

APPENDIX 1

SHIRE OF MINGENEW

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

A review of the Shire of Mingenew's
1996 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places



October 2022

HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

Laura Gray JP M.ICOMOS B.Arch (hons)

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Refer to primary report for the overall context and further details pertaining to the relevant categories.

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied. The following table from the Heritage Council's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* illustrates the details, and the amendments to facilitate the draft proposed categories are listed against them.


In line with Heritage Council's guidelines, Categories 1 and 2 places are recommended to be included in the Shire of Mingenew's Heritage List to provide a level of management through the Planning Scheme and Local Planning Policy.

Each place was categorised on the basis of the following levels of significance:

<u>LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DESIRED OUTCOME</u>
Category 1 Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality Rare or outstanding example.	HERITAGE LIST Register of Heritage Places The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Refer to Heritage Council. Planning Scheme provisions
Category 2 Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	HERITAGE LIST Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Planning Scheme provisions
Category 3 Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the local some altered or modified elements, no necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	NO CONSTRAINTS Conservation of the place is desirable. Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Original fabric should be retained where possible.
Category 4 Little significance	Some community interest to the history/heritage of the locality.	NO CONSTRAINTS Contributes to the history of the locality. Photographically record prior to any major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site.



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Photograph		inHer it No.	Place Name	Address	Cat	Significance
MINGENEW TOWN						
	1	1347 3	Mingenew Sports Club	Bride Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Mingenew Jubilee Golf and Bowling Club was opened in 1965. Starting as a bough shed, and then a corrugated iron shed, and then this clubhouse. A bowling club had formed in November 1951, after G.S. Ironside presided over a meeting in 1949, with 36 interested people. A green was built with voluntary labour, on land excised from the Greater Sports Ground, and vested in the Shire. Foundation members and regional visitors comprised almost 150 people at the opening. Members joined the Geraldton Association (bowling) in 1959, and the North Midlands Bowling League in 1965, playing pennants from 1966. The building was renamed and opened as the Mingenew Sports Club in 1994.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Mingenew Sports Club (bowling), formerly the Mingenew Jubilee Golf and Bowling Club is socially and historically significant for its post-World War Two development and the competitive and recreational social aspects of the club locally and regionally.</p>

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	2	5776	Lee House	20 Field Street at junction of Lee Steere and Linthorne streets.	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original two-room 1915 cottage has had the surrounding verandas enclosed with concrete blocks. It was re-roofed after the 1979 cyclone. Located near Mingenew Spring, it is on the site of Hope's blacksmith shop.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Lee House is one of few remaining cottages in Mingenew that represents the original form, despite the veranda enclosure. Its historic association with the Hope blacksmith site is of some significance.</p>
	3	5773	Mingenew Railway Station	Eleanor Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1887 the Midland Railway line was surveyed and the line from Walkaway to Mingenew was opened in 1891 when the first Stationmaster, T Sharland was appointed. The railway line from Gingin opened in stages until 1894 when the two sections connected.</p> <p>The stone railway station and residence were built by F. W. G. Liebe at the same time. By then Mingenew was the trading centre for all stock sent to Perth markets from the entire northern areas of the State and extensive timber yards were built north of the line. About the 1930s trucking yards were built on that site.</p> <p>Mingenew was a main depot for the Midland Railway with barracks, length runner's house, large bitumen coal stage, 40000-litre steel and timber water tank (all demolished) and gravity fed water from the Erregulla Spring Reserve.</p> <p>The Stationmaster's house (demolished 1974) was at the west end of the station separated from the station by a breezeway, and tearooms and a waiting room were on the east side.</p> <p>The goods shed was on south side of the railway line with a roof over the line so the engine could be parked for maintenance by the team from Walkaway. It was demolished in 1960, and small</p>

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						<p>shed was built after diesel engines arrived and the water tank and coal bin were removed.</p> <p>Midland Railway provided housing for the railway workers and there were three houses on Donald Street and two on the approach road at the back of the Station; all demolished. A twelve hut weatherboard railway barracks was built in the 1950s with a walkway to the kitchen and ablution blocks. (demolished)</p> <p>Two main lines ran for the north/south lines, a third for the goods shed and a fourth for water and coal.</p> <p>West Australian Government Railways took over in 1959 and Westrail in 1975. The last passenger train ran on 27 July 1975. Westrail leased the station to the Shire of Mingenew and the Arts Council leased it from the Shire. In 2002 restoration and adaptive works took place .</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Mingenew Railway Station building is historically significant representing what was once a substantial railway presence in Mingenew, that provided essential service connections to the region and beyond. The social aspects of the railway station evoke memories of arrivals and departures, works railway workers and their families, and sight and smell of the steam trains and the expectations of arrivals. The remaining station buildings still represent a significant presence in contributing to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>
	4	-	SITE Recreation Ground (1896)	Eleanor Street (east end, north side)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Recreation Ground was formed on land leased from the Midland Railway Company. Football was played in the district from the early 1880s with inter-town matches from the 1920s.</p> <p>The first recorded race meeting in Mingenew took place at the sports ground in January 1896. In 1922 the Mingenew Race Club ran a meeting in line with the requirements of the WA Turf Club.</p> <p>The first known cricket matches took place here in 1905.</p> <p>In 1906, polo matches commenced at the ground.</p>


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						<p>In 1928, a nine-hole golf course was developed.</p> <p>In 1932, the inaugural Agricultural Show was held.</p> <p>A committee was formed in 1933 for the purpose of organising areas for the activities of the organisations including the Agricultural Society and sporting clubs. In 1934, the Greater Sports Ground was established on the southeast edge of town and the activities relocated to that site, including the golf club from 1933, and in 1934, the Agricultural Society Show and the Race Club.</p> <p>Polocrosse continues to be played at the original Recreation Ground.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Recreation Ground is of historical significance as the original sports ground that was the venue for sport and recreational gatherings, including the Race Club, Agricultural Show, golf, cricket, polo and football. It played an important role in the community in the early years of the town's development.</p>
	5	5777	SITE Dominican Convent	Irwin Street extending to the southwest corner of Victoria Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1932, the Dominican Sisters lived in a mudbrick dwelling, and established St Joseph's Convent on the corner of Irwin Street and Victoria Road. They relocated to a new brick convent immediately to the west of the original building (demolished), in Irwin Street in 1954.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The sites of the Dominican Sisters mudbrick dwelling and convent, and the 1954 convent are historically significant for the association with the Dominican Sisters and the Catholic Church.</p>



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	6		St Joseph's Church	Irwin Street (southeast corner of William Street)	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In c.1912, a timber framed corrugated iron church was constructed on the site. In 1931, the Strawberry Catholic Church building was relocated to this site as an addition to church building and opened the St Joseph's School staffed by Dominican sisters. In 1932, the residence at 26 Victoria Street was purchased as a convent. In 1948, a one room school was built on a different site in William Street. A new convent was built in Irwin Street next to the church, opening in December 1954. In 1959, the brick church replaced the original church and was opened by the Bishop of Geraldton.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Saint Joseph's Catholic Church is historically and socially of significance for worship, commemoration and events, and the sense of place evoked by those activities, as a central gathering place in the community.</p> <p>It is of aesthetic significance for the simple gothic design with tower, that makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>
	7		SITE Ironside's Agricultural Agency	King Street (northeast corner of Shenton Street)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>By 1894, when the railway came through Mingenew, the town had become the trading centre for all stock sent to Perth markets from the entire northern areas of the State. In 1928, R.R. (Ron) Ironside resigned from his employment with Midland Railway Co. and became an agent for the Mingenew branch of Dalgety & Co Ltd, the largest wool selling house in Australia. He was also the local agent for several machinery, vehicle and insurance companies. Ron's son George took over the business through the 1950s and traded as Ironside and Taylor and later as Ironside and Rule. Ron and George were both community identities in sport, and Mrs Ron Ironside was a founding member of the CWA. The building was demolished in 1994.</p>


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						<p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Ironside's Agricultural Agency is significant in its contribution to essential service provision to the farming and broader community. The long-term association of Ron and George Ironside with the Dalgety Agency is of considerable significance.</p>
	8		Mingenew War Memorial	Memorial Drive	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Yandanooka and District Subbranch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia was formed in 1918/19. In 1951 they had a memorial arch constructed at the gateway to the Greater Sportsground. The memorial arch was demolished in 1968 after being damaged by a truck.</p> <p>The War Memorial was located to this site in 2002.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The War Memorial is of historical significance representing associations with the Yandanooka and District Sub-branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia and the original memorial, and the ongoing remembrance and commemoration to those who served Australia in times of wars and conflicts.</p>
	9	-	Jim Pascoe Ticket Booth	Memorial Drive	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Mingenew Lions Club built a ticket booth to manage entry and gate takings to the Greater Sports Ground in the 1980's.</p> <p>The ticket booth is now identified as "The Jim Pascoe Gate" in recognition of the significant contribution he made to the football club in manning the gate for many years.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The ticket booth is of some historical significance representing associations with Jim Pascoe.</p>


