

SHIRE OF PINGELLY LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024



Background

A review of the original 1996 Shire of Pingelly's Municipal Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places is a requirement of the Heritage Act 2018. Inventories are known known as "Local Heritage Surveys". This review is in accordance with the Part 8 of the Heritage Act 2018 and the and Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys 2022. The review is undertaken in consideration of the updated Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's guidelines; *Assessment of local heritage places* as recommended in *State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation*.

Acknowledgement of Country.

The Shire of Pingely acknowledges the Willman Noongar people of this area and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

Historical Overview

Prior to 1829, the Pingelly area and beyond was occupied by the Wilman Noongar Aboriginal people.

Establishment of a Settlement in Mourambine 1829 – 1860

Settlement	<p>The European settlement of Western Australia began soon after the landing at Fremantle of James Stirling in 1829 and the establishment of the Swan River Colony. In 1831, some members of the Perth Agricultural Society explored the country around York and Beverley with the view to settlement. Among these early settlers were people who were later to be connected with the Mourambine (and Pingelly) district.</p> <p>Mr L. G. Bayley took up land in 1846 and was the first settler in this area, and it was after the name 'Mourambine' which he called his house, that the district derived its name. It was previously the name the local Aborigine people had given to a nearby spring, Mr J. Bayley, the Resident Magistrate of York at that time, was one of the settlers who leased land away from Beverley, including land in the Mourambine district. Settlement, to a large extent was dependent on obtaining reliable water supplies. The Geographic Names Committee notes the official spelling of the name as 'Mcorumbine', though it is often referred to as 'Mourambine'.</p> <p>It was not long before other settlers followed, although many leased the land for some time before they actually settled in the locality. Stephen Monger took up land (4,000) 4 miles east of Staunton Springs on 27 April 1847, while James Brown also took up a 4,000 acre block in this area on 19 May 1848.</p>
Land Use	<p>At first these lands were only used as further grazing areas for small flocks without any actual settlement being made. As favourable reports were brought in however, small settlements were made in the Mourambine area. Sandalwood cutters too, lured by the abundance of the aromatic tree growing in the area, found it convenient to settle in the area while gathering the wood.</p>

Arrival of the Great Southern Railway 1861 – 1889

Settlement	<p>More permanent settlement began during the 1860s. Homestead blocks were then obtained (under the Homestead Act) not leased as before. These as a rule, were the land surrounding the waterholes, for example, Nalyaring spring, Mourambine spring, and Staunton spring. Right from the beginning, water was of immense importance to the settlers, and it was on these 100 acre blocks that the homesteads were built, a number of which still stand today. In 1871, for instance, Mr C. Chapman Smith took up the first block where 'Beambine' homestead still stands.</p>
Land Allocation	<p>Settlement seemed to focus around the first allotment, that near 'Mourambine Spring' and soon this area was divided into numerous blocks, leaving a large area known as the 'Mourambine Commonage'. The growth of Mourambine itself continued, so that on 24 April 1884 it was declared a townsite. [Government Gazette 24 April 1884, p. 189.] At first the land-owners merely lived in shacks, though later they built more substantial houses of stone and mud bat.</p> <p>When the railway was under construction, probably about 1886, Pingelly the new name was plotted as a siding on the line, about two miles east from John Sewell's 'Maplestead' homestead.</p>
Roads	<p>The Old Beverley Road, as it was known, although more of a track, connected the settlement to Beverley. It continued into the township as a laneway known as The Mourambine Laneway.</p> <p>After winter, horses were prepared for the trip to Fremantle. The wagons were loaded and a team of six to seven horses, including a good leader, attached to each. Up to twenty teams travelled together. The journey was undertaken in stages to allow the horses to rest, feed and water where necessary. The whole trip usually took several weeks.</p> <p>Roads in the area were only bush tracks, not really formed at all. Later the Beverley Mourambine Road Board built a few small bridges and formed some roads. However, very little such work was done in the area until the Pingelly-Mourambine Road Board began functioning.</p> <p>Due to the state of the roads, delivery of mail was uncertain. During the 1870s and 1880s, a mailman on horseback delivered mails once a week. This duty was later taken over by a policeman and an Aboriginal tracker.</p>
Railway	<p>Even before 1878, the question of a railway to the Eastern Districts had been discussed. The project of connecting Albany to Perth by rail was first mentioned in public in 1871, by Sir Frederick Weld, then Governor of Western Australia. In 1880, the idea of a railway reached official levels and in 1881, the Colonial Secretary asked the Legislative Council to vote £600 towards securing information about the country through which the proposed railway would pass.</p> <p>It became obvious that the railway was essential to open up vast farming areas of this south eastern division and offers to construct the line were brought forward. After consideration and revision, the third offer, by Mr Anthony Hordern, was accepted and the contract signed on 25 October 1884. It was, in brief, a line 234 miles long to be constructed and the syndicate was entitled to 291,600 acres of land. Mr Hordern formed the West Australian Land Company in England with capital of £300,000. Unfortunately he died on his way back from London. His contact passed on to the W.A. Land Co, who employed Millar Bros, of Melbourne to carry out the construction of the railway. The first sod was turned on 20 October 1886 and the railway was completed on 17 February 1889, and officially opened for traffic on 1 June 1889.</p> <p>It may have thought that the people of Mourambine would have fought to bring the railway through their small township, instead of being by-passed to follow through to Pingelly, then virtually non-existent. However, it was mainly the contour of the land which caused the diversion of the line through</p>

	Pingelly as the construction was made easier by following the grade of the Avon Valley.
Occupations	<p>The settlers gathered sandalwood around their houses and kept a few pigs, The more progressive farmers kept sheep, cattle and horses which roamed unbranded about the countryside. Shepherds were employed to watch the sheep as there were no fences. Up to three or four shepherds tended the stock for one settler, it was usual at the time to drive the flocks to areas around the Blackwood and Collie rivers to superior pastures if the summer season of the district was prolonged or feed was scarce.</p> <p>For some time after the first settlement, very little agriculture was carried out, only sufficient to maintain the direct settlement itself. This was because the land was difficult to clear, and any excess grain was difficult to dispose of as transport was so uncertain.</p> <p>Farming activities were only carried on by a certain section of the community. Many others, particularly single men gathered sandalwood and shot kangaroos both for meat and skins, for their livelihood. During the winter, these men would travel far into the bush collecting sandalwood. As summer came, the cuttings were carted back to a site of permanent water, where it was cleaned and prepared for sale.</p> <p>The construction of the railway line gave employment to many men in the district, particularly those who had been sandalwood cutters. Outsiders too, came to work on the line and when it was completed, stayed to settle in the district. Men were employed both in the actual construction work and in the carting of water and supplies, Water was carted from the nearby soaks and wells, including one dug by William Ingram beside the line in Ringetiy.</p>
Social & Civic Activities	<p>All inhabitants, European and Aboriginal, gathered at Mourambine for the race meetings which were held periodically. At first there was no school, but within a few years the settlers combined to build a small wattle and daub school about 2.5 miles from the Mourambine Spring. This school was closed but later re-opened when a government teacher was appointed. She taught until the Government built a narrow brick school.</p> <p>The Church played an important role in the early development of the area. Apart from the occasional race meetings, the Church was the centre around which all activities focussed. A church was soon built in Mourambine bearing the title of St. Patrick's Church of England at Mourambine (see Site No. 55). Bishop Hale consecrated the building on 18 May 1873. A number of early settlers are buried in the adjacent cemetery.</p>
Outside Influences	In 1877, the telegraph reached Eucla, linking the Colony with South Australia and the eastern colonies, and also via the Overland Telegraph through Darwin, with Britain and Europe.
Local People	The Aboriginal people of the time were friendly and often helpful in directing settlers to the whereabouts of good supplies of sandal wood and water.

Establishment and Growth of Pingelly 1890 – 1926

Settlement	<p>It is from 1889 that Pingelly's growth really began, there after being mapped as a sprawling townsite, and being declared as such on 4 February 1898. [Government Gazette 4 February 1898. p.300.] Despite the fact that Pingelly now had the choice position on the railway, it was looked upon as being an outlet for the Mourambine District and officially remained subservient until 1913, when the Road Board name was altered from Pingelly-Mourambine to Pingelly. [Government Gazette 21 February 1913, p.1177.]</p> <p>The district was divided into four wards in 1905 and redivided into five wards in 1909, [Government Gazette 21 April 1905, p.1006; 9 July 1909, p.2030]</p> <p>The Geographic Names Committee records that the Noongar name for the area was 'Pingeculling' and was called 'Pingegully' by the settlers in the locality for many years before it was named Pingelly. 'Pingeculling Rocks', just north of Pingelly, first appeared in departmental records about 1873, Lease 9101.</p>
Population	<p>During the 1890s and particularly in the early 1900s, Pingelly's population was swelled by a steady influx of men from the goldfields. When alluvial deposits had been exploited, and men thus sought other employment, the Pingelly district, like other agricultural areas, received many of them. The expanding population was further supplemented by the arrival of numerous immigrants during the years 1910-12. This increase in population, particularly 1904-12, had a great influence on the town growth. It necessitated the surveying of more town and suburban lots, increased subsidies for road construction, as well as declaring numerous town reserves open for selection, plus police protection.</p> <p>The people of the district were now settling down. More interest was being shown in the agriculture and sheep, therefore fencing and clearing of land other than the homestead blocks began. The district was described as, "containing some of the richest agricultural land in the colony, the crops being some of heaviest produced in the Eastern Districts. Settlement had increased rapidly after the railway land had been thrown open for purchase in 1897 and the town was forming. An estimate of the population from the W.A. Yearbook in 1898 shows that Pingelly had a population of 350.</p> <p>Despite this, Pingelly had still not taken the lead from Mourambine. Mourambine lands, being further from railway had been thrown open for selection in 1893, while the town itself possessed an agricultural hall, church, school, blacksmith's shop and store. The population on 31 December 1896 was 400.</p>
Communications	<p>In September 1906, telephone communications were established between Pingelly and Popanyinning. By 1907, a telegram lodged at Wagin took five hours to reach Pingelly. During 1908, a telephone exchange was established and the connections extended to Narrogin and Beverley. The first local people to have telephone lines installed were George M. Sewell, Douglas Smith and Dr Coriey, who had lines erected in 1911. After 1913, when a night attendant was supplied, Pingelly began conducting a continuous telephone service instead of only to 6pm as had previously been the case. With the rapid growth of Pingelly the Post Office, like so many other buildings at the time, was regarded as inadequate. A request in 1912, for a new building was refused; however, further proposals and agitation resulted in the erection of a new Post Office in 1918.</p>
Rabbit-proof Fence	<p>During the construction of the rabbit-proof fence in 1911, materials were railed to points along the Great Southern Railway (G.S.R.) and picked up by camel teams. As the work progressed, so Pingelly was treated to the spectacle of 60-70 camels arriving one night. The following morning, four rolls of netting each were loaded onto the camels for transport to the work area.</p> <p>Pingelly, during the early to mid-1920s, compared favourably with Narrogin in relation to output of produce. However, the opening of the Dwarda Railway line in September 1926 made Narrogin an important railway junction, and since then, Narrogin's rate of growth outstripped that of Pingelly.</p>

