring in the kitchen were carted from the Night Well, 65km away south of Borden. The 'homestead and outbuildings include meat room, blacksmith's shop, men's quarters, a wool barn, a stone lined well (1860-63), a shearing shed (Stone 1879) and two small unmarked graves on the hill behind the homestead.</p>
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					The place is in ruin.	
			BROOMEHILL WEST			
45		6211	Broomehill Cemetery	Broomehill - Kojonup Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions that contribute to the reverence and sense of place. It is a significant record of the early settlers and generations of residents of Broomehill and surrounds.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Prior to this Cemetery being opened for burials, the Etipup Cemetery was used for interments. The old section closed in 1926, new section opened in 1928.</p>	2
46		3599	Fairfield Nanamillup Homestead (former) & outbuildings (Shearing shed, Flour Mill, mens Quarters- mud brick ruin) 3 Graves	Broomehill - Kojonup Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Fairfield, also known as Nanamillup Homestead with extensive outbuildings evidences considerable historical significance as an early settlement associated WH Graham who was one of the founding pastoralists in the district and served the community in various Road Board roles.</p> <p>Fairfield was built in 1865 with mostly mud brick constructions, making it the oldest building in the Shire region and representing ways of life no longer practiced. Graves on site are of considerable significance.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>WH Graham was one of the founding pastoralists in the district. He settled on the Nanamillup Creek in c.1860. The Fairfield homestead was built in 1865, the same year he named the property.</p>	2

					<p>The two storey property was a showpiece in the 1870's with a flour mill and shearing shed. The second storey is mud brick and the lower storey is rammed earth. All the other buildings are mud brick. Three graves are located south of the house, believed to be a house servant, a shepherd's wife and a shepherd's daughter.</p> <p>WH Graham was elected to the inaugural Plantagenet Road Board and later the Broomehill Road Board's Chairman.</p> <p>Fairfield is one of the oldest properties in the Broomehill district.</p> <p>The road "frontage" is the rear view of the homestead as the main road (old Albany Road) was south of the homestead.</p>	
52		6193	Coorinyup Bridge (MRWA 4238) over Wadjeganup River	Flat Rocks Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Old bridge was used as a stock route.</p>	2

53		6198 23831 2960	SITE 'Goblup Estate' Condeena Estate (including shearing shed) Thomas Francis Carmody Grave	North Greenhills Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Originally the 'Goblup Estate' that was destroyed by fire, the property is of considerable aesthetic significance with the Condeena Homestead an outstanding example of Federation Queen Anne architecture. It is historically significant for associations with the original landowners, Lady Cockburn-Campbell, and then Lord Brassey before brothers Ross and Tom Anderson, sheep breeders from the Northwest bought and divided the property, with Tom establishing Condeena on his half, building the homestead in 1904.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The 'Goblup Estate' was owned by the Dowager, Sophia, belonged to Lady Cockburn-Campbell before Lord Brassey purchased it. It was later destroyed by fire. The workman's cottage is associated with that period.</p> <p>The 'Goblup' Estate was divided between the brothers and Ross took the half closest to Katanning and named it 'Illareen' and Tom named his half 'Condeena'.</p> <p>Condeena Estate is a historic homestead significant as an outstanding example of Federation Queen Anne homestead.</p> <p>Built in 1904 for Tom Anderson, with sheep breeder, who had come from the Northwest with his brother Ross. Condeena was halved again when the Glynesk homestead was built on the other side of the road in the 1920s.</p>	2
			ETICUP			
57		6186	SITE Etipup townsite Etipup Memorial	Broomehill-Kojonup Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Etipup townsite is of considerable significance as the first town in the district and a</p>	2

					<p>thriving community until the Great Southern Railway passed 6 miles to the east of the settlement and the town declined. The association with the Etipup settlers, is significant; Garritys, Krakouers, Carmodys, Tylors, Rogers, Nelsons, Whittons and others.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Etipup was a thriving settlement with two stores, an Inn, two blacksmiths, a Church/schoolroom and resident's houses. The settlement declined when the Great Southern Railway passed 6km to the east and most of the town's businesses moved to Broomehill that became a town around the railway station. The settlers at Etipup included the Garritys, Krakouers, Carmodys, Tylors, Rogers, Nelsons, Whittons and others. There is a cemetery with approximately 30 graves.</p>	
59A		6188	SITE Whitton House Ruins	Broomehill-Kojonup Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p><u>History</u></p>	2
60		6200 23908 24449	Sunnyside Homestead & Men's Quarters	383 Broomehill-Kojonup Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Sunnyside Homestead & Men's Quarters are of considerable historic significance as one of the earliest homestead settlements in the region, settled by Thomas Norrish who was the postmaster at Etipup from 1879. The homestead and men's quarters are of aesthetic significance, Sunnyside (1883) in the vernacular homestead style and the men's quarters (1886) in Flemish bond brickwork.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Thomas Norrish, the son of Richard, who had settled in Kojonup took on "Ettakup" in 1869 in debt to WD Moore & Co. Fremantle that was paid within</p>	2

