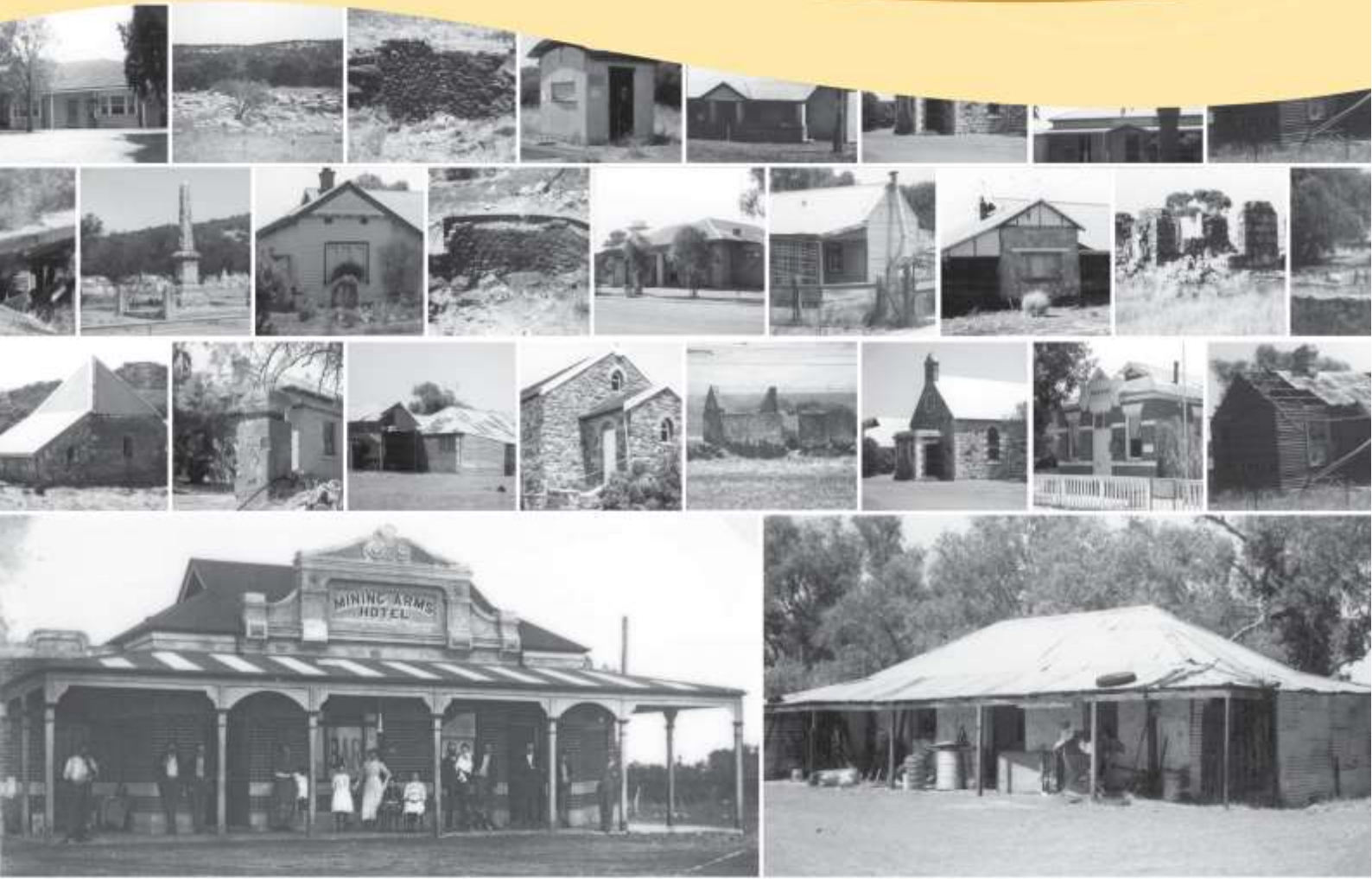


Heritage Inventory



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Love the Rural Life

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STATE
HERITAGE
OFFICE

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Produced: October 2012

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INTRODUCTION

Our heritage is based on those aspects of our past that we want to keep. They may evoke special meaning for us as individuals or members of a community and reflect particular customs or beliefs. These include elements in our environment such as a place which has played an important role in our history, a building which is a rare example of an architectural style, or a natural feature such as a rock formation, fossil site or landscape. It is this inheritance which we may wish to pass on to future generations to enjoy.

The Shire of Chapman Valley (the 'Shire') commissioned the compilation of the original Municipal Inventory in November of 1995. The majority of the information used was taken from a report commissioned in 1993 by LandCorp which surveyed the Shire in order to identify suitable sites to locate an industrial area.

Section 45 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* requires the Shire to compile and maintain a Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places (the 'MI') which includes those places the Shire and community believe are of heritage significance. This document is required to be updated annually and reviewed every four years.

Places recorded in the Municipal Inventory are not automatically entered onto the State Heritage Office's Register of Heritage Places as the State Register is an authoritative, comprehensive list of places throughout Western Australia that meet the criteria of cultural heritage significance. Places entered onto the State Register are subject to development control and are protected under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. The places identified in the Shire of Chapman Valley's MI will however be recorded within the State Heritage Office's inHerit database which is a useful source of information on places which have heritage value but may not necessarily be listed on the State Register.

This report interrelates the thematic history of Chapman Valley with the heritage survey of built fabric therefore providing an aid to the community to recognise and identify the essence of their surrounding heritage. Change, development and progress are inevitable and whilst stagnation through the implementation of prohibitive preservation laws is not proposed, the enhanced awareness by individuals of their region's heritage assets is strongly encouraged. Development proposals which reinforce those assets rather than destroy them are more likely to gain acceptance from the community where there is an enhanced awareness of the value of local assets. It is hoped that this report will reach a wide audience and assist to promote public awareness of cultural heritage.

USING THIS REPORT

This report is meant to provide the community with a detailed list of places considered to be of significant heritage value. Each listed place includes as much information as possible at the time of the review to ensure details collected are true and accurate.

It is envisaged that the MI will provide prospective landowners with sufficient detail to identify the importance for places to be protected, re-developed and enhanced.

STUDY AREA

The Shire of Chapman Valley comprises an area of approximately 4,007 square kilometres. The Shire is bounded in the south and east by the City of Greater Geraldton, in the north by the Shire of Northampton and in the west by the Indian Ocean.

The Shire can roughly be divided into two geographic parts. The lower or south western portion of the Shire is relatively hilly and dominated by the Moresby Ranges. The eastern and northern portion, apart from the Greenough

River, is mostly flat.

The Shire's administration office is located in the township of Nabawa, 36 kilometres north-east of Geraldton along the Chapman Valley Road (also referred to as the Geraldton-Yuna Road) and also features two additional townsites; Nanson and Yuna. There are other former townsites within the Shire namely Howatharra, Protheroe, Rockwell and Whelarra which are now just empty sites with the exception of Naraling where all buildings have been removed apart from the Hall.

Chapman Valley is one of the richest agricultural districts in Western Australia, and consequently, the agricultural industry provides the main source of employment for the Shire.

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

This section has been provided as a thematic overview of the developments that have occurred within the Shire from the time of its initial discovery and early exploration to the present day. A comprehensive overview of the history of the district has been provided against which the significance of heritage places can be assessed.

The framework is intended to provide the basis for the assessment of places that should potentially be listed within the Shire's MI as in the absence of a sound historic framework many places could be undervalued or indeed unrecognised.

The framework will be outlined in the following sections in two different ways:

- Themes in Time; &
- Themes Through Time - Storylines.

Through producing the framework in two different forms it is anticipated that this will clearly identify the key phases and themes in the development of the Shire and show how they are reflected in the built environment.

The use of historical themes, periods and thematic frameworks is often criticised by historians and other researchers. Indeed any attempt to structure our human past is open to criticism, but it must be attempted if history is to be written and its built form preserved. Such arbitrary constructions as time-divisions, thematic frameworks and chronologies are simply methodological tools. They act as a guide in a working document such as this.

THEMES IN TIME

History can be divided according to periods which are often distinct and obvious such as years of economic depression or growth. Some periods are marked by significant events such as the inter-war years and other periods are more ambiguous and are selected according to subjective criteria.

The historical development of the Shire has been divided up into five general time periods, or 'Themes in Time'. The selection and definition these themes was based on the pattern which emerged from the historical development of Chapman Valley. In general, the time periods reflect the main developments within the Shire including the discovery of the region, initial settlement, and the subdivision of the pastoral properties. Further periods correspond with the formation of the Roads Board, the construction of the railway and its impact on the district, as well as the fluctuations in both the mining and agricultural industries.

The 'Themes in Time' or time periods are as follows:

- 1.0 To 1849: Discovery and Exploration.

- 2.0 1850 - 1895: European Settlement.
- 3.0 1896 - 1913: Subdivision and Expansion.
- 4.0 1914 - 1945: Slow Consolidation.
- 5.0 1946 - TODAY: Setbacks and Progress.

The 'Themes in Time' framework is not intended to be a thorough, all-inclusive history of the Shire, rather its purpose is to provide a foundation for the selection and assessment of heritage places. The framework is a working document which, like the MI Register of Places, will evolve and develop in the future. As there is a lack of documented primary and secondary evidence relating to the history and development of the Shire, it has been necessary to expand upon some of the major events and issues within this report in an attempt to assist with documenting the history of the Shire.

1.0 TO 1849: DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In Western Australia history has often evolved after an event that occurred by chance or misfortune. The history of this region began with the accidental shipwrecking of Lieutenant Grey's boat at the mouth of the Murchison which resulted in the discovery of the Victoria District and the subsequent opening up of the area for both pastoral and mining industries. If events had taken place as planned, Grey would have continued on his journey northward exploring the coastal areas and hinterland from the Exmouth Gulf region to Gantheaume Bay, before returning to the Swan River Colony by sea. If such a scenario had indeed eventuated the opening up and settlement of the mid-west and in particular the Chapman Valley district could have been significantly delayed.

1.2 SEA EXPLORATION

The district and its coastline were host to other visitors before Grey's inadvertent visit to the area in 1839. Three centuries earlier in 1527 Menezes, a Portuguese navigator, was blown off his planned course to the Spice Islands and was nearly shipwrecked on treacherous reefs, now known as the Houtman Abrolhos Islands (located where the 29th parallel of south latitude crosses the 114th degree of east longitude).

From the mid-sixteenth century the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch explorers made extensive expeditions to find new 'worlds' as competition grew for new trade routes and commercial opportunities. While on these journeys the 'Great Southland' was sighted on many occasions but reports of these incidents are generally limited in detail and unverified. In 1616 Dirk Hartog in his ship the 'Eendracht' (Unity) landed on what is now known as Dirk Hartog Island and recorded his visit by leaving an inscribed pewter plate nailed to a post at the northern end of the island.

Three years later on 29 July 1619, Frederick de Houtman in the Dordrecht accompanied by a fleet of Dutch ships, sighted a 16km stretch of islands and broken reefs. This archipelago was marked on Houtman's navigation chart along with the warning 'Abri Vossos Olhos' meaning 'Keep your eyes open'. The warning was later shortened to form the now common name of the islands 'Houtman Abrolhos'. De Houtman's sighting is the first confirmed European contact with the central west coast.

From that time onward a series of sightings and visits have been recorded by the intrepid Dutch mariners. A highlight of the era was the shipwreck of the 'Batavia' and the subsequent mutiny in June 1629. The two men involved in the mutiny and murder were supposedly marooned at Wittacarra Gully near Kalbarri for their actions and subsequently became the first recorded permanent landing of white men in the whole of Australia.

Having explored Rottnest and a portion of the Swan River, in January 1697 Commander Willem de Vlamingh sailed northward along the west coast. This voyage was unique in so far as de Vlamingh was the first to travel through the channel that separates the Abrolhos Islands from the mainland naming this channel 'Geelvinck Passage' after his vessel. He continued to travel northward until dropping anchor in Gantheaume Bay where a landing party was sent ashore to explore the interior for some distance (Halley, E.M. & Wilson, H.H. 1946, Roundabout Geraldton and the Victoria District, Geraldton Guardian Express, Geraldton).

Fourteen years later in 1711, the Dutch East India Company ship 'Zuytdorp' came to grief on the high cliff coastline of Kalbarri. Of the two hundred passengers and crew, there is evidence that they made the shore, but their fate and actions after the wreck are unknown. The 'Zeewijck' was the last known Dutch ship wrecked off the central west coast in 1727. She went down with a fortune in gold coins aboard after being wrecked on Half Moon Reef. The eighty-eight survivors of the shipwreck journeyed to Batavia (Jakarta) after a ten month enforced stay on Gun Island.

In the following years many explorers charted the western waters but few endeavoured to penetrate the notoriously treacherous coastline of the central west coast. In 1801 the French explorer Baudin, in the ship 'Geographe', sailed up the west coast naming Jurien Bay after the then French Minister of Marine and Colonies. The Murchison River which forms the northern boundary of the Victoria District flows into a curve on the coast and Baudin gave this area the name 'Gantheaume Bay' in honour of one of Napoleon's admirals who participated in the Battle of the Nile.

In 1822 British authorities were becoming increasingly alarmed about the increased French activity along the Western Australian coast. This concern was a chief motivator behind the 1822 expedition undertaken by Captain Phillip Parker King. King was instructed to survey the coast north of Rottnest Island following de Vlamingh's 1697 route. King was the first person to circumnavigate Australia surveying the mouth of the Murchison River as well as identifying and naming various features including the Wizard Hills and the Menai Hills. He also identified the Moresby 'Flat Topped' Ranges which he named after Captain Fairfax Moresby who had rendered assistance to King and his vessel during his time in Mauritius. The highest peak in the Moresby Range 'Mount Fairfax' was also named in recognition of Captain Fairfax Moresby. A landmark between Northampton and Geraldton was named King's Table Mountain after the British Captain (Halley, E.M. & Wilson, H.H. 1948, More About the Victoria District, Geraldton Guardian, Geraldton). It wasn't until 1839 that a French explorer named the northern and southern coastal boundaries of what was to be known as the 'Victoria District'.

1.3 LAND EXPLORATION

The first overland exploration in the Chapman Valley district actually began as a sea voyage. On 17 February 1839 Lieutenant (later Sir) George Grey previously a Captain in the 83rd Regiment, set out from Fremantle to explore the coastal areas and hinterland from the Exmouth Gulf region to Gantheaume Bay. On 31 March 1839 while attempting to land at Gantheaume Bay (located near the mouth of the Murchison River) misfortune struck and the two boats used for the expedition were shipwrecked. Cast up on the shore of the Bay, Grey and his crew of twelve had to decide whether to wait in the hope of being rescued by an American whaling captain who had undertaken to look for them in six months time, or to try and march overland to the Swan River Settlement, a distance of some 400 miles to the south. The decision was made to attempt the enforced march. It was a precarious journey fraught with the perils of thirst and starvation. One member of the party Frederick Smith, an eighteen year old graphic artist attached to the expedition, died on the way (de Burgh, W. 1989, "The Stock Route to Champion Bay", Early Days, Vol. 10, Part 1, p.75). In attempting the march Grey became the first white man to explore the area and report on it in detail. The resulting journals provide a fairly accurate picture of the country he passed through.

As the party proceeded south Grey made numerous journal entries describing various aspects of the countryside, as well as detailing any sighting of aborigines. Once he had entered the Chapman District Grey described the area as thickly wooded with York Gums, Tea Trees and Jam Trees. He noted that the short grass had been burnt yellow by the hot summer and appeared to be typical of the area. The soil was described as red and heavy quickly forming a fine dust when stirred by the wind and it was also noted that there was limited water in the area as most of the creeks and pools had dried out over the summer months. Numerous animals were listed by Grey including emus,

kangaroos, parrots, magpies and lizards (Sims, S. 1956, "The History of the Upper Chapman district, 1839 - 1911", thesis, Graylands Teachers College, p2).

About ten miles further south Grey noticed some distinct differences in the landscape. The country changed in aspect from rolling terrain to stony rugged hills. The journal entries describe the soil as being either gravelly, loamy or sandy depending whether it was on the hills or in the valley. The vegetation consisted mainly of scrub with wattle, tamar, jam and prickly bushes, with flooded gums and occasionally a patch of york gums along the creek beds. South of this hilly country stretched a wide low valley, the valley of the Chapman River which Grey discovered and named. Grey named the Chapman River after the secretary of The West Australian Land Co, the instigator of the Australind settlement near Bunbury. The party followed the river south with Grey noting that the area appeared to be particularly fertile. Soon the group came upon a range of peculiarly shaped hills which were mostly flat, conical shapes. These hills were in fact the Moresby Ranges discovered and named previously by Captain King. Grey described the range in his journal:

"A lofty chain of mountains, flat-topped, so irregular in their shape and outline that they seemed rather the work of art than of nature. Such moments as these repay the explorer for much toil and trouble." (Halley, E.M. & Wilson, H.H. 1946, Roundabout Geraldton and the Victoria District, Geraldton Guardian, Geraldton)

Grey was also suitably impressed with the aspect around the Buller River, which he named:

"Whilst I stretched myself under the pleasant shade I saw in fancy, busy crowds throng the scenes I was then amongst... I knew that in four or five years civilisation would have followed in my tracks." (Sims, S. 1956, "The History of the Upper Chapman District, 1839 - 1911", thesis, Graylands Teachers College)

While passing through the district Grey discovered and named the Murchison, Bowes and Hutt Rivers, as well as Mt. Naturaliste and its twin mounts Mt. Victoria and Mt. Albert in honour of the recent royal betrothal. Although Grey did not have the opportunity to examine the region in great detail, he did however see enough of it to be impressed by the beauty and fertility of the area. He described it in his diary as being *"as fine an amphitheatre of verdant land as the eye of man has ever gazed upon"* (Grey, G. 1841, Journals of two expeditions of discovery in northwest and Western Australia during the years 1837, 38 and 39, T & W Boone, London, Vol 2, Chapter 2: From Hutt River to Water Peak, pp23-30).

While passing through what became known as the Chapman and Greenough districts Grey also wrote:-

"Now being certain that the district we were in was one of the most fertile in Australia, I named it the "Province of Victoria" in honour of Her Majesty... I have seen no other which has such an extent of good country. It must be borne in mind that it was now the very end of the dry season yet I pictured to myself the bleating sheep and lowing herds, wandering over these fertile hills." (Bain, M.A. 1966, "The Irwin Story", Early Days, Vol 6, No 5, p8)

Grey saw enormous pastoral and agricultural potential in the land and upon his return to Perth, and subsequent visit to England, he recommended its early development.

Despite Grey's enthusiastic descriptions of the area it was not until the late 1840s, following the exploration and discovery of coal and lead by the Gregory brothers, that the actual settlement of the Champion Bay country was embarked upon. This settlement was also due in part to a critical report submitted by Captain Stokes who led an expedition to Champion Bay in his ship the 'Beagle' in December 1841. A landing party under the command of Stokes was sent ashore to make a report on the district so eulogised by Grey. Stokes was far more matter of fact in his description with words like 'arid' and 'sterile' often appearing in his report of the country.

Stokes was of the opinion that the country lacked settlement and agricultural potential. *"In all this district the vegetation was of the worst description, not a tree large enough to furnish a building."* (Halley, E.M. & Wilson, H.H., 1946, Roundabout Geraldton and the Victoria District, Geraldton Guardian and Express, Geraldton). Stokes did agree with Grey about the strangeness of the Moresby Range which he stated were the most remarkable feature on the western shores of Australia. It is to be noted that this exploration party did not go beyond the Moresby Range or Stokes could not have written as he did given that the region was soon to be proven to be one of the richest pastoral areas in the state (Suckling, A.J. n.d., "The history of the Northampton District", Teachers Higher Certificate, p10).

Others were as equally unimpressed as Captain Stokes. In 1842 Landor wrote scathingly:

"It is well known that people in the latter stages of starvation have constantly, visions before their eyes of sumptuous... rich meats and delicious wines. Captain Grey who was then walking for his life... with a very empty stomach... was probably labouring under a similar hallucination... beholding flowering meads and fertile valley districts which, we fear, would prove little attractive to a settler" (Bain, M.A., 1966, "The Irwin Story", Early Days, Vol 6, No 5, p9).

In England the Imperial Council, who had control of the Colony's purse, was concerned at growing costs and scattered settlements.

1.4 THE GREGORY EXPEDITIONS OF 1846 AND 1848

Throughout the 1840s there was a growing shortage of good pastoral land in the Swan River Settlement which was experiencing difficult financial times. Overstocking, unproductive soil and worked-out pastures contributed to the feeling of despondency and depression that was spreading through the colony which was only further enhanced in 1848-49 when drought conditions were experienced in the Avon Valley.

During this time constant references were made to the Victoria District by increasingly desperate farmers as they stressed the favourable report of the area made by Sir George Grey who saw the pastoral potential of the country he passed through in 1839. Instructions from England stated that new settlements were not to be scattered far from the Swan because they would significantly increase Government expenditure through increased commitments of soldiers to be sent for the protection of settlers, the appointing of resident magistrates, postal services, police stations and the construction of roads. Governor Hutt refused to sanction the settlement of the Victoria District:

"...because of its distance from the seat of Government, the difficulty of communicating with any person located there and the impossibility of affording the proper protection, so as once to guard the settler from the incursions of the Aborigines and prevent him coming into collision with them to his own and their detriment" (de Burgh, W. 1989, "The Stock Route to Champion Bay", Early Days, Vol 10, Part 1, p75).

Even if the British Government has made further land available, no satisfactory method had been instituted for the leasing of land and the price of freehold land was raised to 1 pound an acre which caused the land to be more than most could afford. As a result shepherds began taking their masters flocks outside their leases to fresh water-holes, moving into new country north and east of York. Many settlers were forced to leave the Swan River Colony for South Australia or face the prospect of going broke.

In August 1846 the three Gregory brothers, Augustus, Francis and Henry, aware that new grazing areas were urgently required for the future development of the Swan River Settlement and the State as a whole, applied for three months leave to carry out a private exploratory trip beyond Lake Moore. After nearly five weeks of unrewarding search the party discovered the Mingenew Coal Seam in the upper reaches of the Irwin River. Perhaps of greater importance was the rediscovery of thousands of acres of grazing and arable land, stretching between the Moore and Murchison Rivers. A large tributary of the Irwin River was also discovered and the party traced this tributary to where it joins the Irwin River just west of the now forgotten settlement of Strawberry. In mid-September

they had reached the mouth of the Irwin and the party then returned along the coast to the Swan River Settlement paving the way for the future stock route.

Back at the Swan River Settlement an enthusiastic Augustus Gregory sent his official report to the Governor and enclosed a sample of the coal. Not everyone shared Gregory's enthusiasm for his finds, but with neither coal nor new pastures in the colony the acting-Governor, Colonel Irwin made arrangements for a quantity of the coal to be brought to Perth immediately. Irwin had realised the potential and was anxious to receive a second opinion about the coal seam and to discover just how accessible it was.

Lieutenant Frank Helpman was selected to visit the site to bring back further samples and to report on the potential of the deposit. Accompanied by Augustus and Henry Gregory who acted as guides for the party, Helpman sailed in the colonial schooner 'Champion' on the 4 December 1846 for Champion Bay. Arriving at the coal seam by 13 December 1846 about three hundred weight of coal was mined to be taken back to Perth. With the primary objective of the voyage having been attained it was considered desirable to make good use of the opportunity and examine the country to the north and ascertain its potential for settlement. The group was suitably impressed by the open, grassy country which they deemed suitable for pastoral purposes.

The following year in 1847 Surveyor General J.S. Roe led a further land based expedition from Champion Bay. In his official report Roe described the land in very positive terms concluding that between the Hutt Estuary and Champion Bay there was about:

"One hundred and fifty square miles of land, over which stock might be depastured with advantage and that nearly one third of that quantity is good land adapted to either agriculture or pastoral purposes" (Copies of Diaries of Western Australian Explorers 1846 - 1865, Journal 2, J.S. Roe (Surveyor General) Report. July 12 1847, pp.15-25).

In view of the report and as pastoral land along the Swan and Avon Rivers had reached its potential, it became of pressing importance to further the exploration of new areas to meet the rising demands of the colony. While Surveyor General J.S. Roe led an expedition to the south east members of the York Agricultural Society organised an expedition to proceed to the north in search of new pastures. The Colonial Secretary, R.R. Madden, informed the Assistant Surveyor Augustus Gregory that he had been appointed to lead the exploring party as far as the Gascoyne River in a letter dated 28 August 1848.

The party left the Swan River Settlement on 2 September 1848 and included A.C. Gregory and C.F. Gregory and also experienced graziers Lockier Burges, J. Walcott and A. Bedart, all of whom were interested in finding new sheep runs. Failing to reach the intended destination of Shark Bay due to lack of water, the party were forced to return southwards to the Murchison River by the end of September. They then proceeded to spend twelve days inspecting the country upstream. It was in the bed of the Murchison River that one of the party, Mr. Walcott, found some specimens of galena (lead ore). Further investigations revealed that the galena existed in abundant quantities. Following a personal visit to the site in December 1848, the Governor His Excellency Charles Fitzgerald, enthusiastically encouraged the exploitation of the galena finds. As a result the Geraldine Lead Mine under the control of L.C. Burges began operations in 1849.

While passing through the Victoria District Lockier Burges was suitably impressed with the potential of the land he saw. In his report to the Governor, Burges emphasised the pastoral possibilities of the Bowes, Greenough and Irwin districts for sheep and cattle grazing. It was only now that George Grey's original and positive impressions of the area were confirmed, and as a result, the Government was forced into seriously considering the opening up of the district.

1.5 CONCLUSION

Although Lieutenant Grey initially discovered the Victoria District, it was primarily due to the exploratory work of the

Gregory brothers that the Mid-west region developed as it did. Their exploration and discoveries in the Champion Bay country confirmed Grey's initial impressions and to them belongs the credit of locating wide areas of agricultural land on the Irwin and Greenough Rivers which were within easy distance of a port. The brothers also discovered vast lodes (seams) of base metals on the lower Murchison which is now known as Northampton, and coal deposits in the bed of the Irwin River. Because of these discoveries settlement of the new areas was now a viable option and the further development of the three primary industries (wool growing, wheat growing and mining) began simultaneously.

2.0 1850 - 1895: EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The period from the first settlement of the region to the turn of the century was characterised by two predominant industries: pastoral mining. Chapman Valley was divided into five vast pastoral leases which dominated the development and economy of the district until closer settlement commenced with the passing of the *Agricultural Purchase Land Act* in 1896. In addition to pastoralism, the discovery of minerals throughout the Northampton Mineral Field also had a significant impact on the development of the area.

2.2 THE FIVE ORIGINAL PASTORAL PROPERTIES

From 1850 to the late 1890s Chapman Valley was mostly comprised of station country and during this time the region was dominated by five large pastoral properties: The Bowes, Oakabella, White Peak (Place 6), Mt Erin (Place 30 & 31) and Narra Tarra Stations (Place 4), none of which were more than 40 miles from the coast. Each of these properties had a homestead and a series of outbuildings (Note: The Bowes and Oakabella Homesteads are situated in the Shire of Northampton).

The method of establishing these holdings was for the settler to locate a suitable watering point, purchase the surrounding 40 acres and then secure a pastoral lease for a larger surrounding area which over a period of time would increase in area to many thousands of acres. At this time the country was used mainly for the grazing of cattle and sheep although pigs and especially horses were also common. In the early days of the stations shepherds were employed to tend the flocks and herds, many of whom were ex ticket-of-leave men from the Port Gregory Hiring Station. Primitive dwellings were often built for the shepherds at various locations on the pastoral leases (Geraldton Guardian, Jan 11, 1969).

Over time a number of smaller properties were gradually established in the area with the farmers either holding tillage leases or becoming tenants of the large land holders. Life was difficult for these farmers with scarce supplies of labour and cash in the district, especially during the times of depression. Although many of the farmers had comfortable houses and lived well enough with orchards, poultry, pigs and milking cows, they had scarcely any money at all (McAleer, M. 1956, "Some aspects of the development of the northern wheat belt", *Early Days*, Vol 5, No 2, p50).

2.3 PROBLEMS - NATIVES, SCAB AND LABOUR SHORTAGES

There were many problems to overcome in the early days of the pastoral industry in the Victoria District. Chief among them was the relationship of the settlers with the Aboriginal people of the region, many of whom were very hostile at being disturbed from their favourite camping and hunting grounds. Large numbers of natives would band together and raid stock, spearing sheep and cattle. Some land owners reacted by shooting natives and others like William Burges, called for increased protection from police and troops.

The early settlers also suffered severely from the ravages of scab on their flocks. The microscopic parasite responsible for this affliction proved most difficult to cope with. For years it kept the early pastoralists poor and cost

the colony dearly. Given the issues they were facing a highly paid staff of expert inspectors was employed by the Government to try and curb the spread of the parasite. Pastoralists were obliged to maintain frequent mustering of their sheep and costly dipping in chemical or nicotine baths. It was not until the early 1890s that the colony was officially proclaimed free from this scourge which caused a high mortality rate in the flocks and incalculable damage to the fleeces.

At this time obtaining workers in the Victoria District was difficult and costly although the labour demands were largely seasonal. At harvest times women and children were a common sight in the fields. Another burden for the farmers came in 1887 when the Land Regulations made fencing compulsory. The small farmers, whose wattle fences quickly rotted away, were too heavily in debt to finance the 40-60 pounds per mile required to comply with this requirement. With limited opportunities for expanding agriculture this forced many farmers to pursue additional work such as mining and sandalwood cutting, while others were then faced with no other choice but to leave the area.

2.4 THE GERALDTON - NORTHAMPTON RAILWAY

The Geraldton to Northampton Railway, the first Government railway in the State, was built to carry lead and copper from the mines in the Northampton Mineral Field to the port in Geraldton. Previously the ore was carted in wagons by bullock and horse teams over a long and tedious route through hilly, sandy and trackless bush. Consequently, there was considerable pressure for a railway to be constructed with work on the line officially commencing in Geraldton on 22 October 1874 when Governor Weld ceremoniously 'turned the first sod'.

The construction of the line was marred by disputes and long delays and when it was finally completed in July 1879 it was well over the estimated budget.

"No other line in the State - regard being had to its length and its engineering factors - has been so costly, has taken so long in building, and none has excited so much acrimonious controversy or been made the subject of so many jests". (A. Carson, 1939, "The Champion Bay Country", Early Days, Vol 3, No 2, p16).

Following the long period of construction and delay, the new railway between Geraldton and Northampton became an important feature of life in the Victoria District. Financially the railway was not the success that it was hoped to be with the mining industry around and to the north of Northampton fluctuating in intensity and prosperity in very frequent cycles due to the continual uncertainty of the world market. The first few months of rail operations were during one of the low periods which was reflected in the 1879-80 annual report for the line which was not optimistic about the line's success. The financial working of the line was not 'satisfactory owing to the continued depressed state of the lead market'. The Northampton correspondent in the Express of 21 January 1880 said, "If a few of the valuable lead mines were set in full swing the Northern Railway would after all turn out to be a commercial success, grumblers notwithstanding".

On 3 September 1879 the Government issued the first railway timetable for the line. Trains ran every Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at nine stations (with rating mileage): Chapman (4), White Peak (10), Taylors (19), Oakabella (21), McGuire's (25), Mercy's (27), Ryan's (28), Bowes (30) and Northampton (34). The trains left Geraldton at 8:00am and arrived in Northampton at 11:00am. Return trains left Northampton the same day at 2:00pm, arriving in Geraldton at 4:45pm.

In September 1884 the timetable remained very much the same. The stops at intermediate stations were only for 3 minutes reducing the journey time to just over two and a half hours between Geraldton and Northampton. In 1957, when the line closed, rail cars travelled the 34 miles in just under 2 hours (D. Whiteford, 1979, "The Northern Railway: the first six months", Western Rails, Vol 3, No 1, Winter, pp.12-13).