Occupations	<p>Sandalwood-cutting continued throughout the 1890s and early 1900s.</p> <p>Areas further outback were exploited as now the haulers only had to cart their loads into Pingelly, to be railed away to Fremantle. Loads were often brought into the station yards to dry instead of leaving it in the bush to dry as in the earlier days. Mallet bark was also harvested and drying and selling of animal skins also proved profitable.</p> <p>Before 1900, the swing to the grazing industry had occurred. Settlers were able to keep quite large flocks, some of 1,000 and 2,000 sheep, without clearing the heavy timber away. However, successes experienced in wheat growing, stimulated by the fall in wool prices during the 1890s, so influenced the agricultural industry, that by 1900 it had become well established and was gaining great significance in the district.</p> <p>By the 1920s, Pingelly had become an essentially mixed-farming area with emphasis on sheep and wheat. A little dairying for butter production, pig and poultry raising and a few attempts at fruit growing were carried out.</p> <p>As the town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. On the north side was J.F. Schilling's General Store, eastwards the bakehouse, and shop owned by Mr E.B. Harvey, just across the land, the Chemist, Mr Thomas Arthur Luranee lived in the house and dispensed in the shop adjacent.</p>
Social & Civic Activities	<p>Soon after the completion of the Great Southern Railway, a small station was built at Pingelly. As this was only a small building, with the increase in population it became apparent that a new station was vital to the community. As early as 1906 endeavours were made to achieve this end, but finance was not available for a completely new structure in 1920.</p> <p>In 1898, Pingelly was made up of the railway station, post and telegraph office, agricultural hall, school, one hotel (The Pingelly), and Anglican Church and several stores.</p> <p>In 1906, eight gas street lights were installed, and in 1912 the service was electrified.</p> <p>By 1907, it had become evident that some form of water scheme would have to be devised in July 1910 a plan, in conjunction with the Landscape Progress Association, had been designed in which the Hotham River (at a point not far from Pingelly) would be tapped. This scheme was accepted in August 1910 and was completed in 1911. A Water Board was formed to take charge of the control of the scheme. The scheme was never a great success, the river only running for four months of the year and by 1915, numerous complaints were being received about the quality of the water.</p> <p>Numerous buildings were constructed during this period of growth and consolidation. The W.A. Year Book for 1907 states. "A number of fine buildings have recently been completed and others include a Court House, Council Chambers and a new Railway Station are expected to be put in hand shortly. There are numerous businesses, three churches (Anglican, Baptist, and Methodist), two hotels (Pingelly and Exchange) and also a Roller Flour Mill...". A new school was completed in 1906. There was a distinct feeling of progress in the town. This was indicated by the publication of the first local newspaper, the Pingelly Leader on 3 August 1906. Development was shown in other fields, such as the establishment of churches to provide for the spiritual needs of the people and the formation of innumerable clubs, some of which were the Race Club (1906), Small Bore Rifle Club (1906), Football Club, Australian Native Association, Musical Society, Tennis Club, Automobile Club (1910) and Golf Club (1911). Narrogin was then somewhat smaller and much less important than Pingelly.</p> <p>In the early days, the health of the district was not provided for and trips to York or Beverley were undertaken if medical attention was required. In 1905, Mr Harry Brown guaranteed a salary of £350 to the first resident medical officer, Dr John Erskine Thomson. A succession of doctors and nurses</p>

	<p>followed. In 1915, Mrs Ellen Whittington built a house in Stratford Street, then later another brick house across the road on the corner of Park Street. This house became a hospital run by Nurse Wahl. She also nursed from house to house, as home births were general. This hospital closed in 1924.</p> <p>Early in the century, to cater for the wheat being produced in the district, a flour mill was built in north Parade Street, Pingelly by Henry McLeod and Quigley. Teams carted bagged wheat into the mill for crushing whilst surplus grain was railed to Perth. Despite local accusation of fraudulent prices, the mill continued to function until 1915 when, shortly after the outbreak of WWI, it was closed.</p>
Outside Influences	<p>In 1886, gold was discovered in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Although not particularly successful it provided a catalyst for increased migration, particularly from the eastern states. In 1892, a major find was discovered at Coolgardie, 600km east of Perth, and the following decade saw the rapid expansion of the area, focussed in Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.</p> <p>Between 1885 and 1895, the population of Western Australia increased from 35,000 to 82,000. Increased prosperity and population led to development including the construction of numerous new buildings and facilities. After the gold boom, numerous people stayed on in Western Australia, seeking employment in numerous developing industries.</p> <p>There were two major pieces of legislation before 1900 that affected settlement of the land in the area. The Homesteads Act 1893, stated that any person not already the owner of more than 100 acres (40ha) of agricultural land was entitled to a free homestead farm in surveyed areas, not exceeding 160 acres (65ha). The second was the Agricultural Land Purchases Act 1896, which permitted the Government to repurchase, subdivide and sell lands within 20miles (32km) of a railway. Under this Act, the Government bought back large portions of many of the former land grant estates, and also the Great Southern Railway and its three million acres of land grant, consisting of alternative blocks of land adjoining the railway land.</p>
People	<p>Over a period of years there was a drift of Aboriginal people, from surrounding farms, into the fringe areas of the town. The Aboriginal reserve was set aside on the south-western side of town. After WWII, a missionary, Miss Jones purchased a property in Brookton and began working among the Aboriginal community, visiting Pingelly twice a week. In June 1961, a public meeting was held and a welfare committee formed with the "object of integrating aborigines into the community." Efforts were made to provide housing and facilities and by the late 1960s the reserve was closed and dismantled. In 1973, leadership of the local Welfare Council was passed to the Aboriginal people.</p>

Connection to the Comprehensive Water Scheme 1927 – 1957

Settlement	<p>A newspaper article in 1939, describing the progress of Pingelly notes:</p> <p><i>An extensive road system some 415 miles in extent is controlled by the Pingelly Road Board, there being 330 miles of formed road and 60 miles of gravelled thoroughfare. Small sections to bitumen have been laid by the local Board, and a 1.25mile section of main road has been bituminised by the Main Roads Board.</i></p> <p>[Western Mail 19 January 1939, p.27.]</p>
Transport	<p>In 1936-37, the inconvenience caused by the need to truck bagged wheat was overcome by the introduction of bulk-handling facilities.</p> <p>At a time when more than 90% of Western Australia's farmers were unable to cover their production costs, the introduction of bulk handling of wheat, during the 1930s, was an important factor in helping to reduce farm costs. Experimental bins for the bulk receipt of wheat were built by Wesfarmers for the 1932-32 season at five sidings.</p> <p>Cooperative Bulk Handling Limited (CBH) was formed by the Wheat Pool and Wesfarmers in April 1933, to take over the existing leases and sidings, and also to prepare for the installation of another 48 receipt points for the 1933-34 season. In 1935 a Royal Commission, looking at all aspects of handling the wheat harvest, concluded that it should be allowed to continue. This gave CBH the green light to extend its network of receipt centres, using loans repaid by tolls on deliveries by its members. The construction of the bins in 1936/37 at Pingelly was part of this expansion programme.</p>
Occupations	<p>A newspaper article in 1939, gives a clear indication of the importance of primary industry to the district:</p> <p><i>Sheep raising plays an important part in local primary production and in addition to a substantial annual dtp of high-class wool the brooding of fat lambs is a profitable industry.... The production of wheat in large areas is confined more to the Eastern portion of the district, although on the heavier soils both east and west this cereal is cropped successfully. Production statistics show the district to be one of the chief centres of the hay-growing industry in the Great Southern portion of the State. Honey, eggs and butter production as well as pig raising form valuable contributions to the annual yield and testify not only to the productivity of the soil but also to the resourcefulness and energy of the farmers.</i></p> <p>[Western Mail 19 January 1939. p.26.]</p>
Social & Civic Activities	<p>The issue of the water scheme was raised again in 1927, in November a survey of the surrounding water courses was carried out which proved disappointing. Numerous plans were put forward, however all were rejected due to the high costs involved. However, by 1952, the Comprehensive Water Scheme was on its way to Narrogin and thus, onto Pingelly. In 1957, despite setbacks through shortages of steel and periodic lack of finance, the pipeline reached Pingelly on 14 June. An estimated crowd of 1,400 adults and hundreds of children gathered in the main street of Pingelly around the Memorial Park to see the Minister for Works and Water Supply, the Hon. John Tonkin, turn on the tap to officially open the Pingelly Extension of the Comprehensive Water Scheme. The effects on the town were numerous.</p> <p>On 1 June 1928, the Pingelly Flour Mill was completely destroyed by fire. Everything connected with the building was lost. Its destruction was described as <i>"the worst misfortune that could have happened to town and district"</i>. The loss of the mill seemed to have the effect of slackening the district's progress. Because the mill had proved an uneconomical proposition prior to the disaster, no steps were taken to re-establish it. A great deal of inconvenience was caused by having to truck bagged wheat.</p> <p>In May 1934, it was decided to form a Pingelly branch of the Country Women's Association (CWA). By 1936, there were 45 members and the need for</p>

	<p>better facilities. In 1948 a building fund was established and in 1951, a block of land on the corner of Parade and Sharow Street was surveyed and purchased from the University of Western Australia.</p> <p>In 1939 and 1940, the local committee of the Progress Association sponsored a Speed Classic under the Auspices of the W.A. Sporting Car Club in aid of the Pingelly District Hospital.</p> <p>In 1951, some public spirited citizens of the Pingelly area became aware that Pingelly had the need for an ambulance service. A public meeting was held on 27 November 1951 and fund-raising strategies organised. By May 1952 sufficient funds had been raised to purchase a suitable vehicle, in 1953, a shelter for the ambulance was constructed, though this soon became inadequate and plans for the building to be remodelled were prepared. On 19 May 1961, Dr B.C. Cohen, Vice President of St John Ambulance in WA, declared the enlarged centre open.</p>
Outside Influences	<p>During the 1930s, the full force of the depression was felt. The farmers could not afford labour, a man could not afford to be without food, so the rates of pay fell. As an alternative, was the open road, a food table ensured a ready supply of labour, As things returned to normal, World War II arrived and caused further economic difficulty.</p> <p>As young men joined up stresses grew until the P.O.W. scheme became operative. These Italian prisoners of war, wearing maroon coloured outfits, were clearly visible doing all sorts of farmwork. Some adjustments were necessary, but once again a good table and a fair go ensured the farmer a supply of good labour over a hard period. Subsidised, these men were well cared for with a P.O.W. service unit at Popanyinning for dental treatment, or Narrogin for medical treatment. During WW II. The rationing of tea, sugar, butter, meat, linen, clothing, petrol and tobacco was the accepted necessity of everyone.</p>