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	10	1347 3	Greater Sports Ground	Memorial Drive	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Greater Sports Ground was established in 1933, after a committee was formed for the purpose of coordinating activities of the organisations including the Agricultural Society and sporting clubs that had existed at the Recreation Ground on the north side of the railway line from 1896.</p> <p>The site was excised from Reserve 20735 and vested in the Mingenew Roads Board for Recreation, Racecourse, Showground and aerial landing ground purposes. The various venues were constructed with voluntary labour and completed for the 1934 season.</p> <p>The Agricultural Society's office, exhibition hall, poultry shed, brush horse stalls, sheep, cattle and swine pens were constructed on land cleared by volunteer labour in time for the 1934 Agricultural Show. The annual Show was in recess during World War Two (1943-1945) and the final show was in 1974. The buildings were demolished for the current two storey Recreation Centre built in 1995.</p> <p>The first race meeting was held on this site in 1934. The Race Club had turf laid on the straight course in 1965, and in 1978 the entire track was re-turfed.</p> <p>The football oval was sand until 1959, when it was levelled and a tiered spectator area constructed. The entire area was grassed in 1964. From 1966, cricket was played on a pitch in the middle of the oval. From 1968 hockey was played on the football oval on Saturday afternoons, and in 1975 moved to an earth field that was grassed and reticulated in 1979.</p> <p>The original 1928 9-hole golf course north of the railway was relocated to the Greater Sport Ground and opened in June 1933, with an 18-hole course and cement-block clubhouse as part of the new recreation ground. In 1965, the 1933 clubhouse was demolished and the new Mingenew Jubilee Golf and Bowling Club was opened, and the golf course was redesigned for holes no.1 and 18 to be at the clubhouse.</p>
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					<p>Other activities and events at the Greater Sports Ground include the annual Midwest Mingenew Lions Expo, gymkhanas and school athletics.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Greater Sports Ground is historically significant in demonstrating the development of the site and sporting and recreational activities in Mingenew since 1933.</p> <p>The competitive and recreational social aspects of the club locally and regionally demonstrate significant social significance.</p>
	11	5766	National Bank (former)	50 Midlands Road (southeast corner of William Street)	2 <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The National Bank was built in 1908. One other bank, the NSW, operated between 1929 and 1950. The National Bank was timber framed and weatherboard clad with a fancy trim on the veranda and a semidetached residence at the rear. The brick frontage was built in 1934, in response to a Council by-law that required all buildings on Midlands Road to have a masonry front. The ledger desk was on a ledge 1 inch above floor level to observe the customers and assist in case of any hold-ups. Pistols were issued to most senior staff. The residence was demolished in 1965 when a manager's house was built on a separate site. Considerable alterations have taken place.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former National Bank is of historic, social and aesthetic significance, as the only longstanding bank in Mingenew, providing essential services to the community. The social aspects of meetings in town whilst doing business, and the associations with prominent citizens such as the Bank Manager. The Interwar Free Classical architecture of the frontage is a landmark in Midlands Road, central in town, and demonstrates the prosperity of that period emerging from the Depression, making a substantial contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>



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	12	3621	S.F. Moore's Store known as "The Little Wonder" (former)	52 Midlands Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>S.F. Moore's Store (former) was the second building in the townsite, and first general store in Mingenew. It was built by S. F. Moore and known at the time as "The Little Wonder". Until 1893, the non-official post office operated from the store and was linked by telegraph to Perth and Geraldton. In 1910, P.T. Bridge was the Store Manager for S. F. Moore until 1925 when he purchased the store and ran it until 1942. The building lost its roof during a cyclone in March 1960.</p> <p>It has operated under various ownerships and names including the Mingenew Trading Company and continues to operate as a general store.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>S.F. Moore's Store originally known as the "The Little Wonder" store is historically and socially significant for associations with S.F. Moore, P.T.Bridge, the Manager and later owner, the Mingenew Trading Company and other store operators. It is an important meeting place for town and district residents. The expansive Midland Road frontage detailed in decorative concrete blocks contributes to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>
	13	1585	Mingenew Post Office & Quarters (former)	54 Midlands Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first post offices in the Mingenew district were at Geraldine and Strawberry sidings. Until 1893, the non-official Mingenew Post Office operated from the S F Moore's "The Little Wonder" store and was linked by telegraph to Perth and Geraldton. A pony express ran monthly from Mingenew to Mt Magnet until 1893 and the coach service from 1895.</p> <p>The official Mingenew Post Office opened in September 1894 with semidetached living quarters and later an addition on the west side. The overland telegraph linked the world to Mingenew in 1910, and several properties erected private lines. In 1915, it was connected to Perth-Geraldton phone line. In 1935, the Post Master General's (PMG) department connected the phone exchange to the police station. From 1939 the exchange was</p>



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					<p>monitored at night, until automation in 1978.</p> <p>In part of the Post Office building a cafe opened in 1991, trading as the Old Postmaster's Tearooms, which changed its name in 1995 to the Mail Run café. The building has been used as the A.P.B. Office in 1987, a Post Office agency run by the Mingenew Tourist and Promotions Committee from 1987, the Lions Expo Office in 1988, and the Telecentre from 1994. The Mingenew-Irwin Group has been utilising the eastern portion of the building since 1997 and the western portion, up until 2020, the Tourist Centre was managed from this site by local volunteers.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Mingenew Post Office & Quarters (former) is historically, socially and aesthetically significant as the means of communications via telegraph, mail and phone since 1894, and a meeting place for town and district people. The provision of the Postmaster's residence, and night exchange operators represent ways of life no longer practiced. The sandstone building with dominant chimney is viewed in the round and is a significant building in the Midlands Road streetscape that makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>
	14		E.A. Field Store (former)	Midlands Road	<p>3</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The former E.A. Field shop had living quarters at the back, and large wood fired ovens. The shop was utilised by E.A. Field in 1927 as a temporary store until completion of the new store constructed on the site of the Pearce & Herbert Store in 1928 (SITE of Cecil Newton Park).</p> <p>After E.A. Field's new store was constructed, this place became "The Tearooms" for many years. It became a store again in the 1960s and since has developed into a successful bakery. Extensive renovations have been made to the building, including a residence at the rear.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former E.A. Field Store and subsequent services have provided goods and hospitality to the community and visitors</p>



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						representing social values. The building with full front veranda compliments the Midland Road streetscape and contributes to the townscape of Mingenew.
	15		SITE Cecil Newton Park	Midlands Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Cecil Newton Park was purchased by the Shire of Mingenew in 1970 and established as Cecil Newton Park in July 1978, commemorating Cecil Newton who served the community for many years as the Town Ward local government representative. It is the site of the Pearce & Herbert Store (1890-1927), E.A. Field Store and residence (1928-1969) and the Shenton Street Butcher Shop (1925-1970) which have since been demolished.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Site of Cecil Newton Park is significant in commemorating Cecil Newton who made a significant contribution to the community of Mingenew.</p> <p>It was the site of the Pearce and Herbert Store, E.A. Field Store and residence, and the Shenton Street Butcher, all historically significant for the services and social interactions they provided to the community.</p>
	16	1584	Midland Hotel (former) Commercial Hotel	62 Midlands Road (southeast corner of Shenton Street)	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original Midland Hotel on this site commenced operations in the 1890s as a single storey mud brick building owned by Samuel James Philips and operated by William Henry Linthome. Strategically located directly opposite the railway station, it is the only remaining hotel of the two in Mingenew.</p> <p>The front portion of the original hotel was replaced by a double storeyed brick building after 1908. In the 1970s, verandas and balconies were removed. It had serious damage from the Cyclone Seroja in 2021.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The original Midland Hotel, now known as the Commercial Hotel, is the only remaining hotel in Mingenew. It is historically significant for its continuum of hospitality since the 1890s, the</p>

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						associations with the original, and subsequent owners and operators, and socially significant for hospitality and a place of meeting. It is aesthetically significant as the only two-storey building in Mingenew; it is a substantial building, opposite the railway station, in a prominent corner location that is a landmark in the town. Despite the loss of verandas, the Federation architectural style is evident and it makes substantial contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.
	17	5771	SITE Blues Café	66 Midlands Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Blue's Café took its name from Colin Campbell, nick-named "Bluey". He and his wife Esme managed this establishment from 1959-1965.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Blues Café is socially and historically significant for its hospitality and social function in the early days of the town's development.</p>
	18		The Flats (former)	68 Midlands Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Flats built in 1928, presents a mirrored double shopfront and construction that is detailed in decorative pressed concrete blocks. As well as rental rooms, over time it had many uses including a saddlery, R& I Bank agency, dressmaker, bicycle shop and bake house.</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Flats is historically and socially significant for its hospitality and various services. It is a good example of interwar construction with decorative concrete blocks, often locally made. The double mirrored shopfront contributes to the Mingenew townscape representing development of the interwar period.</p>


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	19		SITE Mingenew Hotel	Midlands Road (southwest corner of Bride Street)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1892 H.E. Kenny operated a single storey timber framed hotel. By c.1910, RJ Raynor had added a two-storey stone frontage. By c.1920 it was de-licenced and operated as a residential facility with a variety of businesses including butcher shop, Bush Nursing Association consulting rooms, Bank of NSW branch, professional offices and agencies. Demolished in 1970.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Mingenew Hotel is historically significant, as one of only two hotels in Mingenew, and both double storey. Its demise as a hotel and the subsequent businesses and activities provided services to the town and district.</p>
	20		SITE CWA	Midlands Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Mingenew Yandanooka branch of the Country Women's Association (CWA) formed at a public meeting in the Mingenew Hall in February 1929, and a younger set formed in July 1929. The CWA was instrumental in establishing the Bush Nursing Association to facilitate a district nurse, that was achieved in March 1930. The CWA essentially employed the nurse, while also planning to build a hospital. In 1931 they applied for Lot 1 to build their restroom. It was built in 1936, with meetings in the hall meanwhile. The rest room was an appreciated service for mothers and children in the district. CWA organised a special relief fund during the Depression, catered for functions, and various community services, including considerable work to improve the conditions at the Aboriginal Reserve (Littlewell). On 14 March 1979, cyclone Hazel destroyed the CWA restrooms. Members utilised the RSL Hall for meetings and continued service to the community. In 1946 Yandanooka members formed their own branch.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the CWA Rest rooms represents the considerable historical significance of the Mingenew Yandanooka branch of the Country Women's Association and their members. The community</p>