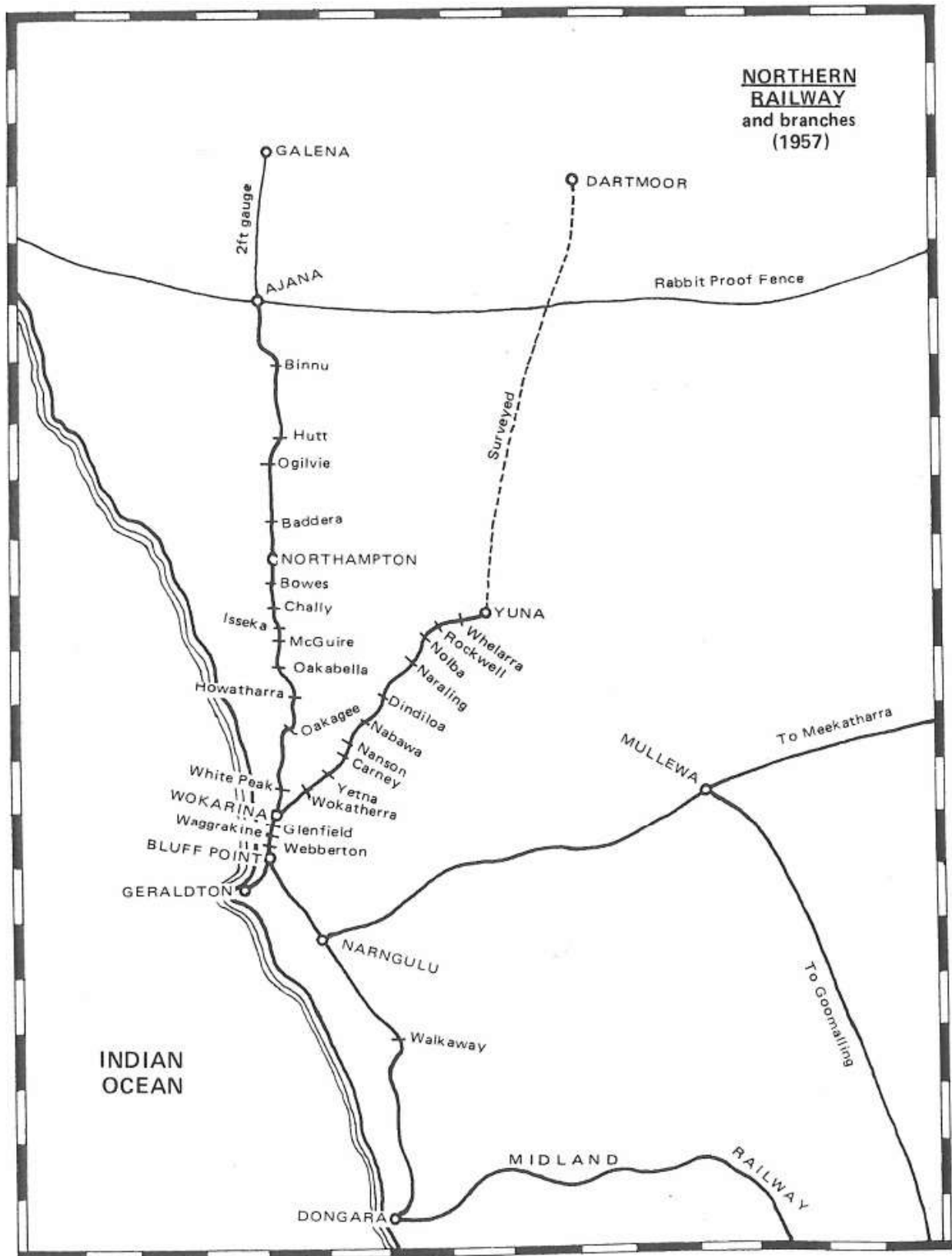
Produce was carted to the nearest railway siding on the Northampton line, or in some cases the Mullewa line. These

sidings were at Bowes, White Peak, Oakajee, Northern Gully and Kojarena. Lead and copper from the Protheroe Mine as well as stone from White Peak quarry was also transported to the port in Geraldton in this fashion.

Stores and other goods were transported to the farms either direct from Geraldton or from one of the sidings mentioned. Given the long distances involved it was customary to procure stores in large quantities in order to supply a property for multiple weeks.

Location of Railway Stations (The Westland, Issue 256, 2006-7, p.8)





2.5 MINING

It was the discovery of a rich lode (seam) of galena (lead ore) in the bed of the Murchison River in 1848 that sparked the development of the Northampton Mineral Field. Following Augustus Gregory's report of the find and the Governor's subsequent visit to the site, a group of Perth businessmen floated a small company and the Geraldine Mine opened in December 1849 believed to be the first lead mine in Australia.

Until 1855 only lead was excavated from the Geraldine Mine. Between 1855 and 1857 copper was discovered closer to Geraldton and a number of mines opened, including one on John Drummond's station in White Peak. A company called 'The White Peak Copper Mining Company' was floated by Drummond and George Shenton in 1855. After turning out only a little of the metal, then worth 126 pounds a tonne, this concern went out of operation in 1858 (Kelly, G.J. 1962, "A History of Mining in the Geraldton District", Early Days, Vol 6, No 1, p80).

Nevertheless other mines continued to open and by 1861 four lead and eight copper mines were active in the district including the Gelirah Copper Mine, Gray's Lead Mine and the Saxon Lead Mine. The lead and copper discoveries attracted many people to the region, many of whom settled permanently, as well as providing further impetus for the pastoral industry. No public records were kept until a District Mining Registrar was appointed to Northampton in 1896.

It is known that copper was mined at a place called Narra Tarra (Hill Camp), on Michael Morrissey's Mt Erin pastoral lease from 1863 to 1866. Morrissey, a dedicated pastoralist, does not appear to have been personally involved in the mining ventures and it is common knowledge that early mining was often carried out by 'tributers' who paid a royalty of 7 or 8% of the ore sold (Kelly, 1962, p81).

Although there were several other mines in the area, the Narra Tarra Mine was to be the only mining venture of any consequence in the Chapman Valley district.

Narra Tarra Mine (later known as Protheroe Mine)

A geological sketch map of the Narra Tarra Mine (Place 33) shows three distinct lodes (seams) running north-east to South-west. The west lode changes quite abruptly from lead to copper at its southern end, whilst in the east lode the change is more gradual. It was at this point within Location 119 that the first copper was mined.

The decline in copper prices on the London Market resulted in the abrupt curtailment of copper mining and encouraged lead mining in the early 1870s. A group of Melbourne businessmen floated a company the 'Fremantle-Champion Bay Mining Company' which leased a number of mines in the Northampton Mineral Field. These mines were coordinated under general manager Mr Ingleton and Mr Gray was appointed by the company to manage their interests at the Narra Tarra Mine. A smelter was built at the site in 1873 with the only other smelter at that time located at the Geraldine Mine. Between 1870 and 1879 copper and lead valued at over 60,000 pounds was extracted from the mine but when the prices of lead and copper fell on the world market mining became increasingly uneconomic and finally, in 1885, the Company was forced to relinquish its lease (Kelly, 1962, p82).

When the mine closed a number of miners selected small blocks of land in the locality and built homes for themselves and their families.

Low prices meant that there was practically no mining on the Northampton Mineral Field from 1892 to 1897, however from 1897 to 1902 the WA Smelting Company of Fremantle acquired the leases of four lead mines in the Field, including Narra Tarra, for the purpose of smelting telluride ore from Kalgoorlie. After spending a considerable sum of money on de-watering as well as various developments and improvements on the site, the general manager Mr Kohler, reported poor results. With the treatment of telluride ore becoming increasingly unprofitable, the company went into liquidation in 1902 (Palmer, E.S. 1986, "The Lead and Copper Mines at Narra Tarra, near Nabawa", notes held by Mr J. Cooper).

3.0 1896 - 1913: SUBDIVISION AND EXPANSION

3.1 UPPER CHAPMAN ROAD BOARD

The Upper Chapman Road Board (later known as Local Government) was formed in 1901 to administer local government issues. Prior to the formation of the Board, the district was part of both Geraldton and Greenough at the southern portion. The vast northern regions were administered by Northampton known as the Mines Road Board District.

At the time of its establishment the Upper Chapman Road Board embraced the territory commencing about four miles north of Geraldton (Waggrakine-Glenfield) along the Northampton railway to include Howatharra and part of Oakabella. To the east it included a large portion of the Narra Tarra Station and part of the East Chapman area. The district extended north and north-eastwards for many miles to include the Mt Erin Station and a large part of Bowes Station. In addition the undeveloped Crown lands lying to the north and north-east of the station country, extending beyond the present rabbit proof fence, also formed part of the Upper Chapman district.

At the time of its formation the Upper Chapman Road Board very little of the land within the Board's jurisdiction was actually settled.

The first Chairman of the Upper Chapman Board was James Park Lauder and foundation members included Joseph Cooper (sen), Samuel H. Jupp (sen), William Burges and James Murphy. Daniel O'Connell Keyhoe, a local schoolmaster, was the Board's first part-time secretary and was paid 15 shillings per week for his services (Geraldton Guardian, April 1, 1969, p15).

Board meetings were initially held in a rammed-earth building immediately south of Nabawa. Constructed in 1892 by Michael Morrissey of the Mount Erin Estate, the building was used as a church and a school (Place 35). In later years meetings were held in the Nanson Road Board Hall (Place 23) and then in the new offices built in Nabawa in 1964).

3.2 J.L. NANSON AND THE DIVISION OF THE PASTORAL LEASES

The passing of the *Agricultural Purchase Land Act* in 1896 resulted in pastoral land throughout the State being divided into smaller freehold farms and purchased for agricultural purposes. The Act was necessary due to the significant increase in the State's population brought about by the Gold Rush. In the Victoria District the overstocking of some pastoral leases and the subsequent loss of some natural grasses was also a contributing factor to the transition of the area from a pastoral district to an agricultural area. Since the turn of the century development in the Chapman Valley region has almost solely been based around the consolidation of agriculture.

It was inevitable that the Upper Chapman District would eventually become more closely settled as 5 large stations could not remain in possession of such rich country. The first signs of what was to come was evident following the closure of the Narra Tarra Mine in 1879 (Place 33). Instead of moving on, many of the miners selected land in the near vicinity and settled permanently with their families, and many employees from the pastoral properties also wanted to take up leases of their own (Sims, S., 1956, p11).

In the early 1900s a frequent visitor to the Chapman Valley district was Mr J.L. Nanson. Nanson was a relative of Mrs Elliot of Oakabella Station, and was a journalist and part-owner of the newspaper Morning Herald, which was later sold to the West Australian. Highly impressed with the potential of the region, Nanson wrote a series of articles which reflected his enthusiastic and favourable opinion on the area. The series resulted in an officer from the Lands Department inspecting the area with the ensuing report gave a somewhat adverse description of the area (Geraldton Guardian, January 25, 1969).

Meanwhile Nanson disposed of his newspaper interests and was successful in winning the Legislative Assembly seat of Greenough in 1902. He increased his efforts to have the region thrown open for selection and in doing so, Nanson secured the co-operation of the Minister for Lands, Mr James Mitchell (later Sir) for a further inspection to be made. These efforts were rewarded in 1904 when the government purchased the Mt Erin Station from Hubert Lee Steere for closer settlement. The station was comprised of over 56,000 acres and the price paid was 9,185 pounds (Place 30 & 31) (Sims, S., 1956, p14).

A survey of the area was undertaken after which it was subdivided into blocks varying in size from 6 to 800 acres depending on land classification. Prospective selectors were invited to lodge their applications with the terms of selection being the by payment of 15 to 18 shillings per acre. The total amount was payable over a period of 20 years in half-yearly instalments, usually referred to as 'paying the rent'.

The successful selector was required to build a house, sink at least one well, boundary fence the holding and clear a percentage of the total acreage. If these conditions were observed to the satisfaction of the Agricultural Bank inspectors the selector would be granted the freehold title at the end of a specified period. During this period the Government reserved the right to resume 5% of the total acreage of any block, without compensation, if land was required for the purpose of constructing a road, railway construction or other public works (Geraldton Guardian, January 25, 1969).

Similar subdivisions were undertaken with other landholdings and in 1908-09, with the demand for land continuing to increase, Narra Tarra station (Place 4) was purchased by the government to be divided into freehold farming properties. The government paid over 24,000 pounds for the 23,758 acre property, then owned by Mr John Mills. That equated to over 1 pound an acre compared to the 0.164 pounds per acre that was paid for the purchase of Mt Erin. Narra Tarra was thrown open for selection on 1 March 1910 and by 1919 it was completely taken up. In 1911 the government purchased 38,233 acres of the Bowes Station for 54,482 pounds, almost 2 pounds per acre. Opened for selection in the same year, 33,195 acres were taken up almost immediately. The Oakabella Station was similarly purchased by the government for closer settlement (Sims, S. 1956, p15).

Due to the passing of the Homestead Act in 1898, pastoral lease holders had the option of claiming the farm land around the homestead. This allowed the original stations to retain a portion of land surrounding the main homesteads which continued to operate as viable agricultural concerns. The White Peak Station was not bought by the government for closer settlement like the other pastoral leases, perhaps due to the poorer quality of the soil, however over the years various parcels of land from the property were sold privately.

There was no lack of applicants for land which became available in the Chapman Valley district. A number of men, who were descendants of pioneer settlers on the Greenough Flats, had married and were unable to obtain land at Greenough and therefore had to look further afield. There were also applications from former workers on the goldfields who wanted to secure land on which they could settle permanently with their families.

In general the potential settlers were of an ideal type for pioneering work. They were experienced in hard work and harsh living conditions having engaged in a diversity of employment including mining, railway construction, operating horse teams between the port and the goldfields, well-sinking, fencing and station work. Due to the unprofitable nature of the early agricultural industry many farmers were forced into taking other work on such as shearing and sandalwood cutting. The sandalwood was cut and carted from the hinterland to the port at Geraldton with much of it exported to Singapore.

As machinery became more modernised and advances were made in crop techniques and fertilisers, large areas of land were put under crop. The establishment by the government of the Research Station (Place 44) near Nabawa in 1902 also significantly aided the development of the agricultural industry in the district. Export of wheat became common and the settlers were able to be paid for what they grown rather than swapping and exchanging goods and favours. The produce was carted by horse or bullock teams to Geraldton or to the sidings on the Geraldton to Northampton Railway line.

As time passed and the available station country was taken up further inquiries for further land to be made available were forthcoming. As a result the area which now comprised the immediate Yuna district was surveyed around 1910, although clearing of the land had already begun around 1908. The land was quickly taken up by settlers, many of whom were English and Scottish (Geraldton Guardian, February 1 1969).

The first crops to be grown in the Yuna district were sewn in 1910 by Mr Rae Donald and the Taylor brothers. Mr Donald carted wheat from Yuna to the Bowes siding and back loaded his cart with stone. The following year the area experienced drought conditions. C.E. Taylor, a local resident, remembers that years take:

"We had 1574 points of rain and the average yield was about twelve bushels. We had to take our crops off with a stripper and then winnow it after, so it took a good while to clean up 100 acres of crop. Carting was a slow job, we used to put four horses in the dray and twenty four bags was a good load for them which we carted to Naraling. It took us three weeks to cart our crop of 460 bags to the siding" (C.E. Taylor, "Brief Early History of Yuna").

3.3 MINING

In 1902 the Fremantle Trading Company took over the assets of the WA Smelting Company and appointed Mr W.G. Sutherland as the general manager. When the Narra Tarra Mine (Place 33) was brought back into production the company appointed Mr H. J. Jenkins to manage the site. Once again a considerable amount of money was spent on de-watering and development, not only on the west lode (seam) but also on the southern end of the east lode where the company hoped to mine both copper and lead. However, initial results were not encouraging and consequently, from 1906 the company concentrated its efforts on its other mines, the Baddera and the Wheal Ellen Mines (Geraldton Guardian, January 11, 1969).

The Narra Tarra Mine had faced competition from the mines closer to Northampton which had benefited considerably from reduced freight costs with the opening of the Geraldton to Northampton railway line in 1879. Costs of carting ore by horse and bullock wagon accounted for around one third to one half of production and delivery costs. The benefit of rail transport became available to the Narra Tarra Mine with the opening of the Wokarena-Naraling branch line in 1910 (Palmer, E.S. 1986, "The Lead and Copper Mines at Narra Tarra, near Nabawa", notes held by Mr J Cooper).

The mine yielded 225 tonnes of ore containing 27 tonnes of lead in 1910, and 57 tons of ore containing 41 tons of lead in 1911. In 1913 a new shaft was sunk to 260 feet, with a level at 250 feet. It produced about 332 tonnes of ore which was treated in a reducing and concentrating plant to produce about 237 tonnes of lead (Simpson, E.S. 1948, Minerals of Western Australia, Government Printer, Perth).

3.4 RAILWAY TO NARALING AND THEN BEYOND TO YUNA

One of the most important developments for the Chapman Valley district was the construction of the Wokarena-Naraling branch line in 1910 and the extension of the line to Yuna in 1913. Not only did it encourage further settlement but it also eased the burdens of isolation for many. It had a significant impact on the mining industry, alleviating the time consuming cartage of ore to the port. Contractors for the construction of the railway were Messrs Hill and Rennie. The travelling ganger was Frank O'Meara while John Maher, who had been associated with the Kalgoorlie water scheme, was in charge of the bridge building (Geraldton Guardian, March 8, 1969).

The line was officially opened at Naraling on 8 October 1910 by the State Governor Sir Gerald Strickland. A special train with a large crowd on board ran from Geraldton to Naraling, which was at the time, 'the head of the line'. Flags of all types and colours were flown along the train's route for the celebrations. The running of the first train was not without incident with an aggrieved farmer, Mr Drew, attempting to hold up the train with a shotgun (Palmer, E.S. 1986, p2).

The line branched from the Geraldton-Northampton line eight miles north of Geraldton at the Wokarena junction siding near White Peak. It passed through Yetna, Nanson, Nabawa, and Naraling and was eventually extended to Yuna in 1913. The extension of the line to Yuna further encouraged the opening up of country around and beyond the rail head.

Two trains a week ran on the line carrying passengers and goods with the train arriving in Yuna in the afternoon before returning to Geraldton the following morning. After passengers had completed their business in town the train would leave Geraldton at 5:00pm for their return trip. There was a railway refreshment room at Nabawa which was removed some years ago.

There were problems associated with both lines, including trains colliding with cattle that had wandered onto the line as well as occasional derailments. In addition, there was the danger of bushfires caused by emissions from the locomotives, especially during the summer months. For example, in January 1880 a major fire burnt out a large area of pasture and threatened farm buildings near the 17 mile peg of the Northampton line (D. Whiteford, 1979, "The Northern Railway - the first six months", Western Rails, Vol 3, No 1, Winter, pp13-14).

With the advent of the railway the small townsites along the route including Nanson, Naraling and Yuna, expanded and developed. The town of Nanson especially thrived after the opening of the railway with shops, banks and schools opening to serve the increased population.

The extension of the railway from Naraling to Yuna resulted in the development of a townsite at the end of the rail head. It also provided for much easier and quicker transportation of crops to the port in Geraldton and facilitated convenient delivery of goods to local residents.

4.0 1914 - 1945: SLOW CONSOLIDATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The period of time defined by World War I and II and the economic depression of the 1930's had a great impact on the Chapman Valley district impeding the much needed further expansion to the north-east of the Shire. The War Settlement Plans introduced following both the wars brought a new wave of settlers into the region which, in turn, necessitated the further subdivision of farming land.

4.2 SETBACKS

In general during this period farmers improved their holdings and increased their wheat average, however, there were a number of hardships to endure such as droughts, floods, scab, red rust and even earthquakes.

The 1914 season opened in a promising way with pastures good and seeding completed. Unfortunately the rainfall after July was negligible, and as a result, the crops failed. The best result achieved was for the farmers to cut some of the crops for hay and secure sufficient seed from the balance to sow the following year's crop.

The drought was broken in February 1915 as a result of a severe thunderstorm through the district. Property was damaged and paddocks flooded and in the wake of these conditions the 1915 crops were attacked by red rust, the severest that the district had experienced. Once again, the more fortunate farmers were able to cut some crop for hay and obtain some seed wheat of below average quality for the following season (Geraldton Guardian, March 8, 1969, p4).

During these hard times very few farmers left the land, instead they struggled on, even though the 1914-18 war was in progress.

The economic depression of the 1930s was a severe blow and unemployment was especially common amongst seasonal workers.

4.3 WORLD WAR I AND II

From 1914-18 the call for volunteers was readily responded to by men from all parts of the district. These men served in Gallipoli, France, Egypt and elsewhere. A volunteer detachment of the Tenth Light Horse operated in the district and regular parades and exercises took place, giving the volunteers valuable training.

In the years following the end of the First World War the residents of the district united to provide a suitable memorial to the fallen soldiers. In 1926 a monument was erected on a reserved piece of ground within the Nabawa Cemetery (Place 34). The memorial was inscribed with the names of those who died during service in both World Wars.

After World War I a very active sub-branch of the R.S.L. was formed in the district and it continued to flourish for a long period (Geraldton Guardian, June 26, 1969, p15).

World War II also took a large number of local men and women into various branches of the services. During this time the Road Board was faced with additional responsibilities. Necessary wartime measures imposed by the government were passed onto the local authority for administration and consequently, members of the Board were called upon to sacrifice a great deal of extra time.

Several committees worked hard to raise funds for amenities for the men and women in the services, who also served in the local units of the Volunteer Defence Corps and Air Observer organisations.

During World War II the town of Nanson was used for both a recruiting camp and a training area for basic weaponry. The railway weighbridge was used for military vehicles and the soldiers often met for dances at the Nanson Roads Board Hall (Place 23) (Geraldton Guardian, June 26, 1969, p15).

Both World Wars succeeded in bringing the Chapman Valley community together. Many of the women sewed and knitted for the soldiers as well as undertaking much of the farm work. Some of the farms such as Narra Tarra were fortunate to have German or Italian internees to help with the work. Following the end of both wars many soldiers were settled throughout the region under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Members of the Chapman Valley community also represented their district in the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

4.4 MINING

The Narra Tarra Mine (Place 33) still leased by the Fremantle Trading Company came back into production with the outbreak of World War I as the price of lead began to rise significantly. It was at this stage that the mine began to be referred to as 'Protheroe'. To start production the mine manager recruited 90 men who worked in shifts from midnight Sunday to midnight Saturday. In the later stages of the war, a temporary closure of the mine was necessary. Regardless of the closure period, output from the mine reached a peak of 460,000 pounds worth of lead and copper between 1914 and 1925, exceeding that of the rest of the Mineral Field put together in the 65 years to 1910 (Kelly, G.J. 1962, "A History of Mining in the Geraldton District", Early Days, Vol 6, No 1, p91).

To cater for the mine's workforce a township, Protheroe, was established. The company built a fine house for the general manager, Mr Sutherland, and a row of four cottages and offices, one of which was occupied by the mine manager, Mr Jenkins. In addition there were other cottages for families, a row of dwellings for single men, a store, a government school and a boarding house which provided meals for the single men. Electric light was supplied from the mine. There was also said to be a pre-existing cemetery, however when the townsite was surveyed prior to being gazetted there was no trace of an old cemetery found.

The company began having financial problems as a result of mismanagement and the inability to compete with European smelters. In 1925 the company went into liquidation and its assets were foreclosed by the Commonwealth Bank.

From 1926 onwards lead prices fell to pre-war levels and the Narra Tarra Mine lay idle. In 1946 Danish born Jules Heinsen revived the Narra Tarra Mine concentrating his efforts on what was called 'The Gap' at the northern end of the middle lode. Gerald Jupp was living in the old general manager's house at the time, so Heinsen built himself a home nearby with hessian lined walls. Jules was often joined at the mine site by his brother Harry, who later bought the Nabawa Hotel (formerly the Mining Arms Hotel – Place 41). Jules had some success at the site discovering a rich 4ft wide lode of galena (lead ore). His success was soon noticed by mining companies and in 1950 the Anglo-Westralian Mining Company obtained the lease of the Narra Tarra Mine for a reported 150,000 pounds (Kelly, G.J. 1962, p95).

(Source: Palmer, E.S. 1986, "The Lead and Copper Mines at Narra Tarra, near Nabawa", Notes held by Mr Joseph Cooper).

4.5 EXPANSION

From 1920 onwards the economy of the country improved and farmers did quite well for several years. The demand for more land continued and in 1926 large areas southeast, north and northeast of Yuna became available. These latter areas were broadly referred to as East Yuna, Wandana and Dartmoor. Generally the land in these areas was good, however it was very isolated and suffered from a shortage of ground water as well as having a very low rainfall (Geraldton Guardian, February 1, 1969).

With the benefits of increased technology and the progression of agricultural science, many of these problems were overcome and thousands of acres of light land on the outskirts of Yuna were brought under wheat production. The introduction of new wheat varieties and the use of superphosphates were especially significant developments in increasing the crop yields. The increased mechanisation of farming techniques also had a great impact in terms of time and workforce requirements.

Initially farmers sold direct to various buyers or their agents in Geraldton. The wheat was carted to the nearest siding, loaded into trucks and transported to the port. In 1916 the Wheat Pool of Western Australia came into existence with Westralian Farmers responsible for administering the delivered grain at each siding. The bulk handling of wheat was gradually introduced into the State with a bin at Yuna opening in 1936, followed three years later by bins at Naraling, Nabawa and Nanson. The Second World War heralded the withdrawal of private buyers at the sidings with all wheat handling being taken over by the Australian Wheat Board (Geraldton Guardian, April 12, 1969).

Although sheep raising for wool and wheat growing were the main sources of agricultural production, other crops were also grown successfully including oats, barley, maize, rye, peas and beans. In addition, market gardening was beginning to make a valuable contribution to the region's economy.

5.0 1946 - TODAY: SETBACKS AND PROGRESS

5.1 THE BOOM YEARS

Immediately following World War II settlement plans for soldiers and their families, similar to those instigated after the First World War, were introduced. As a result the population of Chapman Valley was given a significant boost and farming land was further subdivided to provide a home and a living for the new arrivals.

The 1950s and early 1960s were boom years for the agricultural industry and this was reflected in development within the Chapman Valley district. The population reached over 1,500 which made available employment, community services and retail outlets in the form of shops, banks and post offices in the main centres of Nanson, Nabawa and Yuna.

Socially there was much activity and variety with many dances and functions being held. Movies were screened regularly in the community halls, circuses often provided entertainment for the children and sport featured prominently in the social lives of most Chapman Valley residents. The yearly Chapman Valley Agricultural Show was inaugurated in 1950 and remains a popular event today.

In 1964 a request was made by the residents of the Waggrakine-Glenfield area for this territory to be transferred to the Shire of Greenough (Geraldton Guardian, April 1, 1969, p15). This alteration to the boundary was made and since this time no further major boundary alterations have been undertaken.

In the same year the State Emergency Commission line from Geraldton to Northampton was constructed through the valley making electricity available at Nanson and Nabawa as well as to nearby farmers. A spur line ran from Nabawa to Naraling and extended onto Yuna (Geraldton Guardian, April 1, 1969, p15).

5.2 MINING

In 1950 the Anglo-Westralian Mining Company commenced operations at the Narra Tarra Mine which was now known as the Protheroe Mine (Place 33), with Mr Plastow as the manager. In 1951-52 the mine was a contributor to very large shipments of lead leaving the port in Geraldton. The company introduced the flotation process to further concentrate the ore and except for a short break in 1953, lead was extracted until 1958 when operations ceased and the machinery was removed. At the time of closing the mine was 300 feet deep and miners were pumping out 15,000 gallons of water per hour (Source - Mr Digger Cooper). Following the mines closure a large area of land surrounding the Protheroe Townsite was sold off to local farmers (Kelly, G.J. 1962, "A History of Mining in the Geraldton District", Early Days, Vol 6, No 1, p95).

Since that time only a couple of unsuccessful attempts have been made to open up flooded shafts, but nevertheless, during its lifetime the Narra Tarra Mine has proved to be the richest and most productive lead mine in the Northampton Mineral Field.

5.3 CLOSURE OF THE RAILWAY

The branch railway line from the Wokarena Junction to Yuna was closed in 1956. There was considerable anger and resentment from within the Chapman Valley community over this decision, especially given that only a year before the closure much money had been spent on upgrading the line. At the time the trains were running three times a week providing the locals with a very valuable service which was especially felt by those north of Naraling where there were no bitumen roads, only rough gravel tracks. Locals feared that these roads would be unable to cope with the heavy traffic that would result from the closure of the railway and the Government promised to improve the road service when the railway service was suspended (Geraldton Guardian - See 1956 issues).

Local farmers bought the iron rails for 11 pounds per tonne and the wooden sleepers for 1 shilling each. There are still some visible signs of the railway, including bridges (Place 13), a weigh bridge, railway sidings (Places 24, 37 & 67) and the raised mounds along which the line ran. These mounds are especially evident near the Yuna townsite (Source: Mr and Mrs Cant, Yuna).

The following year the Geraldton-Ajana Railway was also closed amid much controversy and local resentment with the sleepers and rails similarly sold off to farmers. With the closure of both railway lines came the end of an era in transportation throughout the region. The Chapman Valley population, already suffering the effects of mechanisation, was further impacted upon, with some residents leaving the area for good.

5.4 STEADY DECLINE AND CHANGE OF DIRECTION

The boom years of the 1950s and early 1960s came to an end when the fortunes of the agricultural industry turned around. Restrictive wheat quotas were introduced which had a severe impact, especially on the more recent arrivals to the district. The quotas also wiped out sharefarmers, many of whom were forced to sell up their concerns and move elsewhere.

The mechanisation of the industry also had some negative side effects, given that it resulted in more unemployment as the machines could now do the job of several men. The closure of the railway was another factor which added to the changing fortunes of the district.

As a direct result of the declining population many services were affected. Businesses, shops and services closed forcing Chapman Valley residents to travel regularly to Northampton and especially Geraldton. Social activities were also affected with the weekly movie screenings becoming entertainment of the past.

Nevertheless, recent years have also witnessed the emergence of numerous hobby farms, such as yabby and marron farms, as well as the further growth and consolidation of market gardening, particularly in the Howatharra area where the soil is rich and close to a good water supply. The continued diversification in crop cultivation has resulted in very successful lupin crops and new varieties are harvested regularly.

There is at present a concerted effort by Chapman Valley farmers to plant trees in an effort to revegetate areas of land. The thorough clearing of the land during early settlement was very detrimental to the soil, causing not only the erosion of top soil but also the salt levels to rise which is particularly evident around Yuna.



THEMES THROUGH TIME

History can also be divided according to 'Themes Through Time' otherwise known as storylines. These are broad subject areas which may relate to a certain period, subject, or locality. The most useful themes are those which combine two or all three of these components such as time, subject and place. The following 'Themes Through Time' are explored:

- A POPULATION
Settlement and Mobility
- B TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:
How people, goods and information moved throughout the region
- C OCCUPATION:
Occupations and activities of people and the income for the region
- D SOCIAL ACTIVITIES:
What people did together as a community
- E OUTSIDE INFLUENCES:
Internal and external influences on the region
- F PEOPLE:
People who made significant contribution to the development of the region

In applying these themes to the history of the Shire a comprehensive picture has evolved which reflects all aspects of the locality, from its discovery to the present. Such an analysis also highlights significant phases of development, the changing nature of communities and external developments, the impact of war, and internal and external influences. This framework also allows for an appreciation of how the themes inter-relate.