Improvement of Community Facilities 1958 – 1996

Settlement & Occupations	In this period, Pingelly continued to be a rural service centre to a farming community which produces wool, wheat and course grains, as well as livestock, including sheep, cattle and pigs.
Social & Civic Activities	<p>On 19 September 1960, the new restroom built by the CWA, was officially opened.</p> <p>In 1961, as a result of the arrival of the Comprehensive Water Scheme in Pingelly, the town installed an Olympic Standard Swimming Pool, at a cost of \$72,000.</p> <p>In August 1962, the Jehovah's Witnesses dedicated Kingdom Hall, which had been erected in Quartz Street in Pingelly. Mr A.E. Willis had come to Pingelly in 1934 and lived at Netavale. From there he formed a group of Jehovah's Witnesses. Construction of the building had commenced in 1960 and was completed at a cost of £1,000. Prior to this, Bible studies had been conducted at in the ante room of the Town Hall.</p> <p>In 1963, a new Fire Station was built and in 1964, Pingelly was connected to the State Electricity Commission. In 1977, a new police complex was opened.</p> <p>Annual events included the Art/Tulip Festival, Agricultural Show, Lawn Bowls Carnival, Basketball Carnival and Shearing Competition.</p> <p>Sporting activities have always played a major role in the social life of Pingelly. The golf, bowling and tennis clubs functioned with relative comfort and prosperity. The Bowling Clubhouse and Tennis Pavilion were built in 1969, at a cost of \$9,000.</p> <p>In December 1972, a public meeting was held to discuss proposals to clean-up and beautify the town, thus encouraging tourism. In 1974, a Town Beautification Committee was formed. After much effort from the local community a 'Pioneer Park' was opened in 1979.</p> <p>In 1980, the Golf House was constructed at a cost of \$80,000.</p>
Outside Influences	In 1958, following WW II, numbers of displaced people were brought to Australia, and work found for them. One job was replacing the sleepers the length of the G.S.R., so for a time, a large camp of 176 people (mainly men) were domiciled in Pingelly, about where today the wheat bins stand.


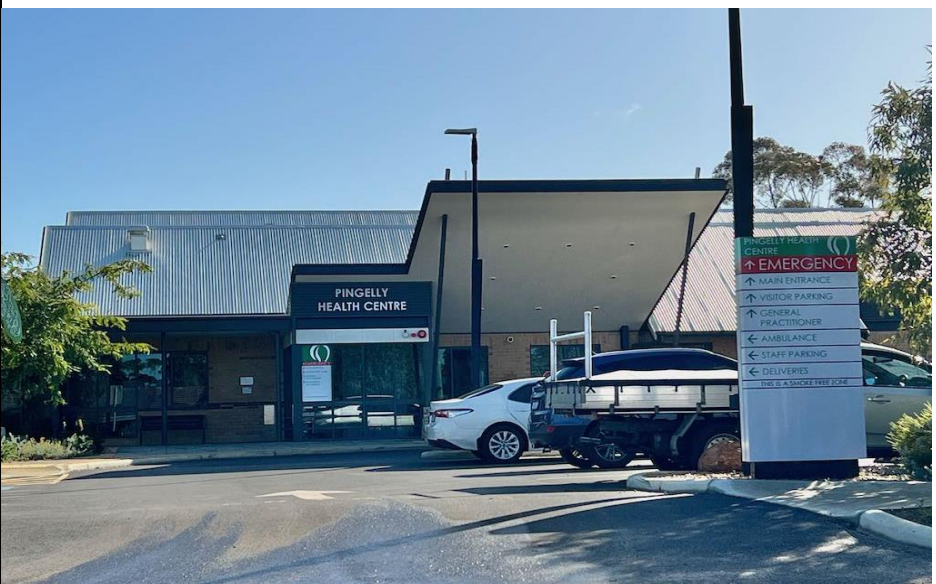
Globally and Locally Connected and Transient 1997 – Modern Day

Settlement	Due to the increased sized and increasing efficiency of the modern agricultural machinery, farms require less labours to work increasingly larger holdings. This, combined with the concentration of services in larger centres has led to gradual population loss, undermining the long term sustainability of the town. The consolidation of AFGRI Equipment (along with Wagin) to Narrogin in 2021, closure of the Pingelly District High School in 2005, demolition of the Pingelly District Hospital in 2021 are symptoms of this population loss and consolidation of services to larger centres such as Narrogin, Northam, and Armadale. Much of this population loss has been younger people and families, leaving older workers and retirees (people over 50) to make up the majority of the population.
Communication & Transport	<p>The concentration of services to larger centres has been facilitated by a vastly improved road network and vehicles as well as telecommunications infrastructure that allows services to be provided remotely. A new Health Centre has been constructed replacing the Pingelly District Hospital which utilises telehealth services instead of a locally employed doctor. While this service has negatives as the doctor can no longer touch and feel the patient, there are advantages including 24hour service and access to a team of doctors with a range of specialties. Similarly, improved transport has led to the requirement for high school students to travel to Brookton District High School or Narrogin Senior High School for their education. Unfortunately, this has a significant impact on the cohesion of the local community, particularly young people as they lose their affinity with Pingelly and often choose to move away.</p> <p>These same factors, improved transport and telecommunications allows the population of Western Australia to become more mobile, permitting individual people and families the choice of where they will live. A number of people and families have relocated to Pingelly for the lifestyle opportunities that the town affords. In addition, there are opportunities that have never before been possible, such as the Virtual Village. The Virtual Village uses technology to connect older local people with local services, allowing them to stay in their own home for longer. The effect of this use of the technology helps to resist the centralisation of aged care homes, retaining the population for as long as is possible.</p>
Social & Civic Activities	Given that the community both within and outside of Pingelly have a more available choice of where they live then ever before, not necessarily tied to one particular employment location, it is more important that ever before to provide a liveable community to attract the more nomadic population. To this end, the Shire of Pingelly has been extremely active in developing regional and state level facilities including sporting facilities at the PRACC (Pingelly Recreation and Cultural Centre) at a cost of over \$12,000,000, redevelopment of Memorial Park for all ages at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 and planned facilities for culture, art, history and young people.
Aging Facilities	Added to the growing demand for infrastructure to provide a more liveable community, there is the growing necessity to maintain historical buildings and other older facilities. During early settlement, temporary structures were built. These were demolished to make way for permanent and better structures. These are now due for replacement or renewal. The maintenance load is greater than it has ever been as older buildings such as the Olympic Standard Swimming Pool require major renewal. While the State government funded the original construction of these structures, they are unwilling to fund their renewal, leaving the community and the Shire in a growing predicament.



Heritage Categories

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, a level of significance and consequent category is applied. The following table illustrates the details to facilitate the draft proposed categories are listed against them. In line with Heritage Council's guidelines, Categories 1 and 2 places are recommended to be included in the Shire of Pingelly's Heritage List to provide a level of management through the Shire's Planning Scheme and local planning policies. Each place was categorised on the basis of the following levels of significance:

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

PINGELLY TOWN	No.	Place	Significance	Cat
	1	Harnleigh (InHerit No. 5936) 33-35 Brown Street	<u>Significance</u> Harnleigh at 33 Brown Street is of historical and aesthetic significance a fine representative example of Federation architecture detailed in original face brick in the English garden bond, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly in the early 1900s. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly. <u>History</u> No info	3
	2	Pingelly Health Centre (InHerit No. 5931) Brown Street (main entry) (ne cnr Somerset Street)	<u>Significance</u> Pingelly Health Centre, formerly Pingelly District Hospital is historically and socially significant for the establishment and ongoing development of health and medical services, and the interaction with generations of Pingelly's communities since 1928. <u>History</u> See Pingelly District Hospital (separate site).	4

	3	<p>Pioneer Park (InHerit No. 5908)</p> <p>Brown Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Pioneer Park is of historical, social and aesthetic significance, as a place of community initiative, gathering, commemorating the pioneers and beginnings of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1964, Mrs E. Frusher suggested that the Shire clear the site for a park. Meetings were held during 1972 and 1973, and in 1974 a Tourist and Town Beautification Committee was formed. A survey of the town was undertaken and then a publicity campaign.</p> <p>The first objective was to gain control of the eight acres of Railway land to beautify and create a 'Pioneer Park' a memorial to the early settlers of Pingelly. WAGR vested the land to the Shire Council, and landscape architect, Mr Puik, work began on the site. Local citizens planted trees, a playground area and barbecue were erected. During 1978, while planning for the States 150th celebrations, an official opening of 'Pioneer Park' was included with the installation of fountains, and an imposing entrance and a fountain established in the centre of the lake. During 'Back to Pingelly Week' in 1979, the Hon. H. W. Gayfer MLA officially opened 'Pioneer Park' In 1980 the original town well was reconstructed in stonework, marking another historical site.</p>	2
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	<p>4</p> <p>Kulyaling School Teacher's Residence (former) (InHerit No. 5928)</p> <p>8 Eliot Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of the school residence is historically significant for the associations with Kulyaling School (Shire of Brookton), located to this site to provide a residence for the Pingelly school teacher in 1946.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Kulyaling's 1905, a one room school was replaced by a four-roomed timber school in c.1923. After the introduction of school buses in 1946 the timber framed school house was moved and rebuilt to house Bill Turton, the then resident teacher. The Education Department subsequently disposed of the place.</p>	<p>4</p>
	<p>5</p> <p>Pingelly Cemetery (InHerit No. 5937)</p> <p>Great Southern Highway (nw cnr Review Street)</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Pingelly Cemetery represents a significant record of generations of residents of the Pingelly town and district.</p> <p>The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The niche wall's roof was constructed by Terry Gardner at Hillcrest Service Station. The floor is of local granite.</p>	<p>2</p>



SITE: Pingelly District Hospital (former)
(InHerit No. 5931)

34 Stratford St

Significance

The now demolished, single-storey, 15 room nurses home was a split level building and sited on the north side of the Matron's Residence and Hospital. The building was a residential in style and has fair-faced brickwork with a variety of different sized standardised window and door frames in aluminium sections. The hipped roof dominates the exterior of the building. The exterior of the building is austere. A tall free-standing wall gave privacy to the main entrance to the building. In 1977/78, a new wing was added to the building on the corner of Park and Stratford Streets, and extensive alterations were carried out to the existing structure. The new wing accommodated a birth suite, nursery, five maternity beds, eight general beds, and offices. The alterations included new outpatient casualty room, ambulance bay, x-ray room, and offices.