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						services that the CWA provided were invaluable in the early all phases of the development of Mingenew and the district. The specific considerations of women and families is a tradition that continues.
	21	-	SITE Erregulla Spring Reserve	Midlands Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>A 40,000-litre water tank located at the Mingenew Railway Station, was gravity fed from the Erregulla Spring Reserve to provide a water supply to the town and the railway for the steam trains. The water also provided for stock and a supplement to Mingenew Spring.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Erregulla Spring Reserve is historically significant in the provision of water for the railways and the town supply.</p>
	22	-	Littlewell Reserve (remnants)	Midlands Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Department of Native Affairs controlled much of the lives of the Aboriginal people. In the early days of the Reserve, the Protector, usually a local policeman, was responsible for ensuring life ran smoothly on the Reserve and organising the rations. Before the Government constructed houses on the Reserve, The Littlewell mob used materials and resources from the bush to construct their own homes they called humpies. In the 1950s, houses and ablution blocks were constructed on the 10-acre Reserve site. A well was fitted with a windmill and, eventually, town water and electricity were connected. In the 1970s, with many of Littlewell's residents moving into the town centre, the Reserve was closed down.</p> <p>Remnant concrete slab foundations represent the eight houses, laundry, ablution block and the steel base of the windmill. The trunk of a large dead tree is remembered as a central meeting place.</p> <p>In 2010 the Littlewell Working Group was formed, headed up by Mr Thomas Cameron. Members, all former residents, have a strong passion to share their stories and to commemorate the</p>



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						<p>lives of the families who resided there. Interpretation elements tell the story of the site and shade structures have been constructed.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Littlewell Reserve is a significant place with a rich history of connection, belonging and hardship, and a sense of place, for many Aboriginal families.</p>
	23	5769	Ferrell cottage	7 Moore Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>This c.1900 cottage is known to be built for a constable and a native lockup and stables, that have been demolished. Gordon Hope, the blacksmith, Mrs May Morton and Clyde and Anne Ferrell are the only known owners.</p> <p>The cottage is the only known example of patterned pressed metal walls and ceilings in town.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Ferrell cottage is of historical significance for the associations with the Police Constable and the native lock up on the site, and the blacksmith Gordon Hope whose business was in close proximity.</p> <p>The cottage contributes to the character of the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>
	24	5775	SITE Fickling cottage	13 Moore Street	4	<p>The site of represents a one-bedroom cottage that was built from public donations and built by volunteer labour for Mrs Fickling and her two children after her husband, the Head Teamster at Nangetty, was killed climbing through a fence with a loaded gun. She later married Mr Spokes and had a son. He lived in the house after his mother.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the cottage represents a history of the tragedy of a family and community spirit in the early days of the town and district, to come together to build the cottage for the widow and children.</p>


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	25		Mingenew Primary School	Phillip Street (southwest corner of Victoria Road)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Mingenew State School opened in 1959 with infant classes and then the whole school 1960. At that time, a cairn was erected on the south corner of the Mingenew Primary School site, commemorating Mrs Temple Russell's brother, Francis Carlton Burges who was killed in action during World War One.</p> <p>Mrs Russell donated 60 acres of land to be cropped with the funds contributing to the school's Parents and Citizens Association.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Mingenew State School represents associations with generations of the Mingenew students, parents, and teaching staff as an education facility education and social interaction since 1959.</p>
	26	5770	Shenton Street Bakery remains	18 Shenton Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The bakery and residence were built in 1926 by A.J. Harris and leased to William Muncie.</p> <p>The only evidence of the original building is the ruinous bakery building with the original ovens.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The remains of the Shenton Street Bakery, evidence a way of life no longer practiced, and a business that provided an essential product to the community. The bakery ovens are significant elements demonstrating the site and the function.</p>
	27		SITE RSL Hall	36 Shenton Street	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Yandanooka and District Subbranch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia was formed in 1918/19. For many years ANZAC day services were commemorated at Yandanooka Hall or the Mingenew Lesser Hall. In July 1951 a decorative wrought iron memorial arch supported by local stone piers was erected at the entry gateway to the Greater Sports Ground. Bronze plaques in each pillar commemorated the fallen. The pillars and arch were demolished after being damaged by a truck in 1968. In 1961, the Yandanooka Subbranch members purchased a prefabricated building from Perth and relocated to this</p>

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						<p>site that had been acquired from the Shire at a peppercorn cost of 20 shillings. The hall was hired by many groups; Kindergarten, 1973-1978, the Red Cross and the CWA after they lost their building in the 1979 cyclone. In 1985 the Mingenew Lions Club purchased the building for a club room and expo office.</p> <p>The building has since been removed.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the RSL hall is of historical significance representing associations with the Yandanooka and District Subbranch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia particularly, and other organisations that service the community. The ongoing remembrance and commemoration to those who served Australia in times of wars and conflicts, is commended though such organisation as Yandanooka and District Subbranch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia.</p>
	28	5767	Mingenew Hospital (former)	39 Shenton Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>At the turn of the twentieth century, medical services were virtually non-existent except for midwives attending women in childbirth. A doctor from Dongara visited Mingenew once a fortnight. The Road Board purchased a First Aid Kit in 1918, kept at the Police Station for use by rate payers and general public. In 1930, the Country Women's Association (CWA) organised the first health service, appointing a local nursing sister. In 1934 the District Hospital Association took over the CWA's project to build a hospital that opened in 1936. In 1942, the Army took over the hospital as a casualty station. Owing to financial difficulties in wartime the hospital closed in 1944 and the building was vested in the Road Board and was leased as a residence. In 1953 Silver Chain and Infant Health Sisters resided in two separate living quarters. A surgery was attached to the building for the Silver Chain Nursing Association Centre run by Sister Riseberry. The Doctor attended the surgery on a weekly basis. In 1977 the Silver Chain Centre moved to a new facility, and the hospital building was</p>

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						<p>leased for private residential. After the Shire sold it in 1990 it remained a private residence.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Mingenew Hospital is historically significant for the associations with the foundations by the CWA, the District Hospital Association, the Silver Chain Nursing Association, and the Army's casualty station during World War Two. The building is a good example of an interwar bungalow that has facilitated a number of functions and contributes to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>
	29	5789	SITE Mingenew Spring	Spring Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1850 Augustus Gregory and his party camped at the Minya-noo Spring (Mingenew) that became an important permanent watering hole for drovers and livestock. In 1867 Samuel Pole Phillips secured a 100-acre tillage lease surrounding Mingenew Spring. By 1893 his son, Samuel James Phillips had the freehold of the site. The former tillage lease was subdivided into 156 town allotments by the surveyor of the Midland Railway Co. The town flourished around the spring that provided the water for the railway and town, and by 1900 three blacksmiths and wheelwrights were based around the Spring.</p> <p>In 1980, the area was developed into a park managed by the Mingenew Lions Club and the Mingenew Tourist and Promotions Committee. After bores were drilled in 1981/1982 the water table dropped. In 1999 a skateboard facility was constructed with \$10,000 Youth Grants WA funding and the Shire's inkind support.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Mingenew Spring is of considerable historic significance as the foundation upon which Mingenew developed. The community commitment to its management represents the value of its history.</p>



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	30		SITE Hope's blacksmith shop	Spring Street (north corner of Linthorne Street	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The blacksmith business was important for transport with shoeing horses and repairing coaches and sulkies etc, from c.1894, John Samuel Henry Hope was one of three blacksmiths operating in Mingenew. Wagons built by the Hope family were evident throughout the district and beyond. Hope also had a coffin making business and the family were undertakers for three generations. Charles and Gordon operated as the Hope Bros from 1909 until the late 1940s. This site of their blacksmith shop, near Mingenew Spring, included a foundry where they also made strippers. The Shire works depot occupies the site.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Hopes' blacksmith shop is of considerable historic significance as a family business over many decades providing critical transport and undertaker services to the Mingenew community, and the association with Mingenew Spring that facilitated the blacksmith functions.</p>
	31	5763	SITE S.F. Moore's manager's house	3 Victoria Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Presumed to be original dwelling built by Samuel F Moore for the manager of his store "The Little Wonder". Used by the Army as a canteen during the Second World War. The building was damaged in the earthquake of 1941. It has been demolished.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the S. F .Moore's managers' houses represents associations with Samuels F Moore, his store 'The Little Wonder', and the provision of housing as a way of life for his employed manager of the store.</p>


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	32	5768	Criddle House	5 Victoria Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>This cottage was considered to be one of the oldest and the most intact and well-maintained corrugated iron dwellings remaining in the Mingenew townsite.</p> <p>It suffered considerable damage from the Seroja Cyclone in 2021.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The cottage is a good example of an original timber-framed corrugated-iron clad interwar bungalow that contributes to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>
	33		Mingenew Masonic Lodge (former)	6 Victoria Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Mingenew Masonic Lodge No.101.WAC was consecrated in the Mingenew Agricultural hall in March 1920, the with furniture from the Fingall Lodge No. 79 at Day Dawn, on land donated by Brother E.A. Field. The tablet was unveiled in October 1926.</p> <p>There were 15 Foundation members, only 7 of whom were from Mingenew, Yandanooka and Irwin, the remainder from Geraldton and other areas.</p> <p>The Masonic Lodge closed in 2015.</p> <p>It was reroofed in 2022 after damage from Cyclone Seroja in 2021.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Masonic Lodge is historically and socially significant for the associations with the Freemasons, and the philanthropy of the organisation. The socialising in the rural context is an important element of the organisation and way of life, that is no longer practiced in many regional areas.</p>