STORYLINE - THEME A: POPULATION - SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY

Throughout the history of the Chapman Valley district people have based their decisions on why, where and how to settle on a number of criteria such as employment, lifestyle, family links and environmental factors. Proximity to the Chapman River, a hill, the ocean, a mine site, and both the Geraldton-Northampton railway and branch line to Yuna, were all important determinants in the choice of where to settle in this region.

The Chapman Valley region was settled in two distinct eras. Initially the discovery of minerals and good grazing land attracted people to the district. The discovery of a rich lode (seam) of galena (lead ore) in the bed of the Murchison River in 1848, followed by both lead and copper deposits further south, resulted in an influx of miners into the district. At the same time the enormous grazing potential of the land was acknowledged and the first pastoral leases were taken up in the 1850's. The second distinct era of settlement in Chapman Valley began at the turn of the century when the government began purchasing the large pastoral leases for closer settlement which brought many new settlers into the area.

When the discovery of minerals was announced there was a large influx of miners into what became known as the Northampton Mineral District, a large area stretching from the Geraldine Mine on the Murchison River down to the Irwin River. Although there were several mines in Chapman Valley, the Narra Tarra lead and copper mines were the most significant and attracted many people to the region. By 1914 the population at the Narra Tarra Mine (Place 33) was such that it warranted the establishment of its own townsite 'Protheroe'. The mining industry often fluctuated in its intensity mainly due to changes on the world market and as a consequence the mines were often closed down

for long periods. While some miners left the area to find work elsewhere during these times many decided to settle locally with their families.

The Chapman Valley district originally comprised of five large pastoral leases which had been taken up by people who had either seen or heard of the enormous grazing potential of the land north of Champion Bay. Although many of the people who worked on the stations eventually established their own properties in the area, the major change in the settlement pattern for the area came in 1896 with the passing of the *Agricultural Purchase Land Act*. This Act resulted in pastoral land throughout the State being divided into smaller freehold farms and purchased for agricultural purposes. In the Victoria District the overstocking of some pastoral leases and the subsequent loss of some natural grasses was a contributing factor to the transition from a pastoral district to an agricultural area. The first pastoral property in Chapman Valley to be purchased by the Government for closer settlement was the Mt Erin Estate (Place 30 & 31). This was shortly followed by the similar division of other station country in the near vicinity.

Closer settlement resulted in a significant inflow of people into the region who took up blocks which varied from 3 to 600 acres in size. Although many of the applicants for land were from nearby Greenough, other settlers came from the Goldfields following the end of the gold rush with English and Scottish settlers also featuring prominently.

The construction of the first Government railway in the State from Geraldton to Northampton Railway in 1879 and a branch line from Wokarena to Naraling in 1910 had a significant impact on the pattern of settlement in the Chapman Valley area. The main townsites; Howatharra, Nanson, Nabawa, Naraling, Rockwell and Yuna; were all located along the railway lines. People either settled in, or relatively close to, the townsites and railway as the railway provided for greater ease of access and communication and the more efficient transportation of goods. When the railway was extended from Naraling to Yuna in 1913 this caused settlement in the northeast of Chapman Valley to be greatly expanded.

In the same way that the townsite of Protheroe was established at the Narra Tarra Mine, a small townsite emerged near the White Peak Quarry (Place 7). The Sandstone from this quarry was used for the construction of numerous buildings in and around Geraldton and the granite was used for the harbour works (Storyline Theme C). Over time with the decline in the mining industry in the 1920's and 1950's, the scaling down of work at the quarry, both Protheroe and Howatharra became ghost towns. Most of the buildings were either transported elsewhere or sold for materials while others have crumbled into ruins.

The War Settlement Plans which was introduced after World War I & II resulted in the settlement of returned soldiers and their families in the region. This was especially prevalent after the World War II.

The closure of the Wokarena-Yuna branch railway line in 1956 and the Geraldton-Northampton line in 1957, coupled with the gradual decline in the agricultural industry after the boom years of the 1960s resulted in a slow but steady flow of people away from Chapman Valley. Nevertheless, recent years have witnessed a new type of 'settler' moving to the district. Not only are people choosing to retire in the area but others have started hobby, yabby and marron farms, market gardens as well as home stays and new subdivisions of land into 20-40ha size lots has attracted those who seek a 'rural – lifestyle' living space.

STORYLINE - THEME B: TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION

- (How People, Goods and Information moved throughout the Region)

The story of transport and communication in the Chapman Valley region is one which deals with how the problems of distance and isolation were gradually overcome. These days one may travel to Chapman Valley by land, sea or air, however back in the 1850's and 1860's the main forms of transport were by sea and horseback through the bush. Overland journeys from the Swan River Settlement to Chapman Valley often took over 6 weeks to complete and sea trips took around 14 days.

Early transport, both heavy and light, depended mainly on horse and bullock teams with camel and donkey teams also used to cart goods and supplies between the port at Champion Bay and the pastoral properties in Chapman Valley and throughout the district. For this transport to take place tracks had to be cleared and streams bridged. The great distances involved meant that travelling was tedious, difficult and often hazardous. This was especially true in the winter months when the tracks would become boggy. Local stories reveal that it took three days to travel from Geraldton to Yuna, with overnight stays at Fig Tree Crossing (Place 3) and the Mining Arms Hotel in Nabawa (Place 41).

Although horseback riding was common for both men and women, sulkies and spring carts became quite common when reasonable roads were eventually established. Later on buggies drawn by a pair of horses were used for means of light transport whereas a dray team and cart, a cart with sets of two wheels, was mainly used for heavier haulage such as the graveling of roads and bulk cartage of products. Large loads were often loaded on wagons and pulled by six or eight horse teams.

A road system was gradually being established and for many years maintenance work on roads was carried out with horses and drays, picks and shovels. Permanent staff for this kind of work was practically non-existent and therefore gravelling and road clearing was carried out by contract for which tenders were invited. Many of the settlers undertook seasonal road work, this being referred to as "cutting out the rates". By 1910 the road teams had reached Yuna, although the roads in that vicinity were little more than rough tracks. As time passed maintenance methods changed with the first road grader which was then drawn by eight horses introduced in 1918. Around 1938 the Geraldton-Nabawa Road was reconstructed and surfaced (Geraldton Guardian, April 1, 1969, p15).

Better roads resulted in an improved postal service which until this time had mainly relied on coastal shipping and horsemen. Michael Murphy and his sons Jeremiah and James were the first mail contractors in the district in the 1870's. They operated between Geraldton and Nabawa using horses and pack-horses (Local knowledge).

The Geraldton-Northampton railway, the first Government railway in the state, was built to carry lead and copper from the mines on the Northampton Mineral Field to the port at Geraldton. The opening of the line in 1879 had a significant effect on Chapman Valley especially the coastal regions. Now goods and supplies could be taken to and from the railway sidings for transport between Chapman Valley and the port. Stone from the White Peak Quarry and ore from the Narra Tarra Mine (Place 33) were now carted by bullock teams directly to the railway line, saving much time and effort.

Given that the prosperity of Western Australia depended largely on the exporting of primary produce it was essential that an efficient mode of transport from the mines and granaries was operational. The opening of the Wokarena-Naraling Branch line was an important step in linking the pastoral areas to Geraldton with the line extended from Naraling to Yuna in 1913. The impediment that distance had imposed on the economic development of the district was now significantly reduced and the extension of the railway also encouraged new settlement and expansion into the northeast of Yuna.

With the construction of the railway came the introduction of telegraph and telephone services which further reduced the isolation experienced by many in the district. Prior to this the only telephone line existing in the area came from Northampton through Bowes to Nabawa and Mt Erin. This was a single wire with bush timber poles, 7 or 8 feet high. The opening of the railway line to Naraling brought with it a direct telephone line from Geraldton, which was later extended to Yuna. The telephone line was owned by the Railway Department and was made available to the public with Post Offices and Exchanges established along the route including Yetna, Nanson, Nabawa, Dindiloa and Naraling. Even the township of Protheroe (Place 33) had its own post office while mining was active.

Prior to the construction of the branch line, the procuring of supplies was a difficult and often time consuming task. Every five or six weeks Chapman Valley residents had to travel to Geraldton, Northampton or one of the railway sidings between the two towns to purchase stores and provisions. In addition, Hawkers travelled over a wide area in their carts visiting homes and displaying their goods. After the turn of the century, shops, butchers and bakeries

began to appear in the main settlement areas which alleviated the need to travel great distances to acquire provisions (Geraldton Guardian, April 12, 1969).

The next major step in the story of transport and communication in the Chapman Valley district was the introduction of the combustion engine and other motorised transport. Sam Burges of the Narra Tarra Estate (Place 4) was reputedly the first man in the district to own a car, a 1905 Model Ford. He is also said to be the first local to own a tractor, a steam Fowler traction engine which was purchased in England. Initially tractors were too expensive to run and therefore only a few people owned them. In the 1920's tractors gradually began to take over from horse teams and the motorbike was also used for some farm work. On the roads, trucks and cars were also replacing the horse and cart as the main mode of transport and therefore the carrying capacity and the speed of transportation was greatly increased (Geraldton Guardian, May 15, 1969, p16).

It was only a matter of time before the ever increasing use of motorised transport challenged the continued functioning of the railway. In 1956, after much local opposition, the Wokarena-Yuna branch railway line was closed. The following year the Geraldton-Northampton railway was also closed with a similar public outcry. The closure of the lines resulted in the necessary improvement to the road system, especially northeast of Nabawa.

The introduction of the many new technologies in the past few decades, such as the television, satellites, facsimile and especially the advances in computers and internet have all served to revolutionise communications and ease the feeling of isolation to those still living in remote areas.

STORYLINE - THEME C: OCCUPATIONS

From the 1850s to the 1890s the most important activities in the Chapman Valley district centred on five main pastoral properties and the Narra Tarra Mine. Indeed the pastoral, agricultural and mining industries have dominated the economic development of the region.

The large pastoral properties employed numerous people in a variety of positions. Shepherds, many of whom were former ticket-of-leave men from the Port Gregory Hiring Station, were employed to tend the sheep and cattle. Other work on the stations included well sinking, horse breaking, land clearing and wood cutting. Most of the pastoral properties bred horses for the lucrative Indian market and consequently hands were needed to work in the stables.

From 1896, when the *Agricultural Land Purchase Act* was passed, the large stations were gradually subdivided into smaller farms. This change resulted in the diversification of farm produce, especially when the Yuna district was opened up for selection. Different varieties of wheat were grown, some of which were introduced by the Chapman Valley Research Station (Place 44). The clearing of large areas of land became necessary and provided an income for itinerant labourers. Much of the work on the properties was seasonal, such as shearing and seeding and in the off season many farmers were forced to seek other work, including sandalwood cutting, road making and fencing in order to supplement their income.

The mechanisation of the agricultural industry in the 1920s brought about a reduction in farm labour. Farmers and their families could now successfully work their farms without hiring outside labour, except perhaps during particularly busy seasons. Indeed, advances in technology have resulted in reducing the workforce and subsequently the overall population of the district.

The degree of mining activity undertaken in the district was dictated by the fluctuations of the world mineral market. When the prices of lead and copper were high the Northampton Mineral Field was at its most productive. The Narra Tarra Mine (Place 33) was particularly successful and provided for much employment. At one stage the increasing population at the mine site warranted the establishment of a townsite - Protheroe. In turn, the mining town generated additional sources of economic activity such as butchers, a school and a cobbler.

During the less productive times miners often found other work in the district such as farm work or sandalwood cutting. Several miners and their families settled permanently in the region and operated successful farming properties. Others left Chapman Valley to try their luck elsewhere, such as the Goldfields after 1885. Although the Narra Tarra Mine has been reopened on a number of occasions when the price of lead and copper has increased, it has not been successfully worked since the 1950s.

In addition to pastoral and mining work people were otherwise occupied in a wide variety of activities. Some men operated bullock, camel and donkey teams, carting produce and minerals to the port at Geraldton for expensive haulage rates. However from the 1920's trucks, with solid rubber tyres were used to transport goods to Geraldton and this provided an alternative form of employment to emerge.

An economic activity of a more unusual nature was introduced in 1870 by Reverend Charles Grenfell in the form of an experimental coffee plantation. Although the venture proved to be unsuccessful the unusual residence remains (Place 1).

The construction of the Geraldton to Northampton Railway in 1879 and then the Wokarena to Yuna Branch line in 1910 provided various forms of employment such as the clearing of land, bridge and line construction as well as the building of railway buildings and dams.

Another economic activity which employed a significant number of people in the Chapman Valley district was quarrying. The White Peak Quarry (Place 7) located near the White Peak Homestead (Place 6) provided stone for many of the buildings in Geraldton as well as for the harbour works. Many other buildings in the area were constructed from stone quarried at Nolba including the Naraling Church Hall (Place 47), a residence known as 'Annan' near Yuna (Place 55) and the St Francis Xavier Cathedral in Geraldton. In addition there are several lime kilns (Place 8) located near the coast which are remaining examples of this industry, as well as remnants of the brick kiln that operated at Yetna in the early 1900s (Geraldton Guardian, February 12, 1969).

After the turn of the century as the population of the district increased additional services were required such as banks, shops, post offices/exchanges and schools, all of which provided sources of employment and were commonly located in small townsites. As transport and communication improved Chapman Valley residents began to travel to Geraldton and Northampton for services and supplies which they would have previously procured in the towns of Nanson, Nabawa, Naraling and Yuna. This forced many of the small businesses to shut down and in more recent years also resulted in Chapman Valley residents travelling to Geraldton to work.

In more recent times economic activities in the Shire of Chapman Valley have diversified to an even greater extent. While farming still provides the main source of income for the region, other ventures are proving to be very successful. Whereas market gardens, orchards and piggeries became viable activities from the 1920s, yabby and marron farms are, at present, increasing in number given the lucrative nature of the market and the ideal conditions found in the district. The smaller sized blocks have also proved suitable for hobby farms and the growing of speciality produce.

Although this section has so far concentrated on income earning activities, much significance should be afforded to the enormous role played by unpaid workers, particularly farmer's wives and their children. Not only were women responsible for supporting and aiding the productivity of family members, they were often called upon to undertake physical labour themselves. This was particularly evident during the two world wars when many of the local men were called to serve in the army. During this time women and children were often the driving force of agricultural centres. Women also provided vital community support through organisations such as the Country Women's Association.

Community groups provided most of the much needed services and assistance to isolated communities. Other voluntary groups such as church and school groups, sporting associations and volunteer fire fighters also played important roles in community life.

STORYLINE - THEME D: SOCIAL ACTIVITIES - (What People did together as a Community)

In the early days of settlement in Chapman Valley it was essential that the small rural communities banded together. They had to endure many hardships which were exacerbated by the isolation and poor levels of transport and communication. Nevertheless, the population worked towards establishing schools, churches and Local Government as well as organising social activities.

Prior to the establishment of the townsites of Nanson, Howatharra, Protheroe, Nabawa, Rockwell and Yuna social activities such as school, church and sport were mainly confined to private houses with barns also used for dances and musical evenings. Picnics were popular and often coincided with sporting days or a horseracing meet, however, the lack of transport limited the extent of community activities. With the construction of better roads and the improvement of transport, more opportunities arose for social gatherings often taking place at a hall.

When the population of the area increased churches and state schools were established, often in the same building. In the late 1890's services, which were originally held in private homes, were taken by the Rectors of Geraldton in community halls and school buildings. When the Anglican Parish of Northampton was formed in 1910 the Rev. H.E. King started work in Nabawa, and within two years a little church hall had been erected in the town on land donated by S.H. Jupp. The services at the Naraling Church Hall (Place 47) attracted many nearby residents. In 1938 the Church of Our Lady of Fatima (Place 19) Catholic Church and the adjacent convent (Place 18) were built immediately south of Nanson. Local school children attended classes at the church which were taken by the Presentation Sisters.

In the pioneering days of farm development, schools were an important and shared community service for the children of isolated settlements. Michael Morrissey of the Mt Erin Estate (Place 30 & 31) was concerned with the question of educating the children of the pioneer families in the near vicinity. To help solve this problem he had a small rammed earth building erected immediately south of Nabawa (Place 35). This building served a dual purpose as it also functioned as a Catholic Church and later became the first Roads Board Office. The Yetna School (Place 12) was the next to open and as teachers were in short supply, the classes were initially run on a part-time basis with the teacher moving weekly between the two schools. However, it was not long before both schools began operating on a full timetable.

When the farming community could confirm that ten or more school aged children were within a 3 mile radius the parents could apply for a school to be established. When a school enrolment had a degree of permanency a small timber framed transportable class room was erected by the Public Works Department. In the 1900's the walls were of calcimined canvas with the structures known as "tent" schools and at a later stage the canvas was often replaced with weatherboard. Communities located around a railway siding could claim the Government grant of 100 pounds to build a community hall which could then be used as a school during the day, a meeting place in the evenings and for social occasions on the weekend. A community hall was established at Rockwell in conjunction with the racetrack and was later moved to Naraling to be used as the RSL Hall.

From the 1890's schools emerged in areas where they could draw on numbers of children, including the Dindiloa School 1906, the Mt. Erin School in 1909 (Place 31), the Nanson School in 1913 (Place 29), in addition to schools at Howatharra, Protheroe, Nabawa and Durawah. If the local population moved elsewhere the school building was often dismantled and re-erected in a more suitable area. The East Yuna School was moved to the corner of the Dartmoor Road and Chapman Valley Road, however people would not send their children to the school and it was later moved to the Forrester Brooks Road next to the old Yuna Hall, tennis courts and cricket pitch. Nevertheless, children were obliged to travel long distances to attend schools as it was common for children to walk between 5 - 6 miles to school and repeat the journey at the end of the day.

The school buildings usually consisted of one classroom and a verandah where the school bags were kept with a shed and washroom located nearby. In 1929, Western Australia's Centenary year, a combined function was held in which all the district schools participated with the total number of school children present in excess of 200.

Following the Second World War the education system was significantly altered with the small school system eliminated in favour of a centralised school system serviced by a school bus network. The Education Department, realising the need for modern school buildings, erected the Chapman Valley Primary School (Place 40) in 1954 with two classrooms and a third classroom added in 1961. A similar building was erected at Yuna (Place 58) and these two schools now cater for the needs of all the primary students in the district. Secondary school students are required to travel to Geraldton (McDonnell, P.A. 1974, Chapman Valley Pioneers, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton).

Local community or church halls were the centre of much social activity in the Chapman Valley district. The halls were used for a variety of purposes including church services, schools, meetings, as well as travelling vaudeville shows, picture shows - silent and talkies, wedding receptions, kitchen teas, dances, musical evenings and even boxing tournaments (Source: Geraldton Guardian, 28/8/1970). The waning population of the area, the introduction of the radio, television and videos, combined with greatly increased personal mobility and the subsequent preference of residents to seek entertainment in Geraldton, has seen the era of the country hall pass. As it was no longer an economical practice to maintain the halls to the required standard many have been demolished or removed, including: the Nanson Memorial Hall, the Howatharra School Hall, the Agricultural Hall at Nabawa, the Nabawa Hall and the Rockwell Hall. However, the Naraling Church Hall (Place 47) and the Yuna Memorial Hall (Place 59) still remain and are in fairly good condition.

In 1901 the Upper Chapman Road Board was formed to administer Local Government.

Progress Associations in the main townsites met regularly to discuss the needs and future direction of the towns. These groups were often responsible for the construction of community halls and schools with community efforts also responsible for the construction of a war memorial at the Nabawa Cemetery in 1926 (Place 34). Indeed both World Wars brought the Chapman Valley community together with women sewing and knitting for the soldiers as well as taking on the men's work on the farms.

Natural disasters such as droughts, floods, bushfires, cyclones and even earthquakes, tried community spirit and helped forge stronger links through common hardship and the need for group effort.

The Country Women's Association has been, and continues to be, a significant organisation in the Chapman Valley area. The CWA has played an integral part in communities throughout the region with branches formed in Nanson, Nabawa and Yuna (Place 57). The Nanson and Nabawa branches amalgamated in May 1974 to form the Chapman Valley Branch of the CWA. The CWA provides an essential service for women and children in isolation.

In the early days of settlement there were no organised sporting teams. Kangaroo hunting was a favourite pastime as well as providing a good meat supply valuable kangaroo hides (C.E. Taylor, "Brief Early History of Yuna"). However, it was not long before sporting events became commonplace throughout the district with football, cricket, tennis, golf, horseracing and other activities proving very popular with the locals with sport remaining a popular pastime today. In recent years a recreation centre has been built by the Shire in Nabawa.

Yuna Golf club commenced in 1935 with the Golf Committee being
L to R :Ray Donald, Emily Exten, Bill Roskam, Front: Sydney
Exten, Maureen Gould, Fred Sharp



In the 1850s the only Inn in the district was at Lynton. Shepherds from the Bowes and Mt Erin stations used to gather in the shade by the Nabawa Pool to exchange gossip and smoke. They also met at the nearby Mt Erin Station where they drank, sang and played cards (Place 30). The original Mining Arms Hotel was built in 1889 and provided a meeting place for miners from the nearby Narra Tarra Mine and the nearby farmers (Place 41). Later called the Nabawa Hotel, it remained in business until June 1973 when the Nabawa Valley Tavern opened.

Whilst Agricultural Shows were popular and common events throughout the early 1900s, it was not until 1950 that the Chapman Valley Agricultural Society was inaugurated. The annual show, which is held just north of Nanson at the Shire's showgrounds, draws large crowds and many participants (Geraldton Guardian, August 28, 1970).

Although only small in size the Chapman Valley community has endeavoured to provide schools, churches and local services as well as maintain a high level of recreational activity.

STORYLINE - THEME E: OUTSIDE INFLUENCES

Events and influences from outside the region have shaped and moulded the development of the Chapman Valley district and whilst some of these events have had relatively little impact, others have effected significant changes on the community. Similarly, local events have had a great impact within the region with a number of individual people featuring prominently in the history and development of the district warranting special recognition.

State and Federal Government has influenced almost every aspect of community life, including employment, education, welfare, transportation and the like. Different Acts and regulations have affected the region in a variety of ways with the most significant being the passing of the *Agricultural Land Purchase Act in 1896*. The Act, which allowed for the subdivision of the large pastoral properties into smaller farming lots, resulted in a pronounced increase in the region's population lending to a change in the predominant industry from pastoralism to agriculture.

The establishment of a system of Local Government was also a significant event throughout the State. Initially the Chapman Valley district was administered by neighbouring Road Boards and in 1901 the Upper Chapman Road Board was formed. In 1961 the government introduced a new 'Local Government' system which localised services and facilities for the benefit of the Chapman Valley community. The beginning of the Shire of Chapman Valley (Place 38).

The district was also significantly affected by the construction of the first government railway in the state, the Geraldton to Northampton railway line in 1879. Further expansion followed the construction of the Wokarena to Naraling Branch line in 1910, which was extended to Yuna in 1913. Despite much local agitation the railway was closed in 1956, and subsequently the system of roads in Chapman Valley became the main method of transport.

Farming throughout the region was greatly enhanced when the Agricultural Research Station (Place 44) was established near the town of Nabawa in 1902. It was not until 1994 that this site was sold to a local farmer. Nevertheless, the relative success of farming has always been dictated by the national and world agricultural markets and the economy in general. For example, during times of recession and depression farmers have been forced to supplement their incomes by taking on additional work such as sandalwood cutting and fence building. The current wool surplus and worldwide recession has resulted in farmers experimenting with different crops such as lupins. Chemical resistance to weeds, low commodity prices and a reduction in livestock numbers has necessitated a change in cropping technology, to minimum till and rotational farming practices.

The success of the local mining industry was similarly reliant on world markets and consequently fluctuated with the rise and fall of mineral prices. When the prices of lead and copper were high the Northampton Mineral Field thrived with activity. However, many of the mines were forced to close when the prices fell, as was the case with the Narra Tarra Mine (Place 33). This in turn had an effect on the local economy in terms of employment and cash flow generated by the mining workforce with many of the miners working in the district travelling to the Goldfields in the

1890s to try their luck.

Although there have been many external events and influences which have shaped or effected the development of the Chapman Valley district, the two World Wars have had significant impact on the regions social fabric and economy. Both the First and Second World Wars, as well as the Korean and Vietnam Wars, resulted in men being called to service and the women and children often being left to run the farms and businesses. The end of both wars was marked by celebrations which brought all the residents together.

The Chapman Valley community has had to endure a number of natural disasters such as droughts, floods, earthquakes and cyclones, which have not only caused considerable damage but have also resulted in economic misfortune for the local agricultural industry.

STORYLINE - THEME F: PEOPLE

The Thematic Framework lists a number of people who have been important in the history and development of the Chapman Valley district, such as Lieutenant George Grey and Gregory brothers Augustus, Francis and Henry, who were instrumental in the discovery and opening up of the region. Similarly, the owners of the five original pastoral leases, including John Drummond, Michael Morrissey, and Joseph Green, should be recognised. Another settler who had a significant impact on the area was Samuel Hadley Jupp who was responsible for opening the Mining Arms Hotel at Nabawa. However, to single out only a few individuals is perhaps to deny the crucial role of others less well known, as well as to detract from the significance of the Chapman Valley community as a whole.



LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Level of Significance:** EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.

2. **Level of Significance:** CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

3. **Level of Significance:** MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

4. **Level of Significance:** SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

5. **Level of Significance:** HISTORIC SITE: The site has historic significance for its previous use and its role in the historical development of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Proposed development may need to have regard to possible archaeological evidence remaining on the site. Recognise and interpret the site if feasible. This may be achieved through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, signage, public art, paving treatment and plantings as well as design treatment of any new development which reflects the former use of the site.

6. **MUNICIPAL INVENTORY ARCHIVE:** Place was previously included in the Municipal Inventory but has been removed due to demolition or diminished heritage significance. The place does not form part of the relevant Local Planning Scheme Heritage List.

REGISTER OF PLACES

PLACE NUMBER 1

COFFEE POT & WAGGRAKINE WELL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 1
Management Category: 1
Name: Coffee Pot & Waggrakine Well
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Cottage Ruin & Well
Street Address: Coffee Pot Drive, Waggrakine

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: South eastern corner of the building

Date of Photo: 17/1/2011

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	1455	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Coffee Pot Drive	Locality Name:	Waggrakine
Diagram/Plan:	246636	Volume/Folio:	Vol 1463 Fol 904
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A108	HCWA No:	475
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	4.15ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence / Well	Current Use:	Not in use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Colorbond
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	Walls partly collapsed	Modifications:	Evidence of additions

The remains of a small stone cottage and well are located in a paddock on sloping land approximately 700 metres north of Chapman Valley Road. Access at the time of the assessment was across private land, however the land is subject to a planned residential subdivision. This will result in the cottage and well being located at the end of a cul-de-sac on a Reserve vested in the Shire of Chapman Valley. The cottage is a rectangular, two-room structure with stone walls and a distinctive steeply pitched pyramid-shaped roof. The roof is clad with wheat coloured colorbond sheets which extends at a lower pitch to cover a room on the west side of the cottage. The random rubble stone walls, approximately 450mm wide, have been laid on a plinth, projecting below floor level. Different hues to the stonework indicate that the lean-to sections of the cottage were added at a different time – with darker stone used on the original central section of the cottage and a lighter pink for the western lean-to and dark stone to the eastern lean-to. The north-east corner of the building has collapsed, with the loose stone remaining on site. Located to the east of the cottage, the well is at ground level with stone walls. The opening is approximately 2.2 metres in diameter, with sheets of corrugated iron placed over the top of the well to provide cover.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1872	Source:	HCWA RHP Documentation
Architect:	Rev. Charles Grenfell Nicolay	Builder:	Ticket-of-leave labour

The 'Coffee Pot', a corruption of 'Coffee Plot', is located on the site of an experimental coffee plantation. The plantation was authorised by Governor Weld in July 1870, on the recommendation of Reverend Charles Grenfell Nicolay, who was appointed as Chaplain to Geraldton in 1870. The unnumbered reserve was situated on the western slope of the Moresby Ranges and was comprised of approximately 640 acres. The Government agreed to commit 100 pounds for the project which was used to pay for seed and to employ at least five ticket of leave men between 1870 and 1872. Nicolay and his son, Frederick, planted coffee seeds from Aden and Brazil, as well as several fig trees. A well was also built alongside the cottage as a water supply. By the end of 1873 the experimental coffee plantation had failed due mainly to the persistently strong winds and lack of rainfall, and the reserve was subsequently sold. For many years the land was used to graze sheep and grow wheat while the building fell into ruin. During World War Two the property was used by the army by which time the building had no floors or roof. In later years the building was used as a silo requiring the chimney to be bricked up. In the early 1980s local residents organised the re-roofing of the building to provide some protection from the weather. (Source: HCWA RHP Documentation)

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
302 Rural industry and market gardening	3.3.4 Looking for land with agricultural potential
603 Local heroes and battlers	3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Coffee Pot and Waggrakine Well has considerable historic significance for its close association with the eccentric pioneer Reverend Charles Grenfell Nicolay, and as a remnant of his ambitious endeavour to establish a coffee plantation in Western Australia. Further, the place is an example of the Colonial Government's support for experimental crops, in search of revenue for the young colony. The place has landmark value due to its elevated siting, its present lack of surrounding development, together with its distinctive and unusual roof form. Coffee Pot is highly regarded by the local community as evident by their past efforts at restoration of place. Waggrakine Well has historic value as a source of water first surveyed by W. Phelps in 1870.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 1

Level of Significance: EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example

Management

Recommendation: Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed development should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.

OTHER LISTINGS

Heritage Council of WA State Register of Heritage Places:
Interim – 28/11/2003, Permanent – 20/7/2004 (HCWA P475)

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure

Playford, P.E. 1969. "The Reverend C.G. Nicolay: A Pioneer Geographer, Geologist and Museum Curator in WA", *Journal of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society*, Vol 7, No. 1.

HCWA Register Assessment Documentation – HCWA P475

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Coffee Pot

Date of Photo: 18/12/1993



Description: Coffee Pot

Date of Photo: 17/1/2011



Description: Waggrakine Well

Date of Photo: 17/1/2011



PLACE NUMBER 2

WAGGRAKINE CUTTING & MILLS LOOKOUT

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 2
Management Category: 5
Name: Waggrakine Cutting & Mills Lookout
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Recreation & Tourist Lookout formerly quarry
Street Address: Reserve 18647 Chapman Valley Road, Narra Tarra

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View from Mills Lookout.

Date of Photo: 17/9/2011

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	36 (Mills Lookout)	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Narra Tarra
Diagram/Plan:	P232393 (Mills Lookout)	Volume/Folio:	LR3007-11 (Mills Lookout)
Reserve No/Vesting:	R18647 (Mills Lookout)	Purpose:	Tourism
Assess No:	A1320	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	0.5337ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Yes

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Quarry	Current Use:	Recreation & Tourist Lookout
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	N/A	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	N/A	Integrity:	N/A
Original Fabric:	N/A	Modifications:	N/A

The Waggrakine Cutting consists of a large, distinctive gap in the Moresby Ranges through which the Chapman Valley Road traverses. Mills Lookout is a recreational area to the east side of the road at the Cutting which affords stunning views over the valley.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Unknown	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
200	Transport and communications	3.8.5	Moving goods and people on land
203	Road transport	3.23	Catering for tourists
506	Tourism		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Waggrakine Cutting has some local significance as a distinctive formation that contributes to the local community's sense of place. The Mills Lookout is a popular tourist destination which is associated with the well-known Chapman Valley family, the 'Mills'.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	5
Level of Significance:	HISTORIC SITE. The site has historic significance for its previous use and its role in the historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Proposed development may need to have regard to possible archaeological evidence remaining on the site. Recognise and interpret the site if feasible. This may be achieved through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, signage, public art, paving treatment and plantings as well as design treatment of any new development which reflects the former use of the site.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/2011

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View looking south to the Cutting with lookout at left

Date of Photo: 17/1/2011



PLACE NUMBER 3

NARRA TARRA HOMESTEAD & OUTBUILDINGS

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 3
Management Category: 1
Name: Narra Tarra Homestead & Outbuildings
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Homestead & Outbuildings
Street Address: Lot 11 Narra Tarra Road, Narra Tarra

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Narra Tarra Homestead – western façade

Date of Photo: 17/1/2011

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	11	Street Number:	-
Street Name:	Narra Tarra Road	Locality Name:	Narra Tarra
Diagram/Plan:	P232393/2	Volume/Folio:	Vol 2047 Fol 248
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1383	HCWA No:	6353
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	400.3ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Pastoral Property	Current Use:	Agricultural Property / Farm
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone and Brick	Roof:	Concrete Tiles/ CGI
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	See below	Modifications:	See below

The Narra Tarra Homestead Precinct includes the stone ruins of the original homestead, the current homestead, a series of outbuildings (kitchen/dining building, store/workers' quarters, ruins of dairy and creamery) and a shearing shed. Some outbuildings have been demolished or have fallen down. Remnant ruins of an old shepherd's hut are situated near the shearing shed. Stone ruins of the original homestead are located on low ground to the west of the current house closer to the East Chapman River, which was flood prone.