History

In Pingelly, from 1915 to 1928 there were two cottage hospitals run by midwives. They also nursed from house to house as home births were general at that time. A building in Stratford Street was purchased in 1928, from funds raised locally, and on an equal grant from the government, at a cost of £800, by a committee formed to establish a public hospital.

The building was repaired and opened early in 1932 as Pingelly Public Hospital. A short time after, the Hospital Board was formed and Mr W. O. Sewell was elected as Chairman.

In 1939, a new building was erected on the same site with capacity for 20 beds. The hospital was further extended over the years. The Narrogin Observer reported on extensions to the hospital being opened in 1957:

"Following closely on the all-important opening of the water scheme on June 14th, Pingelly enjoyed

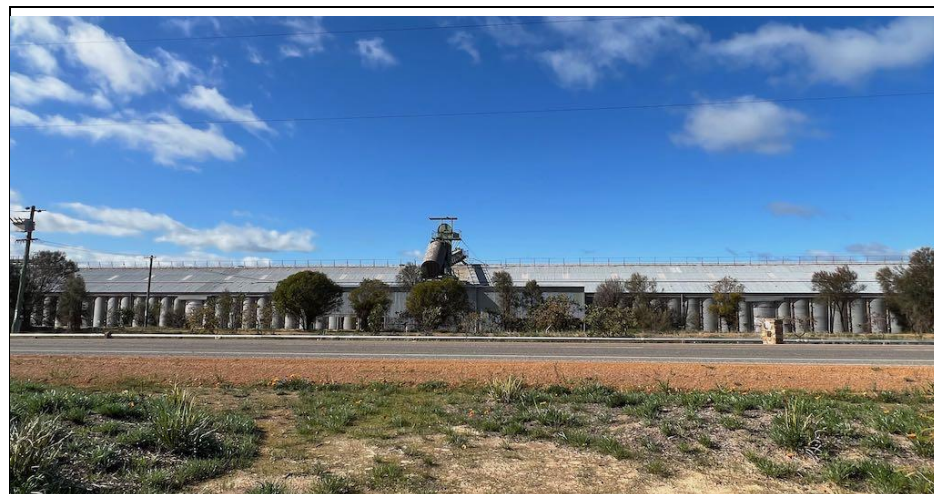
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another outstanding event in its development on Friday afternoon, September 6th, when much needed hospital extensions costing over £50,000 were officially opened by the Minister for Health and Justice, the Hon. E. Nulsen MLA. ... During the official speech making Pingelly residents were freely commended for their generous spirit and the fine part played in the project, by raising £5,000 as a local contribution to the cost."

In 1962, new day rooms for the general and maternity sections of the Pingelly District Hospital were opened. The day rooms cost £8,559 and were built by Northam contractors Messrs Cooper and Oxley. During the opening the Minister announced that Pingelly would soon receive much needed hospital accommodation in the form of two new six-bed wards, three single rooms, together with associated facilities. The first stage of the extensions were completed in June 1963, being officially opened on 30 November 1963. The extensions were officially completed by July 1964.

During 1977, major building works were carried out on building a new wing on the corner of Park Street and Stratford Street. At the same time, extensive alterations were made to the existing building. On 28 June 1978, the new wing was completed and officially opened by the Minister for Health, the Hon. K. A. Ridge MLA. The new building contained a birth suite, nursery, five maternity beds and eight general beds, Public Health Sisters office, and Extended Care Sisters office. Alterations to the older section included new outpatient casualty room, ambulance bay, x-ray room, Managing Secretary's office and General office. These extensions increased the bed capacity to 36 beds.



6

Co-operative Bulk Handling (CBH) Bins (former)

(InHerit No. 5934)

Great Southern Highway

Significance

The CBH bins at Pingelly are of considerable cultural heritage value for the history associated with the Great Southern Railway, agriculture in the region, and the introduction of bulk handling in the late 1930s.



The bins are an impressive landmark on the north side of town and provide a significant introduction to the agricultural nature of the town and district of Pingelly.

The significance to Pingelly and the state was recognised by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

History

In 1936/37, the inconvenience of the need to truck bagged wheat was overcome by the introduction of bulk wheat handling facilities. At a time when more than 90% of Western Australia's farmers were unable to cover their production costs, the introduction of bulk handling of wheat, during the 1930s, was important in helping to reduce farm costs. Experimental bins for the bulk receipt of wheat were built by Wesfarmers for the 1932-33 season at five sidings. Cooperative Bulk Handling Limited (CBH) was formed by the Wheat Pool and Wesfarmers in April 1933, to take over the existing leases and sidings, and also to prepare for the installation of another 48 receipt points for the 1933/34 season. In 1935, a Royal Commission, looking at all aspects of handling the wheat harvest, concluded that it should be allowed to continue. This gave CBH the green light to extend its network of receipt centres, using loans repaid by tolls on deliveries by its members. The construction of the bins in 1936/37 at Pingelly was part of this expansion programme.

2

	7	<p>Railway Station & Crane (InHerit No. 3628)</p> <p>Railway Station (InHerit No. 24434)</p> <p>Crane (InHerit No. 24496)</p> <p>Great Southern Highway</p> <p>SITE: East side of station</p> <p>Informal settlement:</p> <p>Henry Israel's wayside inn sold to GM Sewell</p> <p>Geo Holyoake blacksmith</p> <p>Smith's General Store</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Pingelly Railway Station & Crane are all that remain of a busy railway station when the Great Southern Railway came through in 1889.</p> <p>The railway station and site of the railway yard and early settlement are of considerable historic significance. The railway station is integral in representing the beginnings of the town of Pingelly and the demise of Moorambine when the railway did not traverse to that settlement.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Integral to the railway were the workers and suppliers of goods and services.</p> <p>Immediately east of the railway line and station, a settlement developed with some service providers relocating from Moorambine. Holyoake, blacksmith was one that came from Moorambine, he was the original cartage contractor on the Wogalin Track to Parkers Range in the Yilgarn district.</p> <p>An original wayside inn transferred from Henry Israel to GM Sewell in August 1888.</p> <p>In May 1890 GM Sewell applied to relocate the licence for the Southern Cross Hotel to the west side of the railway line. He was granted approval in May 1890. In 1891, the Southern Cross Hotel transferred from Sewell to George Nobel Murdoch. In 1904, Murdoch added a second storey to the Hotel, renaming it as the Pingelly Hotel.</p> <p>The wayside inn and Holyoake's business disappeared in the 1920s.</p>	2
				



8

General agent offices (former)

(InHerit No. 5922)

17 Park Street

Significance

GM Sewell's two-storey office building originally for general agents, strategically located in proximity to the railway station and hotel is historically, socially and aesthetically significant. It is a fine example of Federation Free Classical architecture designed by George Lavater, with dominant raised decorative pediments to both street frontages and the truncated corner, demonstrating landmark qualities. The services provided by the offices contribute to the social significance.

It makes a considerable landmark contribution to the main street, townscape and historic fabric of the town of Pingelly.

History

J. Wild, a Narrogin builder, constructed the premises for GM Sewell who had engaged Architect George Lavater for the design. The original tenants included general agents; Abbott, JFW Schilling, Barrows, and Treasure whose father was an auctioneer who had the first Ford dealership in Pingelly. One of the parade frontage shops was a tearooms.

2



9

**Pingelly Pharmacy
(former)**

(InHerit No. 5909)

4A Parade Street

Significance

The former Pingelly Pharmacy at 4A Parade Street has historic significance as part of the main street development of Pingelly in the 1920s. It is a good intact example of a shop of the period with central truncated double entry, glazed tile dado, and a simple concrete parapet. The goods and services over the decades and community who acquired those services goes to the social value of the place.

It is integral to the main street streetscape and makes a significant contribution to the history and townscape of Pingelly.


History


As the main town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. However, Parade Street eventually took over with larger shops.

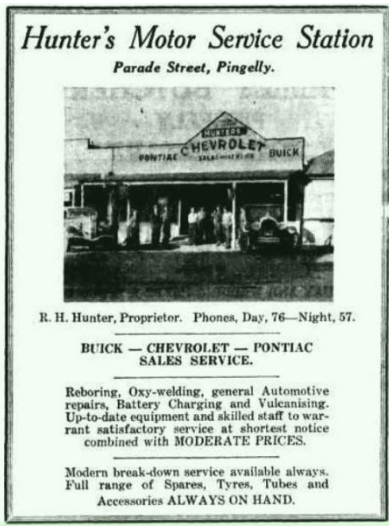
Pingelly Pharmacy was Chas Porter's Chemist Shop was one of 3 shops established on lot 32. A.R. Nelson had almost completed the building for Chas Porter's Chemist Shop in October 1928. A chemist shop operated from this store until the early 1950s.

The other two shops (4B Parade Street) are the mirror pair, located on the south side on the south side.