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	34	1586	Shire Hall	19 Victoria Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Shire Hall was constructed in 1959. It is one of the most contemporary buildings in Mingenew, although friable Asbestos is evident, contributing to the unavailability of the hall for any community use in 2022. Since 1959 it has been used at various times, by the community for a range of uses and functions including: regular dances, balls, cabarets, private and public dinners, wedding receptions, regional meetings for a range of community organisations, reparatory shows, sports celebrations, school concerts, weekly picture shows, traveling shows, Shire functions and regional meetings, fund raising events including quiz nights, art and craft displays and fashion parades, and Brownies, Girl Guides, Cubs and Scouts, and Junior Farmers. Badminton, volleyball and dance and gymnastic classes also took place in the hall.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Shire Hall is a fine building of its time in up-to date Post World War Two contemporary architectural style, although some of the materials have failed.</p> <p>It informs the historic townscape of the modern period of design in Mingenew, together with the police station and courthouse.</p> <p>It is an integral element of the local government's presence in the town, representing the original Mingenew Agricultural Hall (1895 site, 1917), the former Roads Board building (1906), the Art Deco addition to the Agricultural Hall (1935), and the Shire Hall (1959) and demonstrating the development and commitment over time, to the Mingenew community and district.</p>
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	35	1586	Shire Office Agricultural Hall	21 Victoria Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The foundation stone for the Mingenew Agricultural Hall was laid by W.S. Oliver on 18 December 1917. It was the second hall on the site. The timber framed corrugated iron clad Agricultural Hall that was built in 1895 was destroyed by fire in 1917.</p> <p>The 1917 stone hall building remains behind the 1935 addition of Council office across the front. The Council offices addition is detailed in the Interwar architectural style (Art Deco).</p> <p>The State Library branch that was located in the former Road Board building, relocated to the front rooms of the Shire office in 1983.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Mingenew Shire Council and Offices and former Agricultural Hall are of considerable significance for the civic role it provides in the community and the associations with community leaders and administration who facilitate that civic role.</p> <p>The buildings on site are of substantial significance as is the site itself with the original Agricultural Hall (1895-1917), the existing stone Agricultural Hall (1917-) and the front office addition in 1935.</p> <p>The 1935 front is the only streetscape presence of the facility, and the presents a very good example of Interwar Art Deco architecture. Individually, and integral with the former Road Board building and Mingenew Hall, the Shire Office and Agricultural Hall makes an outstanding contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape of Mingenew, spanning the towns development through the period from 1895, 1917, 1906, 1935 to 1959.</p>
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	36	1587	Upper Irwin Road Board Office (former)	23 Victoria Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The building is the original 1906 Road Board Office and meeting place of the Upper Irwin Road Board (excised from the Irwin Road Board in 1901). Built by B.T. Cumming and Fletcher. In 1948, an outdoor picture theatre was established on the south side of the building.</p> <p>In June 1955, a branch of the State Library established in the office operating until 1983.</p> <p>After forming in 1966, the Mingenew Historical Society established a Museum in the former Road Board Office in 1968 and expanding in 1978 to also include the former Mingenew School. It that has since evolved into the Mingenew Historical Society Museum at the former Mingenew School.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Road Board building is historically significant as the first governing building of the then Upper Irwin Road Board. Its associations with the leaders and identities who had a role in the development of the town and district of Mingenew is significant.</p> <p>Aesthetically it is a fine example of a vernacular Federation building of local stone in a regional town that makes a substantial contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p> <p>The former Road Board building, individually and together with the Shire Office and Agricultural Hall, and Shire Hall, makes a considerable contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape of Mingenew, spanning the towns development through the period from 1895, 1917, 1906, and 1935 through to 1959.</p>
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	37	5758	Mingenew School (former) Mingenew Historical Society Museum	24 Victoria Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first school in Mingenew was built on one acre, comprising lots 49, 50, 59, 60 donated by Samuel James Phillips. The school opened with 24 pupils, soon adding another classroom and cloakroom. The school closed in 1959 when the new school was constructed in Phillip Street. In 1965 it became a Youth Centre vested in the Mingenew Shire Council.</p> <p>The Mingenew Historical Society was inaugurated in 1966, and in 1968, established a Museum in the former Road Board Office building. In 1978 the Museum expanded to the former school building, occupying one room, and the Repertory Club in the second room.</p> <p>The Historical Society operates the Mingenew Historical Society Museum in the entire former Mingenew School building. (2022)</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Mingenew School represents significant associations with generations of students and teachers and evokes memories of a sense of place. Since 1978, the former Mingenew School building has showcased Mingenew's history through the diligent work of the Mingenew Historical Society, establishing and managing the Mingenew Historical Society Museum.</p> <p>The former Mingenew School is of aesthetic significance typifying a school of the period and making a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>
	38		SITE Mingenew School Headmasters House	26 Victoria Road (northeast corner of Irwin Street)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Headmaster's House was located next to, and south of the Mingenew School building. From 1995, the house was utilised as a Youth Club, until it was demolished.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Mingenew School Headmaster's House represents associations with Mingenew School, and the Youth Club.</p>



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	39		SITE Methodist Church	25 Victoria Road (northwest corner of Irwin Street)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Erected between 1908 and 1912, the Methodist Church was the venue for the marriage of David Brand when he married Doris McNeil in 1944. He was later the Premier of Western Australia, and knighted. The weatherboard church was demolished in 1970.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site is historically and socially significant for associations with the Methodist Church between c.1908 and 1970 that evokes memories of the worship, and events that took place.</p>
	40	1588	Church of the Resurrection (Anglican)	28 Victoria Road SE cnr Irwin Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original foundation stone was laid in 1903. The builder was W.H. Linthorne. The first wedding was celebrated in 1903. A Rectory on the east side of the church was built in 1969 for the Reverend Idris Jones and relocated to Carnamah in 1974. It is the oldest Church in Mingenew.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>The Anglican Church of the Resurrection is historically and socially of significance for worship, commemoration and events, and the sense of place evoked by those activities, as a central gathering place in the community. It is of aesthetic significance for the simple gothic design that makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>
	41	-	Road Board Secretary's House (former)	30 Victoria Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Providing adequate housing for the Secretary of the Road Board was an important part of retaining the appropriate person for the important position at the Roads Board. The expansive nature of the house alludes to that significance in the community. The pressed concrete block construction is likely from the late 1930s.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>The former Road Board Secretary's House represents the provision of housing for a high-level local government staff member. It is a good example of interwar bungalow architecture that contributes to the historic townscape of Mingenew.</p>


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	42	-	Francis Burges Memorial	Victoria Road (west side)	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1959, Mrs Temple Russell donated 60 acres of land to the children of Mingenew in memory of her brother Francis Carlton Burges who was killed in action during World War One.</p> <p>A cairn was erected on 1 November 1959 in the south corner of the Mingenew Primary School site.</p> <p>The donated acreage is cropped with the funds contributing to the school's Parents and Citizens Association.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The memorial is of historical significance for the association with the tragedy of war and its impact in Mingenew, the philanthropic actions of Mrs Russell, donating a legacy that benefits the school and broader community of Mingenew.</p>
	43		SITE Mingenew Drive-in Theatre	Victoria Road (east side)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Mingenew Drive-in Theatre was established in 1965 on the south border of the townsite on part of the Mingenew Common Reserve. It closed in 1984.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the drive-in theatre represents is a way of life, of social significance, that is no longer experienced.</p>
	44		St Joseph's School (former)	22-24 William Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1931, St Joseph's Convent School, staffed by Dominican sisters was opened next to the Catholic Church. A one room school was built in William Street by 1948, with additional classrooms in 1954 and 1963. From 1979 the school was staffed by lay teachers. The school closed in 1991.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former St Joseph's School represents a significant history of the Dominican Sisters in Mingenew, establishing a school as early as 1931 in the Catholic church, a new school in 1948, and additions in 1954 and 1963.</p> <p>It represents the post-World War Two period and education choices in Mingenew, with Dominican Sisters teaching until 1979</p>


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						when lay teachers took over. It demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced. The former St Joseph's school building is a good example of the modernist post war architecture that evidences that period of development of the historic townscape of Mingenew.
	45	1590 3946	Linthorne residence (former)	26 William Street (northeast corner of Irwin Street)	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>This residence was built and occupied in 1893 by William Henry Linthorne, first Road Board Secretary, builder, hotelier (original Midland Hotel), and businessman. He had bricks brought from Guildford for the house and the pressed metal ceilings were specially made for him. He died in 1920. From 1926 until 1961, W.S. Oliver and his wife owned the property. From 1961-c.1970 the property was owned by the Catholic Bishop of Geraldton, during which time the Dominican Sisters resided there and taught at St Joseph's School. When the Sister left the school (and town) the former Linthorne residence reverted to private ownership.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The former Linthorne residence is of historical importance for its association with W.H. Linthorne, a businessman, civic identity and pioneer family, and the Dominican Sisters when they taught at St Joseph's School during the 1960s.</p> <p>The substantial residence is a fine example of the Federation bungalow architectural style that makes a considerable contribution to the residential character and historical townscape of Mingenew.</p>