					four years. Thomas was the Postmaster at Etipup in 1879. The "Sunnyside" homestead was built in 1883. The Norrish family left in 1928.	
62		6210	Etipup Cemetery	North Greenhills Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Etipup Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions that contribute to the reverence and sense of place. It is an extremely significant record of the early settlers and generations of residents of Etipup and surrounds.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>There are believed to be 29 graves in the Etipup Cemetery with only 4 remaining headstones. Those that have been traced include; Mrs Louis van Zuilecom and her son Henry, Thomas Norrish and his son George, Algernon Trimmer, Joseph Nelson Snr and his grandson (the infant son of Nathaniel and Mary Nelson), the infant son of Ben and Annie Bransby, James and Sonny, the 3 and 5 years' old sons of Thomas and Alice Birchall, Edward Brown, William and Mrs Peate, the little daughter of a railway worker, George Birchall and Nathaniel Birchall's son, Nathaniel.</p>	2

			PINDELLUP			
70		2548	<p>St Peters Church 'Church of the Wildwoods'</p>	Pindellup West Road	<p><u>Significance</u> Register of heritage Places Statement of Significance <i>St Peter's Church, a small one room timber building in the Federation Carpenter Gothic style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</i> <i>the place and its fittings are important for their aesthetic characteristics as a simple, furnished timber building in the Carpenter Gothic style,</i> <i>the place has a high degree of integrity and authenticity. Much of the original fabric is intact and there are a significant number of the original furnishings all of which were specifically built for the church;</i> <i>the place is a landmark feature in a natural bushland setting in the Pindellup district;</i> <i>the place is highly valued by the local community for its historic, social, cultural and religious associations.</i></p> <p>History The first Anglican Church was the 'Bush Shelter Church located close to the river at a spot used by the early drovers along the old sandalwood road in the days when the river was fresh; consecrated by Bishop Goldsmith in February 1907 and dedicated to St Peter, it was a small bough shed erected by local men in an afternoon - the walls and roof were bush poles laced with tea-tree, strongly built; the seats comprised three saplings resting on a fork with a fork desk for the priest and small altar; the floor was green turf with the buggy seats for hassocks; later seats were replaced with planks on</p>	1

					<p>kerosene boxes.</p> <p>In 1910, the existing timber framed and original weatherboard church was built on a new site nearby by Arthur Backhouse and consecrated by Bishop Goldsmith in 1910 - known as "The Church in the Wildwoods".</p> <p>The land was secured by Rev. AOV Knight; the building was built under Rev H Glover with subscriptions raised by the local settlers; Glover himself made and presented the reredos, altar, pulpit and reading desk which survive today; Glover had been a missionary in New Guinea.</p> <p>In 1911 when Glover left for South Australia, the Order of St Boniface - the Bush Brothers based at Williams - conducted services, travelling the district by horse and buggy, until an Anglican Church was built in Tambellup in 1915.</p> <p>The Church is a small building 7m x 4.5m constructed in 1910 in a vernacular style; rectangular plan, high pitched roof with gables at each end.</p> <p>The building is timber framed in timber, raised up on jam logs as stumps with jarrah floor boarding and the external walls are lined with oiled jarrah weatherboards.</p> <p>Furnishings are important and comprise a collection of specially decorated timber items: the Altar and Reredos Prayer desk Lectern Altar Cross and two candlesticks a small harmonium organ and stool, and a set of 10 simple timber pews.</p> <p>The Church is well maintained and currently in use by the local community.</p> <p>The Pindellup Cemetery remains in use on an adjoining site.</p>
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71			Pindellup Cemetery	Pindellup West Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Adjoining St Peter's Church, the Pindellup Cemetery is aesthetically and historically important as the burial ground for pioneer settlers in the district and their descendants.</p> <p>It evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions that contribute to the reverence and sense of place. It is a significant record of the early settlers and generations of residents of Pindellup and surrounds.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Associated with St Peter's Church.</p>	2
		TAMBELLUP TOWN				
83		4557	Infant Health Centre Women's Friendly Rest Rooms (former)	18 Crowden Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Women's Friendly Rest Rooms is of considerable historic and social significance in the provision of services for women and families since 1921 until they were eclipsed by the local CWA in 1955 with similar aspirations and commitment to the community in the district, and donated their property for the establishment of an Infant Health Centre, that continues to service the community.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1921 the Women's Friendly Society formed "for the betterment of the women and children in the district". They immediately set about raising money for a rest room by way of dances, bazaars and catering. It was constructed in 1924 by Proctor and Morris for the Women's Friendly Union as a Rest Room for women and children, particularly those from outlying properties and those waiting for train connections at Tambellup.</p>	2