A small walled cemetery is located on Victoria Location 873, to the north east of the Homestead Precinct but is owned separately and is actually located within the City of Geraldton-Greenough's municipal boundaries.

Homestead: Set in an elevated location the building is surrounded by gardens and a steel post and mesh fence and the adjacent is the Kitchen/Dining Room building which are connected by covered walkway. The large single storey homestead has been extended and modified over time to accommodate its continued use. The walls of the original section of the homestead are rendered and painted stone, mostly featuring a smooth ashlar finish. Quoining to the corners and around openings has since been rendered. The current hipped concrete tiled roof has replaced earlier pressed tin tiles which in turn replaced a corrugated iron roof prior to that. The roof extends over the verandah to the west elevation and is supported on square timber posts. Old photographs of the homestead reveal that the original roof was constructed of shingles with thatching/rush to the verandahs. The original plan comprised two front rooms and hall with three rooms behind to which the dining room and the current kitchen were added. The current kitchen was a bedroom when first added, as meals were prepared and eaten in the external kitchen. The fire place and chimney were removed from the east end of the front bedroom and additional bedrooms of painted brick construction were later added at the rear. The feature bay windows to the west elevation have tapering walls below sill level and project onto the front verandah, being a later modification. The homestead features a cellar.

Kitchen/Dining Room: Located immediately to the rear (east) of the homestead, this tall stone building has a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof, hipped to the north and gabled to the south and punctuated by two corbelled brick chimneys. Red brick quoining to openings has been painted, or lime-washed, over in part. The southern elevation comprises asbestos sheeting to the end wall. Internally some rooms feature boarded timber ceilings.

Store/Worker's Quarters: Located to the east of the Kitchen/Dining Room, this stone building has a corrugated iron hipped roof which extends to cover partly enclosed surrounding verandahs supported on timber posts. There is a carport to the southern side. The building features extra wide doorways suggesting some specific use.

Shearing Shed: Located to the east of the Homestead Precinct, the original stone building has a corrugated iron roof. Several corrugated iron timber additions have been added to the building over the years and obscure much of the original inner structure, although they are currently in various stages of collapse. A more modern shearing shed is located immediately to the west.



HISTORY

Construction Date:	From 1853	Source:	HCWA RHP Documentation
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

Mr Joseph Green first came to the Victoria District in 1850 as a carter of goods from the Avon and Swan districts. He took up the lease of Narra Tarra, approximately 10 miles from Geraldton adjacent to the junction of the East and Upper Chapman Rivers, where he built a home for his family. The Narra Tarra lease was originally a large holding of 100 000 acres stretching as far as Mt Erin. The property has since been greatly subdivided, the bulk of the subdivision taking place in 1910.

Joseph Green's daughter, Caroline, married Mr John Mills in 1857. John Mills was a mounted constable who came to Champion Bay from Essex in 1855. The couple took over from Joseph Green in running Narra Tarra (Their granddaughter, Beryl Mills, became the first Miss Australia in 1926). One of their sons, Frank Mills, carried on managing the property until 1899 when, owing to financial difficulties, he was forced to sell Narra Tarra to Mr Samuel Lockier Burges from Bowes for the sum of 12 000 pounds.

Sam Burges, who married Bertha Mills - the daughter of John and Caroline Mills, was the first man in the district to own a car – a 1905 model Ford, and also the first local to own a tractor, a steam Fowler traction engine. Sam Burges, who became a Justice of the Peace, was noted for growing large areas of wheat with the use of machinery. A costly privy Council law suit over Willi Gulli Station near Northampton and expensive living which included the upkeep of a houseboat on the Thames in London are said to have impoverished Burges. Consequently, in 1909 Burges was forced to sell Narra Tarra to the government, after which it was subdivided into blocks of approximately 2,500 acres and sold to the new wave of settlement farmers coming into the district.

The new owner of the homestead, now located on Narra Tarra Estate Lot 11, was Mr James Mitchell (later Sir James Mitchell). In 1925 the property came into the hands of Mr Frank Green, a well known merchant and store owner of Geraldton, and his son Eldred. Frank Green endeavoured to repurchase land from the original Narra Tarra lease as surrounding farmers went broke during the depression and other lean periods.

The property also included a private cemetery situated on the banks of the East Chapman River. The cemetery contains the graves of several members of the families who at different stages owned the Narra Tarra property. Those buried there include John Mills, buried in 1900, and his infant son (18 months) buried in 1874. A further grave marks the burial place of another infant, Firebrace Darlot, buried in 1888.

A 'half time' school, named the Narra Tarra School, was opened at the turn of century to compliment the one operating at Nabawa. Although the school has the same name as the pastoral property it was actually located near the Nanson townsite. Incidentally, Narra Tarra is also the name of a mine site situated to the north west of Nanson. This mine is also referred to as the Protheroe Mine after the name of the townsite which emerged there.

During World War II there were four Italian prisoners of war, captured in Egypt, sent to work at Narra Tarra.

Joshuah Mills, a second son of John Mills, acquired part of the original Narra Tarra lease. In turn, his son J. Stuart Mills, took over the farm and it then operated as J S Mills and Son.

The original Narra Tarra lease consisted of undulating countryside, including some first class agricultural land which was ideal for wool growing. Over the years wool (Merino) and cattle (Aberdeen Angus) have been bred on the property. Barley and oats have been grown at times to supplement the low price of wool. The current homestead is actually the second one built on the property. The first homestead, a simple stone cottage situated on the banks of the East Chapman River was flooded. Consequently, a second and more substantial house was built on higher ground. Narra Tarra, an aboriginal word, is widely held to mean 'Hill Camp', although it has also been translated as 'Where the two waters meet'. Narra Tarra is mentioned in Randolph Stowe's Novel *Merry-go-round in the Sea*.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA

104 Land allocation and subdivision
301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
603 Local heroes and battlers

AHC

8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
3.5 Developing primary production
3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Narra Tarra Homestead and Outbuildings have considerable historic significance as one of the five original pastoral leases in the district. The place has further historic value for its close association with three generations of the family of Joseph Green and John Mills. The property and its various buildings and structures, including the cemetery, is indicative of the large pastoral leases of the 1850s and 1860s preceding the closer agricultural settlement at the turn of the century. Narra Tarra Homestead and Outbuildings has aesthetic value for its picturesque setting, use of local stone and high integrity. This is a fairly complete collection of buildings which illustrates the varied aspects of the running of homestead pastoral properties and the transition to agricultural use.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 1

Level of Significance: EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.

OTHER LISTINGS

Heritage Council of WA State Register of Heritage Places:
Interim – 17/4/2003, Permanent – 9/9/2003 (HCWA P6353)

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Photographs:

Geraldton Photographic Club - Homestead Exhibition.
Chapman Valley Historical Society.

Bibliography:

McDonnell, P.A. 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton (No 93).
Twentieth Century Impressions of Western Australia, 1901, PWH Thiel & Co, Perth.
Geraldton Camera Club 1997, *Homesteads of the Mid West Region of Western Australia*, p.19.
HCWA Register Assessment Documentation – HCWA P6353

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Shearing Shed at left, Homestead at right

Date of Photos: 17/02/1993



Description: Workers quarters (left), Kitchen/Dining (right)

Date of Photos: 17/02/1993



Description: Kitchen/Dining east elevation

Date of Photos: 17/1/2011









PLACE NUMBER 4

FIG TREE BRIDGE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 4
Management Category: 5
Name: Fig Tree Bridge
Other Name: Sherwin's Crossing
Type of Place: Bridge
Street Address: Reserve 11351 Chapman Valley Road, Narra Tarra

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the road bridge at Fig Tree Crossing

Date of Photo: 17/1/2011

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	11961	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Narra Tarra
Diagram/Plan:	P191003	Volume/Folio:	LR3100-807
Reserve No/Vesting:	R11351	Purpose:	Recreation & Tourist Area
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	12.46ha
Occupied:	N/A	Public Access:	Yes

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	River Crossing	Current Use:	Road Bridge
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	N/A	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	N/A	Integrity:	N/A
Original Fabric:	N/A	Modifications:	N/A

Located in undulating countryside along the Chapman Valley Road, Fig Tree Crossing consists of a bridge crossing over a river bed. The immediate vicinity is overgrown with vegetation and trees. Immediately to the north is a designated camping area to take advantage of the picturesque setting. A rough track traverses the river bank down to the river bed.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	N/A	Source:	N/A
Architect:	N/A	Builder:	N/A

Prior to the construction of the road bridge at Fig Tree Crossing, this location was referred to as Sherwin's Crossing. This crossing was negotiable only when the river bed was dry.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
200	Transport and communications	3.8.5	Moving goods and people on land
203	Road transport		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fig Tree Crossing has some local historic significance for its role in transportation through the Chapman Valley district.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 5

Level of Significance: HISTORIC SITE. The site has historic significance for its previous use and its role in the historical development of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Proposed development may need to have regard to possible archaeological evidence remaining on the site. Recognise and interpret the site if feasible. This may be achieved through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, signage, public art, paving treatment and plantings as well as design treatment of any new development which reflects the former use of the site.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/2011

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

PLACE NUMBER 5

DAVID ROAD RESIDENCE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 5
Management Category: 3
Name: David Road Residence
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: Lot 320 Westlake Place, White Peak

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: West facade of the residence

Date of Photo: 17/1/2011

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	320	Street Number:	-
Street Name:	Westlake Place	Locality Name:	White Peak
Diagram/Plan:	P231524	Volume/Folio:	1884/872
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1826	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	17.8000
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Not in use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Short sheets CGI	Modifications:	Concrete verandah floors

Located on the northern side of Dolby Creek, this residence is of stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof features ventilation gablets and extends at the same pitch to cover verandahs to the west and south supported on timber posts. The verandah is enclosed to the east with fibro sheeting and the original timber verandah floors have been replaced with concrete. A gable roof extends over a room to the west facade which appears to be a later modification while there is a lean to garage on the north side of the building.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1883	Source:	Owner knowledge
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

According to the owner the residence was built in 1883 and extended in 1913.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
100	Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14	Living in the country and rural settlements
104	Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2	Developing sources of fresh local produce
302	Rural industry and market gardening		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The David Road Residence has some local historic significance as an example of an early farming property. It is evidence of the use of local stone construction and retains high integrity despite some modifications. It is located in a picturesque setting on the Dolby Creek.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 4/3/2011

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: South facade of the residence

Date of Photo: 17/1/2011



PLACE NUMBER 6

WHITE PEAK HOMESTEAD

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 6
Management Category: 2
Name: White Peak Homestead
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 216 White Peak Road, White Peak

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: White Peak Homestead Date of Photos: 10/02/1993

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	8	Street Number:	216
Street Name:	White Peak Road	Locality Name:	White Peak
Diagram/Plan:	P13547	Volume/Folio:	1627-492
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A44	HCWA No:	6354
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	48.1ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Pastoral Property	Current Use:	Agricultural Property/Farm
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone & Brick	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Original residence extended and altered	Modifications:	Some modernisations

The White Peak Estate contains a homestead and several outbuildings including stone stables, tack room, shearing shed, machinery sheds. Some outbuildings have been demolished or have fallen down. Remnant ruins of the tennis court are located immediately south of the homestead. The grounds contain three large palm trees. Original stone walls, including feature entry columns were destroyed in 1993. A section of the wall on the northern side of the house has been reconstructed.

Homestead: This large building is of local stone construction built with stone sourced from the nearby White Peak Quarry. Originally clad with shingles, the steeply pitched corrugated iron double hipped roof is punctuated by decorative corbelled chimneys. The separate surrounding verandah roof is supported on timber posts with half height masonry columns. The original timber verandah floor has been replaced with concrete, while French doors open out onto the verandah. The original homestead, which has been extended over the years, consisted of four average sized rooms and a lean to. At present the building includes a large drawing room and main bedroom with ante-chamber to the western side of the Homestead. Both of these rooms have unusually high ceilings compared to other local construction. The hallway, which runs down the centre of the building, is very wide and has, at times, been used as a room in itself. Three other medium sized bedrooms and the dining room remain relatively intact whereas the original kitchen has been totally remodelled. Indeed, the eastern elevation has been significantly altered and modernised to include a new laundry and bathroom. The bathroom still contains the original window bars of the police lock up from John Drummond's time.

Store/Worker's Quarters: Of local stone construction with corrugated iron roof. Some alterations have occurred to the original fabric due to previous deterioration of the structure.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	From 1857	Source:	Local knowledge
Architect:	unknown	Builder:	John Drummond / Edward Wittenoom

John Nicol Drummond, (b. 1816, m. 1851, d. 1906) son of James Drummond the renowned botanist, accompanied William Burges in 1849 to assess the pastoral potential of the country north of Champion Bay. Both Burges and Drummond were suitably impressed by the land and decided to take up pastoral leases in the region. In 1851 Drummond took up a lease of 4,000 acres north of Smugglers Cove and named it 'White Peak', a name inspired by a conical hill on the lease with a large, exposed face of limestone on the summit. Drummond later added another 3,000 acres of leasehold to the southern boundary of White Peak and purchased 10 acres near the mouth of Buller River. Here he built a small cottage and several outbuildings for his new wife, naming it 'Red Cliffs' (also known as Redcliffe). This proved to be an apt name as shortly afterwards copper was discovered on the White Peak property. Drummond and his wife, Mary, lived at Red Cliffs for about 10 years. This cottage has since been bulldozed.

Mrs Drummond, Eliza Shaw's daughter, is believed to have been the first white woman to settle in the district.

Similarly, their child, who unfortunately did not live very long, is said to be the first white child born in the region. It is very difficult to verify such claims. Drummond, in his role as a policeman, spent much time travelling throughout the district. Drummond was also involved with local mining ventures and in 1855 he and George Shenton floated a company called 'The White Peak Copper Mine'.

Having resigned from the Police Force upon being given a transfer to Albany, Drummond decided to settle permanently at White Peak and, thus, began work on a larger homestead, the White Peak Homestead from about 1857. The homestead had walled gardens which kept the sheep and cattle out. Grapes were grown and wine distilled on the property. In 1875 Drummond was a Justice of the Peace. When Drummond died his wife moved to Drummond's Cove where she lived in a small cottage 'Sea View' with her adopted daughter, Rosie. Meanwhile, White Peak was purchased by Edward (later Sir) Wittenoom, who was related to Drummond by marriage. He made additions to the homestead which are still discernible, including the two large rooms on the western elevation.

The White Peak Estate had its own railway siding called the Wokarena Siding as well as a stone quarry. The White Peak Estate was not bought by the Government for closer settlement like the other pastoral leases, however, over the years various parcels of land from the property were sold privately.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying	3.5 Developing primary production
603 Local heroes and battlers	3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The White Peak Homestead has considerable historic significance as one of the five original pastoral leases established in the district and for its association with John Drummond, a pioneer pastoralist. The place is notable for its large scale and grand detailing compared to the smaller farmhouses more common in the district. This, together with built elements such as the corbelled chimneys, French doors and use of local stone, combine to give the place high aesthetic value.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	2
Level of Significance:	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

National Trust of Australia (WA): Recorded.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Durack, M, *To Be Heirs Forever*.

McDonnell, P A 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton.

Geraldton Guardian, 4 October 1991, p.8.

Assessment Date: 11/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: White Peak Homestead entry

Date of Photos: 10/02/1993



Description: Wokarena Siding

Date of Photos: unknown



Description: Wokarena Siding stationmaster and family

Date of Photos: unknown



PLACE NUMBER 7

WHITE PEAK QUARRY

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 7
Management Category: 5
Name: White Peak Quarry
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Quarry
Street Address: 412 North West Coastal Highway, White Peak

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of Quarry Date of Photo: 30/4/2012

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	9	Street Number:	412
Street Name:	North West Coastal Highway	Locality Name:	White Peak
Diagram/Plan:	P25415	Volume/Folio:	2217/828
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1264	HCWA No:	6355
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	16.0845ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Quarry	Current Use:	Quarry
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	N/A	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	N/A	Integrity:	N/A
Original Fabric:	N/A	Modifications:	N/A

HISTORY

Construction Date:	C 1860's	Source:	Local Knowledge
Architect:	N/A	Builder:	N/A

Granite from this quarry was used for the construction of the nearby White Peak Homestead as well as numerous buildings in Geraldton, including the Bill Sewell Complex. Stone from the White Peak Quarry was also used for the harbour works in Geraldton. In the same way that the townsite of Protheroe was established at the Narra Tarra Mine, a small townsite emerged near the White Peak Quarry.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
110 Resource exploitation and depletion	3.4 Utilising natural resources
303 Mining (including mineral processing)	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The White Peak Quarry has high historic significance as the site where considerable quantities of stone came from for use in many of the buildings in Chapman Valley and Geraldton.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 5

Level of Significance: HISTORIC SITE: The site has historic significance for its previous use and its role in the historical development of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Proposed development may need to have regard to possible archaeological evidence remaining on the site. Recognise and interpret the site if feasible. This may be achieved through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, signage, public art, paving treatment and plantings as well as design treatment of any new development which reflects the former use of the site.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date:	11/2/1993	Last Revision Date:	17/10/2012
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Quarry

Date of Photo: 30/4/2012



PLACE NUMBER 8

LIME KILNS

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 8
Management Category: 3
Name: Lime Kilns
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Lime Kilns
Street Address: Location 5663 North West Coastal Highway, Oakajee

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Lime Kiln 1

Date of Photo: 15/4/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	5663	Street Number:	-
Street Name:	North West Coastal Highway	Locality Name:	Oakajee
Diagram/Plan:	P254830	Volume/Folio:	2121/952
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1525	HCWA No:	13670
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	129.76ha
Occupied:	N/A	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Lime Kilns	Current Use:	Not in use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Brick & Stone	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	See below	Modifications:	See below

Situated in a paddock approximately two kilometres west of the North West Coastal Highway, the site consists of the remains of four purpose built vernacular lime kiln structures. Accessed via a rough track over hills and valleys and across paddocks, the kilns are only visible on close proximity inspection. Two kilns are located on the side of a limestone outcrop hill facing east and the other two are located down a valley to the east in a former paddock currently contoured and planted out with plantation trees. All four kilns are utilitarian structures, with the basic form determined by the requirements of the lime burning process.

Hillside Kiln 1 comprises a circular brick kiln with a diameter of approximately 2 metres, situated predominantly below ground. The external lining of the circular form is curved steel plate, and the interior is lined with bricks and stone. The kiln is in a ruinous state filled with debris and the top of the wall is damaged and deteriorated. Hillside Kiln 2, located several metres to the east down the hill, consists of a pile of random limestone and could possibly be the remains of a vent for Kiln 1.

Valley Kiln 3 comprises the remains of a square or rectangular stone structure predominantly below ground level, with only 2-3 random stone courses above ground level. The pit surrounded by the stone walls is in-filled with debris. Valley Kiln 4 is also of stone construction, several metres in length with stepped ends and approximately 1 metre in height. The stone wall extends below ground level with an open pit to the front (west). Several openings along the back (east) wall appear to be vents to assist with the function of the kiln.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1926	Source:	HCWA
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The four lime kilns are located on Victoria Location 5663, land which was originally held under pastoral lease with the first freehold title being issued in 1918 to Edward Norman Hester and Henry Edward Carey of White Peak Station. They held the title together until 1941, when it was transferred to Carey who retained ownership until 1954. It was during Hester and Carey's ownership that the lime kilns are known to have been in operation. A lime kiln is marked on a 1926 Lands & Survey plan. The kilns are not of a large commercial size and therefore are believed to have been used for domestic purposes. Various sources indicate that the kilns were operational through the 1930s, 40s and until 1952. (Source: HCWA Assessment Documentation P13670)

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
110 Resource exploitation and depletion	3.4 Utilising natural resources
303 Mining (including mineral processing)	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lime Kilns located at Howatharra have some scientific value and could assist in understanding the use of the place and the lime burning process. The place has some historic significance given it was established to provide lime for local building work in the district.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

HCWA Register Assessment Documentation – HCWA P13670

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of Kiln 1 (left) and Kiln 4 (right)

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



Description: Kiln 1

Date of Photo: 15/4/2010



Description: Kilns 2 (left) and 3 (right)

Date of Photo: 15/4/2010



Description: Kiln 4

Date of Photo: 15/4/2010



PLACE NUMBER 9

CHINAMAN'S HOUSE RUINS

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 9
Management Category: 4
Name: Chinaman's House
Other Name: Stone Cottage Ruins
Type of Place: Cottage Ruins
Street Address: Location 5663 North West Coastal Highway, Oakajee

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Stone remains of cottage

Date of Photo: 15/4/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	5663	Street Number:	-
Street Name:	North West Coastal Highway	Locality Name:	Oakajee
Diagram/Plan:	P254830	Volume/Folio:	2121/952
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1525	HCWA No:	6358
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	129.76ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Ruins
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Ruins	Modifications:	Unknown

Chinaman's House comprises the ruins of a vernacular stone dwelling situated adjacent to the Oakajee River at Howatharra. Located in a paddock approximately 2 kilometres west of the North West Coastal Highway, the site is accessed via a rough track skirting the topography of hills and riverbank. Only small sections of low remnant wall remain of the cottage, believed to have comprised of two-rooms. Surrounding scattered piles of rocks are presumed to have come from former walls. The stone is local granite in random sizes.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1930's	Source:	HCWA
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The cottage would appear to have been constructed sometime during the c1930s. The cottage appears on a 1943 Army aerial survey map of the district but not on a 1926 Lands & Survey map. It is believed to have been occupied by a person, or family, by the name of McDonald, who may have undertaken market gardening of tomatoes. The 1943 map indicates what could be a fenced plot of land immediately south of the cottage. A local legend said that the place was occupied by a Chinaman who grew tomatoes which is just that – a legend. An event involving a Chinaman found hanging from a tree in the area sometime in the late 1940s prompted local leaseholder Trevor Royce to call the place Chinaman's Hut (Source: HCWA Assessment Documentation P6358).

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.5 Developing primary production
302 Rural industry and market gardening	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place has only some heritage significance as a representative example of a small-scale vernacular dwelling associated with the agricultural settlement of the Chapman Valley district in the first half of the twentieth century.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA Register Assessment Documentation – HCWA P6358

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of stone rubble ruins

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 10

COTTAGE – STONE RUINS

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 10
Management Category: 4
Name: Cottage – Stone Ruins
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Cottage Ruins
Street Address: Lot 65 Coronation Beach Road, Howatharra

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the stone cottage ruins from Coronation Beach Road

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	65	Street Number:	-
Street Name:	Coronation Beach Road	Locality Name:	Howatharra
Diagram/Plan:	P33024	Volume/Folio:	2223/281
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1430	HCWA No:	6359
GPS Coordinates:	28 50 83 (s), 114 75 21 (e)	Area of Site:	38.47ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Ruins
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	None
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Ruins	Modifications:	Unknown

The stone ruins of the small cottage are located on the north side of Coronation Beach Road, approximately 50 metres from the edge of the road. The western end of the ruins remains the most intact and reveals that the cottage had a gable roof at one time. There is evidence of remnant render to the stone walls. Although the original 1993 Municipal Inventory notes that there are remnants of stone outbuildings and a stone well adjacent to the cottage, these were not identified during the 2012 review.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	C1900	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

This land was originally part of the Oakabella pastoral lease.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
104	Land allocation and subdivision	3.5	Developing primary production
302	Rural industry and market gardening	8.14	Living in the country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The cottage ruins have local significance as an example of the small and simple construction associated with most agricultural properties throughout the district.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Cottage ruins in 1993 showing more fabric intact.

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 11

CUDDY CUDDY CHANGING STATION

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 11
Management Category: 1
Name: Cuddy Cuddy Changing Station
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence and Outbuildings
Street Address: 3072 North West Coastal Highway, Howatharra

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: The Long Stables at Cuddy Cuddy

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	1157 Pt Lot 30	Street Number:	3072
Street Name:	North West Coastal Highway	Locality Name:	Howatharra
Diagram/Plan:	30P28842	Volume/Folio:	2223/727
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1278	HCWA No:	15838
GPS Coordinates:	28 52 17 (s), 114 63 01 (e)	Area of Site:	41.8400
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Changing Station	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	Fair	Modifications:	Restoration works ongoing

The historic Cuddy Cuddy Changing Station is located on the eastern side of the North West Coastal Highway just to the north of Howatharra. The collection of vernacular stone buildings includes the Homestead, Engine Shed, Long Stables, Small Stables, Large Barn and Cow Shed (shearing shed), which are organised around a lead-in drive and turning circle and set in surrounding paddocks.

The outbuildings demonstrate fine stonework with large quoins and finely jointed random-rubble work laid in pug and finished with lime mortar joints. They have a combination of hipped and gabled corrugated iron roofs which have recently been reclad. The Homestead is of stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof which extends broken back to cover enclosed verandahs.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	C1860s	Source:	Register Documentation
Architect:		Builder:	

Cuddy Cuddy Changing Station was constructed in the c1860s as a staging post for horse teams carting ore from the mines on the Northampton Mineral Field to the port at Champion Bay. The property was owned and occupied by the family of teamster and farmer William Taylor, who worked the property between the 1860s and 1953, with most of the buildings constructed for Taylor in the 1860s. The changing station probably operated for around twenty years, until the railway (b 1879) took over as the main form of transport between Champion Bay and the mines.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
203 Road Transport	3.5 Developing primary production
301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
602 Early settlers	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cuddy Cuddy Changing Station has considerable historic significance for the important role it played in road transport between the mines at Northampton and the port at Geraldton in the 19th Century prior to the opening of the railway in 1879.

The rare group of intact and largely restored buildings presents as a fine collection of simple vernacular rural stone buildings and have been identified as having significance to the State. The place is an important element in a distinctive cultural landscape set against the natural backdrop of Table Hill.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 1

Level of Significance: EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare of outstanding example.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.

OTHER LISTINGS

Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places.

Interim – 23/11/2004. Permanent – 22/11/2005

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Considine & Griffiths Architects with Robin Chinnery, Historian, 2002, *Cuddy Cuddy Changing Station, Howatharra: Conservation Plan*.

State Register Documentation – P15838

Assessment Date: 18/2/2011

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Cuddy Cuddy Homestead - west elevation (left) Barn (right)

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



Description: Cuddy Cuddy Cow Shed (left) and Small Stables (right)

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



Description: Cuddy Cuddy Engine Shed

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



PLACE NUMBER 12

YETNA RAILWAY BRIDGE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 12
Management Category: 2
Name: Yetna Railway Bridge
Other Name: Jack Short's Railway Bridge
Type of Place: Railway Bridge
Street Address: Chapman Valley Road, Yetna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the Yetna Railway Bridge.

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	11889	Street Number:	-
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Yetna
Diagram/Plan:	217817	Volume/Folio:	3090-512
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	Government Requirements
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:	28 61 28 (s), 114 72 24 (e)	Area of Site:	Unknown
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Railway Bridge	Current Use:	River crossing
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	N/A	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Largely intact	Modifications:	Minimal

Located within the Murphyl Farm on a State owned title crossing the Chapman River, the Yetna Railway Bridge is a large timber bridge estimated to be in the vicinity of 90 metres in length. The bridge is still relatively intact but in a deteriorating condition. Some vegetation is growing up alongside the bridge and grasses can be seen growing on the deck.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1909	Source:	Murszewski Report
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Hill & Rennie

The tender of Messrs Hill and Rennie for 30,778 pounds was formally accepted on 27 August 1909, and work on the Wokarina to Nanson branch railway line commenced the following month. The construction included two substantial railway bridges, the Nanson and Yetna Bridges. The official opening of the Wokarena-Nanson railway was on 8 October 1910 by the State Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland. The Wokarena-Nanson-Yuna line was officially discontinued on 7 December 1961. Since the closure of the railway line the Yetna Bridge has been used by the farm owners as a vehicular crossing.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
200 Transport and communications	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
202 Rail and light rail transport	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Yetna Railway Bridge has considerable significance as a rare, large remnant structure of the Wokarina to Yuna Branch Railway line. The place has high historic significance as evidence of rail transportation in the district which was so essential in the development of Chapman Valley.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	2
Level of Significance:	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/2011

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of the Yetna Railway Bridge

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



PLACE NUMBER 13

RED HILL HOMESTEAD

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 13
Management Category: 3
Name: Red Hill Homestead
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 266 Murphy Norris Road, Yetna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Front (eastern) elevation of Red Hill Homestead Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	61	Street Number:	266
Street Name:	Murphy Norris Road	Locality Name:	Yetna
Diagram/Plan:	61P62173	Volume/Folio:	2713/869
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1279	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:	28 60 48(s), 114 75 81(e)	Area of Site:	265.2451
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Stone walls	Modifications:	Partial verandah enclosures

The Red Hill Homestead is located on a gentle slope amongst a group of tall trees. The house is of local stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof extends broken back to cover the front (eastern) verandah which is supported on timber posts. The verandah is partly enclosed with fibro sheeting to the southern corner. There are three doors opening onto this verandah. A lean-to roof to the rear covers a verandah and is punctuated by a rendered chimney. The house is surrounded by a fenced yard.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Around 1920	Source:	Local knowledge
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

Red Hill Homestead was constructed around the 1920s for James Murphy (son of Michael and Sarah) and his wife Gertrude (nee Norris). It was occupied by the Murphy family until 1973 when it was sold to the Green family later sold to the Richards family who then eventually sold the property to Eldred Royce and family in 2005.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
302 Rural industry and market gardening	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Red Hill Homestead has some local significance as evidence of agricultural development in the district. It is typical of the simple form and construction materials of farmhouses in the area. The combination of its picturesque setting, use of local materials and high integrity give the place aesthetic value.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/2011

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Rear (western) elevation of the homestead

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



PLACE NUMBER 14

GLANDONNE HOMESTEAD & YETNA SCHOOL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 14
Management Category: 2
Name: Glandonne Homestead & Yetna School
Other Name: The Orangery & Narra Tarra School
Type of Place: Residence & School
Street Address: 1957 Chapman Valley Road, Yetna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Southern facade of the old Homestead

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location: 2745
Street Name: Chapman Valley Road
Diagram/Plan: P48405
Reserve No/Vesting: N/A
Assess No: A3
GPS Coordinates: 28 59 68 (s), 114 72 28 (e)
Occupied: Yes

Street Number: 1957
Locality Name: Yetna
Volume/Folio: 1192/43
Purpose: N/A
HCWA No: 6362
Area of Site: 37.4ha
Public Access: No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence, Blacksmith Shop/School	Current Use:	Not in Use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Local stone	Roof:	Corrugated iron
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	See below	Modifications:	Unknown

Located immediately to the north of the Yetna Siding in a small hollow is a group of three stone buildings. The substantial farmhouse building is of local stone construction. The twin hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron sheeting with a separate hipped verandah roof to the front (southern) elevation which is partly collapsed. The rendered walls have an ashlar effect to the front facade. Three chimneys punctuate the roof-scape and there is an enclosed lean-to to the eastern side. The building is in a poor condition and requires urgent stabilisation works to prevent rapid deterioration.