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	46	1589 25932 19005	Mingenew Police Group Police Station & Courthouse Police Quarters & former office	31 William Street SW cnr Moore & George streets Also recorded as 15 William Street- a vacant site.	1 R	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original police station and residence, built in 1897, is a modest stone building with the office on the north side integral to the residence. It was designed by J.G.Taylor and A.R.L. Wright, and the builder was W.H. Linthorne.</p> <p>In 1964 the new police station and courthouse was erected to Raymond Jones' architectural design by Britannic Building Co. In 1971 the Police Station was staffed by two officers, with the Officer-In-Charge (OIC) doubling up as the Clerk of Courts. In 1980 a new Cell Block was built, attached to the 1964 Police Station and Courthouse</p> <p>The vacant area to the south of the Mingenew Police Station and Residence) includes the sites of the stables and two-cell Lock-up.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> – extract from Registration</p> <p>The archaeology associated with the former Lock-up and Stables buildings (1897) and the Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) have the potential to provide information regarding the individual internees and police officers who have worked at the Station between 1897 and the present.</p> <p>Mingenew Police Station (1964) is an excellent representative example of a regional Police Station that reflects the public buildings and police stations constructed across the state during the mineral boom.</p> <p>The 1964 buildings are associated with significant Western Australian architect, Raymond Jones who was responsible for a number of government buildings in the 1960s. The combined Mingenew Police Station and Courthouse in the Post-War International Style is a fine example of his work.</p> <p>The 1897 and 1964 buildings present distinctive architecture defining the two major periods of development of law-and-order facilities in Mingenew that make a considerable contribution to the townscape of Mingenew.</p>
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MINGENEW DISTRICT						
	47	5797	Mingenew Cemetery	Midlands Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Gazetted in 1899, and the first burial was in 1900. In the early 1930's the Council Burial Register started to contain details about the person buried, their place in the community, their cause of death etc.</p> <p>The Cemetery contains marked headstones arranged in religious denomination order. A niche wall and a steel plate displaying the site plan of numbers and names of grave sites, were donated by the Mingenew-Yandanooka CWA in 1994. Gravesites are also pegged.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Mingenew Cemetery recorded the first burial in 1900. It is a significant record of the early settlers and generations of residents of Mingenew and the broader area.</p> <p>The Mingenew Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions that contribute to the reverence and sense of place.</p>
	48	5792	SITE Mingenew Hill Cemetery	Adjacent to Lockier River, 3km Northwest of Mingenew Townsite	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>After requests in 1895, a Cemetery site of 10 acres was approved, pending suitable trustee in 1897. By 1890, there were at least four graves in the cemetery although no records exist.</p> <p>No identification except for one remaining corner post to original fenced area. No grave sites marked.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Mingenew Hill Cemetery had at least 4 unrecorded burials by 1890.</p> <p>The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.</p>


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	49	5793	SITE Mingenew Hill Reserve		4	<p>Mingenew Hill was first recorded as "a remarkable ironstone hill" by the Gregory brothers in 1846. It was gazetted as a reserve when the Upper Irwin Road Board took office in 1901.</p> <p>The highest lookout site on the hill contains a stone cairn erected by the Mingenew Historical Society dedicated to the pioneers of the district.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Mingenew Hill is historically significant as an early explorer site.</p>
	50		Drovers Rest	Mingenew Hill	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The site of Drovers Rest was a camping ground where the livestock were held after their journeys from north and south, while waiting to be sold, prior to the railway in 1894. Water was piped from Mingenew Spring to a holding tank and trough. From 1894, they were held in railway stockyards and railed to market in Midland.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Drovers Rest is an important historical site representing the significance of the pastoral industry and importance of Mingenew as a stock sales venue and a junction of the various stock routes through the region.</p>
	51	5795	SITE Depot Hill Reserve	Depot Hill Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Named by the Gregory Brothers in 1846 where they buried supplies. It was used by explorers, travellers and coal prospectors and became an important stock grazing common and holding area with year-round water on the stock route north. During World War 2 the area of Depot Hill became an important Army Firing Range. Former residents of the Littlewell Reserve are the repositories of stories about significant sites such as Depot Hill, where ceremonies were conducted, and babies were born. It is now a picnic area known for its wildlife and native flora.</p>


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						<p>The Irwin River meanders through the length of the reserve with a natural spring flowing the length of the Depot Hill for 4 kilometres. It is known for its abundant wildlife and native flowers.</p> <p>The district emblem the Hakea Orthorrhyncha (Bird Beak Hakea) grows there.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Depot Hill Reserve Hill is historically significant as an early explorer site, used by travellers and coal prospectors, and a stock grazing common and holding area on the stock route. The association with World War two as a firing range is historically significant. Associations with the former residents of Littlewell Reserve are historically significant. It is socially and culturally significant as a place to socialise and recreate, and civic pride of the district emblem growing at the site.</p>
	52		SITE Rifle Club	South of sports ground	4	<p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>The site is socially significant in representing the establishment of a rifle clubs in the district.</p>
	53	3500	Enanty Homestead Group Barn Homestead ruin	Mingenew-Morawa Road	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Enanty Barn is one of the oldest extant buildings in the Mingenew district, although the history is not definitive.</p> <p>Samuel Pole (S.P.) Phillips Esquire, in partnership with Edward Hamersley and Lockier Burges looked for land to establish a cattle breeding operation to gain meat contracts with the Government. They formed the Cattle Company in 1850, establishing extensive pastoral holdings, including leases around Mingenew Spring extending eastwards to include Lockier River and Green Brook. They ran the leases as outstations, and as early as 1851 were driving cattle and horses to the leases.</p> <p>Convict labour was introduced to the state in 1850 (until 1868). By 1851, S.P. Phillips was one of only six in the Colony who employed Ticket of Leave workers. It is probable that the barn was constructed with the assistance of convict labour at some of those outstations, close to the water supply during that period.</p>

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					<p>Enanty barn was also an outcamp for shepherds who walked their flocks for annual washing in the Lockier River.</p> <p>Tillage leases were first taken up by Walcott and Co. in July 1871. H.P Loftie surveyed the property in October 1893 recording the name Enanty Hill, assumed to be of Aboriginal derivation. The west boundary of the location (1442) was surveyed again in 1885 when W.A. Saw was surveying the adjoining location (1508) for Samuel James (S.J.) Phillips of Culham, the eldest son of S.P. Phillips, who had acquired large pastoral leases in Mingenew (and Yandanooka).</p> <p>In July 1887 Victoria Location 1442 was granted to S.J. Phillips and Samuel Fortescue (S.F.) Moore. Phillips became sole owner in 1889 and was mortgaged to Walter Padbury and W.T. Loton for 5,500 pounds. It is probable that the homestead was constructed at that time. S.J. Phillips died in 1929 and the property has changed hands many times since.</p> <p>During World War Two, the First Armoured Division headquartered at Enanty Homestead. The homestead has not been occupied for many decades and is in a ruinous condition.</p> <p>The barn was partly restored during the celebration of Mingenew's Centennial Year in 1994, and further partly restored by the Mingenew Historical Society in 1997 with Lotterywest funding. It was damaged by Cyclone Seroja in 2021 and repaired in 2022.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>Enanty Barn is of considerable historic value as one of the oldest extant buildings in the Mingenew district. It represents early construction of a stone outbuilding that provided an outcamp for pastoralists, shepherds and travellers. The homestead represents settlement on the property. The barn and homestead are historically significant for associations with Samuel Pole (S.P.) Phillips Esquire, and his eldest son Samuel James (S.J.) Phillips.</p>
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	54		SITE Gurano School	Mingenew Morawa Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Gurano School operated c.1924-c.1928, after which time the building was relocated to another site.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance</u></p> <p>The site of Gurano School represents the developing years of the Mingenew district community, the value of education for the settlers' families.</p>
	55	4474 18762	SITE Mingenew Coalseam Conservation Park	26 kms northeast of Mingenew	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>During an exploration traverse in 1846, the Gregory brothers and others discovered coal in the Irwin River. It was the first coal discovery in the colony, causing expectation of mining reserves for fuel.</p> <p>Exploration of coal seams proved the reserves uneconomic. It is now a tourist attraction for the Shire of Mingenew and Mullewa.</p> <p>For the preservation of the natural features it was vested in CALM in 1994 and visitor facilities and environmental protection works (erosion and weed control) took place. The natural feature of bushland incorporating seams of coal in bed of Irwin River, and prolific wildflowers in season with picnic and viewing areas for public recreation are an attraction for locals and tourists.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Mingenew Coalseam Conservation Park is historically significant as an early explorer site, and the Gregory brothers' first coal discovery in the Colony. Socially and culturally significant as a place to socialise and recreate.</p>
	56	5900	SITE Guranu (Gooronoo) Reserve	Coalseam Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Originally grazed by Burges, Hamersley and Phillips due to nearby water on stock route. M. Morrissey later ran it and sold to the government for subdivision.</p> <p>C.S. Oliver reputedly grew the first wheat in the district on the Guranu Estate. Guranu Reserve comprises 65 ha of natural bushland.</p>

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						<p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Guranu (Gooronoo) Reserve is historically significant for the early pastoralists, and government land subdivision, and C.S. Oliver's first wheat crop in the district.</p>
	57	5786	SITE Narandagy (Narandagee) Well	Ebano Road (west side of road 25 km northeast of Mingenew)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The well was constructed as a watering point on the stock route in the 1890s, for stock and stockmen who rested there on their journeys. It also serviced George Gooch's extensive holding.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Wells are of historical significance for their critical provision of water in strategic locations. The construction of many wells are fine examples of stonework using local materials. The significance of providing for stock and stockmen on the route was integral to the development of the region.</p>
	58	5787	SITE Mt Melara Trig Station	Manarra Road (12 km northeast of Mingenew)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Trig Station was set up on the flat top of Mt Melara during World War Two as it was the highest hill in that area. There are no remains. Mt Melara is a Geological Reserve.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Mt Melara Trig Station is of historical significance for the associations with prominent surveyors and mapping the land.</p>
	59	5783	Manarra Homestead Ruin	Manarra Rd (23 km northeast of Mingenew)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Edward Broad came to the district as a shepherd, from the Avon Valley. He acquired land called Manarra, married in the 1880s, and carted goods to the goldfields in the 1890s. The family lost the property during the 1930s Depression.</p> <p>The walls and chimneys ruins of the 1902 stone homestead and out-buildings on the bank of the Lockier River are all that remain.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The ruin of the Manarra Homestead is historically significant for the association with Edward Broad and evidencing the</p>