					<p>The building was fully paid by 1926.</p> <p>In 1930 the Country Women's' Association held their first meeting in the Hall and in 1932 they formed the younger set.</p> <p>They began to eclipse the Women's Friendly, both with similar aspirations and commitment to the community. In 1955 with few members, the Women's Friendly gave the land and building to the Infant Health Association that opened their facility in 1956. The Infant Health Centre was part of a statewide initiative.</p> <p>The original building built in 1924 was a small brick building 5m x 7m with verandahs back and front. It comprised a sitting room with fireplace, a library, rest room and a bathroom off the back veranda front veranda. In c.1956, it was altered and a dominant gable fronted a substantial addition to the Women's Rest Room. The addition was along the western side providing two consulting rooms, a kitchen and a toilet.</p> <p>In the 1980s the Infant Health Centre was also used as used as a meeting place by the Brownie Pack and the Tambellup Play Group.</p> <p>The building continues to serve the community in the foundation interests as a support facility for women and children in the district.</p>	
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90		12288	R.S.L. Hall (former)	Garrity Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former RSL Hall is historically significant for the associations with the Tambellup Returned Servicemen's League branch that formed in the early 1930s. The hall was constructed in 1937 and represents associations with RSL members and both World Wars (1914-1918 and 1939-1945).</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Early in the 1930s, the RSL Returned Services League, formed a branch, and built the RSL room in 1937.</p>	2
93		2539	Tambellup Hotel	15 Garrity Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Tambellup Hotel is of considerable historical and social significance for the continuous hospitality venue since 1904, in a building that remains on site, as well as the existing hotel that comprises the 1911 first floor and 1928 second storey, reflecting the development of Tambellup and district.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1904, David McCleod established an 8 room (included 4 bedrooms) corrugated iron-clad wayside inn.</p> <p>In 1909 a railway line to Gnowangerup was proposed. Anticipating the extra patronage, a new single storey Coffee Palace was built at the road frontage of the site in 1911, and the original hotel, retained at the rear of the site, was used as a boarding house, and later as shearers quarters that are still on site.</p> <p>In 1910, the 1st sports day was held in the pool behind the hotel. In 1911 the two storey hotel was constructed on the immediate north side of the Coffee Place.</p>	2

102		12259	CWA Rest Rooms	Henry Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Tambellup CWA rooms are of significant historical, social and aesthetic significance to the community of Tambellup and district. Renowned for their support of women and children in the community and their volunteering work, it represents an outstanding organisation.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1930 the Country Women's' Association held their first meeting in rented premises, then they purchased Wally Cadd's building in Crowden St, and in 1932 they formed the younger set. During the post war years, they actively sought a block to build their own home and the current CWA Hall was opened in 1962.</p>	2
104			Residence	14 Henry Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The residence is of historical and aesthetic significance for associations with Mrs Reynolds, and a fine example of an Interwar bungalow architectural style, with Federation influences constructed by Arthur Backhouse.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Arthur Backhouse building</p> <p>At one time the home of Mrs Reynolds. Mrs Reynolds continued farming when her husband was at war. She was a music teacher and smoked a pipe. She learnt braille to teach her son and granddaughter who were both blind.</p>	2