2

	<p>10 Shops (mirror pair) (InHerit No. 5910)</p> <p>4B Parade Street</p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The mirror pair of shops at 4B Parade Street has historic significance as part of the main street development of Pingelly in the 1930s. It is a good intact example of a shop of the period with truncated entries central to the building, with glazed tile dados, stepped parapet of metal sheeting, and suspended boxed canopy. The goods and services over the decades and community who acquired those services goes to the social value of the place.</p> <p>It is integral to the main street streetscape and makes a significant contribution to the history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>As the main town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. However, Parade Street eventually took over with larger shops.</p> <p>The mirror pair of shops were the remainder of the 3 shops, together with Porters Chemist on the north side, constructed on the lot 32 in 1928.</p> <p>Mr AR Nelson's two new shops (October 1918) will be occupied by Mr Lampard, tailor, and Mr Tom Edmonson, bootmaker. Other occupants over time include Mannings grocery store, Elders G.M. Stock agent/farm supplies, and a Tax & general Accountant.</p> <p>2</p>
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	11	<p>Shops (mirror pair) (InHerit No. 5921)</p> <p>3A Parade Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The mirror pair of shops at 3A Parade Street has historic significance as part of the main street development of Pingelly in the c.1890s and for the association with Tozi who had one of the earliest establishments that catered to the requirements of the workers during the construction of the railway.</p> <p>It is a good intact example of a stone construction of the period with truncated entries on the outside edges of the building, with stepped entries to the elevated shops. A simple metal clad parapet extends across the frontage, above the bullnose veranda supported by timber post with decorative brackets. The goods and services over the decades and community who acquired those services goes to the social value of the place.</p> <p>It is integral to the main street streetscape and makes a significant contribution to the history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>This likely one of the earliest constructions in Parade street, located in close proximity to the railway, catering to the workers who constructed to the railway.</p>	2
	12	<p>SITE: Monger & Moore's</p> <p>3B Parade Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The site of Monger & Moore's represents one of the earliest building in Parade Street.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Established for Monger and Moore. Moore being an importer with warehouses at Fremantle port and entrepreneurial Monger in the Avon Valley. Monger's son-in-law was Moore. Later known as Tozi's shop.</p>	4



13

SITE: Hunter's Garage

8 Parade Street

Significance

Hunter's Garage has historic significance as part of the main street development of Pingelly in the c.1900s.

History

Lot 33 was the location of Hunter's Garage. It was also an agency for Chevrolet, Pontiac and Buicks. Later it was also a tyre service, hardware store and greengrocer's at various times.

Apart from dealing with car sales and repairs, Hunter also built the Pingelly Glider. The Pingelly Glider was used for joyrides and in one flight covered a staggering 400 yards! It crash landed soon after and never flew again!

4



**14 Union Bank (former)
and residence**
(InHerit No. 2251)

7 Parade Street

Significance

The two-storey residence and former Union Bank building is strategically located in proximity to the Post office, in the centre of the main street. It is aesthetically significant as a fine example of Federation Free Classical architecture with Queen Anne elements of half-timbered gables that flank the central recessed entry, and tall chimneys dominating the skyline. The historical and social value of the prestige of the Bank Manager and the banking institution and his residence, and the reputable Architects of the day, are expressed in the building.

The residence and former Union Bank makes a considerable landmark contribution to the main street, townscape and historic fabric of the town of Pingelly.


History

The best block in town was sought, next to the Post Office in the main street.

The Union Bank and residence was constructed by George Boyne in 1912 to the design by Architects Hobbs, Smith and Forbes, using local bricks made by B. Rickards. Mr Walker was the first manager. In 1929 it was renovated.

Aytons newsagency relocated to this place when the bank closed. Ayton Newsagency was owned, operated and resided at this place for many decades until the 1980s when it remained in family connections; Chapman and Sedgwick, and later a private residence.

2

	15	<p>SITE: Nicholson's Store and warehouse</p> <p>Warehouse (1911) rear of the Site</p> <p>10 Parade Street (NE corner Pasture Street)</p> <p>Warehouse at rear along Quadrant Street cnr Pasture Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Nicholson's Store has historic significance as part of the main street development of Pingelly in the c.1900s.</p> <p>The warehouse is historically associated with Nicholson's store. It represents the commercial nature of the town's development, c.1900, strategically located in close proximity to the railway station and yard. It is a landmark in the town.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The site was first owned by Asher from Moorambine. James Nicholson, an ex convict and brickmaker from Williams and later from Moorambine, acquired the site and built the store in the late 1890s. Signwriting shows "Universal Provider": E (Elizabeth) Nicholson. James Nicholson had become a wealthy man with probate granting just over 5,400 pounds in his estate, after his death in c.1905. The store manager, RJ Pearson ran the store for Nicholson's widow Elizabeth until he sold in 1909. In 1910 a cooperative was established, based on a Tasmanian model.</p> <p>In December 1910, a storm destroyed the warehouse (grain shed) on the site, owned by Mrs Nicholson and used by RJ Pearson and Company. The existing warehouse was constructed of local bricks, in 1911.</p> <p>In 1919, Wesfarmers took over the cooperative Store.</p> <p>In 1928 the shop frontage was extended and interior was re-modelled. The original store no longer exists. The site remains as a supermarket with the original warehouse at the rear. In more recent decades it has become a supermarket.</p>	2
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	<p>16</p> <p>Pingelly Post Office</p> <p>9A Parade Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Pingelly Post Office is of some significance for its social and historical significance as an essential communication facility and a place of interaction. It makes little contribution to the main street streetscape.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Likely built c.1998, when the adjacent original post office and residence went into private ownership and the post office ceased to function at that site.</p>	<p>4</p>
	<p>17</p> <p>PINGELLY POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE and residence (former) (InHerit No. 2252)</p> <p>9 Parade Street nw corner Pasture Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u> Statement from Register</p> <p><i>Pingelly Post Office, comprising two distinct but conjoined single-storey brick and iron buildings, the earlier a George Temple Poole design, the later a Federation Free Style building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</i></p> <p><i>the place provides physical evidence of the growth and prosperity of the Pingelly township and surrounding agricultural areas during the period prior to World War One, as well as the austerities required immediately following;</i></p> <p><i>the place is an example of two post office buildings conjoined, the older building providing the residential component of the place;</i></p>	<p>1</p>



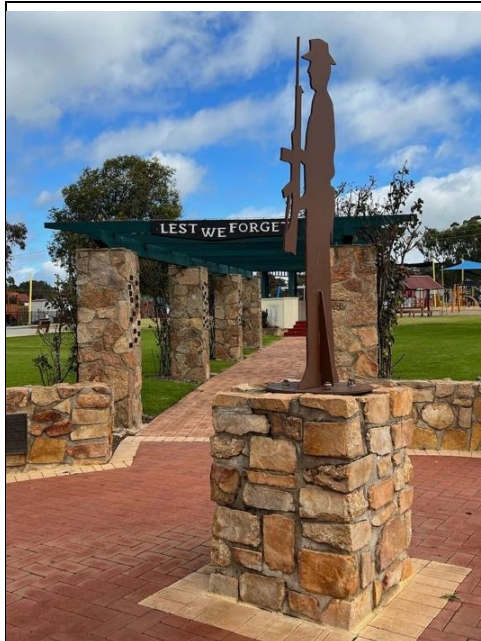
the place is a focal point for the Pingelly district where social interaction and communication takes place; and,

the place contributes to the town, and surrounding agricultural community's sense of place.

History

Refer to Registration documentation.

1893, 1910, 1918, 1961.



18

Pingelly Memorial Park & Memorial Rotunda
(InHerit No. 2250)

11 Parade Street

Significance

Pingelly Memorial Park & Memorial Rotunda are of significant social, historic and aesthetic value. The aesthetic of the landscaped park with stone entry plinth and colonnade to the rotunda present a place of a respect. The history of the war time conflicts and those who served, creates a sense of place, and commemoration by the community at significant events.

History

In December 1909, Land agent auctioneered the sale of Lot 367, with Pingelly supply stores fronting the site, that had previously touted for a park reserve. The upset price was 350 pounds that was increased due to “spirited” competition, before Mrs E Nicholson for 661 pounds, that was thought to be the highest knock-down price in the Great Southern Region at the time.

Mrs Nicholson, the widow from Nicholson Store, donated the land to the Road Board. The site remained a vacant lot, a short cut and general parking until 1922, when the Road board gave Stephen James the job of ploughing it. However, due to the constant use by people, vehicles and animals, it was too hard. A rotunda was constructed and used for the local brass band. Later it was developed as a Park, being a memorial to those who lost their lives in the World Wars.

2



19

Commercial Bank of Australia and residence (former)

(InHerit No. 2246)

12 Parade Street

Significance

The two-storey former Commercial Bank of Australia (CBA) and residence is strategically located on a prominent corner of the main street diagonally opposite the Post Office. It is aesthetically significant as a very fine and uncommon example of Federation Academic architecture. The historical and social value of the prestige of the Bank Manager and the banking institution, his residence, and the reputable Architect of the day, are expressed in the building. The former CBA makes a considerable landmark contribution to the main street, townscape and historic fabric of Pingelly.

History

The CBA Bank originally leased Hedley Earnest Hardman's premises at 18 Park Street. After another lease, in 1910 the Bank purchased this site from James Edward Tregurtha and Benjamin Hughes for £700 who had acquired the site from the original owner, Lobban, who was a blacksmith and wheelwright. The architects Cavanagh, Cavanagh and Parry designed the building and the contractor C. W. Arnott completed the construction in 1911. In 1974, a complete renovation and expansion took place.

2



20

**Ayton's Newsagency
(former)**

(InHerit No. 5907)

14 Parade Street

Significance

Former Ayton's Newsagency is the north most of five shops that form a continuum along the east side of the main street presenting five similar stepped parapets. Each parapet represents a separate shop, with the two south parapets comprising one building with two identical two shop fronts. Each shop demonstrates a different shop front of various periods of development from the 1920s.

The five shops are historically, socially and aesthetically significant for the goods and services they are provided, the social connections in the provision of those services, from the early development of the town, and the contribution to the historic streetscape and townscape of Pingelly.


History

As the main town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. However, Parade Street eventually took over with larger shops.

The site (Lot 69) was originally owned by, Loban, who was a blacksmith and wheelwright. Tregurtha and Hughes, purchased the site, later selling to Ayton who built the store for his newsagency business, and has housed various business since that time.

Ayton relocated the newsagency business to the former Union Bank building when the bank closed.

3

	21	McGorlick's shops (2) (former) (InHerit No. 5907) 16 Parade Street	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former McGorlick's shops (2) are central of five shops that form a continuum along the east side of Porter a different shop front of various periods of development from the 1920s.</p> <p>The five shops are historically, socially and aesthetically significant for the goods and services they are provided, the social connections in the provision of those services, from the early development of the town, and the contribution to the historic streetscape and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>As the main town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. However, Parade Street eventually took over with larger shops.</p> <p>The site (lots 79 & 80) was owned by William McGorlick for his wife Annie who had successfully bid for the lots on their 1st release. McGorlick, was a residential builder in Pingelly and Narrogin. There was an arched doorway on the shared wall of the semidetached shops. They have had various business since that time including tearooms, deli and chemist, changing hands many times over the decades.</p>	3
	22	Wilson's Drapery Shops (2) (former) (InHerit No. 5907)	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Former Wilson's Drapery shops (2) are at the south end of five shops that form a continuum along the east side of the main street presenting</p>	3



18 Parade Street



five similar stepped parapets. Formerly two shops it now has a single shop front under the two parapets. Each parapet represents a separate shop, with the two south parapets comprising one building with two identical two shop fronts. Each shop demonstrates a different shop front of various periods of development from the 1930s.