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						development of the homestead in 1902, and loss during the 1930s Depression.
	60	5785	Mungatoo Tank (Nungatah)	Manarra Road (28 km northeast of Mingenew)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Aboriginal people traditionally passed through this area regularly on walkabout. Later used by Europeans on their way to the goldfields.</p> <p>A granite bar runs North South across the creek which runs east-west. The tank is formed with stones like brickwork using mud around the bottom of the creek waterfall.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Water sources are of historical significance for their critical provision of water in strategic locations. The significance of Mungatoo Tank (Nungatah) in providing for travellers, stock and stockmen on the route, was integral to the development of the region.</p>
	61	5772	Lockier River Farm Homestead	Midlands Road (10 km west of Mingenew)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The main homestead was built in 1879, as noted by a date carved in stone at the front.</p> <p>Situated 600 metres from Lockier River, the railway line runs between river and homestead. The house comprises two stone buildings - the older a two-room gable-roofed structure and a hipped roof house with perimeter veranda. The homestead has also been known as Horwood House.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Lockier River Farm Homestead is historically significant as one of the early homesteads in the district that remains intact, and for associations with the owners who developed the property.</p>
	62	5765	SITE Opawa Homestead	Mingenew-Morawa Road (10 km east of Mingenew)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>William Kerr and family bought the property after success in the goldfields, where he had a butchering business. The main stone house was built c.1900, adding to an earlier cottage with a breezeway connection. There was a cellar and a water tank below</p>

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						<p>the house. It was also known as Bligh House. It was destroyed by fire on 28 December 2021.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Opawa Homestead is historically significant as one of the early homesteads in the district, and for associations with William Kerr and family who developed the property.</p>
	63	5781	SITE Ebano Spring Homestead	Mingenew-Morawa Road (22 km east of Mingenew)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original stone outcamp was used by stockmen working on the Whitfield Estate, operating from 1856. A spring in the creek (a tributary of the Lockier River) provided fresh water from a timber lined well.</p> <p>Situated on the stock route eastwards, Ebano became a wayside resting place for travellers and their stock. Whitfield Estate was purchased by Government 1911 for closer settlement and subdivided into soldier settlement blocks in the 1920s.</p> <p>Cardell had a block that had a contained a single room dwelling with fireplace. It was demolished in the 1970s and a new dwelling erected on site.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Ebano Spring Homestead is historically significant for the spring and well on the stockmen's route that was a traveller's rest place, and part of the Whitfield Estate purchased by the Government and subdivided for Soldier Settlement in the 1920s.</p>
	64	1592	SITE Nangetty Station Homestead	Mingenew-Mullewa Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Nangetty land was originally leased and grazed by John Sydney Davis of Tibradden in the 1850s, one of the original colonists at Champion Bay (Geraldton). Davis built a stone shepherd's hut, cleared a paddock and sunk a well nearby. Thomas Broad was employed as a shepherd and herdsman. In the 1880s he lived in the hut with his wife (Elizabeth, nee Wheelock) and family.</p> <p>In the 1890s the land was resumed and granted to the Midland Railway Company who sold it in c. 1900, to Holmes Brothers who on sold to Richard Smith, from South Australia in 1902. Smith</p>

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						<p>built the first part of the homestead, designed by J.W. Wright architect, and a 16-stand shearing shed (the largest in the district at the time) in 1905. He also fenced 33 paddocks, all supplied with water from the sandplain and twelve large dams built down in the valley. Nangetty carried over 20,000 sheep, 600 head of cattle and numerous horses.</p> <p>In 1912, Smith's son, Gordon Law Smith, took over the general management, and in 1926 he sold to James & C Butcher, pioneer pastoralists in the Murchison and Gascoyne areas. The homestead was extended. Owing to the premature death of four male members of the family, in 1949 probate duties forced the sale of Nangetty to H & W Butcher (no family connection to James & C. Butcher).</p> <p>William Butcher, with his family, lived at Nangetty and continued to consolidate the property, likely with additions designed by builder H.Costello, and then retired in 1956 and installed a manager, J. Minson with his family.</p> <p>In 1971, Butcher's daughter, Nan, and her husband Leonard Broad, with their four children, took over the management. They brought with them J. Narrier as head stockman, with his family. In 1985 Broad's son, Ian, and family, took over the management of Nangetty.</p> <p>The homestead was demolished in 1994, leaving the laundry and coolroom, meathouse, garages and storeroom.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Nangetty Station Homestead is historically significant for many associations as it developed, until the demolition of the homestead in 1994.</p>
	65	5782	SITE Melara Homestead	Narandagy Road (20 km northeast of Mingenew adjoining Lockier River)	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>This is the first known homestead built on the property known as Melara which was taken up by J de Boulay in 1856, pastoral lease number 802 called Mt Melaria.</p> <p>This is the site of the original homestead that overlooked the Lockier River. It was demolished early in the 1900s.</p>

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						<p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Melara Homestead is historically significant for the pastoral lease, connections with J. de Boulay in 1856, and as one of the earliest homesteads.</p>
	66	5901	SITES Stock Routes to and from Mingenew		4	<p>The first route (2437) led from the Lockier River west of Mingenew and followed the Irwin River west to pick up the coast route at the 8 Mile.</p> <p>All stock and traffic from the Mingenew area used this pathway from 1850 to the end of the century. It was gazetted in 1892.</p> <p>Another route (10876) leading directly south from Mingenew before turning west following a creek line to the coast route at the 8 Mile was gazetted in 1905. On this route is The Tank, a natural rock depression in the creek, holding water for long periods. The 8 Mile (Reserve No 10877) became a barrier line for scab in the 1890s with facilities for dipping sheep before they passed on to the south.</p> <p>As pastoralists moved further north in the 1870s, they established a route (2138) from the Murchison down to Mingenew to access the way to the south. Depot Hill Reserve with its fresh springs in the Irwin River, became an extensive watering and resting place: the north route was gazetted in 1905.</p> <p>The main stock routes to the north and east from Mingenew were not gazetted as major pathway, but they carried all the early traffic as the settlers established "runs" in those directions during the 1860s and 1870s.</p> <p>When gold was discovered further north, these pathways carried all the extensive traffic of the day and from the 1890s all provisions and equipment was sent by train to Mingenew and carted from there.</p> <p>Many lesser routes were the precursor of the modern road systems, the old routes linked together to form a network of communication and movement. Gradually these pathways became tracks with wheel ruts made by the vehicular traffic, which, during the goldrush period of the 1890's, was extensive.</p>

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						<p>After the turn of the century when motorised traffic began, these pathways were gradually improved through the Road Boards.</p> <p>By the 1950s stock were transported by motorised trucks and the old stock routes and resting places as such, became obsolete.</p> <p>Most routes are retained as part of the local road network</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The sites of the early stock routes are historically significant in the development of the region, connecting settlements, water sources (every 10-15 miles), homesteads and destinations.</p> <p>The original pathways made by and for people and stock. These became, in most instances, the roadways of the present.</p> <p>There was no intrusion to the landform or signage in those days, just the marks of footprints, especially over stony divides, and every drover knew the way after he had travelled the route the first time.</p>
STRAWBERRY						
	67		<p>SITE Strawberry Siding</p> <p>SITE Strawberry post office</p>		4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1887 the Midland Railway line was surveyed and in 1894 was opened to rail traffic. Last passenger trains ran in 1975.</p> <p>In 1892 the railway between Walkaway and Arrino, via Strawberry was open. An overhead tank provided water from a windmill and well. A pipe from the well ran alongside the railway line to the Irwin Siding tank. The Strawberry Siding was decommissioned in 1981.</p> <p>One of the two earliest post offices was established at Strawberry Siding in 1878.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Strawberry railway siding is historically significant for important connections for the Strawberry settlers, as further evidenced by the post office that was established there in 1878, prior to the railway, and the Catholic Church and the Strawberry Siding School in the vicinity.</p>

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	68		SITE Catholic Church Strawberry Siding School	Burma Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Strawberry Siding School was conducted in the Catholic Church at Strawberry Siding in 1918. The timber framed building was relocated to Mingenew in 1931 as an addition to the Catholic church in Mingenew.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Catholic Church is of historical and social significance in demonstrating the community of Strawberry utilising the church for education and representing a way of life no longer practiced.</p> <p>The School represents significant associations with generations of students and teachers and evokes memories of a sense of place.</p>
	69		SITE Strawberry School Geraldine post office		4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first school in the district was at Geraldine Homestead with a teacher named Watson in.c.1870, and Mathilda Kennedy in c.1875.</p> <p>It is the earliest of the two earliest post offices that were in the Strawberry area, this one was established at Geraldine in 1877 and one at Strawberry Siding in 1878.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Strawberry School represents significant associations with generations of students and teachers and evokes memories of a sense of place. The post office at the Geraldine property is historically significant as the earliest in the district, in 1877.</p>
	70	5794	Strawberry Catholic Cemetery	Midlands Road Situating in Old Bones Paddock on Sante Fe Farm, approx 20 kms from Mingenew	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Catholic consecrated cemetery near the settlement of Strawberry Reserve 1865 surveyed in 1877 (Revoked.)</p> <p>The Cemetery is enclosed with a post and netting fence erected by Paul Kelly, members of the Mingenew Historical Society and others, in 1994. It contains four headstones in fair condition, river gums have been planted around the perimeter. Thirty-three people are believed to have been interred at the Cemetery.</p>