105			Burrige residence (former)	16 Henry Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Burrige residence is of historical and aesthetic significance for associations with George Burrige, an early settler in the east Tambellup area, and is a fine example of an Interwar bungalow architectural style, with Federation Queen Anne influences, constructed by Arthur Backhouse.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Arthur Backhouse building</p> <p>Built for George Burrige, an early settler in the east Tambellup area.</p>	2
109	 	<p>24436</p> <p>2547</p> <p>12383</p> <p>12309</p>	<p>Tambellup Railway Station Precinct</p> <p>Railway Station</p> <p>Railway crane and ramp</p> <p>Stationmasters House (former)</p> <p>Railway water tower</p> <p>Junction Turntable site</p> <p>SITE: Railway barracks</p> <p>WAGR Sheep/Cattle Holding Yard Site (Lions Rest Area)</p> <p>Fettlers huts</p> <p>Agricultural Society Showgrounds No 2</p>	<p>Norrish Street</p> <p>The station access for patrons was Norrish Street while the freight and other operational rail activities took place on the Garrity Street side of the station and railway reserve</p> <p>Norrish Street side of railway line</p> <p>Norrish Street side of railway line</p> <p>Norrish Street (part of the barracks is the existing public toilet block)</p> <p>Opposite the hotel – through to Norrish Street</p> <p>South end before Owen Street</p> <p>South end</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Tambellup Railway Station Precinct is of considerable historical significance as the foundation of development of the town and district. The railway station building is one of the few remaining large timber framed and clad stations. The railway reserve the includes sites of significant activities and accommodations associated with the development of the railway.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The railway came through the pastoral leases of Hugh Climie and Patrick Garrity.</p> <p>In 1888 when the Great Southern Railway reached Broomehill, where there was a railway station, and also at Cranbrook, Tambellup being midway was only a siding.</p> <p>In 1898, Tambellup was still an unattended siding, when the land for the town was surveyed.</p> <p>Water tanks at the siding held the water from the river, pumped from an engine house with a railway worker pumping the water to the tanks several days a week.</p>	2

		12306	CBH Bins (original)		<p>By 1900 there was a goods shed at the siding and dances, and church services with a reverend from Albany were held there. Mostly the Flower, Sagggers and Bunce families (Baptists and Methodists).</p> <p>In 1909 the land was surveyed, by Mr Dartnall, from Tambellup for a railway line to Gnowangerup. It was constructed by the Vincent brothers and opened in 1912, making Tambellup a terminus.</p> <p>During World War Two, an aircraft spotters hut was located in the railway reserve opposite the bank.</p>	
112		12304	Tambellup Water Tower	Norrish Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Tambellup Water Tower is of considerable historical and aesthetic significance as a landmark in the main street, which as well as the railway station is a significant element informing of the Great Southern Railway that was the foundation of the development of the town.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Water tanks at the siding held the water from the river, pumped from an engine house with a railway worker pumping the water to the tanks several days a week, for the steam trains.</p>	2

114		2543	Bank of New South Wales & Residence (NSW) (former)	30 Norrish Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Bank of New South Wales (NSW) & Residence is of historical and aesthetic value for the associations with the Bank Managers, provision of banking services, and as a fine example of Interwar Free Classical architecture that makes a substantial contribution to the historic character of the main street streetscape of Tambellup.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Established in 1930. Mr R W Phillips was the Manager for 16 years through to 1945.</p>	2
115		12295	Snowy Wilson's Shop (former)	32 Norrish Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Snowy Wilson's shop and the Bank of Western Australia is of historical, social and aesthetic significance for the association with the entrepreneurial Snowy Wilson, the social aspects of the barber shop and billiard saloon, and the aesthetic of the interwar gable frontage that contributes to the heritage character of the main street streetscape of Tambellup.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Snowy Wilson had a hairdresser's salon & Billiard room, in Crowden Street before relocating to this store that he established in 1928. There were two barbers chairs and several billiard tables. Snowy left c.1995.</p> <p>It is likely the site of the Bank of Western Australia that became the Agricultural Bank was relocated to the rear of the site when the store was constructed, as evidenced by the corrugated iron building.</p> <p>The main shop front (south) was Snowy's while the smaller shop on the north side was for his wife: Dixie's Gift shop</p>	2

116			2 shops	34 Norrish Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The two shops with various goods and service over the decades, including Tang Wangs vegetable shop, saddlery are of historical, social and aesthetic significance that contributes to the heritage character of the main street streetscape of Tambellup.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The shops were occupied by a saddlery (north) evidenced by an existing well.</p> <p>Chinaman, Tang Wang's vegetable shop- he also did deliveries.</p> <p>Sundhah Singh's shop established in 1903. He provided fruit and vegetables, travelling around the district and also had a shop in Cranbrook. Closed in 1912.</p> <p>J Greenslades green grocery?</p>	2
118		4556	Harvey's Newsagency and Drapery Shop (former)	36 Norrish Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Harvey's Newsagency and Drapery Shop is of historical significance for the associations with Harveys who had the building constructed in 1924, other newsagency owners, provision of their goods and services, and the aesthetic significance of the interwar architecture addressing both street frontages on the corner that contributes to the heritage character of the main street streetscape of Tambellup.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Constructed in 1924 with the local bricks (Saggers and Taylor) and an unusual timber framed parapet, for JA Harvey as a Newsagency and Drapery Shop. Gmeiner's (a local family) in the 1920s, as a Newsagency.</p> <p>Owned in 1940 by Mr & Mrs Lynas and later by</p>	2