The five shops are historically, socially and aesthetically significant for the goods and services they are provided, the social connections in the provision of those services, from the early development of the town, and the contribution to the historic streetscape and townscape of Pingelly.

History

As the main town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. However, Parade Street eventually took over with larger shops.

George Wilson had the first section of the commodious store specially built in 1910, after operating his Mutual Store on the other side of Parade Street. The second section of the store was built about 18 months after the initial build. It was a drapery store for approximately 75 years and has housed various business since that time.



23

**Pingelly School
(former)**

(InHerit No. 2245)

15 Parade Street



Significance

The original Pingelly School (1898-1905) Courthouse (1906-c.1977), and Museum from c.1977 is of considerable historic significance for its association with education, and law and order in the early development of the town of Pingelly. In more recent decades, promoting the proud history of Pingelly in the Museum. The social significance of the interactions at the School, Courthouse and Museum are evident. The siting and the modest scale of face brick building make a considerable contribution to the historic main street context and townscape of Pingelly.

History

A small school at Moorambine provided educational facilities for the children of the district in the early days. Early in 1890, a small temporary school was erected at Pingelly, under the control of the Moorambine Education Board. The Board requested a new school and a site opposite the Post office was suggested by the Secretary of the Board. Although the site was not allocated for a school, negotiations with the W.A. Land Company, resulted in a block exchange. The new school opened on 20 January 1898, by the Minister for Works. The lane, or roadway through the school grounds joining Pasture and Sharow Street was subsequently closed. In 1899, a new kitchen was added to the school house. By this time, the overflow of pupils was being taught in the Agricultural Hall. In 1905, a new school reserve No. 9903 of five acres was acquired in Park Street and in 1906, a new two room school and quarters were erected and opened with an enrolment of 77. In December 1906, alterations were undertaken by JF Jones, a builder from Perth, to convert the school room to a Court. He erected the courthouse fittings: platform, Magistrate's bench, prisoner's dock, witness box, and railings that divided the

2

		<p>public and magistrate areas of the court. A new doorway was added to the west (rear) for use by alleged offenders. A weatherboard clad porch with a lean-to roof covered in cgi was added to the north elevation.</p> <p>In 1977 a new police complex with Courthouse was built in Queen Street and the Courthouse was relocated to that facility.</p> <p>Some-time after that, the Museum was established in the original school house</p>	
 	<p>24</p> <p>RJ Johnson: General Merchants, Grocers & Drapers (former) (InHerit No. 5919)</p> <p>17 Parade Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The shop at 17 Parade Street has historic significance as part of the main street development of Pingelly in the 1930s. It is an example of a shop of the period with considerable shopfront interventions and a very distinctive semi-circular flat metal parapet. The goods and services over the decades and community who acquired those services goes to the social value of the place.</p> <p>It is a landmark that makes a contribution to the main street streetscape to the history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>As the main town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. However, Parade Street eventually took over with larger.</p> <p>This store was an addition on the north side of Grace Bros, constructed in 1906 by Ador & O'Brien. Grace Brothers were General Merchants, Iron Mongers, Drapers, Grocers, and had a Gallon Liquor Licence.</p> <p>The business sold to Cargeeg Bros in Dec 1906. Later sold to Richard Aston Johnson.</p>	<p>2</p>



25

Grace Bros (former)
(InHerit No. 5919)

17 Parade Street

Significance

The former Grace Bros at 17 Parade Street has some historic significance as part of the main street development of Pingelly in the 1920s. It is an example of a shop of the period with interventions, although the shopfront form of the central recessed entry flanked by shopfront gazing above a dado, is original. The provision of goods and services over the decades goes to the social value of the place.

It makes some contribution to the main street streetscape and the historic townscape of Pingelly.

History

As the main town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. However, Parade Street eventually took over with larger.

This store was built in 1905 Davey & Trew for Thomas & Sylvester GRACE trading as "GRACE Bros. Grace Brothers were General Merchants, Iron Mongers, Drapers, Grocers, and had a Gallon Liquor Licence.

An addition on the north side was constructed in 1906 by Ador & O'Brion.

The business sold to Cargeeg Bros in Dec 1906.

Later sold to Richard Aston Johnson.

2



26

Chemist shop (former)

(InHerit No. 5919)

19 Parade Street

Significance

The former chemist shop has some historic significance as part of the main street development of Pingelly in the 1920s. It is an example of a shop of the period with considerable interventions comprising a new shopfront, although the original flat metal parapet remains insitu.

The provision of goods and services over the decades goes to the social value of the place.

It makes some contribution to the main street streetscape and the historic townscape of Pingelly.

History

As the main town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. However, Parade Street eventually took over with larger shops.

Herman L Haas had the chemist shop in 1912.

3



27

**Mechanic's Institute
(former)**

Pingelly Town Hall

(InHerit No. 2248)

20 Parade Street (north
corner Hall Street)

Significance

Pingelly Town Hall, also functioned as the Mechanic's Institute, is of historical, aesthetic and social value. It is a fine representative example of the architecture of George Lavater in the Federation Free Classical style.

Associations with generations of the Pingelly community, and social events including the Mechanic's Institute and other functions are of social significance.

Pingelly Town Hall makes a considerable contribution to the main street heritage townscape of Pingelly.

History

In 1907, members of the Agricultural Hall Committee and chairman of the trustees, visited the Minister for Works to request a new hall. and ask that a grant should be given to enable the committee to build a new hall. The Minister stated that if they raised £500 in the district, the Government match it. By mid 1907, tenders had been invited to purchase and remove of Agricultural Hall and tenders were invited for erection a new Hall design by Geo Lavater Architect and Engineer and built by Nelson and Pearson.

Extensive alterations and improvements were carried out to the building in 1935, under the direction of Architects Oldham, Boas and Ednie Brown and the contractor C. H. Hoskins of Narrogin. The works included renovation of the frontage and auditorium and the stage was extended 9 feet in depth.

Works were again carried out in 1954. These included new flooring, renewal of windows, extensions to the kitchen and improved kitchen facilities by building contractors Messrs S. W. Hawkes & Sons of Narrogin.

2



28

**RH Thompson Butcher
(former)**

(InHerit No. 5920)

22 Parade Street
(southeast corner Hall
Street)

Significance

The shop on the corner of Parade and Hall Street has historic significance as part of the main street development of Pingelly in the 1910s. It is an intact example of a corner shop of the period with entry on the truncated corner, a simple moulded parapet with an apex detail on the truncation, and a c.1950s suspended boxed awning about the corner. The goods and services over the decades and community who acquired those services goes to the social value of the place.



It is integral to the main street streetscape and makes a significant contribution to the history and townscape of Pingelly.


History



As the main town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. However, Parade Street eventually took over with larger shops and more services.


George G Lavater, was a prolific architect of the period who designed many business premises and homes in the region, He designed this butcher shop that was built by Marsh for RH Thompson. It was the first butcher shop outside of the metropolitan area to have refrigeration, in 1911. Thompson also had abattoirs at his farm property and yards and stables.

2

	<p>29</p> <p>Returned and Services League (RSL) Hall (InHerit No. 5917)</p> <p>23-25 Parade Street</p>	<p><u>Statement</u></p> <p>The RSL building is a fine example of Inter-War Free Classical architecture that makes a considerable contribution to the main street of Pingelly. Flanked by pine trees it is a landmark in the streetscape. The association with the RSL is of significant importance for the members of that League, the events, and their service to the country.</p> <p>It is of considerable historical significance and makes a substantial contribution to the historic townscape of Pingelly</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Pingelly sub-branch of the Returned and Services League men was formed in 1922, celebrating 100 years in 2022.</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>30</p> <p>Country Women's Association of Western Australia (CWA) Rest Rooms (former) (InHerit No. 5926)</p> <p>29 Parade Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former CWA rest rooms are of considerable historic and social significance for the role they play in support of rural communities, particularly women and children. They are integral to the community.</p> <p>The CWA building a good example of post World War Two architecture that makes a statement about progress in Pingelly during that period and contributes to the Historic Pingelly townscape.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In 1934, Mrs Williams convened a meeting to form a Pingelly branch of the Country Women's Association (CWA). By 1936 there were 45 members and they needed a venue. venue was required. The Public Works Department agreed on a low rent for use of the Courthouse. A building fund was opened in 1948, in 1951 the land was purchased from the University of Western Australia for £30 and fund raising began. In 1953, the CWA purchased one of the</p>	<p>3</p>

			<p>Agricultural Bank's two-roomed cottages that became the branch's first owned restroom until they sold it in 1960.</p> <p>By 1958, the branch had raised £3,000 and obtained a £2,000 loan enabling plans to be made to erect a new rest room. The designer was S. Carr and the builder W. Gibbs of Northam. On 19 September 1960, the new modern rest room was officially opened by the CWA State President, Mrs Higgins.</p> <p>Costing £4,550/17/0, the brick structure with asbestos roof, consisted of a large kitchen, well equipped, large assembly room, quiet room for children, shower etc..</p>	
	<p>31</p>	<p>Central Service Station (former) (InHerit No. 5927)</p> <p>31 Parade Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The commercial facility is historically significant in representing Post World War Two development in Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>This building was used originally by Truslove, a tinsmith. It was rebuilt in approximately 1964 as Central Service Station owned by George Curtis.</p>	<p>4</p>

 <p>A photograph of the Pingelly Family Church, a small red brick building with a gabled roof and arched windows. A sign in front reads 'Pingelly Family Church'.</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>Pingelly Family Church (Methodist- former) (InHerit No. 2254)</p> <p>27 Paragon Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Pingelly Family Church has historical and social significance for the Methodist and later, the Family church's' role in the religious life of the community. The worship, events and community service are of considerable significance. The simple symmetry of the low-pitched gable roof and similar arched porch, contribute to the historic townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The foundation stone for Pingelly Methodist Church was laid in April 1906. opened in 1907 Architect: J. McNeece of Fremantle. Contractor: Messrs O'Brien and Son.</p> <p>A new vestry, kitchen areas and toilets were built in 1969-70.</p>	<p>3</p>
 <p>A photograph of the Methodist Manse (former), a single-story house with a tiled roof and a large tree in front.</p>	<p>33</p>	<p>Methodist Manse (former) (InHerit No. 15154)</p> <p>29 Paragon Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The manse of the Methodist Church has historical significance for the association with the Ministers of the church between 1907and 1959. The post war architecture of the extensive addition in 1959, contributes to the historic townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Pingelly Methodist Church opened in 1906.</p> <p>A manse for the adjacent Methodist Church was built in 1907. It was the home of many Ministers and their families until 1959, when it was enlarged and remodelled to comprise 8 rooms.</p>	<p>4</p>

	<p>34 St Anne's Roman Catholic Church (InHerit No. 2253)</p> <p>33 Paragon Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Anne's Roman Catholic Church has historical, social and aesthetic significance for the church's role in the religious life of the community. The worship, events and community service are of considerable significance. The symmetry of the gable roof, the staircase up to the gabled porch and the termination of the vista west in Sharow Street contribute to the historic townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In January 1929, P. J. Humphrey won the tender to construct the church. The Roman Catholics had been holding their services in the Mechanics' Institute, until sufficient funds were available for a building Worthy of their sacred cause.</p>	<p>2</p>
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35

SITE original Showgrounds

Paragon Street (west end)

Significance

The site of the original showground represents social aspects of the early development of Pingelly.