Immediately to the south west of the farmhouse building is a small stone building with a corrugated iron roof, possibly a separate kitchen building. The eastern wall has collapsed and the eastern section of the roof cladding is missing. There is evidence of a framed lean-to to the eastern facade and a chimney to the southern facade. Approximately 50 metres to the east of the farmhouse building are the stone ruins of what is believed to have been the blacksmith shop and subsequently the Yetna School. The roof has collapsed on this building which is also in poor condition.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	C1870s	Source:	Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	William Eastough

When the Narra Tarra estate was divided up the Eastough family took up a small holding, calling it 'Glandonne'. Mr William Eastough, a blacksmith, developed the land and built a homestead with a large garden and thriving orange orchard.

Sometime between 1875 and 1880 he cleaned out his blacksmith shop so that local children could use it as a school room. This was known as the Narra Tarra School and later the Yetna School. As the school was situated very close to the homestead, teachers were accommodated with the family. Mr Dan Keyhoe was the part time teacher. Mrs Eastough took over the official post office and telephone exchange at Yetna.

In 1905 the school was relocated into a weatherboard building. It was closed in the 1930s. An official post office and telephone exchange also operated at Yetna. [Source: Chapman Valley Heritage Trail and McDonnell's, *Chapman Valley Pioneers* – 11 Eastough Family]

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.5 Developing primary production
302 Rural industry and market gardening	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
402 Education and science	6.5 Educating people in remote places

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Glandonne Homestead and associated outbuildings, inclusive of the blacksmith shop later used as a school, have considerable historic significance as a representative example of an early and relatively intact farming property in the Chapman Valley district.

Furthermore, the use of the place as a local school as well as a post office and telephone exchange, gives the place added historic value. Although in a poor condition, the group of buildings remains very intact and highly authentic. The buildings are located in a picturesque setting in undulating farming country, which combined with the use of local stone, gives the place considerable aesthetic merit.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 2

Level of Significance: CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

McDonnell, PA 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton.
Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure, 1988.

Assessment Date: 1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Partly collapsed front verandah of Homestead and Outbuilding

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010





PLACE NUMBER 15

RESIDENCE – RENDERED STONE RUINS

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 15
Management Category: 4
Name: Residence – Rendered Stone Ruins
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Ruin
Street Address: Murphy-Yetna Road

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the roofless stone building from Murphy-Yetna Road

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	Lot 21 / Location 2625	Street Number:	-
Street Name:	Murphy-Yetna Road	Locality Name:	Yetna
Diagram/Plan:	P22659	Volume/Folio:	2211/197
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1259	HCWA No:	6364
GPS Coordinates:	28 57 39 (s), 114 72 26(e)	Area of Site:	833.59ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Not in use - Ruins
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Local Stone – Rendered	Roof:	Roofless
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Walls only	Modifications:	No

Located approximately 20 metres off the western side of the road, the building comprises stone walls which are rendered to the lower half. Standing on a concrete foundation, the building is roofless and has vegetation growing within its walls.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1938	Source:	Local Knowledge
Architect:	Ray Murphy	Builder:	Ray Murphy

This building is believed to have been Ray Murphy's old home. The Murphy family were local stonemasons.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The stone ruins have local heritage significance only for the use of local stone and for the connection to the Murphy family.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date:	18/2/1993	Last Revision Date:	8/2/2011
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PLACE NUMBER 16

CHALANOOKA - RESIDENCE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 16
Management Category: 2
Name: Chalanooka
Other Name: Chalnooka
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: Lot 21 Murphy-Yetna Road, Yetna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of Chalanooka from Murphy-Yetna Road

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	21	Street Number:	-
Street Name:	Murphy Yetna Road	Locality Name:	Yetna
Diagram/Plan:	P22659	Volume/Folio:	2211/197
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1259	HCWA No:	6365
GPS Coordinates:	28 56 93 (s), 114 71 80 (e)	Area of Site:	833.5ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Not in use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Local Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Fair
Original Fabric:	Stone walls	Modifications:	Verandah posts

Situated close to the road, this substantial house is of local stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof extends centrally to cover the front verandah which is supported on masonry piers with a low wall between. A small gable to the front verandah enhances the entrance and the front facade is rendered. A chimney punctuates the northern roof and there is a lean-to to the rear. Casement windows to the front elevation are possibly a later modification. This building is noticeably more substantial than some of the stone cottages nearby.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1890	Source:	Local Knowledge
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The land was originally settled by Michael and Sarah Murphy. The property was later enlarged by their eldest son, Jack and his wife Elizabeth. [Source: McDonnell's *Chapman Valley Pioneers* – Murphy 6].

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Chalanooka has some historic significance for its association with the Murphy family. The place has aesthetic value as a substantial residence of local stone construction.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	2
Level of Significance:	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

McDonnell, PA 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton.

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Front (eastern) facade of Chalanooka

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 17

NANSON CONVENT

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 17
Management Category: 1
Name: Nanson Convent
Other Name: Our Lady of Fatima Convent
Type of Place: Residence, Fmr Convent
Street Address: 2445 Chapman Valley Road, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Front elevation, facing east, of the former Convent

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	111	Street Number:	2445
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	159252	Volume/Folio:	Vol 3141 Fol 989
Reserve No/Vesting:	R21544	Purpose:	Church Site
Assess No:	A1198	HCWA No:	473
GPS Coordinates:	28 56 60 (s), 114 75 54 (e)	Area of Site:	0.4044
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Convent	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Predominantly Intact	Modifications:	Some verandah infill

Located immediately to the south of the Church of Our Lady of Fatima, the former convent is situated in an enclosed garden with a pathway leading from the gate to the main entrance. The single storey building is constructed of locally quarried stone with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof features simple ventilation gablets and is punctuated by a tall masonry chimney to the northwest roofscape. The roof extends broken back to cover the surrounding verandahs which are supported on square timber posts and partly enclosed with shade cloth. Brick quoining enhances the corners and openings while a bay window to the eastern facade is where the chapel is located. Windows are timber framed double hung and multi pane in style with rendered sills. (Refer to HCWA RHP Documentation for a more detailed description including internal description.)

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1938	Source:	Register Documentation
Architect:	Monsignor John Hawes	Builder:	Enrico (Henry) Boschetti

The Convent, designed by Monsignor Hawes, was built by Enrico ('Henry') Boschetti in 1938 at a cost of 700 pounds. Both the convent and the adjacent church school building were opened and blessed by the Bishop of Geraldton, the Most Reverend Dr O'Collins on 29 January 1939. To begin with three Presentation Sisters, who had been transferred from the Northampton Convent, were in residence at the Nanson convent and taught at the adjacent school. From the late 1950s enrolments at the adjacent church school began to decline resulting in the closure of both the school and the convent in 1965. At present the former convent functions as a private residence. (Source: HCWA RHP Documentation)

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
406 Religion	8.6.3 Founding Australian religious institutions
600 People	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Nanson Convent has considerable historic significance for its connection with the adjacent church-school which provided for much needed educational services to the local community. The Convent and Church-School have further historic value for their close association with renowned Priest-Architect Monsignor John Hawes, who designed both buildings, and local builder Enrico Boschetti, who constructed them. The place has considerable aesthetic merit for its fine use of local stone and decorative detailing including brick quoining and bay window. Together with the nearby Anglican Church, the buildings combine to form a pleasing cultural environment.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 1

Level of Significance: EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.

OTHER LISTINGS

Heritage Council of WA State Register of Heritage Places:
Permanent – 14/3/2008 (HCWA P473)

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure
The Record, 23/2/1939, p.8.

James, R. Marchant, *Cork to Capricorn: A History of the Presentation Sisters in Western Australia 1891 – 1991*, Perth, 1996.

Taylor, John, *Between Devotion and Design: The Architecture of John Cyril Hawes 1876-1956*, UWA Press, Perth, 2000.

Taylor, John, *Conservation Plan for Our Lady of Fatima Church and Convent, Nanson*, 2000.

HCWA Register Assessment Documentation – HCWA P473

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of former Convent with Catholic Church in background

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993





PLACE NUMBER 18

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY FATIMA

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 18
Management Category: 1
Name: The Church of Our Lady Fatima
Other Name: School-Church of Our Lady of Fatima
Type of Place: Church, former School
Street Address: 2445 Chapman Valley Road, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Eastern & northern facades of the Church

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	112	Street Number:	2445
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	159252	Volume/Folio:	Vol 1057 Fol 591
Reserve No/Vesting:	R21544	Purpose:	Church Site
Assess No:	A1198	HCWA No:	473
GPS Coordinates:	28 56 59 (s), 114 75 55(e)	Area of Site:	0.4044ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	School-Church	Current Use:	Church
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Predominately Intact	Modifications:	Large addition to west

Located south of the town of Nanson and adjacent to the former Convent, the Church of Our Lady of Fatima is of local stone construction designed in the Inter-War Romanesque style. The building has coursed rubble stone walls with matching mortar, and a combination of brick and concrete quoining to openings. A simple bellcote and cross adorn the east gable wall, which also features a large round window and a projecting entry portico below. The gable roof is timber framed and clad with corrugated iron. Matching and very sympathetic extensions by architects Summerhayes and Associates, carried out in the 1950s, extend to the west. Unsympathetic aluminium windows, with coloured glass to the lower panes, have replaced the original timber windows in the main body of the church. A small marble foundation stone is set into the east wall of the projecting entry portico, and reads "This stone was blessed and laid by the Most Rev. James P. O'Collins D.D. Bishop of Geraldton 29. Jan. 1939." Internally the church still contains the church pews which adapted for use as school desks.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1938	Source:	Register Documentation
Architect:	Monsignor John Hawes	Builder:	Enrico (Henry) Boschetti

In the late 1930s there were a significant number of Catholic school-aged children living in the Nanson locale to warrant consideration of a school. In 1936, Reserve 21544 was gazetted as a Reserve and vested in the Geraldton Diocese. In early 1938, renowned Priest-Architect Monsignor John Hawes drew up plans for a school building, and the foundation stone for the building was laid by the Bishop of Geraldton, James Patrick O'Collins, on Sunday 13 November 1938. The stone school building was constructed by builder Enrico ('Henry') Boschetti for approximately 650 pounds. The building was officially blessed and opened by Dr J.P. O'Collins on 29 January 1939. Three Presentation Sisters from the Northampton Convent arrived to live in the adjacent Convent and teach at the new school. In the early 1950s, the Nanson school was modified for use as a church, with the sympathetic addition of a sanctuary and sacristy extending out from the western facade, designed by Summerhayes & Associates. When classes were held, the church seating was converted into desks and then changed back again for Sunday Mass. Approximately 30-40 students attended the school at this time. Following a decline in the local population the Presentation Sisters were forced into closing the school in 1965. The church is still used on a regular basis with services conducted by the Northampton Priest. The Church and Convent are included on the Shire of Chapman Valley's Heritage Trail.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
400 Social and civic activities	8.6.4 Making places for worship
406 Religion	8.6 Worshipping

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Church of Our Lady of Fatima has very high historic significance for its connection with the provision of much needed educational services by the Presentation Sisters to the local Catholic community, and later as a church for

religious services. The Church-School and adjacent Convent have further historic value for their close association with renowned Priest-Architect Monsignor John Hawes, who designed both buildings, and local builder Enrico Boschetti, who constructed them. The church building has considerable aesthetic value as a fine Inter-War Romanesque style stone building characterised by its robust form and decorative detailing. Together with the nearby Anglican Church, the buildings combine to form a pleasing cultural environment.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 1

Level of Significance: EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.

OTHER LISTINGS

Heritage Council of WA State Register of Heritage Places: Permanent – 14/3/2008 (HCWA P473)
National Trust of Australia (WA): Recorded.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.
The Record, 23/2/1939, p.8.
James, R. Marchant, *Cork to Capricorn: A History of the Presentation Sisters in Western Australia 1891 – 1991*, Perth, 1996.
Taylor, John, *Between Devotion and Design: The Architecture of John Cyril Hawes 1876-1956*, UWA Press, Perth, 2000.
Taylor, John, *Conservation Plan for Our Lady of Fatima Church and Convent, Nanson*, 2000.
HCWA Register Assessment Documentation – HCWA P473

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993 Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of Church with former Convent in background

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993





PLACE NUMBER 19

ST LUKES ANGLICAN CHURCH

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 19
Management Category: 2
Name: St Luke's Anglican Church
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Church
Street Address: 2448 Chapman Valley Road, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: West and north facades of the church

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location: 53
Street Name: Chapman Valley Road
Diagram/Plan: D60606
Reserve No/Vesting: R21823
Assess No: A1368
GPS Coordinates: 28 56 55 (s), 114 75 82 (e)
Occupied: No

Street Number: 2448
Locality Name: Nanson
Volume/Folio: 1219/37
Purpose: Church Site
HCWA No: 6367
Area of Site: 0.4047ha
Public Access: Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Church	Current Use:	Church
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Local Stone	Roof:	Concrete Tile
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Predominantly Intact	Modifications:	N/A

St Luke's Anglican Church is located to the south of the town of Nanson and set in an elevated position to the east of the Chapman Valley Road. A gravel track loops around the building which is located in a natural bushland setting. The church is of local stone construction and features a contrasting darker stone base up to floor level (black/brown), with lighter stone (ochre/cream) above. The building has a gable concrete tile roof. Typical of other churches in the region built in the same period, the church is simple in form and detailing. A projecting entry portico to the west is accessible via several concrete steps. Round headed arched casement windows have concrete sills. There is a small rainwater tank to the south side of the church. The site commands panoramic views of the local countryside. Access was not possible to assess the inside. As at February 2011 the building requires painting of the timberwork and attention to the downpipes to prevent deterioration of the built fabric.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1952	Source:	Foundation Stone
Architect:	Fred Murphy	Builder:	Fred Murphy

St Luke's Anglican Church was built in 1952. The foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of North Western Australia, The Right Rev. J. Frewer on 3 February 1952.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
400 Social and civic activities	8.6.4 Making places for worship
406 Religion	8.6 Worshipping

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Luke's Anglican Church has considerable local significance as a place of worship serving the local community for over 60 years. The place has aesthetic value given the use of local stone and for its picturesque setting and commanding views of the surrounding countryside. Together with the nearby Catholic Church and Convent, the buildings combine to form a pleasing cultural environment.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	2
Level of Significance:	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date:

17/12/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Front elevation

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



Description: Side and Rear Elevations of Church

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010





PLACE NUMBER 20

NANSON SIDING & RAILWAY BRIDGE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 20
Management Category: 2
Name: Nanson Railway Siding & Railway Bridge
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Siding and Bridge
Street Address: East Terrace, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the Nanson Railway Bridge located to the south of Nanson.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	N/A	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	East Terrace	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	Siding: P31198 Bridge: P54530	Volume/Folio:	
Reserve No/Vesting:	Siding: R42298 Bridge: R50823	Purpose:	Weighbridge/ Bridge
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	6370
GPS Coordinates:	Siding: 28 56 07 (s), 114 76 05 (e) Bridge: 28 56 32 (s), 114 75 87 (e)	Area of Site:	Siding: 4.5249ha Bridge: 2.7747ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Railway Sites	Current Use:	Not in use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Corrugated Iron	Roof:	Corrugated iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	See Below	Modifications:	See Below

The Nanson townsite contains significant remnants of railway heritage associated with the Wokarina-Yuna branch line, including a large timber railway bridge, a weighbridge and associated office building, and a raised siding/platform.

Railway Bridge: Located at the southern end of Nanson, running parallel with the road bridge, the large timber railway bridge traverses a river bed. The bridge is in poor condition. Vegetation is growing up immediately alongside the bridge and rubbing against the built fabric.

Weighbridge and Shed: Located between the Chapman Valley Road and East Terrace, the small timber framed structure has corrugated iron wall cladding with a curved piece of iron forming the roof structure. Inside the shed there are some scales and some shelving. Immediately adjacent is the weighbridge with concrete pads to the north and south.

Platform/Siding: Immediately to the north west of the weighbridge is a raised section of earth retained by timber sleepers. At the time of the assessment it was covered in dry grasses making it difficult to discern its form.

Please note that there are other remnants of the railway, including bridges etc on private property.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1909	Source:	Murszewski Report
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	John Maher

The tender of Messrs Hill and Rennie for 30,778 pounds was formally accepted on 27 August 1909, and work commenced the following month. The official opening of the Wokarina-Yuna railway was on 8 October 1910 by the State Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland. Nanson was the centre for railway maintenance and home to gangers and their families. In addition to the siding there was a large railway yard and buildings to house work trolleys and maintenance equipment, a goods shed, a weigh bridge and wheat silos. The Wokarina-Nanson-Yuna line was officially discontinued on 7 December 1961.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
200 Transport and communications	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
202 Rail and light rail transport	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Nanson Railway sites have considerable local and regional significance given they represent some the last vestiges of railway heritage in the area. The sites have further historic value given the importance of the railway to the town, the region and to the agricultural and mining industries. As a relatively intact group of places, they help to tell the story of the railway in the district.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 2

Level of Significance: CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever possible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.

Murszewski, A., 1999, *Feasibility Study into Leisure Trail Conversions of the Geraldton to Galena and Wokarina to Yuna Railway Lines*.

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Nanson Railway Bridge, Siding and Weighbridge Shed

Date of Photos: 17/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 21

NANSON POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 21
Management Category: 3
Name: Nanson Post & Telegraph Office
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 1 East Terrace, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Front facade facing east

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	20	Street Number:	1
Street Name:	East Terrace	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	P222885	Volume/Folio:	1734-381
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A601	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:	28 56 24(s), 114 75 87(e)	Area of Site:	1024m ²
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Post & Telegraph Office	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Concrete Block	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Moderately intact	Modifications:	Front door and surround

Located at the southern end of the small town of Nanson, this residence is of concrete block construction with a steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof features ventilation gablets and extends broken back to cover surrounding verandahs which are supported on timber posts. The verandah has an unusual truncation detail to the south east corner. A brick chimney punctuates the north west corner of the roof. The place has casement style timber framed windows and a rear lean to clad with fibro sheeting. There are tall gum trees to the street frontage with a combination corrugated iron and super six fence to the property boundary.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Unknown	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The first post office in Nanson was established in 1910, in a house built by Mr Bill Stansfield. Made of corrugated iron and situated at the southern end of East Terrace, the building has since been demolished. Mrs Rose Stansfield was the first official Post Mistress. The Post Office was later moved to a store house in Nanson built by Mr Charlie Burton.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
200 Transport and Communications	3.7.1 Establishing postal services
206 Mail services	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The former Nanson Post and Telegraph Office has some local historic significance for the important role it played in communications in the district. Further the place is evidence of how buildings accommodated different uses in small communities. The building makes an important contribution to the Nanson streetscape and with its dominant roof form and surrounding verandahs has some aesthetic appeal.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

McDonnell, P.A., 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton.

Assessment Date: 17/1/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Dominant roof form and truncated verandah a feature

Date of Photo: 17/2/1993



PLACE NUMBER 22

NANSON STORE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 22
Management Category: 4
Name: Nanson Store
Other Name: Agnew's
Type of Place: Store
Street Address: 7 East Terrace, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the building from East Terrace

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	17	Street Number:	7
Street Name:	East Terrace	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	P222885	Volume/Folio:	1166-401
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1029	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:	28 56 15(s), 114 75 91(e)	Area of Site:	1083m ²
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Store	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone/CGI	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	Unknown	Modifications:	Stone wall to frontage

Located immediately to the south of the Nanson Roads Board Building, this residence is constructed from a combination of materials including masonry and corrugated iron wall cladding with a corrugated iron hipped roof. The front verandah is supported on timber posts and a wall to the property frontage is of rubble stone construction to three-quarter height with lattice infill above.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Unknown	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

Currently used as a residence, this building has previously operated as a local store.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
308 Commercial services and industries	3.12.5 Retailing food and beverages

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The old Nanson Store has some local historic significance for its role as a commercial enterprise in the Nanson community.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date:	17/1/1993	Last Revision Date:	17/10/2012
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Eastern frontage addressing East Terrace showing stone wall and lattice

Date of Photo: 17/1/1993



PLACE NUMBER 23

NANSON ROADS BOARD HALL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 23
Management Category: 1
Name: Nanson Roads Board Hall
Other Name: Nanson Roads Board Office
Type of Place: Roads Board Hall
Street Address: Lot 15 East Terrace, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Hall addresses East Terrace, Nanson.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	15	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	East Terrace	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	P222885	Volume/Folio:	3026-595
Reserve No/Vesting:	R13226	Purpose:	Historical and Community
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	474
GPS Coordinates:	28 56 12 (s), 114 75 91 (e)	Area of Site:	0.1083ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Roads Board Hall	Current Use:	Chapman Valley Historical Society Headquarters
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Brick	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Predominantly Intact	Modifications:	Painted brickwork

Located at the centre of the small Nanson townsite, addressing East Terrace, this single storey brick building displays some characteristics of the Federation Free style. The one-roomed rectangular red brick building has a simple roof form with a half-gable behind a triangular pediment in the front facade. Four prominent cylindrical vents and a square brick corbelled chimney penetrate the roofscape. The walls are constructed in stretcher bond brickwork with contrasting bands of stucco applied to the front elevation for decorative purposes. Rendered lintels are evident to all the openings. The words 'Roads Board' are inscribed in painted raised lettering within the entablature to the front facade, while the date is contained in the triangular pediment above. Below this are double timber entry doors with timber double hung sash windows either side and to the side elevations. The brickwork to the side walls is painted. Some remnant flashing remains in the rear wall, evidence of an addition since removed (This was the residence for the Shire worker). There is a water tank to the south west corner. Elsewhere on the site is a picturesque pergola and several large sheds comprising the Nanson Museum and the headquarters of the Chapman Valley Historical Society.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1913	Source:	Register Documentation
Architect:	Public Works Department	Builder:	W. Bennett

The Upper Chapman Roads Board was formed on 16 January 1901. The first permanent Secretary-Supervisor of the Roads Board was Bill Stansfield. In 1910 the railway line reached the district and in October of that year the town of Nanson was gazetted. In 1912, when the growing population of the district required a dedicated Roads Board office, a referendum was held to decide whether it would be sited at Nanson or Nabawa to the north. Nanson won the vote. In 1913, the Nanson Roads Board Hall was built to a Public Works Department plan and financed by a Public Works Department grant of 112 pounds. The tender for the construction of the building was awarded to Mr W. Bennett at a cost of 297 pounds. Bricks used in the construction of the Hall were made in a brick kiln located on the river flat immediately north of the 'Glandonne Homestead'. The building was officially opened by the State Governor, Sir Harry Barron. The railway line closed in 1957 following which Nanson lost some of its permanent residents. The following year the Roads Board changed its name to Chapman Valley Roads Board. Meanwhile Nabawa had grown in size and population and was regarded as better suited for the new Shire Offices which opened in 1964; the Roads Board having become the Shire of Chapman Valley on 1 July 1961. Following the closure of the Nanson Roads Board Hall in 1964, the building was then used by the Country Women's Association as a meeting place until 1974. Having fallen into disuse and disrepair, the building was restored in 1983 by the Chapman Valley Historical Society. A small cottage which housed the Road Board Caretaker is located to the rear of the property and was restored in 2010.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
400 Social and civic activities	7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
401 Government and politics	7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
404 Community services and utilities	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Nanson Roads Board Hall is of considerable historic significance because of its association with local government in the Chapman Valley district for over fifty years. The subsequent use of the place by the CWA and now the Chapman Valley Historical Society and its setting in the Nanson Museum grounds give the place social value. The building is highly valued by the local community. It contributes greatly to the Nanson streetscape.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 1

Level of Significance: EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.

OTHER LISTINGS

Heritage Council of WA State Register of Heritage Places:
Interim – 2/9/1997, Permanent – 12/12/1997 (HCWA P474)
National Trust of Australia (WA): Classified – 6/9/1982

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Historical Society
Chapman Valley Heritage Brochure
Griffiths, P., *Conservation Plan for the Nanson Roads Board Hall*.
HCWA Register Assessment Documentation – HCWA P474

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: East and north facades of the hall

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



Description: East and north facades of the hall

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010



Description: Restored caretakers cottage

Date of Photo: 1/5/2012



PLACE NUMBER 24

ROOFLESS STONE HOUSE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 24
Management Category: 4
Name: Roofless Stone House
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 25 East Terrace, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of stone house from East Terrace.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	26	Street Number:	25
Street Name:	East Terrace	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	P222885	Volume/Folio:	1787-548
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A627	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:	28 55 98(s), 114 76 04(e)	Area of Site:	979m ²
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Not in use - Ruins
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Stone walls	Modifications:	Unknown

This place consists of the stone walls only of a residence which addresses East Terrace. The front facade consists of two windows either side of a central doorway. There is evidence of timber lintels and a brick chimney to the northern elevation.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Unknown	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

Local knowledge indicates that the roof was removed from this residence in the 1970s.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This roofless stone building makes a contribution to the Nanson streetscape and is evidence of the use of local stone construction.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date:	17/1/1993	Last Revision Date:	17/10/2012
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of stone residence unobstructed by vegetation.

Date of Photo: 17/1/1993



RESIDENCE - STONE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 25
Management Category: 3
Name: Residence – Stone
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 195 Murphy-Yetna Road, Yetna

PHOTOGRAPH

Description: Front (east) elevation of Residence

Date of Photo: 30/4/2012

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	Lot 1 / Location 2131	Street Number:	195
Street Name:	Murphy-Yetna Road	Locality Name:	Yetna
Diagram/Plan:	LTO Plan 75256	Volume/Folio:	1856-614
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A349	HCWA No:	6363
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	19.3ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Local Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Extended and Altered	Modifications:	Yes

Located on the western side of the Murphy-Yetna Road, the residence is of local stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof features ventilation gablets and has a projecting gable over the front room, while the main roof extends over a verandah to the front (east) facade. Two chimneys punctuate the southern roof, while the openings and corners of the building are enhanced by red brick quoining. There is a solar panel and array on the northern roofscape.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Unknown	Source:	Local Knowledge
Architect:	Fred Murphy	Builder:	Fred Murphy

The house could have been constructed by local stonemason, Fred Murphy as the style of stonework is representative of his work, such as the Nanson Anglican Church.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The stone residence has aesthetic value for its use of local stone, decorative features such as red brick quoining and its picturesque location.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever possible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Residence

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



Description: Residence

Date of Photo: 30/4/2012



PLACE NUMBER 26

CORRUGATED IRON RESIDENCE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 26
Management Category: 3
Name: CGI Residence
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 45 East Terrace, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: CGI clad cottage located in the heart of Nanson. Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	32	Street Number:	45
Street Name:	East Terrace	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	P222885	Volume/Folio:	1930-479
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A622	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:	28 55 89(s), 114 76 10 (e)	Area of Site:	1012m
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Corrugated Iron	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	Highly original	Modifications:	Aluminium window to rear

Located at the heart of the town of Nanson, this small timber framed cottage is clad with corrugated iron wall sheeting and has a steeply pitched corrugated iron gable roof. The front verandah is supported on timber posts and there is a lean-to to the rear. The front facade features two small pivot style timber framed windows either side of a central entry door. There is a metal chimney attached to the northern facade and a rain water tank to the rear.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Unknown	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This small and simple corrugated iron clad cottage has some aesthetic value for its quaint form and scale. It contributes positively to the built environment of the Nanson townsite and is highly original.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date:	17/1/1993	Last Revision Date:	17/10/2012
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Lattice to front verandah still in place

Date of Photo: 17/1/1993



PLACE NUMBER 27

STONE HOUSE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 27
Management Category: 3
Name: Stone House
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 47 East Terrace, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Unusual chamfering to timber verandah posts a feature. Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	33	Street Number:	47
Street Name:	East Terrace	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	P222885	Volume/Folio:	1989-838
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A628	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:	28 55 86(s), 114 76 13(e)	Area of Site:	1012m ²
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Decorative detailing	Modifications:	

Located on the corner of East Terrace and Burges Street, this painted stone residence has a hipped corrugated iron roof which extends to cover the front verandah addressing East Terrace. The house has a projecting gable to the front room which features decorative timber batten detail. Of note is the unusual chamfering to the verandah posts. The building has timber casement windows and French doors with unusual surround detailing to the openings. There is a low stone wall with timber picket infill to the street frontage.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Unknown	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This residence has local significance for its use of local stone construction. The place has aesthetic merit for its unusual decorative detailing and makes a positive contribution to the Nanson streetscape.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date:	17/1/1993	Last Revision Date:	4/3/2011
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Projecting roof gable over front room

Date of Photo: 17/1/1993



PLACE NUMBER 28

RENDERED STONE HOUSE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 28
Management Category: 3
Name: Rendered Stone House
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 51 East Terrace, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Surrounding verandahs a feature.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	49	Street Number:	51
Street Name:	East Terrace	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	P222885	Volume/Folio:	1746-753
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A623	HCWA No:	N/A
GPS Coordinates:	28 55 84(s), 114 76 14(e)	Area of Site:	1012m ²
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	fair	Modifications:	

Located on the corner of East Terrace and Burges Street, this rendered stone house features coursed stonework to the front facade. The house has a large hipped roof which extends to cover surrounding verandahs which are supported on timber posts. The front (eastern) facade is symmetrical with a window either side of a central doorway. An unusual chimney punctuates the roofscape to the south. A tall permeable picket fence forms the property frontage.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Unknown	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house contributes positively to the built environment of Nanson through its use of local stone construction, its form, style and high integrity.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date:	17/1/1993	Last Revision Date:	4/3/2011
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Unusual chimney detail

Date of Photo: 17/1/1993



PLACE NUMBER 29

TEACHER'S RESIDENCE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 29
Management Category: 3
Name: Teacher's Residence
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 77 East Terrace, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View partly obscured by jade hedge.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	69	Street Number:	77
Street Name:	East Terrace	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	P164878	Volume/Folio:	1293-6
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A611	HCWA No:	6369
GPS Coordinates:	28 55 63 (s), 114 76 28 (e)	Area of Site:	0.1518ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Weatherboard	Roof:	Colorbond
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Wall cladding	Modifications:	In-filled front verandah

Addressing East Terrace in Nanson, this timber framed residence is clad with weatherboards. The gable colorbond roof extends to cover the front verandah, while a separate protruding gable features decorative timber batten and stucco finish detailing. The front verandah has been enclosed with fibro sheeting and windows. The roofscape is punctuated by two red brick chimneys with pots. The house has cream walls, a green roof and red trim. A hedge of jade partly obscures views to the house from East Terrace.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1913	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

This residence was formerly a teacher's house, although some locals refer to this building as a railway house, which is also possible given that the branch line from Wokarena to Naraling was constructed in 1910.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
402 Education and science	6.5 Educating people in remote places

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Teacher's Residence contributes significantly to the Nanson streetscape and is an excellently preserved example of this type of Government housing from the day. The good condition of the place combined with its decorative detailing combine to give the place aesthetic merit.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date:	17/2/1993	Last Revision Date:	17/10/2012
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Photo of building when used as the teachers house

Date of Photo: unknown



Description: Weatherboard clad residence addressing East Terrace

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 30
Management Category: 2
Name: Mt Erin Estate Outbuildings
Other Name: Mt Erin Pastoral Lease
Type of Place: Residence & Outbuildings
Street Address: Lot 37 Durawah Road, Nanson

PHOTOGRAPH

Description: One of three stone outbuildings at Mt Erin

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	37	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Durawah Road	Locality Name:	Nanson
Diagram/Plan:	P231946	Volume/Folio:	1750-569
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A441	HCWA No:	6371
GPS Coordinates:	28 56 05(s), 114 80 23(e)	Area of Site:	345.1ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Pastoral Property	Current Use:	Agricultural property/farm
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Local Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Poor to Fair	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	See Below	Modifications:	See Below

This group of three stone outbuildings are all that remain of the original Mt Erin Estate buildings, with the homestead having been demolished. All the buildings have corrugated iron gable roofs. The shearing shed, located to the east of the group, has a large corrugated iron lean to structure to the west side. The central building, which may have been a barn or stables, has sheets of corrugated iron missing from the roof while some sections of the stone walls are partly collapsed. Some of the stone from the Mt Erin Homestead was used for additions to a residence immediately south of Nanson owned by Mr and Mrs Booth at the time of the compilation of the Municipal Inventory in 1993.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	c1860s	Source:	See below
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	See below

The Mt Erin Homestead, situated on the original Mt Erin pastoral property, was built by Michael Morrissey. Morrissey arrived at Fremantle on the 'Ganges' in 1842 from Waterford in Ireland. He initially worked as a shepherd near York; receiving sheep in lieu of wages. In 1851, with financial assistance from George Shenton, a prominent Methodist from Perth, Morrissey took up the first freehold pastoral lease of 64,000 acres in the Chapman Valley district, in what was then known as 'Paradise Valley'.