					<p>Geoff O'Neill; in c1 949 became a centre for Tambellup, a meeting place where papers, sporting goods, clothing, club blazers, "anything" could be purchased; then Reg Genoni as owner until c.1962 who sold out to the Owens - the business declined and was leased to Mr Penglase and his wife until the shop closed in c. 1970; used as a youth meeting centre until rescued by the Tambellup Restoration Committee in 1979 and acquired by the Shire of Tambellup, specifically to save the building from demolition.</p> <p>The Tambellup Historical Society accepted the offer to use the building to house their collection of papers and artifacts.</p> <p>The building remained, un-improved but in use notwithstanding the 1982 floods, until in 1986 the group responsible for rescuing the building in 1979 gained the support of the local community to retain the building and set up the current management structure with the support of the Shire Council.</p> <p>The building was refurbished between 1987 and 1995 with financial help from the Shire and the Lotteries Commission.</p> <p>Later it was the venue for The Corner Shop Museum and in use as a centre for the collection and research of local history and for the display of the collection of local artifacts. In 1999, it was repurposed as the Tambellup Cranbrook Community Bank on behalf of Bendigo Bank.</p>
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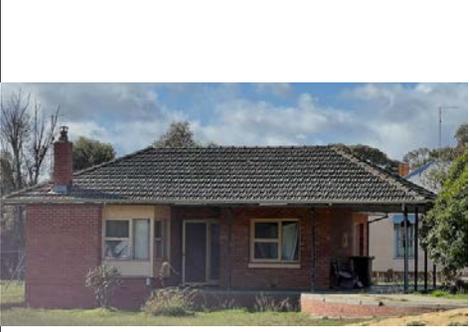
119		2538	Tambellup Post office	38 Norrish & Crowden Streets (east cnr)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Tambellup Post Office is aesthetically, socially and historically significant as a fine example interwar architecture by the PWD Chief Architect, the association with the continued development of postal and communication services in the Tambellup paralleling the development of the town and district, and the social interactions by generations of the community that have taken place since 1935. It makes a considerable contribution to the heritage character of the main street streetscape of Tambellup.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Postmaster Mr Rheiman transferred to the new Post Office when it opened in 1935 from the previous post office and residence in Taylor Street. In c.1939 Earnest Huxtable was the new Postmaster.</p> <p>The PMG Technician's building was at the rear of the post office, now a Telstra building.</p>	2
121		2544	Agricultural Hall (former)	42 Norrish Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Agricultural hall, now the Tambellup Hall, is of historical social and aesthetic significance as the social and civic events venue since 1906 and is a fine example of Interwar Free Classical architecture of the 1926 front addition, that makes a substantial contribution to the historic character of the main street streetscape of Tambellup.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Agricultural Hall was built in 1906, and became the central venue for the town and district social events. By 1923, the hall was too small. In 1926 additions included the Road Board office, board room, vestibule, bio box (for films), ladies dressing room, and a supper-room. At that time, the</p>	2

					Tambellup Road Board boundary was reduced when Cranbrook formed their own Road Board.	
123		12302	Tambellup Fallen Soldiers' Memorial	Norrish Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Tambellup Fallen Soldiers' Memorial is of considerable historic and social significance as it honours and commemorates those residents of Tambellup town and district who served in World War One (1914-18) and in World War Two (1939-45) and other conflicts.</p> <p>The memorial is a revered site where significant remembrance events take place. It is highly valued by the local community, many of whom are related to those who are commemorated.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1921 the Tambellup War Memorial was unveiled by the Governor Sir Francis Newdegate.</p>	2
127		12257	Richardson's General Store (former)	54 Norrish Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Richardson's General Store is of historical, social and aesthetic significance for the association with the Foy and Gibson Department Store, provision of goods and services and a place of meeting for the town and district communities.</p> <p>The original frontage, in interwar classical style, constructed by Arthur Backhouse in 1921, makes a substantial contribution to the historic character of the main street streetscape of Tambellup.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1921 the new general store was built by Arthur Backhouse in Tambellup for Richardson Co. to replace their store on Norrish Street.</p> <p>Foy & Gibson bought out Richardson & Co in the 1950's and operated until 1960. It operated as a General Store under a succession of owners (JJ Brown, M & K McVilly, L Washer, M & D Lawrie and</p>	2