History

A mud bat hall was at the showgrounds

4



36

Pingelly Hotel

(InHerit No. 2247)

13 Quadrant Street

Significance

Pingelly Hotel has undergone considerable change over time, although original fabric is evident around the non-street sides. It is a corner landmark in the main street of the town, and strategically located opposite Pingelly Railway Station. It has considerable historic and social significance operating on the site since 1889, associations with GM Sewell and his Southern Cross Hotel.



History

The first hotel, the Southern Cross Hotel, was a one-storey structure erected for G. M. Sewell in 1889. The tender for construction was granted to Thorn, Bower and Stewart's first Liquor License was issued on Jan 1, 1890. In about 1904 George Murdoch acquired the hotel. In 1905 alterations and additions of a top storey, were undertaken for HE Hardman, with drawings by Architect A Ochiltree. Soon after, the hotel was rebranded as the Pingelly Hotel.

Other early license holders were Ernie Monger, Harold Sewell, John Elsegood, Frank Markwell Snr, John Moss, Douglas Markwell.

Considerable change has taken place. Likely the 1960s or 1970s.

2

	<p>37</p> <p>Three Shops (InHerit No. 5902)</p> <p>16 Park Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The three adjoining shops were an integral part of the Park Street commercial centre, The burnt out shells remain as a nostalgic reminder of that history, making a strong statement in the streetscape and historic townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>It is noted that in 1905, HE Hardman had the Commercial Bank building and 3 shops designed by Architect J Ochiltree, constructed for him, as well as another 5 shops.</p> <p>The east shop was a former butcher shop that was destroyed by fire as well as the two adjoining shops in c 2010.</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>38</p> <p>Commercial Bank of Australia (former) (InHerit No. 2256)</p> <p>16 Park Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The building that comprised the Commercial Bank of Australia prior to 1910, is historically, socially and aesthetically significant. Its associations with the bank and the prestige of the institution and its Manager is of social significance as well as various other uses and associations over time. The building is a fine example of Federation Academic architectural style evidencing the significance of the Park Street commercial strip and making a considerable contribution to the streetscape and the historic Pingelly townsite.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>It is noted that in 1905, Hedley Earnest Hardman had the Commercial Bank building and 3 shops designed by Architect J Ochiltree, and constructed to be leased out.</p> <p>Earliest records indicate the Commercial Bank of Australia leased premises in Park Street from HE Hardman before seeking other sites to build their bank, in 1910.</p>	<p>2</p>



39

**Perry's Coffee Palace
(former)**

(InHerit No. 5903)

19 Park Street

Significance

The former Perry's Coffee Palace, two storey unadorned building, makes an aesthetic statement of respectability with simple form, verandas across the frontage and a parapet with pilasters forming four bays with moulded edges.

The historical and social significance of a boarding house is considerable for associations with the boarders, owners and managers. Strategically placed, in the proximity of the Railway Station, hotel and commercial premises in Park Street, it makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape of Pingelly.

History

The premises was constructed for GM Sewell in 1906.

2



40

**Roads Board Office
(former)**

(InHerit No. 2243)

21 Park Street

Significance

The former Roads Board office is of historical and aesthetic significance. It served as the centre of the administration of the roads board between 1909 and 1971 with a range of administration and civic associations and events. It is fine modest example of Federation Free Classical architecture, located central in the former Park Street commercial strip, making a considerable contribution to the streetscape and historic Pingelly town.

History

When first installed, the Board met at the residence of Mr C. Smith and other places, including the hotel, the ante-room of the Agricultural Hall, and a room adjoining Nicholson's store. By 1902, there were to seven members and the various location became inconvenient. The members agitated for Road Board Offices. The architect George Lavater designed the building that was officially opened on 2 October 1909, before the business of a meeting.

In July 1961, the Local Government Act 1960, the 'Road Board' became known as Pingelly Shire Council, and the new Council offices officially opened on 6 July, 1961.

2



41

Chemist Shop (former)

(InHerit No. 5904)



Park Street (nw corner 13
Queen Street)Significance


The former chemist shop is historically, socially and aesthetically significant. Its associations with the Chemist and the service he provided, is of social significance as well as various other uses and associations, including the Chemist, the "Pingelly Leader", and the Apex Club. The building is a fine example of a Federation shop despite its poor condition, typifying retailing in c.1900. It evidences the significance of the Park Street commercial strip and makes a considerable contribution to the streetscape and the historic Pingelly townscape.

History

As the town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. Mr Thomas Arthur Laurence, a Chemist, had the shop built. He ran his pharmacy business from the shop, living in the adjacent house. Later, Mrs Eianor James conducted a mixed goods business and later the Pingelly Leader moved into the shop. At some time, the Apex Club moved into the building. Their inaugural dinner was held in the Pingelly Town Hall, 28 February 1959.

2

	<p>42</p>	<p>Residence</p> <p>22 Park Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence at 22 Park Street is of historical and aesthetic significance a representative example of Federation Bungalow architecture demonstrating residential development in Pingelly in the early 1900s.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>43</p>	<p>Bakery (former) and residence</p> <p>24 Park Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence and former shop at 24 Park Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a representative example of Federation Bungalow residential architecture and an uncommon shop building at the front boundary. demonstrating residential development in Pingelly in the early 1900s.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p>	<p>3</p>

	44	<p>St Paul & St Luke Anglican Church (InHerit No. 2255)</p> <p>25 Park Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Paul & St Luke Anglican Church is a fine example of Federation Ecclesiastical architecture with a steep pitched roof and low-pitched entry addition. The church is historically and socially significant for the worship and attendance by the Anglican community. It evokes a sense of place for the memories and events. It makes a considerable contribution to the historic significance of the town of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The building of St Luke's commenced with the laying of the first stone by Mrs George Malakoff Sewell. On 19 February 1902, the Church was consecrated by the Bishop of Perth, the Right Rev. Charles Owen Leaver Riley and named St Luke's. A residence was built on the eastern side of the Church to house the first Minister. In 1959, the Church was renovated and extended. A new Rectory was built on the west side of the Church in 1966. On completion of the renovations the Church was renamed, St Luke's and St Paul's Anglican Church.</p>	2
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45

Pingelly Primary and District High Schools
(InHerit No. 5916)

39 Park Street

Significance


Pingelly Primary and District High Schools are historically significant for the provision of education in Pingelly since 1905. The schools hold memories for generations of the Pingelly community



History

A small school at Moorambine provided educational facilities for the children of the district in the early days. Early in 1890, a small temporary school was erected at Pingelly, under the control of the Moorambine Education Board. The Board requested a new school and a site opposite the Post office was suggested by the Secretary of the Board. Although the site was not allocated for a school, negotiations with the W.A. Land Company, resulted in a block exchange. The new school opened on 20 January 1898, by the Minister for Works. The lane, or roadway through the school grounds joining Pasture and Sharow Street was subsequently closed. In 1899, a new kitchen was added to the school house. By this time, the overflow of pupils was being taught in the Agricultural Hall. In 1905, a new school reserve No. 9903 of five acres was acquired in Park Street and in 1906, a new two room school and quarters were erected and opened with 77 students. In 1909, increased enrolment resulted in the addition of another room and in 1913, when enrolment had climbed to 201, a fourth room was added. In 1916 a pavilion classroom was added and in 1947, when schools were closed at East Popanyinning and Kulyaling, school buses conveyed children from these areas to Pingelly. A 15.25 acre site was acquired for recreational facilities for the children in 1950 and a Manual Training and Home Science Centre was opened. Pingelly became a Junior High School in 1954 with 310 primary and 44 post primary pupils. Further



3



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024



			classrooms were added in 1959 and 1960 as class sizes continued to grow. In August 1972, enrolment included 297 primary students and 106 secondary with a staff total of 16. Six buses brought in children from surrounding districts.	
	46	Headmaster's House (former) 49 Park Street	<u>Significance</u> The former headmasters house in the School property, is historically significant in demonstrating a way of life no longer practiced when the school teacher lived in close proximity to the school <u>History</u>	3

	<p>47</p> <p>Residence</p> <p>50 Park Street NE cnr Stone Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 50 Park Street is of historical and aesthetic significance a good representative example of Federation architecture, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly in the early 1900s.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>48</p> <p>Butcher and West Australia Bank (both former)</p> <p>12 Pasture Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The pair of shops in Pasture Street, behind the Post Office, likely dating from the 1930s or later, are a semidetached identical pair with symmetrical frontages. Each shop with a recessed truncated single entry flanked by single tall double-hung sash windows. The shop pair present and uncommon style making a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p>	<p>3</p>



	<p>49</p> <p>Charlie Box's Store (former)</p> <p>14 Pasture Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former store presents a commercial element to the town centre in proximity to the main street, it is of a warehouse nature making a contribution to the historic townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>50</p> <p>Pingelly Fire Station (InHerit No. 14632)</p> <p>20 Pasture Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Pingelly Fire Station demonstrates the development of fire services in the town and district that plays an important role in the future.</p> <p><u>History</u></p>	<p>4</p>

	<p>51</p>	<p>Residence</p> <p>24 Pasture Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 24 Pasture Street is an early example of a transportable house, a form of construction that became important in the development of Pingelly, represented across the housing stock through each decade.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>This home was relocated from Coolgardie to Pingelly by bullock and camel trains. The wooden home was transported in two sections and then joined together in Pingelly to form a larger home.</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>52</p>	<p>Residence</p> <p>(InHerit No. 5923)</p> <p>36 Pitt Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 36 Pitt Street is of historical and aesthetic significance a good representative example of Federation architecture, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly in the early 1900s.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>