The popular story of 'Cooper's Ride' is associated with Michael Morrissey. Morrissey and William Burges had both expressed interest in the same area of land. When the land became available for lease Joseph Cooper, who worked on Morrissey's Murchison property, rode from there to Geraldton to register claim for his employer - a 100 mile journey. Joseph Cooper went on to become the General Manager of Morrissey's estates. The Cooper family eventually took up land in the area.

On a small tributary of the Chapman River, about 7 Kms south of a huge flat-topped hill which he called Mt Erin, Morrissey constructed outbuildings of stone and pise (rammed earth) and a home of brickbats. Mt Erin also included a private chapel and cemetery in what was known as 'Cemetery Paddock'. [Mt Erin Loc 4047, Reserve 71]. In 1852 Morrissey's wife and family came out from Ireland to live at the homestead. The Mt Erin property was stocked with sheep, cattle and horses. Shepherds and workers in the area often gathered at the homestead to drink, sing and play cards.

Morrissey expanded his holdings with leases on the Murchison, and beyond Talling Peak to Yalgoo. Due to his regular pleas to the Governor, Morrissey earned three years remission on rent: "on account of trouble with the natives, having at least 5,000 acres of useless land, stock losses from poison plant, lack of survey to properly determine boundaries, and the expense of bringing out his family from Ireland". [Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure]

Within 10 years of taking up Mt Erin, Morrissey had invited his brother William, nephew Patrick and various members of his wife's family, the Ryans of Waterford, to join him. Initially they worked for him as shepherds and herdsmen, but later launched out on their own. Morrissey also employed ticket-of-leave men from Lynton. In 1877

builders Jesse Hammond and C. Buggins carried out alterations for Morrissey. Hammond wrote: "homestead had an impressive kitchen 30ft x 20ft, with a huge fireplace and a table large enough to seat all hands at shearing time." [Palmer, E.S., 1986, "Mt Erin Homestead - notes", held by Mr Cooper].

When Morrissey died in the 1890s, Mt Erin was inherited by his two sons, John and Morris. Later the property was purchased by Forrest Emanuel and finally, in 1900, by Hubert Lee Steere who was the third son of Sir James Lee Steere, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in Western Australia for many years. In 1904 the Government repurchased 56,840 acres of the station for the cost of 9,185 pounds with the intention of subdividing the land. Of this land 2,069 acres were set aside for a native reserve and roads. By 1909 all the remainder had been taken up as small farms of 7-800 acres. These lots were sold for 2/9 d per acres on condition that the owner settled and worked their farm. Homestead blocks were granted free provided a dwelling was built on it.

In 1905, the property containing the Mt Erin Homestead was taken over by James Meehan from Victoria, who carried out a good deal of contract chaff-cutting for the new settlers. In 1912 the property was taken over by Messrs Ronald Owen and Leonard Beit from New South Wales. After their partnership dissolved the Gould family went to live at Mt Erin. A widow, Mrs A E Thomas of Moonyoonooka bought the property in 1925 and later sold to Mick Gannon, a dairyman of Geraldton, in 1946. William Scott lived at Mt Erin from 1951 to 1964 before selling to Clem and Pat Stokes of Durawah.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
104 Land allocation and subdivision	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying	3.5 Developing primary production
603 Local heroes and battlers	3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The three remaining original outbuildings of the Mt Erin Estate have considerable local historic significance as remnants of one of the five original pastoral leases in the district. The stone buildings are representative of the scale, form and construction materials of buildings of that era and use. Despite their deteriorating condition, together the three buildings present as a relatively intact pastoral grouping.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	2
Level of Significance:	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure. McDonnell, PA 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton *Geraldton Guardian*, 11/1/1969,
Palmer, E.S. 1986, "Mt Erin Homestead - Notes", held by Mr Cooper.

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Outbuildings at the Mt Erin Estate.

Date of Photos: 15/12/2010



Description: Mt Erin Estate Homestead which has been removed

Date of Photos: 1948



PLACE NUMBER 31

MT ERIN SCHOOL & HEADMASTER'S HOUSE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 31
Management Category: 3
Name: Mt Erin School & Headmaster's House
Other Name: Mt Erin Pastoral Lease
Type of Place: Ruins of School & Residence
Street Address: Lot 113 Durawah Road, Durawah

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Ruins of the Headmaster's House at Mt Erin

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	113	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Durawah Road	Locality Name:	Durawah
Diagram/Plan:	P161250	Volume/Folio:	2058/161
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1300	HCWA No:	6372
GPS Coordinates:	28 55 87(s), 114 80 94(e) House 28 55 87(s), 11480 96(e) School	Area of Site:	0.3000ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	School & Residence	Current Use:	Ruins – Not In Use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Weatherboard	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Ruinous	Modifications:	See Below

Located east of Nanson on the Durawah Road, the site of the Mt Erin School building and the adjacent Headmaster's House is marked by several tall gum trees along the road frontage. All that remains of the two buildings are the brick chimneys. A pile of building rubble is evident at the site of the former 2-roomed house indicating that it was of framed construction with weatherboard cladding and pressed metal internal lining. The chimney of the house also reveals decorative corbelling.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1909	Source:	Heritage Trail Brochure
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

Located on the original Mt Erin pastoral lease, this school was opened in 1909, with the first teacher being Mr James Lilburne.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
402 Education and science	6.5 Educating people in remote places
400 Social and civic activities	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The ruins of the Mt Erin School and adjacent Headmaster's House have local historic significance for their role in servicing the early educational needs of Chapman Valley residents. The buildings, although in a ruinous condition now, were typical of the small, remote one room school buildings with adjacent residence to accommodate the teacher.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Photographs: Chapman Valley Historical Society.

Bibliography: Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure, McDonnell, PA 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton. Palmer, ES 1986, "Mt Erin School - notes", held by Mr Cooper.

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of the Headmaster's House in deteriorating condition.

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



Description: Ruins only of the Mt Erin School.

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



Description: All that remains of the Mt Erin School building.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010



PLACE NUMBER 32

GOVERNMENT WELL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 32
Management Category: 2
Name: Government Well
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Well
Street Address: Corner of Forrester Road & Newmarracarra Road, Durawah

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Large circular stone lined well.

Date of Photo: 17/1/2011

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	62	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Forrester Road	Locality Name:	Durawah
Diagram/Plan:	P163238	Volume/Folio:	LR3007-17
Reserve No/Vesting:	UCL	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	6376
GPS Coordinates:	28 61 78 (s), 114 87 85 (e)	Area of Site:	0.7595ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Well	Current Use:	Well
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone Lined	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Stone lining	Modifications:	Perimeter Fence

Located on the south east corner of the intersection of Forrester and Newmarracarra Roads, the well is situated down a slight incline. Approximately 3 metres in diameter, the structure is a good example of typical stone lined well construction and remains in reasonable condition and integrity. It is surrounded by a perimeter fence, presumably to keep stock out.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	c1890s	Source:	Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

There are a series of wells located throughout the area, situated along old stock routes. (e.g Sam's Well) Government surveys in this area noted natural springs, later developed by digging wells and lining them with stone. Thus, water was always available for stockmen and their animals as well as for travellers who passed through. This well is midway along the route from the Walkaway area to the Upper Chapman area.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
105 Exploration and surveying	3.11.5 Establishing water supplies
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.3.2 Looking for overland stock routes
204 Droving	3.5 Developing primary production

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Government Well has considerable historic significance for its association with the settlement and development of the district, including the early surveying of watering points. Due to its good condition and intactness, it is a good example of stone lined wells.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	2
Level of Significance:	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of well with surrounding fence

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



Description: Updated photos of well

Date of Photo: 17/01/2011



PLACE NUMBER 33

PROTHEROE MINE & TOWNSITE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 33
Management Category: 2
Name: Protheroe Mine & Townsite
Other Name: Narra Tarra Mine
Type of Place: Mine & Townsite
Street Address: Lot 119 Nabawa Yetna Road & Lot 833 Protheroe Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Open Cut Quarry where copper was extracted (source: Trevor Cooper)

Date of Photo: July 2012

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	119 & 833	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Nabawa Yetna & Protheroe Rd	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	P232020 (L119) P231596 (L833)	Volume/Folio:	1514-972(L833)
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A326	HCWA No:	6377
GPS Coordinates:	Mine: 28 50 95(s), 114 74 80(e) Town: 28 50 89 (s), 114 75 26(e)	Area of Site:	81.1ha (L119) 123.2ha (L833)
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Mine	Current Use:	Mine – Not in use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	N/A	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Foundations	Modifications:	See Below

Located in undulating countryside the Protheroe Mine Site contains several shafts and open mines located over a large area, on a rise and in a valley below. The site contains a considerable amount of debris, rusty equipment and the ruins of a large shed of corrugated iron construction. There are also stone and brick ruins which were possibly kilns or other related mine buildings. Located on top of the hill to the west of the mine site, the former Protheroe Townsite is marked by several concrete foundations and two tall palm trees. Managers house was relocated to Craig and Shirley Mincherton's farm in Nalba and the remaining buildings also removed and relocated to other locations.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1863	Source:	See below
Architect:	N/A	Builder:	N/A

Copper was first mined at a place called Narra Tarra (Hill camp), on Michael Morrissey's Mt Erin pastoral lease between 1863 and 1866, following which the decline in copper prices led to an abrupt curtailment in activity. In the early 1870s a group of Melbourne businessmen floated a company, the Fremantle-Champion Bay Mining Company, which leased a number of mines in the Northampton Mineral Field. Mr Gray was appointed by the company to manage their interests at the Narra Tarra Mine. A smelter was built at the site in 1873. Between 1870 and 1879 copper and lead valued at over 60,000 pounds was extracted from the mine. However, when prices of lead and copper fell on the world market, mining became increasingly uneconomic and, finally, in 1885 the Company was forced to relinquish its lease.

Between 1897 and 1902, the WA Smelting Company of Fremantle acquired the Narra Tarra lease for the purpose of smelting telluride ore from Kalgoorlie. However, when this venture became unprofitable, the company went into liquidation in 1902.

Between 1902 and 1906, the Narra Tarra Mine was worked by the Fremantle Trading Company however results were not very encouraging. Transportation costs associated with the mining venture were greatly reduced with the opening of the Wokarena-Naraling branch line in 1910. Over the next few years the mine produced some significant tonnage of lead.

Following the outbreak of World War One the price of lead rose significantly and the Mine came back into production. It was at this time that the mine began to be referred to as the Protheroe. Output at the mine reached a peak between 1914 and 1925, exceeding that of the rest of the Mineral Field put together in the 65 years to 1910. To cater for the mine's large workforce a township called Protheroe was established near the mine site. The townsite included residences for the general manager, the mine manager, families, single men as well as a store, a government school and a boarding house which provided meals for the single men. Electric light was supplied by the mine. The company began to have financial problems as a result of mismanagement and the inability to compete with European smelters and, consequently went into liquidation in 1925.

Between 1926 and 1946 the mine lay idle, following which Danish born Jules Heinsen revived the mine. In 1950 the Anglo-Westralian Mining Company obtained the lease of the mine and lead was extracted until 1958, when

operations ceased and machinery was removed. Following this a large area of land surrounding Protheroe Townsite was sold off to local farmers.

The townsite at the mine was the first one to be officially gazetted in the area and included a store, a school and a row of houses. The site is now marked by a row of large gum trees and two tall palm trees which mark the site of the Manager's House, which was a large timber and weatherboard building, the rooms of which were lined with hessian. This building was replaced by a timber and asbestos house with a tiled roof. All that remains of this structure is rubble.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
303	Mining (including mineral processing)	3.4.3	Mining
104	Land allocation and subdivision	4.5	Making settlements to serve rural Australia
110	Resource exploitation and depletion		
505	Outside influences - Markets		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Protheroe Mine and Townsite have considerable historic significance as one of the richest and most productive mines in the Northampton Mineral Field. The mine played an important role in the development of the Chapman Valley district. The extensive site could potentially reveal information about technological and scientific advances prevalent in the mining industry over time.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	2
Level of Significance:	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Kelly, G.J., 1962, "A history of mining in the Geraldton District," *Early Days*, Vol 6, No. 1.
Palmer, E.S., 1986, "The lead and copper mines at Narra Tarra, near Nabawa," notes held by Mr Cooper.
Simpson, E.S., 1948, *Minerals of Western Australia*, Government Printer, Perth.

Assessment Date: 10/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Very early photo of mine

Date of Photo: unknown



Description: Mine

Date of Photo: 1920s



Description: Photos of mine workers

Date of Photo: 1920s





Description: Protheroe School opened on 12 September 1916 (left)
Protheroe Boarding House (right)

Date of Photo: unknown / unknown



Description: General Store (Left), Archie Jupp Store (right)

Date of Photo: unknown / 1920



Description: Site of Manager's Residence (left), remains of mine workings (right).

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



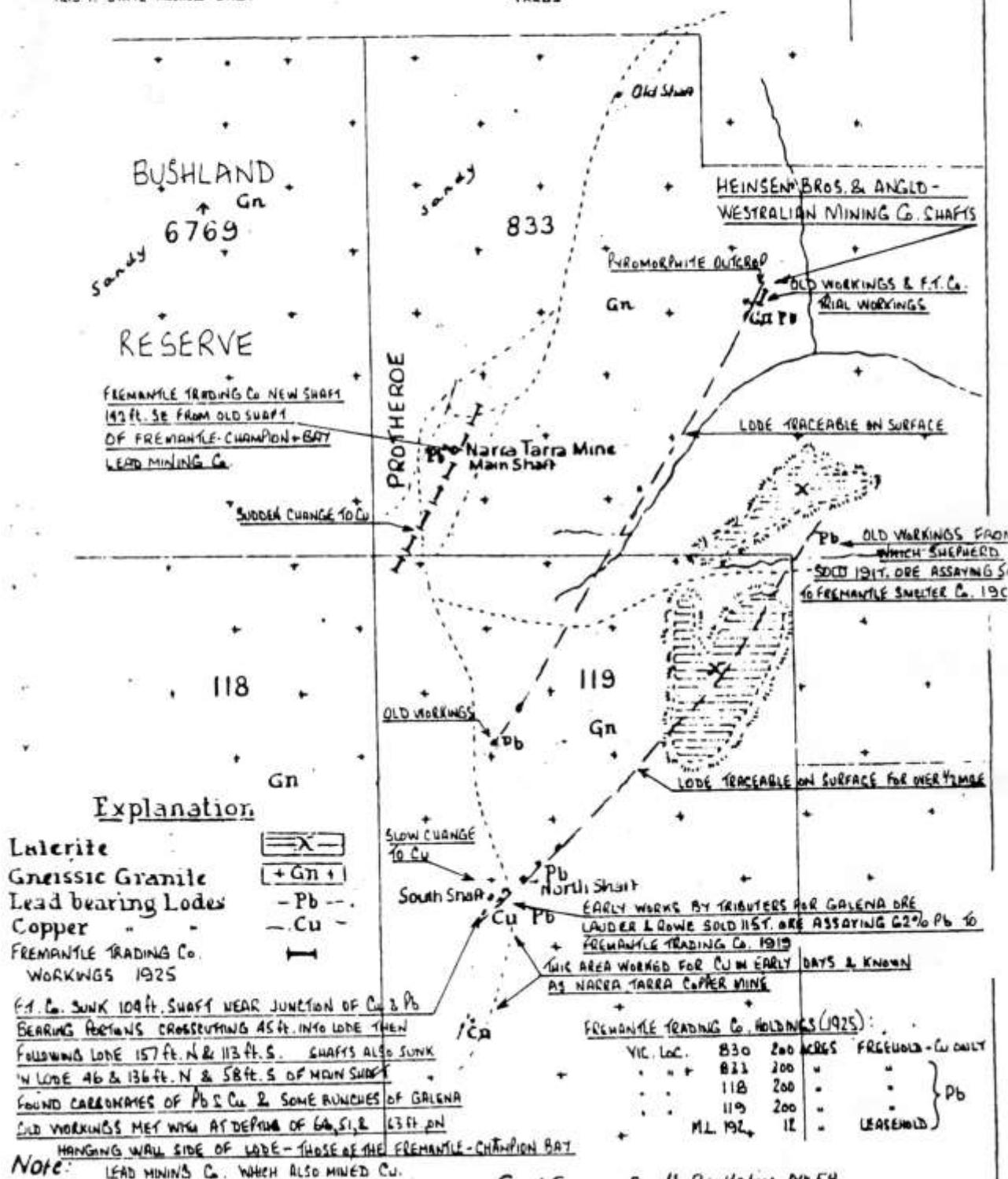
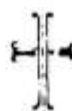
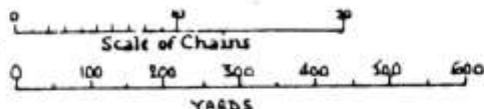
Description: Pulley system to transport materials up and down mine shaft

Date of Photo: 1948 / 2008



Geological Sketch Map of THE NARRA TARBA MINES

THIS PLAN & ADDED INFORMATION ALL
TAKEN FROM A REPORT DATED 31.10.1925
BY RICHARD C. WILSON,
ASS'T. STATE MINING ENG.



PLACE NUMBER 34

NABAWA CEMETERY & WAR MEMORIAL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 34
Management Category: 3
Name: Nabawa Cemetery & War Memorial
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Cemetery
Street Address: Lot 300 Chapman Valley Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: The Nabawa Cemetery

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location: Lot 300
Street Name: Chapman Valley Road
Diagram/Plan: P47656
Reserve No/Vesting: R15203
Assess No: N/A
GPS Coordinates: 28 51 47(s), 114 78 28(e)
Occupied: N/A

Street Number: N/A
Locality Name: Nabawa
Volume/Folio: LR3135-981
Purpose: Cemetery
HCWA No: 6380
Area of Site: 5.52ha
Public Access: Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Cemetery	Current Use:	Cemetery
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	N/A	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	Good
Original Fabric:	See Below	Modifications:	See Below

Located at the southern end of the town of Nabawa, the Cemetery is surrounded by a low fence and is accessed via a small gate addressing the road as well as an entry point off the side (southern) carpark. Typical of many small, rural cemeteries, a variety of different styles of marble headstones are laid out in ordered rows. Some graves feature decorative grave surrounds. A small rotunda was constructed adjacent to the carpark at the end of 2010.

The Nabawa War Memorial is located immediately adjacent to the entry gate and is highly visible from the Chapman Valley Road. Consisting of a granite (not local) stone 'needle' war memorial on a square base and surrounded by a stone pier and chain link fence. Metal plaques affixed to the stone memorial list the names of those local Chapman Valley residents who lost their lives during war service.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1915	Source:	McDonnell, P.A.
Architect:	N/A	Builder:	N/A

A site for the Nabawa Cemetery was surveyed in 1911. Ellen and Patrick O'Donnell were first to be buried in the Nabawa Cemetery - both in 1915. The cemetery also contains the graves of pioneer settlers, including Joseph and Emily Cooper and Samuel and Sarah Jupp.

Mr Samuel Hadley Jupp was one of the original members of the Nabawa Cemetery Board and the first Chairman. He had a prominent role, with other residents in the district, in providing a suitable District War Memorial, which he had the honour of unveiling just a short time before his death in May 1926.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
404 Community services and utilities	9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
600 People	9.7.3 Remembering the dead
603 Local heroes and battlers	8.8 Remembering the fallen
501 World wars and other wars	8.9 Commemorating significant events and people

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Nabawa Cemetery and War Memorial have local social and historic significance for their important role in servicing the community for 100 years. Commemorating local Chapman Valley residents those who have lost their lives during war service, the War Memorial is highly valued by the community and contributes to a sense of place.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

McDonnell, P.A., 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton.

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View showing the War Memorial within the Cemetery grounds

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



Description: View of War Memorial Plaque

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010



PLACE NUMBER 35

RAMMED EARTH RUINS

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 35
Management Category: 2
Name: Rammed Earth Ruins
Other Name: St Bridget's Catholic Church and Anglican Church
Type of Place: Church/School/Road Board Office
Street Address: Lot 1 Jacky Jupp Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the rammed earth ruins from the adjacent road Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	1 (Location 1870)	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Jacky Jupp Road	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	D38851	Volume/Folio:	472/34A
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1326	HCWA No:	6381
GPS Coordinates:	28 50 84(s), 114 78 73(e)	Area of Site:	7.4ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Church/School/ Road Board Office	Current Use:	Ruins
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Rammed Earth	Roof:	No Roof
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	low section of walls remain	Modifications:	None

Situated on the southern side of Jacky Jupp Road, immediately adjacent to the fence line, these remains are interesting as an example of Pesse construction (rammed earth), of which no other surviving examples have been noted in the district. The method of construction was by using wide boards set about a foot apart for a framework. Mortar with a fair proportion of clay was mixed, poured in, rammed tight and allowed to set. All that remains of the building are two corners and partial walls between, with minimal evidence of rendering.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1892	Source:	Heritage Trail
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

In 1892, Michael Morrissey of the Mount Erin Estate had a rammed-earth building constructed to be used as a Catholic Church. An Anglican Church was also located on the same site but addressing the Chapman Valley Road and later on a larger Catholic Church was also constructed upon the site. This building was also used as the first school in the Nabawa area. In addition the first meetings of the Upper Chapman Valley Road Board were held here, prior to the construction of the Nanson Roads Board Hall in 1913.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
401 Government and politics	7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
402 Education and science	6.5 Educating people in remote places
406 Religion	8.6 Worshipping

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The ruins have considerable historic significance as the site of the first Catholic Church, School and Roads Board Office in the district. The Pesse method of construction is also very unusual for the area. Although now in a ruinous state, the social and civic history associated with the site gives the place high historic value.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	2
Level of Significance:	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.

McDonnell, P.A., 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton.

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Vegetation growing out of rammed earth ruins

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



Description: First Anglican Church (left), Second Catholic Church 'St Bridget's' (right)

Date of Photo: 1920s



PLACE NUMBER 36

O'DONNELL RESIDENCE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 36
Management Category: 3
Name: O'Donnell Residence
Other Name: Jupp Residence
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 3200 Chapman Valley Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: O'Donnell Residence as viewed from the road

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	28	Street Number:	3200
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	D59147	Volume/Folio:	1596-719
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A399	HCWA No:	6382
GPS Coordinates:	28 50 71(s), 114 78 72(e)	Area of Site:	1.5ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Aluminium Tiles
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Stone walls	Modifications:	Roof Material

Located at the southern end of the Nabawa townsite, the O'Donnell/Jupp Residence is of stone construction with a steeply pitched hipped roof. The original roof cladding has been replaced with aluminium tiles which are light green in colour. A separate verandah roof extends round the west and north facades and is supported on steel poles. The verandah is partly enclosed with fibro sheeting and aluminium window frames to provide additional living space. The walls are painted with roughly struck coursing joints and contrast paint colour to the rendered quoining around window and door openings. Unpainted stone in rear wing shows original finishes. Access to the residence is via 3 concrete steps.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1890	Source:	Local Sources
Architect:	Samuel Hadley	Builder:	Samuel Hadley

The Jupp family was very prominent in the development of the district from the late 1880s. This is believed to be one of the first houses constructed in Nabawa, built by Samuel Hadley Jupp's brother. Samuel Hadley Jupp lived in a house he built on the opposite side of the road. At one time there was a corrugated iron building attached to the main house which functioned as a Post Office. There were also sale yards for sheep and cattle located behind the house.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
602 Early settlers	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The O'Donnell/Jupp Residence has local historic significance for its association with prominent Chapman Valley family, the Jupps and the O'Donnells. The place has aesthetic value for its use of local stone, decorative detailing and high level of integrity where few others exist in Nabawa itself.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of the house from the road

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



Description: View of the front of the house

Date of Photo: 1980s



PLACE NUMBER 37

NABAWA RAILWAY SIDING

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 37
Management Category: 3
Name: Nabawa Railway Siding
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Railway Siding
Street Address: Lot 10991 Chapman Valley Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Weighbridge Shed as viewed through vegetation.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	10991	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	P173415	Volume/Folio:	LR3006-907
Reserve No/Vesting:	R31509	Purpose:	Weighbridge Site
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	6383
GPS Coordinates:	28 50 41(s), 114 78 75(e)	Area of Site:	1.61ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Railway Siding	Current Use:	Shire of Chapman Valley
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Corrugated Iron	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	Weighbridge Shed	Modifications:	None

Set adjacent to the Shire's road materials storage area, the weighbridge shed is located amongst bushes and scrub. It is identical to the Nanson structure, being timber framed and clad with corrugated iron sheeting with a curved corrugated iron roof. There is no evidence of the siding, although a raised overgrown pile to the south includes some remnants of rail iron and timber and could possibly be from the siding.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1910	Source:	Shire of Chapman Valley
Architect:	Messrs Hill and Rennie	Builder:	Frank O'Meara

When the railway trains were running from Geraldton to Naraling and then to Yuna there were tea rooms at the Nabawa Siding for the passengers to buy refreshments (either way), often provided by the Hotel owners. The farmers' superphosphate came out by train, as did many other goods. Later on Co-operative Bulk Handling built a site for wheat adjacent to the siding.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
200 Transport and communications	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
202 Rail and light rail transport	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Nabawa Railway Siding site, including the weighbridge shed, has local historic significance as evidence of the Wokarina-Yuna branch line which was very important for transport and communications through the district. Although not as intact as the Nanson Railway Siding Group, the weighbridge shed remains intact and is typical of this type of construction.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure

Assessment Date: Not viewed

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Alternative view of weighbridge shed

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010



PLACE NUMBER 38

CHAPMAN VALLEY SHIRE OFFICES

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 38
Management Category: 4
Name: Chapman Valley Shire Offices
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Shire Office / Library
Street Address: 3270 Chapman Valley Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Front (western) facade of the Shire Office.

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	7	Street Number:	3270
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	D29995	Volume/Folio:	19/199A
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1331	HCWA No:	6384
GPS Coordinates:	28 50 13(s), 114 78 94(e)	Area of Site:	1.655ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Shire Office / Library	Current Use:	Shire Office / Library
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Brick	Roof:	Terracotta Tiles
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	See below	Modifications:	Yes

Located at the heart of the Nabawa Townsite, the Shire Office is set back off the Chapman Valley Road and accessed via a semi-circular driveway in a garden setting. Originally a combination of cream and salmon coloured face brick, the external walls are now painted. The building has a low pitch gable roof with a projecting gable over the Council Chambers to the southern end of the building. A central entry is accessible via a ramp and stairs and features glass doors and windows. The style and scale of the building is fairly typical of its era and of similar use buildings in rural shires.

The Shire's Works Depot is located to the rear (east) of the Shire office.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1964	Source:	Foundation Stone
Architect:		Builder:	

The Shire of Chapman Valley office was officially opened on 28 November 1964 by the Premier, the Honourable Sir David Brand. The Chief Executive Officer at the time was L Shervington and the President was LR Forrester. Before this the Shire administration was conducted in the Nanson Roads Board Hall. The building has undergone several additions since its opening to accommodate an expanded office.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
401 Government and politics	7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
404 Community services and utilities	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chapman Valley Shire Offices have local historic and social significance as the centre of local government in the district since 1964.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Front facade prior to additions and external painting.

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 39

ST BARTHOLEMEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 39
Management Category: 4
Name: St Bartholemew's Anglican Church
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Church
Street Address: Lot 4 Post Office Lane, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Small church with simple detailing.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	4	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Post Office Lane	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	D23181	Volume/Folio:	1214-423
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1367	HCWA No:	6412
GPS Coordinates:	28 49 86(s), 114 79 13(e)	Area of Site:	0.1012ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Church	Current Use:	Church
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Brick	Roof:	Concrete Tiles
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Good	Modifications:	None

Centrally located in the town of Nabawa, this simple salmon brick building has a steeply pitched gable roof clad with green concrete tiles. The building has timber window frames and double timber entry doors to the side of the front porch. There is a feature brick cross to the gable end, while a cut out cross features to the timber lining of the entry porch. A metal pole and wire mesh fence marks the street boundary, while a small bell tower is located immediately inside the fenceline.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1959	Source:	The Geraldton Guardian
Architect:	Henderson & Thompson	Builder:	Geraldton Building Company

The first Anglican Church to be built at Nabawa was situated immediately north of the cemetery. The Roman Catholic Church was also located nearby. Following a cyclone the building was declared unfit for use, the services being held in the Nabawa Hall until the present church was built. The land on which the church is built was donated by Mr S.E. Gould. Designed by architects Henderson and Thompson and erected at a cost of 3,680 pounds, the church was dedicated in December 1959, by His Lordship the Bishop of the North-West, the Right Reverend J. Frewer. When the Roman Catholic Church fell into disuse another one was built in Nanson.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
406 Religion	8.6 Worshipping
	8.6.4 Making places for worship

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Bartholemew's Anglican Church has some local historic and social significance for its role in the religious activities of the local community since 1959. The church makes an important contribution to the built environment of the Nabawa townsite.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

The Geraldton Guardian, 22/12/1959, P.15.

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Established pencil pines a feature of the garden.

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 40

CHAPMAN VALLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 40
Management Category: 4
Name: Chapman Valley Primary School
Other Name: -
Type of Place: School
Street Address: 3310 Chapman Valley Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the original school building Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	Location 10396	Street Number:	3310
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	D19044	Volume/Folio:	LR3006-901
Reserve No/Vesting:	R24313	Purpose:	School Site
Assess No:	A680	HCWA No:	6385
GPS Coordinates:	28 49 88(s), 114 79 17 (e)	Area of Site:	2.8176ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	School	Current Use:	School
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Brick	Roof:	Colorbond
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	See Below	Modifications:	Additions over time

Situated near the centre of Nabawa and to the north-east of the Shire Office, the Chapman Valley Primary School is typical of school architecture of the period. The school comprises a group of buildings within a fenced garden setting. The school group has undergone several additions and alterations over time. The original main school building is of red brick construction with a green colorbond gable roof. The roof extends to cover a verandah which runs the length of the front (north) facade. The top half of the walls are rendered while the windows are high set. The original entry under front gable is now enclosed using aluminium windows. There is a newer office and library building to the eastern end.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1954	Source:	Local Records
Architect:	Public Works Department	Builder:	Public Works Department

The first school in Nabawa was held in a rammed earth building built by Michael Morrissey of the Mt Erin Estate at the southern entrance to Nabawa. A second school was run in the Agricultural Hall next to the cemetery. Another school was built at the north end of Nabawa, near to where the second hall was built. This was only a one roomed building with a separate shelter shed and later a small manual room was erected and used as a classroom.