					others) until becoming a private residence in the late 1990's.	
128		23939	Railway Stationmaster's House (former)	Norrish Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Tambellup Stationmaster's house, associated with the Great Southern Railway, is aesthetically and historically significant as a unique example by way of the reconstruction of the bricks of 2 inner city terraces in Perth, to the 2nd class standard plan on this site in 1925</p> <p>It's close association with the development of the railway and with Stationmasters, evidences a way of life no longer practiced. It makes a considerable contribution to the Tambellup townscape and historical character.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Relocated brick by brick from 2 inner city terraces in Perth and reconstructed on this site in 1925.</p> <p>It was the home of the Stationmaster of the Tambellup Railway Station until the Station closed in the early 1980's.</p> <p>The Tambellup Wool Foundation re-developed the property as office space and it was opened in 1991 as the Headquarters of the Wool Foundation by the Deputy Premier at the time. Other offices were occupied by the Tambellup Telecentre and the Dept of Agriculture APB Officer.</p> <p>After the Wool Foundation's demise, it was vacant until the Corner Shop Museum needed a new home due to the Bendigo Bank opening a Community Bank in Tambellup in 1999.</p>	2

135		12312 12338	Gordon River SITE 1905 Bridge Boatshed SITE Flying Fox & Footbridge SITE Maypole	Russell St, Banks of Gordon River opposite banks of river	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Gordon River in this vicinity is of considerable historical and social significance as evidenced by the community recreation, water sports, community environmental actions, and social events, including the top floor of the boathouse.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1912, the Boat club formed with Dr Lovegrove the inaugural president. It had tin canoes in the beginning. In 1921, the two-storey boat shed with a top floor for dancing.</p> <p>Events at the river meant there were hires cars to convey from the railway station and crowds of up to 1000 people were common. The New Year day regatta was the event of the year, that included an orchestra, swimming, boating and a “fly over”. On the other bank was the maypole and afternoon tearooms Children’s swimming lessons were conducted, and there was a 10 metre diving board and spring board.</p> <p>The Boat shed was dismantled in 1974.</p> <p>The river bank continues to be a popular socialising area.</p> <p>After the 1982 floods the shire co-ordinated a community effort by way of an annual event for the next 10-12 years. One day a year a community busy bee cleared the trees that had blocked the river (from the floods) and beautified their river in the clean-ups. A sanctuary island was built in the river to form a weir for a permanent summer water, and birdlife that foxes can’t get.</p>	2
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138		2545	St Mary's Anglican Church (former)	11 Tambellup West Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Anglican Church, now the Aboriginal Christian Church is of historical and spiritual significance for its continual place of worship since 1915. The aesthetic of the modest church is of value.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>St Mary's Anglican Church was constructed in 1915. Tambellup services were at Agricultural Hall until that time.</p> <p>Built by Arthur Backhouse and blessed by the Lord Bishop Goldsmith of the Diocese.</p> <p>Aboriginal Christian Church</p>	2
145		12256	Co-op Managers Residence (former)	12 Taylor Street (west cnr Owen Street)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Co-op Managers Residence is of historical and aesthetic significance for associations with Co-op Managers, an early settler in the east Tambellup area, and is a fine example of an Interwar bungalow architectural style, with Federation influences, constructed by Arthur Backhouse.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>One of several residences built by Backhouse. Arthur Backhouse started his building business in 1908. He was also the Undertaker. He had constructed buildings in Menzies and the Clontarf Boys home.</p>	2