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						<p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Strawberry Catholic Cemetery was surveyed in 1877. It is a significant record of the early Catholic settlers in Strawberry.</p> <p>The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, reverence and commemoration.</p>
YANDANOOKA						
	71	5779	SITE Yandanooka Townsite		2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>1920 - First store opened - Harleys, wood frame hessian cover.</p> <p>1920-22 -50 more soldier settlers arrived.</p> <p>1920 - Second store and living quarters established.</p> <p>1925 - First tennis court built by JA Brown, PC Neville, K Bolton.</p> <p>1925 - Vegetable shop, house and boarding house built for Mrs Bishop after she had a win on the Melbourne Cup.</p> <p>1930 - Basford built a house between the hall and main store.</p> <p>When Wainwright followed, he had a camel team for contract carting. Public meeting was called by settlers to ask Mr Wainwright to move the camels as they upset the horse teams in the district.</p> <p>1935 Government school built.</p> <p>1936 Headmaster's House built.</p> <p>1968 New two teacher schoolroom erected.</p> <p>1978 School closed through lack of numbers; schoolroom moved to Eneabba.</p> <p>Yandanooka CWA met with Australia Post to have the mail still delivered to Yandanooka. This was achieved. CWA bought private mailboxes. Australia Post provided lock up standing In and Out boxes. All mail bags had to be sealed and boxes locked at all times. Community was supportive. One person to be on roster for one week to sort the mail and prepare outgoing mail, to pick up the newspaper from the main road. Engine shed at the hall was used until CBH quarters were obtained. This is also a point where machinery spare parts and cartons of fruit were dropped off.</p>


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					<p>1995 21 households still receive this postal service.</p> <p>1995 The original school is a well-equipped Arts and Crafts Centre.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Yandanooka townsite, with railway siding, hall, store, post office, schools, and other services served the surrounding community. Little is left to inform of the prosperity of the town in its hey-day. The townsite and all that remains is of considerable historical and social significance informing of a way of life no longer practiced.</p>
	72	-	<p>SITE Yandanooka</p> <p>Railway siding, loading ramp, shed</p>	Railway Street	<p>3</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1884, the Midland Railway opened for through traffic.</p> <p>1920 The first soldier settlers arrived.</p> <p>1930 - Wesfarmers built north of the hall, interest in wheat and stock. Wheat stacker lived there; the record was 22 bags high.</p> <p>1946 CBH Built wheat bin, weigh bridge, CBH quarters.</p> <p>1973 Wheat bin closed</p> <p>1975 The last passenger train ran.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the Yandanooka railway siding and remaining shed, is historically significant as an important connection for the early settlers and the Soldier settlers after 1920. The railway siding was central to the town.</p>


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	73	5779	Yandanooka Hall	Railway Street	2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Yandanooka Hall is the largest building remaining in what was once the main street of the Yandanooka townsite.</p> <p>In 1923, the Yandanooka and Districts branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia Incorporated raised 250 pound towards the erection of a hall in Yandanooka. The Hall opened by Mr C Maley MLA, after having been built by soldier settlers.</p> <p>The Hall was used for school, all church services, social evenings and the Christmas Tree Party. When the committee could not raise sufficient funds to make annual rate payment, they approached Road Board to take over the hall. This was done.</p> <p>1929 - The hall debt was paid off, the hall was lined and supper room added.</p> <p>1936 Yandanooka CWA formed, meetings were held in the hall.</p> <p>1967 school children increased so Years 1,2,3 classes were held in the hall.</p> <p>1976 New ceiling was put in the Hall. Windows, doors and the walls relined. Mingenew Shire provided the material, Yandanooka community carried out the work.</p> <p>1979 The hall had cyclone damage to half the roof. Mingenew Shire wanted to demolish the hall. Yandanooka community held a successful referendum and the hall was saved. But the hall was to be the financial and maintenance responsibility of Yandanooka community. A hall committee was formed.</p> <p>1978 The kitchen at the Hall was modernised to meet health regulations.</p> <p>From 1982, the annual Harvesters' Ball was held by the Bachelor and Spinners Social Club. Formal invitation Ball, with up to 300 attendees, with proceeds to groups in the community.</p> <p>Other uses of the hall included:</p> <p>The annual family Christmas Tree night. First Communal Batey Radio Receival Point, CWA Monthly meetings and demonstrations LCDRC Meetings, Popular B & S Harvesters Ball for 12 years up to 1995, Local Wedding receptions and 21st</p>
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						<p>Birthdays, WA University Geology Students and staff stayed 3-5 days in the hall while investigating this area. It is said that if a function is held in the hall, people will go to it.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Yandanooka Hall is of exceptional historical and social significance as the nucleus of the community in Yandanooka. The timber framed corrugated iron clad hall is a rare remaining vernacular example, of aesthetic significance, in such good condition, and being used, in rural Western Australia. It is a proud landmark on Midlands Road.</p>
	74	-	Yandanooka Store and Post Office (former)	Railway Street	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1920 Yandanooka official Post Office was in Field's store after relocating from Yandanooka Estate (since 1900). The store manager's (Charlie Smith) daughter Nora Smith did mail deliveries to the farms until 1979.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Yandanooka Store and Post Office (former) is historically and socially significant for the services, social gathering and the community associations. It is a good example of an Interwar bungalow, and one of the few remaining buildings in the Yandanooka townsite.</p>
	75	-	Headmaster's House (former) and SITE Yandanooka Siding School		4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1929, Yandanooka Siding School commenced in the Yandanooka Hall, until a school building was opened in 1934. In 1936, the Headmasters House was built. In 1968 a second school was built until it closed in 1977 and relocated to Eneabba in 1983.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Yandanooka Siding School represents significant associations with generations of students and teachers and evokes memories of a sense of place. The former Headmasters House is of historical significance in demonstrating a way of life no longer practiced, and associations with the school and headmasters who resided in the house.</p>

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	76	-	SITE Yandanooka School (Block 59)		3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1933, Yandanooka School (Block 59) became Overland School to distinguish it from Yandanooka Siding School. The Overland School closed in 1944. The building had started as the Greenbook School in 1922-1923 before being moved to Yandanooka in 1927.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Yandanooka School(Block 59) represents associations with interwar students and teachers and evokes memories of a sense of place.</p>
	77	-	SITE Overland School		4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1933, Yandanooka School (Block 59) became Overland School to distinguish it from Yandanooka Siding School. The Overland School closed in 1944. The building started as the Greenbook School in 1922-1923 before being moved to Yandanooka in 1927.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Overland School represents significant associations with generations of students and teachers and evokes memories of a sense of place.</p>
	78	-	SITE Greenbrook School		4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Greenbook School operated 1922-1923. In 1927 the building was moved to a site donated by Arthur Downes and was known as Yandanooka School (Block 59). In 1933, it became Overland School to distinguish from Yandanooka Siding School. Closed in 1944.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Greenbrook School represents significant associations with generations of students and teachers and evokes memories of a sense of place.</p>

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	79		SITE Yandanooka Sports Ground		4	<p><u>History</u> Yandanooka Sports Ground is the site of sporting events including tennis, football and cricket.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of the Yandanooka Sports Ground represents associations with a range of sporting activities that play an important role in community socialising and sport.</p>
	80	-	SITE Yandanooka Golf Club		4	<p><u>History</u> Yandanooka's 9-hole Golf course was opened in the early 1930s by Mr G. Kempton M.L.C. from Geraldton, by driving a ball from the first tee, at his second attempt. Addressing a large gathering of local residents and members of the Mingenew Golf Club, he stressed the value of sport cementing friendship between neighbouring towns. The Chairman of the Mingenew Road Board Mr G.D. Ferrier, the captain of the Mingenew Golf Club, Mr F.P. Frost and the captain of the Yandanooka Golf Club, Mr K. Bolton also spoke. Subsequently a number of friendly matches were played.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of the Yandanooka Golf course is significant in demonstrating the importance of sport and recreation and connections local and district that are achieved by such a sporting club initiative.</p>
	81		SITE Yandanooka Spring		4	<p><u>History</u> Yandanooka Spring was a water source for Aborigines and nearby there was a natural clearing used for corroborees. From about 1850, it became an important stopping place on the route from Perth to the Geraldton district.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u> The site of Yandanooka Spring is historically significant for the Aboriginal history, and an important stopping and watering place on the stockmen's route between Perth to the Geraldton district.</p>

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	82	1591 5796	Yandanooka Homestead and well	Midlands Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Thomas Whitfield squatted on land at Yandanooka in 1854/55 and pastured cattle in the vicinity of the Two Wells. The earliest structures date from 1856 when the first lease was taken up by Thomas Whitfield who built the homestead at Yandanooka for his wife who came from Toodyay in 1854.</p> <p>Phillips and Emmanuel brothers purchased Yandanooka in 1879, subject to a lease to Lachlan McPherson ending in 1884.</p> <p>The homestead well was first developed in the late 1880's, likely when Emmanuel & Phillips took on the station in 1887.</p> <p>They remained until 1910 when it was resumed by the Government, subdivided and offered to soldier settlers.</p> <p>The Government developed the Homestead Well to cater for the soldier settlement, the community dip (1925) and other activities. In 1940 the well was again restored to provide water for the battalions of army personnel stationed in the area and use of the during World War Two and was battalion headquarters of the Engineers.</p> <p>In 1946 the Homestead along with adjacent land, was sold to C.S. Baty of "Batyphone radio" fame and farmed by him until 1967 when it was sold to J. Lydiard and again sold to the Ward family in 1968. Tom and his sons Ian and Peter stripped the house down to a shell and re-roofed and modernised the dwelling, keeping the original shape and style intact. At some time it was known as Bundanoon Homestead.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Yandanooka Homestead and Homestead Well are of considerable historical significance for the earliest associations with Thomas Whitfield, squatting and building the homestead, and the associations with Phillips and Emmanuel brothers, and later the Army presence during World War Two.</p>
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	83	5799	The Two Wells	2.5 k NE from Yandanooka	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>One of the earliest man-made watering points in the district. Thomas Whitfield settled at Yandanooka (later of Whitfield Estate), in 1854/55 and pastured cattle in the vicinity of the Two Wells. Phillips and Emmanuel brothers purchased Yandanooka in 1879. They may have established Two Wells. Fat cattle would have watered at these wells enroute to the Perth markets. Equipped with windmill and tank in 1920's the Soldier Settlement Block named Beaconsfield was taken up by H. Chivers.</p> <p>One well, round and faced with dry stone walling, remains beside the creek. The stone face goes down 5' to meet granite and the walls continue throughout granite for another five feet. The depth of the well is unknown. The second well has been washed away.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Two Wells are of historical significance for their critical provision of water in strategic locations for stock and stockmen on the route was integral to the development of the region. The construction of the wells and the association with Thomas Whitfield are significant.</p>
	84	5761	Whelan's Lowlands Homestead (Soldier Settlement)	Yandanooka Northeast Road N side, 8kms from Yandanooka Siding	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Lowlands was a soldier settler's farm from World War One. The house was built for Robert Frances Whelan on this site because of a well nearby - dug before the house was built. The well has a natural stone lining apart from the first four feet which is timbered. George Edwards had dug the well on his own with three buckets. It is 40 feet deep. The walls are sandstone and the well is square. Six other exploration holes were bored out on the flat country, but all proved to be very salty.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Whelan's Lowland Homestead is a representative example of a Soldier Settlement dwelling from the early 1920s. It is significant for the associations with Whelan who constructed the house and Edwards who constructed the well.</p>