In 1954, the fourth and present school was built in a more central location. Initially the building had two rooms, however, a third room was added to accommodate the increase of school children in the early 1960s. The school was officially opened by the Honourable Sir David Brand (at that time serving as the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and later to serve as Premier of Western Australia from 1959 to 1971).

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
402 Education and science	6.2 Establishing schools
400 Social and civic activities	6.5 Educating people in remote places

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chapman Valley Primary School has some local historic and social significance for its role in the provision of education in the district. The school precinct presents as the largest group of buildings in Nabawa and consequently the place contributes significantly to the built fabric of the town. The school is typical of educational buildings constructed in that era.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 4

Level of Significance: SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Chapman Valley Primary School in the heart of Nabawa.

Date of Photo: 18/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 41

THE MINING ARMS HOTEL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 41
Management Category: 2
Name: The Mining Arms Hotel
Other Name: The Nabawa Hotel
Type of Place: Fmr Hotel, now residence
Street Address: 27 Hotel Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Front facade addressing the Hotel Road.

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	7	Street Number:	27
Street Name:	Hotel Road	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	D55603	Volume/Folio:	1551-142
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A677	HCWA No:	6386
GPS Coordinates:	28 49 70(s), 114 79 52(e)	Area of Site:	1.5186ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Hotel	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Brick	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	See Below	Modifications:	Additions over time

The original section of the hotel is of local stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof extends broken back to cover the verandah to the north facade which is partly enclosed with fibro sheeting. The large 1911 addition is of brick construction and extends to the western side of the original building. The main section has a hipped roof with ventilation gablets. A separate verandah roof addresses the road and is supported on timber posts with a brick balustrade between. The brickwork has been painted cream and the feature rendered banding is painted peach. The western facade features a decorative rendered pediment and frieze parapet facade above the verandah.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1889, 1911	Source:	Local Records
Architect:	Kent & Cardalini	Builder:	Kent and Cardalini

Samuel Hadley Jupp, a bootmaker from England, came to Western Australia with his wife in the 1860s. Arriving in the Chapman Valley district, Jupp secured plenty of work in his trade from the shepherds who worked on the Bowes and Mt Erin pastoral properties, as well as the miners from the nearby lead mines. It was not long before the Jupps purchased a small block of land at Nabawa, and having obtained a wayside licence, (the first for the district), built and opened the first hotel in Nabawa. 'The Mining Arms Hotel,' opened in 1889, was a place where travellers, local miners and farmers could obtain service for themselves and their horses. Part of this original wayside house remains in the old hotel. This building had random rubble outer walls and mud brick inner walls. Mr Samuel Jupp was a prominent community member who was involved in several projects aimed at bettering the district, e.g., foundation member of the Upper Chapman Road Board, Nabawa Cemetery Board as well as working towards establishing the first Nabawa Hall and providing a suitable War Memorial, which he had the honour of unveiling shortly before his death in 1926.

Jupp's son-in-law, Robert Gould, bought the hotel in 1910. The following year Mr Gould commissioned Kent & Cardalini to design and build in brick two more bars to the front of the existing building in the style of the period. Other additions included more bedrooms, an office as well as a dining room which was opened to the public for meals. In the early days there were also stables which travellers used for their horses. Around this time the name of the hotel changed to 'Nabawa Hotel'. Over the years the hotel was the focal point of the district serving at different times as a hospital, church (Church of England), sports venue, railway terminal, bank, store and home to many. There was a large orange orchard alongside the hotel.

In the 1930s a clerk from the New South Wales Bank would come from Geraldton each Thursday so that locals could carry out their business. Mr Gould leased the hotel for a while, then in 1938 he turned it over to his son Charlie. In 1942 Charlie Gould later sold the hotel to Jules and Harry Heinsen. He sold it to Geraldton publican, Nick Pilatis in 1950. The hotel closed on June 30, 1973 and is now a private home. A replacement tavern was opened on the main road adjacent to the present sports ground on July 1, 1973.

The original hotel, which was located along the left hand side of the present building, was extended into a more substantial building over the years. A beer garden was located under a large peppercorn tree on the same side. The room located directly behind the hotel was the office, the local school teacher and post master often used the boarding house for accommodation.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA

311 Hospitality industry and tourism
400 Social and civic activities
603 Local heroes and battlers

AHC

3.22 Lodging people
3.21 Entertaining for profit

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mining Arms Hotel has high historic significance as the first wayside inn/hotel to operate in the Chapman Valley District. Further the place has historic value for its association with Samuel Hadley Jupp, a well known early settler of the area. The building served the local community in a variety of ways over the years and is held in high esteem by Chapman Valley residents. The building makes an important contribution to the Nabawa townscape as one of the few remaining buildings of significance and age, other than houses. Unfortunately re-routing of the main road has removed its prominent place in the town.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 2

Level of Significance: CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

National Trust of Australia (WA) – Recorded.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.

McDonnell, P.A., 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton.

Philips, A., 1971, *Geraldton & Beyond the Bay*, Geraldton Tourist Bureau.

Geraldton Guardian, 14/6/1973.

Assessment Date: 18/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Different views of the old Mining Arms Hotel.

Date of Photos: 17/02/1993



Description: View of the new addition not long after its construction.

Date of Photo: 1913



Description: The original Hotel section located to the rear of the 1911 addition.

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



PLACE NUMBER 42

GOULD'S RESIDENCE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 42
Management Category: 3
Name: Gould's Residence
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 14 Hotel Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the rear and side elevations of the house Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	1829	Street Number:	14
Street Name:	Hotel Road	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	DP247827	Volume/Folio:	1866-294
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A367	HCWA No:	6387
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	43.1ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Weatherboard	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Weatherboard wall cladding	Modifications:	Concrete verandah floor

This timber framed residence is clad with weatherboards and has a steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof with ventilation gables. A separate surrounding verandah roof is supported on timber posts. The roof is punctuated by a corbelled brick chimney. The original timber verandah floors have been replaced with concrete. The front of the house addresses the Chapman Valley Road and has a symmetrical facade with a central entry door and double hung timber windows.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1890s	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

Originally owned by the Gould family. [Local Knowledge].

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
100	Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14	Living in the country and rural settlements
602	Early settlers		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Gould's Residence has local significance as an example of the variety of housing styles from the settlement farm period of the district and should be recognised as such under the Municipal Inventory. The weatherboard construction is quite unusual and rare in the district.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever possible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

Assessment Date:	17/2/1993	Last Revision Date:	17/10/2012
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PLACE NUMBER 43

HEAD TEACHER'S RESIDENCE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 43
Management Category: 3
Name: Head Teacher's Residence
Other Name:
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 17 Indialla Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Weatherboard Head Teacher's Residence

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location: 11021
Street Name: Indialla Road
Diagram/Plan: P173605
Reserve No/Vesting: N/A
Assess No: A658
GPS Coordinates: 28 49 91(s), 114 79 69(e)
Occupied: Yes

Street Number: 17
Locality Name: Nabawa
Volume/Folio: 349-2A
Purpose: N/A
HCWA No: 6388
Area of Site: 0.2820ha
Public Access: No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Head Teacher's Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Weatherboard	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Wall cladding	Modifications:	Partial verandah enclosures

Set in an elevated location at the eastern end of Nabawa, this timber framed weatherboard clad house is similar to the weatherboard teacher's house in Nanson and is typical of Government housing from the turn of the century. The gable corrugated iron roof extends to cover the front verandah which is supported on timber posts and is part enclosed to the corner. A separate gable extends over a protruding room to the front elevation. The roof is punctuated by a red brick corbelled chimney. There is a timber post and wire mesh fence to the front boundary.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1913	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The third Nabawa school was located 25 metres from the Head Teacher's house. Other teachers had to board with a private family or at the Mining Arms Hotel.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
100	Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14	Living in the country and rural settlements
402	Education and science	6.5	Educating people in remote places

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Head Teacher's Residence is of local significance as a remnant of old town buildings to the east of the current centre, where many of the buildings including the old school, the hall etc, have been removed. The place has some historic significance for its role in the provision of education in the locale. The building remains intact and presents as an aesthetically pleasing residence.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: House set in elevated position

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



CHAPMAN VALLEY RESEARCH STATION – SHEARING SHED

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 44
Management Category: 2
Name: Chapman Valley Research Station
Other Name: Chapman Valley State Farm, Demonstration Farm
Type of Place: Research farm – shearing shed
Street Address: 497 Nabawa-Northampton Road, Nabawa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: East and north elevations of the shearing shed

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	107	Street Number:	497
Street Name:	Nabawa-Northampton Road	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	P231900	Volume/Folio:	2021-897
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1357	HCWA No:	6389
GPS Coordinates:	28 46 40(s), 114 78 03(e)	Area of Site:	128.4ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Shearing Shed	Current Use:	Not in use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Corrugated Iron	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Timber Frame	Modifications:	Re-clad in corrugated iron

Located to the north-west of Nabawa, the Chapman Valley Research Station includes a shearing shed of timber framed construction and clad with corrugated iron to the walls and roof. Full height columns support the central section of the shed which has a gable roof, with stepped down lean-to roofs on either side, all clad with corrugated iron. The roof on the building was replaced in 1978 following cyclone damage. The building is set high, being raised on stumps, 0.9 to 1.32 metres above the ground.

No other buildings on the former Research Station remain from the period. Fibro houses date from 1940s and 1950s.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	From 1902	Source:	Heritage Trail Brochure
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The Chapman Valley Research Station, the first of its kind in Western Australia, was set up by the Government in 1902, as a demonstration farm to train recently settled local farmers. Mr Crawford was the first manager of the Research Station which was primarily involved in experiments and research into a variety of problems associated with the agricultural industry. Programs such as seed development and production, new crop development, cattle and sheep breeding and fattening programs, as well as pasture improvements projects have been undertaken. After 1910 the main interest at the farm shifted to seed wheat and experimentation with new varieties, one of which was named 'Nabawa'. Between 1918 and 1938, the farm stocked merinos but attempts to improve pasture were not successful. From 1939 to 1965 the merinos were replaced by Border Leicester ewes and South Down rams for the production of lambs. In the latter part of this period experiments resulted in crop yields increasing by 50% and a doubling of stock carrying capacity.

The Research Station later disposed of most of its sheep and acquired about 120 breeding cattle in order to study the problems associated with cattle feeding in a district with a short winter season. In addition to experiments and research work, the station has also provided a training ground for students of agriculture. The Chapman Valley Research Station was badly damaged by Cyclone Alby in 1978, with two mud brick houses, including the old manager's office, being destroyed.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying	3.5 Developing primary production
302 Rural industry and market gardening	3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chapman Valley Research Station shearing shed has considerable historic significance as the only remaining structure of what was the first such agricultural research facility in Western Australia. The shearing shed is representative of such buildings in its simple form and construction materials and remains quite intact. The site is

held in high esteem by the Chapman Valley community for its long term role in local and regional agricultural research.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 2

Level of Significance: CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of the southern facade of the shearing shed

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



Description: View of southern façade of the shearing shed

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



PLACE NUMBER 45

VLAHOV RESIDENCE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 45
Management Category: 4
Name: Vlahov Residence
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: Lot 2 McNaught-Mazzuchelli Road, Dindiloa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Bull nose verandahs a feature

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	2	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	McNaught-Mazzuchelli Road	Locality Name:	Dindiloa
Diagram/Plan:	P231900	Volume/Folio:	1477-398
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1574	HCWA No:	6391
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	60.4ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Not in Use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	Fair	Modifications:	Verandah enclosures

Located on the south side of the road immediately adjacent to the current residence, this building is of local stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof extends to the front to cover a bullnosed verandah which is supported on timber posts. The verandahs are partly enclosed with fibro sheeting and louvre windows. The house is surrounded by lawn with a metal pole and wire mesh perimeter fence.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	c1920s	Source:	-
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Vlahov Residence is of local significance as a variation on housing style from the early 1900s of which there are not many remaining in the district and therefore, should be recognised in the Municipal Inventory. The use of surrounding bull nose verandahs is unusual for the area.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Surrounding verandahs are partly enclosed.

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



PLACE NUMBER 46

UTIKKA BARN

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 46
Management Category: 3
Name: Utikka Barn
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Barn
Street Address: Lot 1 Nabawa-Northampton Road, Dindiloa

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Stone ruins of a barn in a paddock

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	Lot 1 (Location 2730)	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Nabawa Northampton Road	Locality Name:	Nabawa
Diagram/Plan:	D52899	Volume/Folio:	1529-890
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1642	HCWA No:	6392
GPS Coordinates:	28 43 31(s), 114 74 40(e)	Area of Site:	186.0ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use: Barn/Stables/Hay & Chaff Shed Current Use: Ruins – Not in use

DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Local Stone	Roof:	Roofless
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Stone walls only	Modifications:	Roof collapsed

Located on the west side of the road in a paddock, the barn is in ruins. It consists of stone walls, partly rendered, which indicate the roof was a low pitched gable roof. Sheets of corrugated iron lie in a pile nearby.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1870s	Source:	
Architect:		Builder:	

The farming property, formerly owned by the Callaghans, is now owned by the Eastoughs (Local Knowledge).

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
100	Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14	Living in the country and rural settlements
104	Land allocation and subdivision	3.5	Developing primary production
302	Rural industry and market gardening		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Utikka barn ruins have local significance as an example of substantial early rural farm building and a site of European Settlement. Although in a ruinous condition, the building still reveals the type and style of construction of its era.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

McDonnell P.A., 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers, Geraldton.

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

PLACE NUMBER 47

NARALING CHURCH HALL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 47
Management Category: 2
Name: Naraling Church Hall
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Church Hall
Street Address: Lot 26 Chapman Valley Road, Naraling

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Front and side elevations of the Naraling Church Hall.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	26	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Naraling
Diagram/Plan:	P139021	Volume/Folio:	LR3138-619
Reserve No/Vesting:	R48545	Purpose:	Historic Building & Community Purpose
Assess No:	A1369	HCWA No:	6374
GPS Coordinates:	28 40 79(s), 114 85 33(e)	Area of Site:	1011.724m ²
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Church Hall	Current Use:	Church Hall
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Totally intact except for minor alterations	Modifications:	Aluminium window frames

Located on a sweeping bend of the Chapman Valley Road, the Naraling Church Hall is the most visible remnant reminder of the old Naraling Townsite. The Hall presents as a picturesque building with a high degree of integrity. It has stone buttressed corners and walls, pointed stonework to the front facade, Gothic arch windows and doors and detailed rendered weather mouldings complete with boss around arched windows and the main double timber doors which address the front. Original timber window frames have been replaced with aluminium windows. A framed rear extension, which accommodates a kitchen/tea room, is clad with asbestos wall sheeting. Above the framed addition the top half of a large gothic arch can be seen (filled with framing and CGI) apparently to have opened into a future extension not built according to local anecdotes. There are concrete block abutments to the rear.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1926	Source:	P.A. McDonnell
Architect:	Bob Salmon	Builder:	Bob Salmon

Naraling was declared a townsite in 1910 when the Wokarena-Naraling branch railway line opened. Indeed, the railway was officially opened at Naraling on 8 October 1910, and was extended to Yuna in 1913. The railway encouraged settlement in the area and with the increased population there emerged shops, a school, a blacksmith's shop and a RSL Hall. Naraling also boasted tennis courts and a sports oval.

It was decided in 1923 that in the interests of the area a church hall should be built at Naraling to cater for church services and social events. This stone building, 40ft by 20ft, was built opposite the Government School and on the site of the blacksmith's shop, which has been sold and carted away. The Hall was constructed by local stonemason, Bob Salmon, using local stone carted from Joe Pascoe's property at Nolba. Bob Salmon was responsible for the construction of numerous buildings in the district including the Nolba Post Office and Exchange buildings as well as a number of private residences such as Annan and Roskams Farmhouses. The foundation stone was laid by James Criddle on 21 August 1926, and the Hall was declared open on 27 November 1926, by Mr Neil Calder, with a large gathering of residents present for the occasion. The Hall is still in use for occasional church services, meetings and social functions.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
405 Sport, recreation and entertainment	8.1 Organising recreation
406 Religion	8.6 Worshipping

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Naraling Church Hall has considerable historic significance for its important role in the social and religious life of the local community. The building is the most visual reminder of the Naraling townsite and presents as a solid and decorative structure in an otherwise rural setting. The combination of stone buttressing and decorative mouldings to the openings give the place aesthetic appeal. Although only occasionally used, the place is held in high esteem by the Chapman Valley community.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 2

Level of Significance: CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.

McDonnell, P.A., 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspaper, Geraldton (88).

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of Naraling Church Hall

Date of Photos: 17/02/1993





PLACE NUMBER 48

NARALING POST OFFICE-EXCHANGE & STORE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 48
Management Category: 5
Name: Naraling Post Office-Exchange & Store
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Site
Street Address: Lot 8 Chapman Valley Road, Naraling

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of concrete foundations and aloe plants.

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location: 8
Street Name: Chapman Valley Road
Diagram/Plan: P139021
Reserve No/Vesting: N/A
Assess No: A1349
GPS Coordinates: 28 40 66(s), 11485 38
Occupied: No

Street Number: N/A
Locality Name: Naraling
Volume/Folio: 3026-729
Purpose: N/A
HCWA No: 6395
Area of Site: 1012m²
Public Access: No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Post Office-Exchange & Store	Current Use:	Ruins
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Corrugated Iron	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	N/A	Integrity:	N/A
Original Fabric:	Foundations	Modifications:	Removed from Site

The building on this site was a simple timber framed and corrugated iron clad residence which operated as the local post office, telephone exchange and store. A storm damaged the building beyond repair and it was subsequently demolished. The concrete foundations remain to mark the site along with some aloe plants.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1930s	Source:	Unknown
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
200 Transport and Communications	3.7.1 Establishing postal services
206 Mail services	
308 Commercial services and industries	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site of the Naraling Post Office, Telephone Exchange and Shop has some local historic significance only for its role in providing much needed services to the community.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	5
Level of Significance:	HISTORIC SITE. The site has historic significance for its previous use and its role in the historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Proposed development may need to have regard to possible archaeological evidence remaining on the site. Recognise and interpret the site if feasible. This may be achieved through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, signage, public art, paving treatment and plantings as well as design treatment of any new developments which reflects the former use of the site.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Naraling Store facade

Date of Photo: unknown



Description: View of the building prior to the storm and eventual demolition

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



NARALING POST OFFICE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 49
Management Category: 4
Name: Naraling Post Office Ruins
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Ruins
Street Address: Lot 87 Chapman Valley Road, Naraling

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of formed concrete walls

Date of Photo: 22/11/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location: 87
Street Name: Chapman Valley Road
Diagram/Plan: P139057
Reserve No/Vesting: N/A
Assess No: A692
GPS Coordinates: 28 40 38(s), 11485 47(e)
Occupied: No

Street Number: N/A
Locality Name: Naraling
Volume/Folio: 1515-97
Purpose: N/A
HCWA No: 6396
Area of Site: 1012m²
Public Access: No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Post Office/Residence	Current Use:	Ruins
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Concrete	Roof:	Roofless
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Walls remain	Modifications:	

Viewed from the road, the walls appear to be of solid concrete construction. The walls have been formed using shuttering of which no other examples have been noticed in the district.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	c1930s	Source:	Unknown
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
200	Transport and Communications	3.7.1	Establishing postal services
206	Mail services		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Naraling Post Office Ruins are of local historic significance only for the role the building played in the delivery of postal services to the local community. The ruins have further significance for the unusual construction form used, with no other examples identified in the area.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date:	17/2/1993	Last Revision Date:	17/10/2012
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of the Post Office ruins from the road.

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 50

BARCLAY'S RESIDENCE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 50
Management Category: 3
Name: Barclay's Residence
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: Location 5352 Chapman Valley Road, Naraling

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the front (north) facade Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	5352	Street Number:	4968
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Naraling
Diagram/Plan:	P232563	Volume/Folio:	1665-14
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A704	HCWA No:	6397
GPS Coordinates:	28 40 05(s), 114 86 16(e)	Area of Site:	178.0ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Cement Block	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	See below	Modifications:	Brick rear addition

Located on the south side of the Chapman Valley Road and addressing the street, this house is of cement block construction. The steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof has ventilation gablets facing east-west. The roof extends at the same pitch to cover the surrounding verandahs. There is evidence remaining of an unusual scalloped timber trim under the verandah beam, but it has almost all collapsed now. The main entrance to the residence is enhanced by a pitched entry gable. There is a chimney to the south east corner and a brick addition to the rear. There is evidence of white ant damage and the corner verandah post is missing.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1910s	Source:	Local Knowledge
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	McClintock

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
100	Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14	Living in the country and rural settlements
104	Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2	Developing sources of fresh local produce
302	Rural industry and market gardening		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Barclay's Residence is of local significance as a variation of the early farm house design and as such should be recognised under the Municipal Inventory. Although in a deteriorating condition, the use of concrete block together with the prominent roof form and remnants of decorative detailing combine to give the house some aesthetic merit.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Large roof form is a feature of this farmhouse

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 51

NOLBA FARMHOUSE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 51
Management Category: 3
Name: Nolba Farmhouse
Other Name: Nolba Post Office & Exchange
Type of Place: Farmhouse & Outbuildings
Street Address: Lot 381 Nolba Road, Naraling

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the front of Nolba Farmhouse

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location: 381
Street Name: Nolba Road
Diagram/Plan: P231519
Reserve No/Vesting: N/A
Assess No: A1583
GPS Coordinates: 28 36 36(s), 114 87 00(e)
Occupied: Yes

Street Number: N/A
Locality Name: Naraling
Volume/Folio: 1429-862
Purpose: N/A
HCWA No: 6398
Area of Site: 16.2ha
Public Access: No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Post Office/Exchange/Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Stonework	Modifications:	See below

Originally this location included a group of buildings consisting of the Farmhouse, with the stone Post Office/exchange building located to the rear and the ruins of a small stone cottage beyond that. The group also includes a stone barn on the south side of the road.

Farmhouse: The house is of local stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof featuring ventilation gablets. The roof extends at the same pitch to cover surrounding verandahs supported on new timber posts. The timber verandah floor has recently replaced the previous concrete verandah floors which are still evident along the western side. To the front (south) facade one room projects to form a gable at the front. Windows are a combination of double hung and casement.

Barn: Possibly a blacksmith's shop, this building is of local stone construction and sited hard up against the road. The gable corrugated iron roof has been partly reclad to the eastern end while short sheets are still evident to the western end. Wide door openings are to the southern facade.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	House - 1918	Source:	Local Knowledge
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Bob Salmon

Situated on what was the original Bowes Estate, this was the first lot to be sold in the area (Lot 381). The title was granted to William Burges in 1862. For many years a post office and telephone exchange was operated here, a short distance from the Nolba rail siding. It was run by various families in the surrounding area. At one time there was also a school operating at Nolba. The buildings were constructed by local stonemason Bob Salmon, who also built the Naraling Church Hall and several houses in the district including Annan and Roskams Farmhouses. Stone was quarried on site at Pascoe's quarry which supplied stone for many buildings in the district, including Geraldton's Catholic Cathedral.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
302 Rural industry and market gardening	3.7.1 Establishing postal services
200 Transport and Communications	
206 Mail services	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Nolba Farmhouse and Outbuilding has considerable historic significance as the site of the Post Office and Exchange for many years, combining the purpose of public utilities and rural buildings/outbuildings as was so often the case in remote areas. The Farmhouse has aesthetic value for its use of locally quarried stone and for its association with Chapman Valley stonemason, Bob Salmon.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Farmhouse when occupied by Joseph Pascoe (source: Lyle Gray)

Date of Photo: pre 1920



Description: Nolba Post Office (source: Lyle Gray)

Date of Photos: 1920s



Description: Nolba Post Office/Exchange building (left), Farmhouse (right)

Date of Photos: 17/02/1993



Description: Stone Workshop and barn (left), ruins of stone building (right)

Date of Photos: 17/02/1993



Description: View of the Stone Workshop & Barn (left, rear view of Farmhouse (right)

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



PLACE NUMBER 52

SUNDERLAND FARMHOUSE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 52
Management Category: 3
Name: Sunderland Farmhouse
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 89 Balla-Whelarra Road, Rockwell

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Front (southern) elevation of Sunderland farmhouse

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	Location 7108	Street Number:	89
Street Name:	Balla-Whelarra Road	Locality Name:	Rockwell
Diagram/Plan:	P232242	Volume/Folio:	739-199
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A728	HCWA No:	6401
GPS Coordinates:	28 32 30(s), 114 94 55(e)	Area of Site:	64.8ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Cement Block	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Fair	Modifications:	Some verandah enclosures

Sunderland Farmhouse is of concrete block construction with a steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof featuring ventilation gablets. The roof extends broken back to cover surrounding verandahs which are supported on metal poles. The verandahs are partly enclosed and feature French doors opening out onto them. The roofscape is punctuated by two brick chimneys. The building is a typical farmhouse style for the period.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1927	Source:	Owner Records
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The Sunderland property, consisting of 1,000 acres, was first taken up by John Joshua Malden in 1910 after which he commenced developing the land. Initially living in a tent, he subsequently erected a small wood and iron house of four rooms. John's wife, Mabel is believed to be the first European woman to come and settle in the Yuna district in July 1910. The property was later owned by the Cant family – Howard Cant and then his son Ken and his wife Joan.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA		AHC	
100	Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14	Living in the country and rural settlements
104	Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2	Developing sources of fresh local produce
302	Rural industry and market gardening		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Sunderland Farmhouse is of local significance as a typical farmhouse of its era. With its dominant roof form, surrounding verandahs and French doors, the place has some aesthetic merit. Further the place has some historic value for its association with Mabel Malden, the first European woman to settle in the Yuna district.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

McDonnell, P.A., 1974, *Chapman Valley Pioneers*, Geraldton Newspapers Ltd, Geraldton. (17)
Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp140-145)

Assessment Date:	17/2/1993	Last Revision Date:	17/10/2012
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PLACE NUMBER 53

ANNAN FARMHOUSE RUINS

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 53
Management Category: 5
Name: Annan Farmhouse Ruins
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Ruins
Street Address: 89 Balla-Whelarra Road, Rockwell

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Decorative detailing to stonework of window sill

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	7108	Street Number:	89
Street Name:	Balla-Whelarra Road	Locality Name:	Rockwell
Diagram/Plan:	P232242	Volume/Folio:	739-199
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A728	HCWA No:	6402
GPS Coordinates:	28 31 57(s), 114 94 27(e)	Area of Site:	64.8ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Ruins
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Local Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Stone Ruins	Modifications:	N/A

Located to the north of the Sunderland Farmhouse along a track and set amongst some trees, all that remains of the Annan Farmhouse is a pile of stone. There is some evidence amongst the stone rubble which indicates a high standard of finish including the external decorated rendered window sills.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1920s	Source:	Unknown
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Bob Salmon

This farmhouse was originally owned by the Hebitions and was later acquired by the Maldens of the nearby Sunderland Farm. Mrs Malden is believed to have been the first European woman to come and settle in the district 1910. The house was built by local stonemason, Bob Salmon, who also built the Naraling Church Hall, the Nolba Post Office/Exchange and several houses in the district, including Roskams. The stone was quarried at Nolba.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
302 Rural industry and market gardening	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Annan Farmhouse Ruins are of local historic significance as remains of a substantial and well detailed house of the period and for their association with local stonemason Bob Salmon. The ruins are evidence of the historic pattern of settlement common in the 1910's and 1920's, with much smaller land holdings which necessitated more farmhouses.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	5
Level of Significance:	HISTORIC SITE. The site has historic significance for its previous use and its role in the historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Proposed development may need to have regard to possible archaeological evidence remaining on the site. Recognise and interpret the site if feasible. This may be achieved through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, signage, public art, paving treatment and plantings as well as design treatment of any new development which reflects the former use of the site.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Sections of stone walls still evident in 1993.

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



Description: Farmhouse ruins in paddock

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



PLACE NUMBER 54

MERRYLEAN FARMHOUSE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 54
Management Category: 2
Name: Merrylean Farmhouse
Other Name: Roskams Farmhouse
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 407 Balla-Whelarra Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: South and east facades of Merrylean Farmhouse Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	3862	Street Number:	407
Street Name:	Balla-Whelarra Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	P143027	Volume/Folio:	1092/658
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A785	HCWA No:	6403
GPS Coordinates:	28 29 26(s), 114 93 37(e)	Area of Site:	64.8ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Not in Use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	French doors	Modifications:	Partial verandah enclosures

This large house is of local stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof with ventilation gablets. The roof extends at the same pitch to cover surrounding verandahs which are supported on chamfered posts. The verandahs are partially enclosed to the corners of the building with fibro sheeting. The roofscape is punctuated by a corbelled brick chimney to the east. The southern facade features a central entry door with windows either side with decorative rendered window sills. There are French doors either side of the main entrance door opening onto the verandah. The original timber verandah boards have been replaced with concrete.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	7/2/1922	Source:	Date carved into wall
Architect:	Bob Salmon	Builder:	Bob Salmon

William Harold Stafford Roskams ("Bill") took up land at Whelarra in 1910. He initially called his property "Rosemerrylean", (later contracted to Merrylean) after three Aboriginal girls called Rosa, Merry and Lena. Bill Roskams had the first stone house built in the Yuna district and installed the first full sized bath. Roskams Farmhouse was built in 1922 by local stonemason, Bob Salmon, who also built the Naraling Church Hall, the Nolba Post Office/Exchange and several houses in the district, including Annan Farmhouse. Salmon used stone quarried from Pascoes quarry at Nolba and transported to the site by horse and cart.

The Roskams sold the property in 1944, following which it was leased to Arthur Tetlow for 2 years. Since then the place has been owned by the Jupps.