146	  	12287	<p>Baptist Chapel (original) Catholic Church of St Michael's Sister's of Motor Mission Convent</p> <p>Catholic Presbytery (former)</p>	<p>Taylor Street</p> <p>Taylor & Owen Streets (north cnr)</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>This church site is of historical and spiritual significance as the site of the original Baptist church that was taken over for the Catholic Church of St Michaels as their place of worship. The site also includes the original sister's convent, and the presbytery. The church and bell tower make a considerable contribution to the historic townscape.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first church in Tambellup was the Baptist Church in 1909. The Catholics acquired the church in 1910, until such time that Mass was held in the Agricultural Hall (from 1906), once a month. The original presbytery - Wansborough Hall was relocated to house nurses, close to the hospital, and later the presbytery (north side of the church) c.1950, also housed schoolteachers and private rentals from time to time. It is no longer habitable. When Father Fitzgerald was ministering, a new brick presbytery was constructed, and school teachers also resided there.</p> <p>On the north side of the presbytery, is the Sister's convent.</p>	2
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150		12262	Diprose Park SITE Tennis Club (south end)	Taylor, Henry, Crowden Streets	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Diprose Park is of historical and social significance in representing the pioneer Diprose family, the former tennis club and croquet club that have both relocated to the Sports Complex.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Was Diprose Park named in honour of Archie Diprose's son Fred who was a highly respected tennis coach.</p> <p>The Diprose's were early settlers. In 1903 William Diprose with his 3 eldest sons Archie, Hugh and Richard, from South Australia cleared 40 acres and built a house.</p>	2
		12258	Croquet club (north end)			
151		12289	Tambellup Primary School	Taylor & Howard Streets	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Tambellup Primary School is of considerable historical significance in representing the post war continuation of education facilities in the town and an integral part of the town's development. The Post war Architecture of the 1949 school building is of aesthetic significance.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first school in Tambellup was a one room building in 1905, after the original school in the district was established in Toolbrunup in 1903. Another room was added in 1908, and pine trees planted in the streets of town to celebrate Arbor Day. After the two school buildings (1908 and c.1912) moved to the new school site in 1948. This school opened in 1949.</p>	2
		12299	(including 1905 & c.1912 school rooms)			

						
			TAMBELLUP REGION			
156		<p>4005</p> <p>12339</p> <p>23873</p>	<p>"Tambellerup" Norrish Homestead</p> <p>Grave site Tambellup Spring???</p> <p>Woolsheds and yard</p>	3319 Gnowangerup Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>"Tambellerup", the Norrish Homestead is of considerable historical and social significance as one of the early settlements associated with, Josiah Norrish in 1873, building a homestead near the Tambellup Spring in 1875. The homestead was claimed to be the most substantial and the venue of hospitality and socialising. Josiah and Ellen Norrish are held up as the founding settlers of Tambellup and their property at 'Tambellerup' is an important, original farmhouse.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1861, William Graham (Eticup) had established a shepherd's hut at Tambellup Spring. In 1871 he took up a 4000 hectare pastoral lease over Tambellup Spring</p> <p>Josiah and Ellen moved from Richard Norrish's farm in Kojonup to Nigalup (Negilup) 18 miles east of Broomehill, where Josiah worked as a shepherd on leasehold land, applying in 1872 to lease land formerly leased and cleared by William Graham near the Tambellarup Spring; Graham had built a</p>	2

					<p>hut there at the outstation in 1861.</p> <p>In 1872 he bought 40 ha of the land and built a wattle and daub makeshift house, moving from Nigalup to "Tambellerup" in 1873 with a flock of 600 sheep.</p> <p>In 1875 Tom Lake built the homestead for Josiah - a substantial house of stone with pit sawn timber brought from Mt Barker and lime from Lime Lake near Wagin; a well was sunk near the farmhouse and stables and yards erected.</p> <p>Josiah died in 1884 and is buried in the Albany Cemetery; Ellen continued to manage the farm with her two eldest sons aged 17 (William) and 13 (Charles).</p> <p>The graves of three of their children survive today in the paddock south of the farmhouse:</p> <p>Frederick 1871 -1881</p> <p>Josiah 1873-1874</p> <p>Joseph 1889-1889</p> <p>In 1892, Ellen forfeited 6,400 acres, and 2,400 acres in 1893. By 1900 she had increased the freehold, transitioning from pastoralists to farmers. The Norrish homestead was the most substantial in the district and dances were held there and hospitality with beds on the verandas.</p> <p>Ellen died in 1929 and is buried in the Albany Cemetery; her daughter Nellie stayed on at Tambellerup and an adjoining property with her brothers Alf and Charlie.</p> <p>The homestead fell into disrepair in the 1930s to 1950s until purchased in 1957 by Kevin Hams who repaired and occupied the Homestead until the family left in the late 1960s.</p> <p>Repairs to the house were carried out by interested local people, alternating with occupation by tenants,</p>
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					vandalism and decay. The building is vacant and severely deteriorated.	
160		12322	1 st Cemetery (5 graves)	Gnowangerup Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The 1904 Cemetery evokes a sense of place, and the difficulties of the early settlement of the region.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Cemetery was established in 1904, but by 1912 it was abandoned due to the ground being too hard. Includes 2 O'Neill graves. The new Cemetery was established on a different site .</p>	2
161		12254	Tambellup Cemetery	Great Southern Highway	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Tambellup Cemetery is a place of commemoration. The expansive undulating site evidences memorials, palisades and railings in a range of designs and emotive inscriptions that contribute to the reverence and sense of place. It is a significant record of the early settlers since 1912 and generations of residents of Tambellup and surrounds.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Established in 1912 after the original cemetery established in 1904 was unsuitable due to the hard ground was closed.</p>	2