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	85	5790	SITE Beaconsfield Well	4-miles northeast from Yandanooka	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>One of the earliest man-made wells known was sunk by Thomas Whitfield (1854 - 1879) or Phillips & Emmanuel Bros (1879 - 1911). A fork and lever for drawing water into troughing was used. The well is unused since the 1920s Soldier Settlement. It was situated beside a tributary of the Green Brook on a flood plain near extensive stockyards.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Wells are of historical significance for their critical provision of water in strategic locations. The construction of many wells are fine examples of stonework using local materials. The significance of providing for stock and stockmen on the route was integral to the development of the region. Historically significant for the association with Thomas Whitfield and/or Phillips & Emmanuel Bros.</p>
	86	5788	SITE Stockyards and Outcamp	Yandanooka Northeast Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The site is relevant to 1850s activity when Whitfield and Phillips/Emmanuel handled mobs of cattle before sending to market. Numbers of horses were needed to accomplish both the above activities. Stockmen/clearing gangs were camped in quarters and probably messed in the outcamp. A well was sunk and timbered. Stockyards were connected for stock movement.</p> <p>The site comprised outcamp sites of men's' quarters, cart/shearing shed, stables, feed-room, harness room and blacksmith shop, with stockyards in front. The outcamp was constructed of bush timber and iron and whitewashed hessian walls. Extensive stock yards surrounding and connected by laneway to another set of yards 3/4 miles east. Pepper trees were planted along lane during World War One.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the expansive stockyards and outcamp is of considerable significance in understanding the extent of stock development that took place in the latter half of the 19th century, and the ways of life no longer practiced.</p>

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	87	5762	SITE Willis House	Willis Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The farm was a War Service Farm from World War One. Building of the Willis house commenced in the summer of 1925/26. Stone was blasted out of the east side of the creek bed directly below the first exploratory drill hole for coal on the Irwin River coal seam.</p> <p>This work of collecting, loading, carting and shaping pieces was done by Jabe Willis, father of Tom Willis who owned the block. It took a period of seven working days at four loads a day to cart the stone which was spread over two months.</p> <p>The building comprised two stone rooms, timber and iron roof, passageway and lean-to of timber and weatherboard on the south side.</p> <p>It was known as known as Fairvue at some time.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Willis House is historically significant for the association with the Willis family, and the extraction and use of local stone in 1926.</p>
	88	5784	Whitfield Well ruin	Yandanooka-Melara Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Thomas Whitfield settled at Yandanooka in 1854/55 (later of Whitfield Estate), pioneering the country and digging this well for shepherds and sheep. It is an oblong shape with the first third of moulded concrete poured behind a corrugated iron frame. The next section has been lined with timber planks and the remainder earth. Situated in a small stand of gum trees in a reserve vested with the Shire of Mingenew for Parklands in 1990.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Wells are of historical significance for their critical provision of water in strategic locations. The construction of this well is unusual, but also an examples of improvisation and using local materials. The significance of providing for sheep and shepherds and on the route was integral to the development of the region. Significant for the association with Thomas Whitfield.</p>

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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	89	5778	Raith Homestead (Soldier Settlement)	Yandanooka Northeast Road (22 km from Mingenew)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Raith Homestead was part of the Whitfield Estate which was bought by the Government in 1911 for Soldier settlement. Jock Brown lived in a tent on site until he cleared the block by hand. When raised enough funds from farm trading, he built the stone soldier settler's house that remains on site.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Raith Homestead is historically significant as part of the Whitfield Estate and 1920 Soldier Settlement and the use of local materials for the homestead construction.</p>
	90	5760	Enokurra Homestead (Soldier Settlement)	Midlands Road	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Enokurra Homestead was part of the Whitfield Estate which was bought by the Government in 1911. The building is an original Soldier Settler's Homestead of local limestone with brick quoins and an external dado 1.5 metres high of burnt limestone mixed with charcoal on the front and west side.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Enokurra Homestead is historically significant as part of the Whitfield Estate and 1920 Soldier Settlement and the use of local materials for the homestead construction.</p>
	91	5780	Beatonsfield Wells	Yandanooka-Melara Road (20km southeast of Mingenew)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Beatonsfield Well is an Important watering point on a Government stock route through to the coast. The stone tank stand is the original. The round well, stone lined with a drive shaft in the bottom, linking up with another well slightly higher up the creek bank. It used to have an aeromotor windmill.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Wells are of historical significance for their critical provision of water in strategic locations. The construction of many wells are fine examples of stonework using local materials such as Beatonsfield Wells. The significance of providing for stock and stockmen on the government route was integral to the development of the region.</p>

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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	92	5764	Woopenatty Homestead/Station	11 km northeast from Arrino	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Built c.1888, the Woopenatty Homestead/Station was part of the original Whitfield Estate. The dwelling was owned by Charlie Campbell, a European shepherd who acquired his own flocks and leased watering points to control pastures. Campbell lived with a tribal Aboriginal woman at Woopenatty and raised a family.</p> <p>The stone homestead complex comprises three buildings joined together to form the main homestead and a detached building.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Woopenatty Homestead/Station is historically significant as part of the Whitfield Estate, association with Charlie Campbell and family and development of the homestead.</p>
	93	5798	SITE Mt Scratch Copper Show (de Burgh's Copper Mine)	South of Mt Scratch Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1859 Robert de Burgh leased land at Arrino which contained copper ore. He mined the ore successfully and considered selling his pastoral holdings to augment the mine.</p> <p>De Burgh's copper mine was one of a series of small but rich shows around Arrino, some of which were spasmodically mined until the 1950's.</p> <p>Only a shallow depression is left of the original excavation with remnants of a forge and a campsite.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site is historically significant for the association with de Burgh and the development of the Mt Scratch Copper Show to de Burgh's Copper Mine.</p>

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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

YARRAGADEE						
	94	5759	Urella Homestead ruin	Mingenew-Mullewa Road. (18km north of Mingenew)	3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Urella Homestead was built in c.1880, on Nangetty Creek. The Darlot brothers were the original owners. The homestead comprised two linked hipped-roof buildings of mudbrick/mudwash in the old part, and a newer part of mudbrick treated limewash interior and lime plaster. It is a ruin.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Urella Homestead ruin is historically significant for the typical example of a homestead of the period, although now in ruin. The school at the homestead and teacher Maryanne McCarthy represent the significance of education for the early settler families.</p>
	95		Yarragadee Homestead		3	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>John and Margaret Morrissey were early settlers. They bred cattle for the Colony meat supply and horses for the Indian Army. Originally there were two homesteads, with Morrissey's homestead on the south side of Irwin River, and then Pearse's Homestead, built in 1927 and demolished in 2022, on the north side of river.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Yarragadee Homestead is historically significant as early settlers: Morrisseys, who bred cattle and horses.</p>
	96		Yarragadee Homestead Graves		2	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>John and Margaret Morrissey were early settlers. They bred cattle for the Colony meat supply and horses for the Indian Army. There are 3, possibly 5 grave sites of the Morrissey family dating back to 1873, located near the homestead, on Reserve 56.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The Yarragadee Homestead Graves are historically significant for the association with the Morrissey family. The graves are a significant record of the early settlement by the Morrissey family and evokes a sense of reverence and commemoration.</p>

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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

	97	13067	SITE Yarragadee Road Bridge	Mingenew-Mullewa Road	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Constructed from 1911 to 1960, over the Irwin River. It was replaced by a concrete bridge in 1964 and deteriorated over time.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the 1911 Yarragadee Road Bridge over Irwin River is historically significant as an important timber road-bridge crossing.</p>
	98	5791	Mt Scratch Trig Station	Mt Scratch on Earra near Arrino	4	<p><u>History</u></p> <p>The summit of Mt Scratch located on "Earra" on part of Victoria Location 1931. Mt Scratch was first mentioned in October 1859. Prickly scrub may have suggested the name. A survey was carried out by W Phelps, Senior Assistant Surveyor in June 1868, and a Triangulation survey by J Forrest in 1871.</p> <p>Mt Scratch, is a fairly prominent breakaway facing north and looking up the glacial valley.</p> <p><u>Statement of Significance</u></p> <p>Mt Scratch Trig Station is of historical significance for the associations with prominent surveyors and mapping the land.</p>