The farmhouse was damaged by two earthquakes in 1938 and 1968 which resulted in severe cracking in the foundations, walls and ceilings.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
302 Rural industry and market gardening	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Merrylean Farmhouse has considerable historic significance as the first stone farmhouse constructed in the Yuna district and for its association with local stonemason, Bob Salmon. The place, with its dominant roof form, surrounding verandahs, French doors and use of local stone, has aesthetic value.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 2

Level of Significance: CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp185-192)

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

PLACE NUMBER 55

WHELARRA DAM

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 55
Management Category: 3
Name: Whelarra Dam
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Railway Dam
Street Address: Reserve 16472 Chapman Valley Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of Whelarra Dam looking north east

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	N/A	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	N/A	Volume/Folio:	N/A
Reserve No/Vesting:	R16472	Purpose:	Recreation/Waterway
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	6404
GPS Coordinates:	28 32 88(s), 114 95 34(e)	Area of Site:	28.5885ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Railway Dam	Current Use:	Dam
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	N/A	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	Fair
Original Fabric:	See below	Modifications:	See below

Located to the west of the town of Yuna, the Whelarra Dam measures approximately 120 metres long and 60 metres wide. The earth removed from the dam is piled in large mounds to the side of the dam.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1911-1912	Source:	Local Records
Architect:	N/A	Builder:	See below

The Whelarra Dam, located in the Chapman River catchment area, was constructed primarily as a railway dam to provide water for the steam trains. It was dug by a work team using pick and shovel, wheel barrows and horses. The dam also provided a water supply for Yuna. As nearby land was cleared for farming purposes the water table rose and the water in the dam became increasingly salty. Thus, it was unsuitable for both domestic use and the trains because of the threat of rust. The railway line to Whelarra (first known as the Yuna Siding, then West Yuna), was begun in 1911. When it reached Whelarra residents requested that it be extended to Yuna, which was done in 1913. The dam is now used by the Shire for building gravel roads and fire fighting and had been used by the Yuna Community for the Whelarra Regatta, a community event of raft races.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
200 Transport and communications	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
202 Rail and light rail transport	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Whelarra Dam has considerable local historic significance for its association with the construction and operations of the Wokarina to Yuna railway line. It is a rare remaining remnant of the railway which was essential to the transport and communications for the district. Its additional use as a water supply for the town adds to its value to the local community.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 3

Level of Significance: MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever possible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (p257)

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View across the Whelarra Dam

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



Description: Whelarra Regatta

Date of Photo: unknown



PLACE NUMBER 56

WHELARRA SIDING

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 56
Management Category: 6
Name: Whelarra Siding
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Railway Siding
Street Address: Chapman Valley Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of siding looking south-east Date of Photo: 31/5/2012

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	Road Reserve	Street Number:	Road Reserve
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	N/A	Volume/Folio:	Road Reserve
Reserve No/Vesting:	Road Reserve	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	-
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	N/A
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	Yes

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Railway Siding	Current Use:	Reserve
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	N/A	Roof:	N/A
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Poor
Original Fabric:	Poor	Modifications:	Rail removed

One of the 16 railway sidings that formed part of the route between Wokarena and Yuna.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1912	Source:	In Search of Land, p.232-233
Architect:	Government Railway	Builder:	Government Railway

The Whelarra Siding was opened on the 3rd of May 1912 and provided water for steam locomotives for their journey up and back between Yuna and Wokarena. The rail service was largely agricultural based but a passenger service was also provided on the trains. In April 1938 diesel electric rail cars were introduced and these operated on the line until closure. The rail service was closed to Yuna on the 29th of April 1957.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
200 Transport and communications	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
202 Rail and light rail transport	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Whelarra Siding has historic significance given its association with the Wokarena-Yuna rail line.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp232-233)

Assessment Date: 31 May 2012

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Enlarged photos of remains of siding looking East

Date of Photo: 31 May 2012



WOODSTOCK HOMESTEAD

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 57
Management Category: 2
Name: Woodstock Homestead
Other Name: Taylor's House
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: Lot 3800 Forrester Brooks Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	3800	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Forrester Brooks Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	P143028	Volume/Folio:	1252-579
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1530	HCWA No:	-
GPS Coordinates:	28 32 57(s), 114 97 75(e)	Area of Site:	52.6ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Not in Use
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Low
Original Fabric:	Fair	Modifications:	Addition to rear

Located in an elevated position to the west of the town of Yuna, this small stone residence has a steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof. There is a separate verandah roof to the front (north) elevation which is supported on timber posts. The main roof is punctuated by a tall brick chimney to the rear. The front facade is symmetrical with a window either side of a central arched doorway. A door to the rear elevation is similarly arched. The stone and adobe (mud brick) additions to the rear are partially collapsed. The house is in a deteriorating condition. There is evidence of a metal pole and wire fence enclosing the front yard which includes a peppercorn tree.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	C1910	Source:	In search of Land, p219-225
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

William (Bill) Tayler took up 4,000 acres of land in the Yuna district in the early 1900s, following which he and his brother John commenced clearing the land for farming purposes. Initially living in tents, they called the farm "Woodstock" after the street the family had lived in Maryborough, Queensland. In 1910, the Tayler brothers harvested the first crop in the Yuna district. The following description of the house is taken from J. Vlahov's *In Search of Land*: "Bill and Charlie built a large and comfortable house of stone, with walls two feet thick, a cellar and two spreading pepper trees for shade. A sheltered verandah ran along the east and north sides. In winter there was always a beautiful garden, lovingly tended by Montie, fronting the northern verandah, bright with Californian poppies, sweet smelling stocks, schizanthus, pansies and other flowers and of course, a vegetable plot. A dining room and kitchen were added later, being built by Italian tradesmen. Both verandahs were shaded by a screen of flowering creepers." (p.220) The house was used for monthly Anglican church services for many years until a local hall was built closer to Yuna. Tennis parties were held on the ant bed surfaced court and were popular during the 1920s and 1930s.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
302 Rural industry and market gardening	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Woodstock has historic significance as one of the first farming properties taken up in the Yuna District and the place where the first crops were harvested. Further the place has historic value for its association with Bill and Charlie Taylor, well known early pioneers of the Yuna District. Set in an elevated location and comprising both stone and adobe construction, the place is evidence of the use of local materials and is one of the earliest and most intact farm buildings in the area.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 2

Level of Significance: CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land*, Guardian Print, Geraldton, pp.219-225.

Assessment Date: 4/3/2011

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Rear view of the Homestead

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010



PLACE NUMBER 58

FORRESTER HOMESTEAD

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 58
Management Category: 2
Name: Forrester Homestead
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Homestead
Street Address: 404 Forrester Brooks Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Date of Photo: 31/5/2012

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	3624	Street Number:	404
Street Name:	Forrester Brooks Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	P232242	Volume/Folio:	1029-888
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A760	HCWA No:	-
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	404.7ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Homestead	Current Use:	Homestead
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Fibre Cement	Roof:	Tin
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	Fair
Original Fabric:	Fair	Modifications:	Re-roofed

There are four residences upon the farm holding with two used for workers accommodation and the original homestead now unoccupied. There are also other outbuildings, a shearing shed and storage silos upon the property.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Unknown	Source:	In Search of Land, p.98-100
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

Melville Forrester originally came from South Australia to farm in 1911. Lewis Forrester was the fourth child of Melville and Sarah Forrester (nee Jupp) and later married Muriel Giltrow in 1941 and they had five children, one of whom Victor still farms the property today.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
302 Rural industry and market gardening	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Forrester Homestead and farm buildings have historic significance given its association with the settlement of the district and the property has been owned and operated by the same family for over 100 years.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	2
Level of Significance:	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp98-100)

Assessment Date: 31/5/2012

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Shearing shed

Date of Photo: 31 May 2012



Description: Storage shed

Date of Photo: 31 May 2012



Description: Original Homestead

Date of Photo: 31 May 2012



Description: Toilet outbuilding to the rear of original homestead

Date of Photo: 31 May 2012



PLACE NUMBER 59

YUNA CBH SILOS

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 59
Management Category: 4
Name: Yuna CBH Silos
Other Name: Yuna Bin
Type of Place: Storage of grain
Street Address: Lots 2, 36 & 11001 Chapman Valley Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: One of the CBH Silos located at Yuna

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	2, 36 & 11001	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	(L2) P86933, (L36) P191958 (L11001) P173420	Volume/Folio:	2025-254
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	6407
GPS Coordinates:	28 32 86 (s), 115 00 13 (e)	Area of Site:	2.9757ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	Restricted

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Storage of grain	Current Use:	Storage of grain
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Iron/Steel	Roof:	Iron/Steel
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Good	Modifications:	Unknown

The Yuna CBH Silos consist of a series of large covered bins and open bulk bins and are the only remaining Co-operative Bulk Handling bins in the area. The original silo is located on the eastern end of the group. The structures dominate the Yuna townscape and help to define the agricultural character of the area.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1960s & 1970s	Source:	Local knowledge
Architect:	CBH	Builder:	CBH

Initially wheat handling facilities were located at the Old Yuna Townsite, located to the west of the current Yuna Townsite. With the extension of the Wokarina – Naraling Railway to the Yuna district in 1913, the townsite was moved to a more convenient location. The weighbridge was installed in 1925 and bulk handling facilities were subsequently constructed at the new townsite. Following the closure of the railway in 1961, grain has been transported by truck.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
302 Rural industry and market gardening	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
	3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Yuna CBH Silos have some local scientific significance because of the role CBH Silos play in the farming industry and the variety of types of wheat bins on the site. Given that many wheat bins & silos have been dismantled throughout the district this site is worthy of recognition in the Municipal Inventory, particularly the older style bins. The Silos dominate the built fabric of the Yuna townsite given their large scale and white colour.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Chapman Valley Heritage Trail Brochure.

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp281-284)

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View of a CBH Silo at Yuna

Date of Photos: 17/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 60

YUNA GENERAL STORE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 60
Management Category: 4
Name: Yuna General Store
Other Name: Yuna Post Office & Store
Type of Place: General Goods Store and Petrol Station
Street Address: 6955 Chapman Valley Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of front façade looking North from Chapman Valley Road

Date of Photo: 31/5/2012

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	2 & 3	Street Number:	6955
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	D7779	Volume/Folio:	1226-155
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1638	HCWA No:	-
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	0.2023ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	General Store & Petrol Station	Current Use:	Residence
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Fibre cement	Roof:	Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Fair
Original Fabric:	Fair	Modifications:	See below

The building is set on stumps and is constructed with fibro wall and high pitched iron clad roof. The building has been repainted in recent years and is now used for residential purposes.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1926-1927	Source:	In search of Land, p.298
Architect:	J&R Ascione	Builder:	J&R Ascione

The building was constructed by Jim and Rose Ascione for the purpose of a general goods store with petrol bowsers located at the front of the building.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
311 Hospitality industry and tourism	3.22 Lodging people
400 Social and civic activities	3.21 Entertaining for profit

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of the first businesses in the Yuna townsite.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (p298)

Assessment Date:	31/5/2012	Last Revision Date:	17/10/2012
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PLACE NUMBER 61

YUNA PRIMARY SCHOOL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 61
Management Category: 4
Name: Yuna Primary School
Other Name: -
Type of Place: School
Street Address: Reserve 27313 Chapman Valley Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of one of the buildings at the Yuna Primary School

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	10118	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	P163066	Volume/Folio:	LR3006-900
Reserve No/Vesting:	R27313	Purpose:	School site
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	6408
GPS Coordinates:	28 32 73(s), 115 00 20(e)	Area of Site:	1.0117ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	School	Current Use:	School
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Brick	Roof:	Colorbond
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Good	Modifications:	Additions over time

The Yuna Primary School consists of a group of buildings within a fenced garden setting. The simple classroom and school structures are typical of government design for the 1950s and 1960s. The main classroom building is of red brick construction with a low pitch gable colorbond roof which extends to cover the verandah. The verandah has been partly enclosed on the eastern end with fibro sheeting to facilitate additional usable space.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	From 1950	Source:	Vlahov, p.316
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The Yuna Primary School commenced operations in 1948 out of a hall, and moved into a new school building on the current site in March 1950. A new classroom building was completed in December 1954, while another school building was constructed in 1962, consisting of two classrooms, with a third added in 1964. The pre-primary building was constructed in 1978. The office building was extended in 1995.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
402 Education and science	6.2 Establishing schools
400 Social and civic activities	6.5 Educating people in remote places

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Yuna Primary School has local historic and social significance given it has played an important role in the education of the local community since 1950. The grouping of buildings are typical of the style and scale of educational buildings in remote locations.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp314-322)

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Prior to the partial verandah enclosure.

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



Description: Yuna School Concert 7/5/1955 (left), Yuna School Sports Day 1958 (right) (source: Terry Williamson)



Description: Photos of original school building (source: Pam Batten)

Date of Photo: 1940s



PLACE NUMBER 62

YUNA CWA HALL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 62
Management Category: 4
Name: Yuna CWA Hall
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Hall
Street Address: 6959 Chapman Valley Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the main Hall

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location: 4
Street Name: Chapman Valley Road
Diagram/Plan: D7779
Reserve No/Vesting: N/A
Assess No: A953
GPS Coordinates: 28 32 80(s), 115 0022(e)
Occupied: Yes

Street Number: 6959
Locality Name: Yuna
Volume/Folio: 1005-502
Purpose: N/A
HCWA No: 476
Area of Site: 1012m²
Public Access: Restricted

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	CWA Hall	Current Use:	CWA Hall & Child Care
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Corrugated iron, timber & fibro	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Medium
Original Fabric:	Form	Modifications:	Aluminium windows & doors

Two buildings are located on the corner CWA site in the heart of Yuna. The first is the main hall which is a simple rectangular building with corrugated iron construction clad walling and a gable corrugated iron roof. The walls also contain some fibro material. The original front door to the southern facade faces the main street. There is a lean-to roof to the east side with an aluminium framed sliding door opening out to a concreted area. The rear building is small and square and has a timber frame with fibro walls and a corrugated iron gable roof. This building was originally divided into two. The window to the east facade is boarded up. Both buildings are painted green.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	Pre 1936	Source:	Vlahov, p.284
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The Yuna Branch of the Country Women's Association was formed in 1932, with the initial meetings held at a local residence. In May 1936 the Yuna CWA purchased a local garage in the centre of town from Mr Lou Kent for 85 pounds. The CWA are socially important for women and children in isolated country areas and the Yuna CWA still meet in this building. The building was also used for Catholic services until 1963 and a school classroom from 1964-1965. The building was also used for Anglican Church services for many years with the last service held there in the late 1990s.

The small building at the back was built by the husbands of the CWA members to be used as a kindergarten room. It was officially opened in 1956. The building was split into two rooms. One side was used as an engine room and this provided power to the main hall. The other room has been used for a number of purposes over the years; Kindergarten, scripture classes and visits by the Infant Health Sister. Since 2000 it has been used by the Chapman Valley Playgroup.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
400 Social and civic activities	8.5 Forming associations
408 Institutions	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Yuna CWA Hall is of local historic and social significance as the headquarters for the Yuna Branch of the Country Women's Association since 1936. The place is evidence of how buildings get recycled for varying uses in remote communities.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 4

Level of Significance: SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp284-289)

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: View showing the two buildings addressing the corner

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



Description: The building to the rear of the main hall

Date of Photo: 15/2/2011



PLACE NUMBER 63

YUNA MEMORIAL HALL

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 63
Management Category: 3
Name: Yuna Memorial Hall
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Hall
Street Address: Location 10404 Chapman Valley Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of the front (western) facade of the Hall

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	10404	Street Number:	6961
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	P164629	Volume/Folio:	1315-884
Reserve No/Vesting:	Former Reserve 25338	Purpose:	Hall
Assess No:	N/A	HCWA No:	6409
GPS Coordinates:	28 32 74(s), 115 00 24(e)	Area of Site:	7.1528ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	Open

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Hall	Current Use:	Hall
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Red brick	Roof:	Asbestos
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Main Hall Form	Modifications:	Two additions

The Yuna Memorial Hall is a simple rectangular building of red brick construction with a low pitch gable asbestos roof. The main entrance is to the western facade via three concrete steps to a recessed porch with a flat concrete awning extending beyond the building line. Internally the Hall has timber floors and a plasterboard acoustic panel ceiling. The projector room is located above the entry demonstrating the varied uses necessary and required by the community. Overall the building is quite well detailed whilst typically plain and is a good example of its type for the period. Extensions were carried out in 1966 to add a library to the south side of the building. A further extension was carried out in 1981 to add the lesser hall to the north east corner.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1961	Source:	Vlahov, p.311
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	W. Marcolina

With the growth of the small town of Yuna it was soon decided that a hall was required to hold social and civic occasions. Crops were grown to fundraise for the building of the new Yuna Memorial Hall, which cost 14,000 pounds to build. This money was raised over a two year period. Only one tender was received for the building of the new hall – that of W. Marcolina. The Yuna Memorial Hall was officially opened on 21 October 1961 by the Premier, the Honourable David Brand MLA, this being followed by a special commemorative dinner at the Yuna Hotel. The hall has been used for various purposes over the years, including social functions, School Concerts, public meetings, election polling stations, sporting events and movies. The building has undergone two main extensions since its construction – in 1966 to add a Library to the south side and in 1981 to accommodate the lesser hall to the north east corner.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
405 Sport, recreation and entertainment	8.1 Organising recreation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Yuna Memorial Hall has considerable local social and historic significance for the important role the hall has played in the local community since its construction in 1961. The style and materials of the building are typical of this era of construction. The Hall is a significant part of the built fabric of the town.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	3
Level of Significance:	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE. Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp311-313)

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: The front (western) facade of the Yuna Memorial Hall

Date of Photo: Unknown



Description: Yuna Hall showing extension undertaken in 1980s (source: Pam Batten)

Date of Photo: unknown



PLACE NUMBER 64

YUNA TAVERN

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 64
Management Category: 4
Name: Yuna Tavern
Other Name: Yuna Hotel
Type of Place: Tavern
Street Address: 6973 Chapman Valley Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Front (south) facade of the Yuna Tavern

Date of Photo: 15/12/2010

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	50	Street Number:	6973
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	D94626	Volume/Folio:	2128/318
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1751	HCWA No:	6410
GPS Coordinates:	28 32 84 (s), 115 00 34(e)	Area of Site:	3035m ²
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	Restricted

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Tavern/Hotel	Current Use:	Tavern
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Brick	Roof:	Corrugated Iron
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Central roof form	Modifications:	Additions over time

The Yuna Tavern is a single storied building of rendered brick construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof – green in colour. The front verandah porch has a flat roof supported on wide brick pillars. To the western end is the old Store building while there is a concrete block addition to the eastern end. The roofscape is punctuated by two chimneys which were originally considerably taller according to old photographs of the building.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1940	Source:	Vlahov, p.308
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

The Yuna Hotel opened its doors on 29 August 1940, and the first licensees were Tom and Sylvia Nulsen. The licence had been transferred from the Old Rockwell Hotel, the Plough and Harrow. On 28 November 1977 the premises were granted a tavern licence and the name changed from being the Yuna Hotel to the Yuna Tavern, as there were no longer accommodation facilities.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
311 Hospitality industry and tourism	3.22 Lodging people
400 Social and civic activities	3.21 Entertaining for profit

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Yuna Tavern has local historic and social significance for the role the hotel has played in the social and community life in a country town.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp307-309)

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/2/2011

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Yuna Hotel, picture features Mr & Mrs Nulsen (source: Danny Williamson)

Date of Photos: 1940s



Description: Tavern from the air (left) (source: Terry Williamson), Tavern (right)

Date of Photo: 1987 & 17/02/1993



OUR LADY QUEEN OF PEACE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 65
Management Category: 4
Name: Our Lady Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Church
Street Address: Lot 14 Chapman Valley Road, Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: Front (western) facade of the church

Date of Photo: 15/12/2011

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	14	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Chapman Valley Road	Locality Name:	Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	D18476	Volume/Folio:	1183/981
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1373	HCWA No:	6411
GPS Coordinates:	28 32 79(s), 115 00 69(e)	Area of Site:	1.12ha
Occupied:	Yes	Public Access:	Restricted

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Church	Current Use:	Church
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Brick	Roof:	Concrete Tiles
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	High
Original Fabric:	Intact	Modifications:	None

Our Lady Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church is of cream brick construction with a green concrete tile gable roof. The building has a combination of timber and aluminium windows and doors. The flat roofed enclosed entry porch is accessed via a side sliding door. The western wall of the entry porch features coloured glass. Overall the church is a very simple building of little architectural significance.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1967	Source:	Foundation Stone
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

Between 1923 and 1930, an annual Catholic Mass was celebrated in Yuna by Father John Cyril Hawes. Hawes, the Parish Priest at Mullewa would ride his horse to the McGauran home in East Yuna where the Mass was celebrated. Between 1923 and 1963, Monsignor Irwin from the Northampton Parish celebrated Mass in the Rockwell Hall and also at the Nabawa church. Following the opening of the South Yuna School in 1929, Monsignor Irwin celebrated Mass there for people in the Yuna district. In 1963 Monsignor Owen C'Connor was appointed Parish Priest of Northampton and it was at this time that the idea of building a church in Yuna developed. A planned giving programme was organised and together with a generous donation of grain, enabled the church to be constructed. Charles Taylor donated the land and local parishioners donated their time. On 22 October 1967 the church, Our Lady Queen of Peace, was blessed and opened by the Most Reverend F.X. Thomas DD, Bishop of Geraldton. A large crowd was in attendance followed by a social evening at the Yuna Memorial Hall. Both Anglican and Catholic Church services are conducted in this building.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
406 Religion	8.6 Worshipping
	8.6.4 Making places for worship

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Our Lady Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church has some local social significance for its role in the religious activities of the Yuna community. The building is evidence of how the local community can work together to achieve an end result.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	4
Level of Significance:	SOME SIGNIFICANCE. Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp36-37)

Assessment Date: 17/2/1993

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: West and south elevations of the church

Date of Photo: 17/02/1993



PLACE NUMBER 66

HONEYMOON COTTAGE

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 66
Management Category: 2
Name: Honeymoon Cottage
Other Name: N/A
Type of Place: Residence
Street Address: 275 Yuna Tenindewa Road, East Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of Honeymoon Cottage looking south-east

Date of Photo: 31/5/2012

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	5940	Street Number:	275
Street Name:	Yuna Tenindewa Road	Locality Name:	East Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	P82623	Volume/Folio:	1091-765
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1355	HCWA No:	-
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	404.7ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Residence	Current Use:	Storage
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Timber and Iron	Roof:	Timber and Iron
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Good
Original Fabric:	Fair	Modifications:	None

The small rectangular shaped timber framed cottage is set on stumps and clad with corrugated iron wall sheeting and a steeply pitched corrugated iron gable roof. The front verandah is supported on timber posts. The front façade features two small timber framed windows either side of a timber framed door. There is window situated on each of the side elevations and a window and a rear door located on the eastern elevation. The cottage is located approximately 35m to the east of the main residence.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1916	Source:	Local knowledge
Architect:	George Joseph Williamson	Builder:	George Joseph Williamson

Honeymoon Cottage was originally constructed and lived in by George Joseph Williamson and family. George Joseph Williamson raised his family upon the property living at the property during the week and returning to 'Dindiloo' on the weekends until 1922 when the family permanently resided in Honeymoon Cottage full time.

The main residence on the property which is located approximately 35m to the west of Honeymoon Cottage was built in 1929 at a cost of 250 pounds. Local material was used in its construction, river sand from Nundamurra, rocks and gravel from Yuna and ¼ inch galvanised wire was on the top of the walls. The concrete rock reinforced walls and the water tank were constructed by the Williamson family and Bob Salmon built the fire place and chimney. A builder and his crew from Northampton called Preston Carruthers erected the roof. Various extensions have been undertaken to the building in recent times and the tennis court has been long since removed.

The property was passed onto John Michael Williamson and family who lived there until 1960 and for the next 8 years a farm employee Beverley Rumble lived at the property until 1967 and in 1968 Laurie Giltron occupied the farm house. In late 1968 Terrance James Williamson and family moved onto the property which remained the case until the year 2000. Since 2000 the farm and residence has been occupied by Terry's son Wayne Williamson and family.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
302 Rural industry and market gardening	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This small and simple building has aesthetic value for its quaint form and scale. It contributes positively to the original built form of the era and is an important feature in preserving the history of Yuna.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category: 2

Level of Significance: CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE. Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Management Recommendation: Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Nil.

Assessment Date: 31 May 2012

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Honeymoon cottage (left) & homestead (right) with tennis court in-between Date of Photo: unknown
the two buildings. Photo taken on a tennis day held at property (source: Terry Williamson)



Description: Honeymoon Cottage (source: Terry Williamson)

Date of Photo: unknown



Description: George Joseph Williamson and family (source: Terry Williamson)

Date of Photo: unknown



Description: Various elevations of Cottage

Date of Photo: 31 May 2012



Description: View of Main Homestead

Date of Photo: 31 May 2012



Good OLD days, good NEW days

A YUNA PIONEER LOOKS BACK

SOME 60 years ago a young woman from Yass, N.S.W., changed her name to Williamson in the little mining town of Rathsay, 338 miles north-east of Perth. Today she is the senior member of G. J. Williamson & Sons whose farming properties comprise nearly 40,000 acres in the Yuna-Tenindewa district. She now makes her home with her son Jack and his wife at Leonora Farm.

Mrs. Williamson came from a farming family and has spent most of her three-score years and 20 far from dress and beauty salons, but her dress sense, her fine upright bearing and her soft white hair could be the envy of any city woman 20 years her junior.

In 1897 the quickest way to get to Rathsay was by train to Mingenew, and by mail coach from there. Mrs. Williamson vividly recalls this journey. Their next home was still further north, at Leonora; then they went down to Menzies and later further south to Coolgardie, in its thriving and gay years.

Lack of nitrogen

In 1911 G. J. Williamson's interest turned to farming and he took up land at Dindiloa, in the Chapman Valley. This venture was a success until the lack of nitrogen in the soil caused a serious drop in grain yield in that district. The Williamsons, now a fine family of five daughters and four sons, took up land east of Yuna township, some 20 miles from their Dindiloa farm. They worked both places, using the Yuna house as an outcamp. This iron building still stands—near the fine modern homestead on Leonora Farm.

About 1932, as their holdings increased in the Yuna district, the Williamsons decided to sell the Chapman Valley property. At that time it had not been proved that the introduction of subclover would solve the problem of lack of soil nitrogen, depleted by wheat growing, season upon season, on the same

land. With the successful growth of sub-clover and lupins the Chapman Valley today provides better feed and finer grain crops than any other comparable farming country in the State. But, as Mrs. Williamson remarked, there are lots of risks in farming and you cannot always guess right.

Yuna was a successful venture. Crops grown in the lighter rainfall areas were highly successful in the thirties, and continue to be so as long as there is sufficient acreage to spell some of the land every three to four years. So far no way of successfully growing sub-clover or good lupin crops in this area has been discovered to add the essential nitrogen to the soil. But even in dry years like the present one, some of the crops in the Yuna district are good and many of them fair.

Ten tractors

Today the Williamson property is the home of Mrs. Williamson, senior, who is now a widow; her sons J. M. and O. J. Williamson and their families; six married couples and their families and a number of single men. Their farming machinery is extensive and up-to-date, including 10 tractors. Water is pumped seven miles from the Greenough River for sheep and for small house lawns and gardens.

As well as growing vast crops of wheat, oats and barley, the properties carry 12,000 sheep. Twenty years ago the number was less than 1,000. Recently Jim Williamson bought a



• SIXTY YEARS AGO . . . The newlywed pair among the everlastings at Rathsay.

North Bungle stud ram for 650 guineas. The ram's name Horrie may be unimpressive to city ears, but his new owner likes it and is very pleased with his purchase. The strain is being improved with the growth of the number of sheep carried.

At present two TD 24 tractors are doing some clearing on the place. They pull a chain weighing 12½ tons, working at a distance of eight chains from one another. In light land they remove all small scrub and uproot firsized trees—thus saving the job of stump removing (required before sale ploughing can be done) and the back-breaking work of root-picking.

As Mrs. Williamson senior pointed out, there is a lot to be said for the good

lifetime, and to bring up a family of eight and to care for their home. To the present, Mrs. Williamson takes a keen and knowledgeable interest in all farm matters, and has not felt the necessity to go outside this sphere to employ either her mind or her time.

To meet Mrs. Williamson is to realise that there is much to be said in favour of this calm, domestic way of life for women.

At Leonora Farm where we enjoyed a delicious morning tea, provided by Mrs. Jack Williamson, we saw the ideal farm home. Built for maximum coolness, with large rooms, this house has everything to make life pleasant.

In the spacious kitchen there is an electric stove as well as a slow combustion one; the hot water system is outside. In summer the minimum heat is generated in the kitchen by using only the electric stove for essential cooking.

Ingenuity

A two-piece door, opening from the kitchen on to a verandah, is an innovation. The verandah side is a wire door which can be locked, the inside one (some seven inches shorter) is of thick glass. These doors work independently, and can be clipped in place, open or shut, one or both. A neat and practical arrangement.

The Jim Williamsons' home is several miles from Leonora Farm. It, too, has been built to suit warm weather conditions, with good verandah space and a grass covered playground for the children with a slide and swing. Mrs. Williamson is justly proud of her rose garden. The joy of being able to grow a lawn, however small, and to have a garden can be fully appreciated only by people who live in the low rainfall areas in the State.

Mrs. Williamson must be a very proud woman as she looks back over the years, remembering the small beginning at Dindiloa and now seeing the magnificent result of her late husband's work and planning. Her life has been crowned by the success with which their sons have carried on the immense farming enterprise of G. J. Williamson and Sons.

I am most grateful to R. S. Flavel (also a highly successful farmer in the district) for taking me to meet Mrs. Williamson, two of her sons and their wives, whom I thank for entertaining us so kindly.

—Virgilia



• SUCCESSFUL SETTLERS . . . the last picture taken of Mrs. G. J. Williamson with her husband shortly before his death.

old days, but she sees much good in the new days, particularly when this mighty chain work is compared with the axe or even horse-and-roller days of clearing. The scores are: horse and roller 20-25 acres, tractors and chain just on 1,000 acres in the same time.

In her appreciation of modern machines, Mrs. Williamson does not forget the splendid horse teams without which farming could not have been successfully carried on before 1928.

She has never had any desire to be a career woman, in the usual sense of the word. She has travelled little and has been content to look well after her husband during his

THE COUNTRYMAN, December 12, 1957 — Page 41

PLACE NUMBER 67

PEARSON HOMESTEAD

PLACE DETAILS

Place Number: 67
Management Category: 5
Name: Pearson Homestead
Other Name: -
Type of Place: Homestead
Street Address: Lot 6 Yuna Tenindewa Road, East Yuna

PHOTOGRAPH



Description: View of homestead looking south Date of Photo: 31 May 2012

SITE DETAILS

Lot/Location:	6 (former Lot 6829)	Street Number:	N/A
Street Name:	Yuna Tenindewa Road	Locality Name:	East Yuna
Diagram/Plan:	P23920	Volume/Folio:	2201-437
Reserve No/Vesting:	N/A	Purpose:	N/A
Assess No:	A1062	HCWA No:	-
GPS Coordinates:		Area of Site:	363.47ha
Occupied:	No	Public Access:	No

USES OF THE PLACE

Original Use:	Homestead	Current Use:	Ruins
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DESCRIPTION

Walls:	Stone	Roof:	Unknown
Condition:	Poor	Integrity:	Fair
Original Fabric:	Fair	Modifications:	Unknown

Set in an elevated location the Pearson Homestead would have been considered a very large and substantial residence of its time. The building was comprised of 9 main stone walled rooms with it likely to have also featured surrounding timber and metal enclosed lean-to rooms and verandahs off the main residence. Since the building's abandonment the materials that might be utilised for other farming purposes have been removed from the site leaving the original stone wall framework of the homestead as the only major evidence remaining at the location. Due to the mortar-less nature of the stone construction and removal of the roof the building has significantly deteriorated over the years. The kitchen stove and fireplace are still evident in the former homestead and the ruins of a toilet outbuilding are located 20m to the south of the homestead.

HISTORY

Construction Date:	1920s	Source:	In Search of Land, p176-180
Architect:	Unknown	Builder:	Unknown

Pearson Homestead was built in approximately 1910 for the large family of Charles Pearson who is understood to have had several sons. Charles' brother Bob Pearson is understood to have farmed Lot 6828 (now Lot 7) on the opposite eastern side of the Yuna Tenindewa Road. It is believed that the homestead was vacated by the Pearson's in the 1939 when the property was sold to Arthur Hunter.

HISTORIC THEME(S)

HCWA	AHC
100 Demographic settlement and mobility	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
104 Land allocation and subdivision	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
302 Rural industry and market gardening	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pearson Homestead has considerable historic significance for its connection with the early settlement of the region.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category:	5
Level of Significance:	HISTORIC SITE. The site has historic significance for its previous use and its role in the historical development of the locality.
Management Recommendation:	Proposed development may need to have regard to possible archaeological evidence remaining on the site. Recognise and interpret the site if feasible. This may be achieved through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, signage, public art, paving treatment and plantings as well as design treatment of any new development which reflects the former use of the site.

OTHER LISTINGS

Nil.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Vlahov, J., 2002, *In Search of Land: Stories of Yuna*, Guardian Print, Geraldton. (pp176-180)

Assessment Date: 17/10/2012

Last Revision Date: 17/10/2012

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Description: Selected views of homestead

Date of Photo: 31 May 2012



Description: Enlarged photo of stonework (left), remains of toilet outbuilding (right)

Date of Photo: 31 May 2012





MAPS

Maps showing the location of each of the places listed within this Heritage Inventory.

Map 2
Nanson Townsite



**Map 3
Nabawa Townsite**



**Map 4
Naraling Townsite**