168		12324	Climie's Fence	Johnson Road North	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Climie's fence is historically significant in representing Climie's folly, the fencing of the entire 12,00 hectares. The only remaining post represents his 2.5 years of constructing the perimeter fence.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1890, Hugh Climie leased both sides of the Gordon River and fenced the entire 12,000 hectares: named Climie's folly. It took 2.5 years to construct the perimeter fence with 5 feet high jam posts and detailed barbed wire. Climie walked it. After his cattle died from eating native poison plants (<i>gastrolobium</i>) in 1896, he forfeited the lease. Only one post remains of huge fence around the pastoral lease.</p>	2
169		12319	Sagger's kilns	Sagger's Paddock (former) Johnson Road North	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Sagger's Kilns are historically significant as associated with local bricks used for most brick buildings in the town and district.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Owen Saggers and Samuel Taylor partnered to make bricks.</p> <p>Saggers built a kiln near the river. Later, they built a kiln on Johnson Road North, (base of kiln pictured) Their bricks were used for most buildings in Tambellup town.</p>	2

176		12355	Moree	Paul Valley Road	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The property now known as Moree in ruin, is of considerable historic significance. Fairweather had constructed a mudbrick house, now in ruin.</p> <p>The Eyrie was established by James Thomas Hawke in c.1904, and later an addition of an Indian style billiard room. Further additions in the 1950s impacted the original homestead. The 1931 association with the 10th Lighthorse regiment and the World War two manpowered pork for troop provisioning are of considerable heritage significance.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Established c. 1905 by Hutton's (Smallgoods producers) Original two room brick homestead, in ruin</p> <p>James Thomas Hawke purchased & named farm The Eyrie c.1907. He was tea planter/merchant from Ceylon (<i>Sri Lanka</i>).</p> <p>JT Hawke built a homestead to the same plan as the Villa on his tea plantation in Ceylon complete with billiard room. Joe O'Neill and then the Northway brothers managed the property until it was sold to the Fairweather family in early 1929. Ruin.</p> <p>In 1931, the 10th Lighthorse regiment established the mounds at the rifle range.</p> <p>During World War II, the 2 Fairweather sons were "Manpowered"- raised pigs on a large scale contract to supply pork to provision the USA Submariners based in Albany, WA. Free range pork- huge dam.</p> <p>In 1964 Moree had the biggest shearing shed built in the Great Southern, until a Wagin farmer built a bigger one.</p>	2
		12356	The Eyrie Mud Brick House			
		12374	SITE Rifle Range Mounds Pig sty			

						
195		Toolbrunup School	Pootenup Road East Tambellup	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Toolbrunup School (1903-1949) still evidencing the original buildings, cricket pitch and sports oval, is of historical and social significance as a place of education, worship (Church services) and social events, and in demonstrating the community's value of education and representing a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>The school represents significant associations with William Hams who donated the land, and the community who built the school, as well as students and their families, and teachers, and evokes a sense of place.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Toolbrunup School opened in 1903 and closed in 1949. The original buildings, cricket pitch and sports ground for the School remain east of the Tambellup townsite on land donated by William Hams.</p> <p>The building was erected in 1903 by the local community, following their requests for a school being refused by the Education Department in Perth.</p> <p>The single timber room was built with a stone</p>	<p><u>2</u></p>	

					<p>chimney and fireplace at one end and a rainwater tank at the opposite end.</p> <p>The first teacher, Miss Bentick was provided by the Education Department and boarded with local families.</p> <p>The veranda was added later, as were the shelter shed and sports field.</p> <p>The school building, was used by the community as a Church and a meeting place.</p> <p>The School closed in August 1904 and re-opened in 1905 with Miss Belle MacRoberts as teacher.</p> <p>In 1906 a veranda was added on to the entrance side, with a room as accommodation for the teacher; repairs to the dilapidated building were carried out in 1909.</p> <p>In the 1940s the School closed when School buses were provided to transport children into the school in the town.</p> <p>The place continues to be a meeting place for the local community.</p>
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