 A single-story white timber-clad house with a gabled corrugated metal roof. The house features a front porch with decorative brackets and a central door. The yard is landscaped with various plants and flowers.	<p>53</p> <p>RH Thompson's Residence</p> <p>2 Princess Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 2 Princess Street is of historical and aesthetic significance an example of a timber clad c.1890s residence with some interventions that demonstrates residential development in Pingelly in the early 1900s.</p> <p>It makes a contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>history</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>
 A single-story brick house with a gabled corrugated metal roof. The house has a front porch with decorative brackets. The yard is landscaped with various plants, including a large cactus and agave.	<p>54</p> <p>Thistle Cottage, Residence</p> <p>6 Princess Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 6 Princess Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as an intact representative example of the 1890s, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>

	<p>55</p> <p>Watson's Service Station (former)</p> <p>2 Parade Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Watson's Service Station is of considerable historic significance for the services and functions provided in the early years of the town and development of motorised vehicles. The building is a fine example of Interwar architecture of a commercial building that makes a significant contribution to the townscape of Pingelly, particularly when approaching from the north as it terminates the view with Quadrant Street angled to the east and Parade Street similarly to the west.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Watson's Service Station was established in 1928.</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>56</p> <p>Exchange Hotel (former)</p> <p>(InHerit No.2249)</p> <p>1 Quadrant Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Exchange Hotel, now Exchange Tavern, has considerable social and historical significance for the continuous hospitality function, events and socialising that provides a sense of place for generations of Pingelly community members, and associations with various owners, licensees, travellers and tenants since 1906. It demonstrates the development that occurred in Pingelly c.1900 as it became the service centre of the district.</p> <p>It is a good, relatively intact example of Federation Filigree architecture that is representative of the Australian pub tradition as a two-storey hotel with verandas, located on a prominent street corner. It is one of the few remaining operational country hotels that has retained its original double height corner verandas.</p> <p>The former Exchange Hotel is a dominant corner landmark in Quadrant and Pasture Street, in proximity and alignment with the railway station</p>	<p>2</p>

			<p>further north in Quadrant Street, contributing to both streetscapes, making a considerable contribution to the historic townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>In January 1906, Architect, John McNeece called for tenders for a large hotel at Pingelly, for T. J. Humphries Esq. In July 1906, shortly after its opening, the Beverley Times described the Exchange Hotel as <i>"one of the finest buildings in any agricultural town in the state"</i>. Mr W. McIntosh was the proprietor. Tenders for the erection of showrooms and alterations were called in June 1910. In 1911, London based world tourist agents, Thomas Cook and Associates appointed the Pingelly Hotel as one <i>"of their houses of accommodation. Messrs Cook and Sons make every possible enquiry as to the conduct of the houses to which they recommend- travellers; as best hotels appear on their list. This is no slight honour, and Mr McIntosh, may be gratified at the recognition of the importance and up-to-dateness of his hostelry...."</i></p>	
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	<p>57 Biggin's Residence</p> <p>25 Quadrant Street (facing Sharow Street)</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence 25 Quadrant Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as an example of Federation bungalow architecture, with an addition, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly in the 1890s.</p> <p>It makes a contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>58 Johnson's Residence (former)</p> <p>7 Quartz Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence 25 Quadrant Street constructed of part mud and stone and is of historical and aesthetic significance.</p> <p>It makes a contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Former residence of Richard Johnson, a prominent businessman in Pingelly in the early 1900s.</p>	<p>3</p>

	<p>59</p>	<p>Residence</p> <p>12 Quartz Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 12 Quartz Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of the 1890s, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>60</p>	<p>Ford's Residence</p> <p>30 Quartz Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 30 Quartz Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of the early 1900s Federation bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>



61

**Shire of Pingelly
Administration and
Council Chambers**
(InHerit No. 5905)

17 Queen Street

Significance

The Shire buildings represent local government with the development in 1961 after legislation that superseded the Roads Boards. It is an example of the post war confidence in Pingelly and adds makes a statement to the historic townscape.


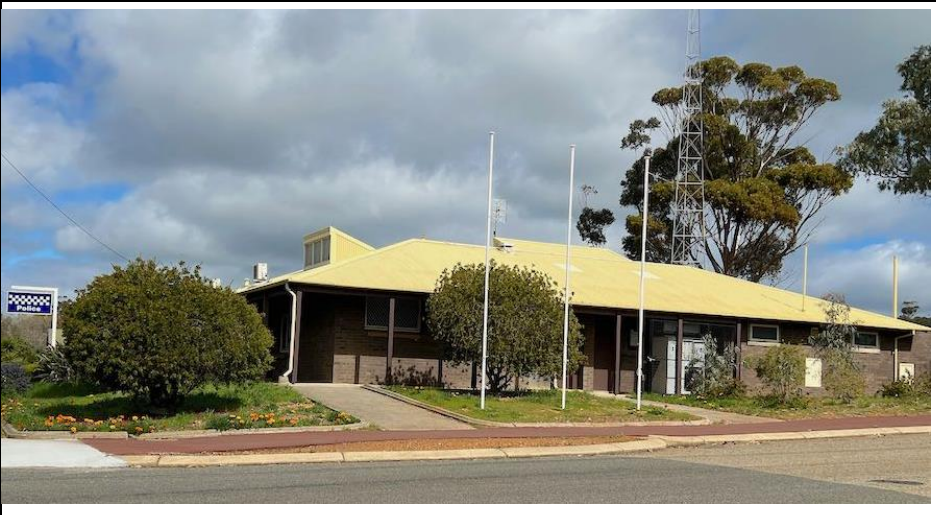
History

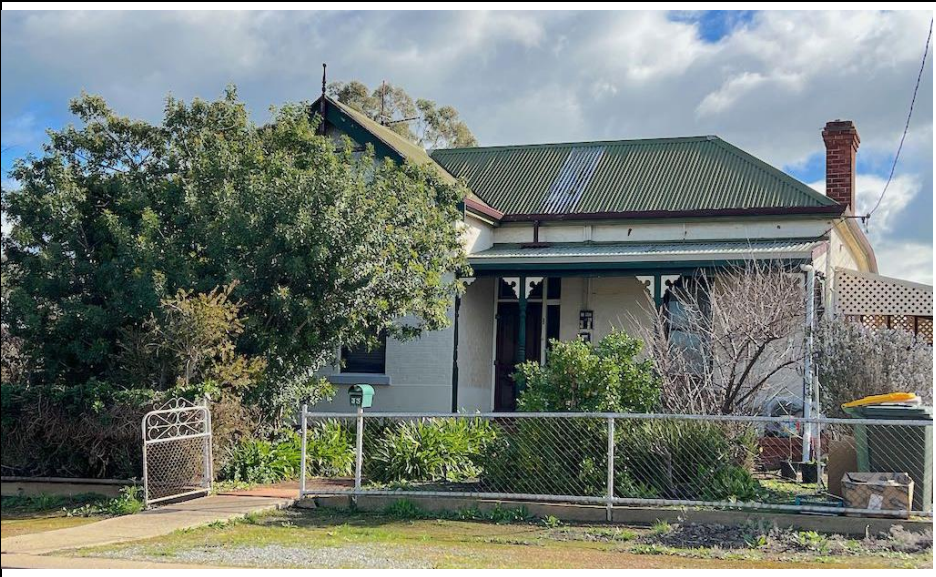

The Roads Board was established in... before the office was built in 1909. It operated from that building in Park Street until 1961 when the Local Government Act 1960, when the 'Roads Board' became known as Pingelly Shire Council, and the new Council offices officially opened on 6 July, 1961.



Architects W. C. Bennett and Associates designed the building, constructed by A. V. Tyrer of Brookton.


The changeover marked the first use of new offices and a free lending library and the swearing in of the Shire President and councillors.


3

	<p>62</p> <p>Bowling Club shed (former)</p> <p>21 Park Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The timber framed and weatherboard clad building is of historical and social value, representing the former croquet club and adjoining green; a recreational and social activity in the development of the town of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>63</p> <p>Pingelly Police Station</p> <p>SITE: Rink Theatre Picture and Power House on south side (Queen Street)</p> <p>(InHerit No. 17381)</p> <p>25 Queen Street SW cnr Pasture Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Pingelly Police Station represents the continued development of law and order facilities in Pingelly.</p> <p>The site represents ways of life no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Built in 1977, replacing a previous Pingelly Police station that was at a different location.</p>	<p>3</p>

	64	Residence 33 Queen Street	<u>Significance</u> Residence, 33 Queen Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of the early 1900s Federation bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly. <u>History</u> No info	3
	65	Sister Penny's Hospital (former) and Residence 53 Queen Street	<u>Significance</u> Residence, 53 Queen Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of the early 1900s Federation bungalow with an addition of similar period, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly. <u>History</u> No info	3

	<p>66</p>	<p>Residence</p> <p>20 Raglan Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 20 Raglan Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as an intact representative example of a late 1890s Federation bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>67</p>	<p>Residence</p> <p>28 Raglan Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 28 Raglan Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a good intact representative example of an 1890s Federation bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>

	<p>68</p>	<p>Residence</p> <p>58 Raglan Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 58 Raglan Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a good intact representative example of an 1890s bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>69</p>	<p>Residence</p> <p>2 Shannon Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 2 Shannon Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of an 1890s timber framed and weatherboard clad bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>

	70	<p>Old Coffee Palace (former)</p> <p>1 Railway Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u> Used as a boarding house, once was a laundry operated by Mrs. Mildwaters and her daughter Pat (Pat Messenger) Built circa 1905.</p> <p><u>History</u> No info</p>	3
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71

Baptist Church

(InHerit No. 2244)

33 Sharow Street

Significance



The Baptist Church is a fine example of stone construction of Federation Ecclesiastical architecture with the steep pitched roof and flat roofed entry. The church is historically and socially significant for the worship and attendance by the Baptist community. It evokes a sense of place for the memories and events and makes a considerable contribution to the historic significance of the town of Pingelly.



History

The first Baptist service was held on 24 March 1901, by a Home Missionary, Mr H. Horsey. The church opened in September 1904, reported; *Large congregations gathered, including representatives of churches and Christian Endeavourers, who arrived by train on the preceding day....At this service, the rev. gentleman gave a clear and lucid address on 'the teaching and practice of the Baptist Church', and conducted in the church the first baptismal service in Pingelly, by immersion, each of the candidates speaking to a large audience. ...The church is built of granite stone, with brick quoins, and cemented copings. A large circular window of stained glass ornaments the front of the building. The windows are Gothic, and fitted with lead-lights.*


In 1909, a Manse was constructed nearby.



2

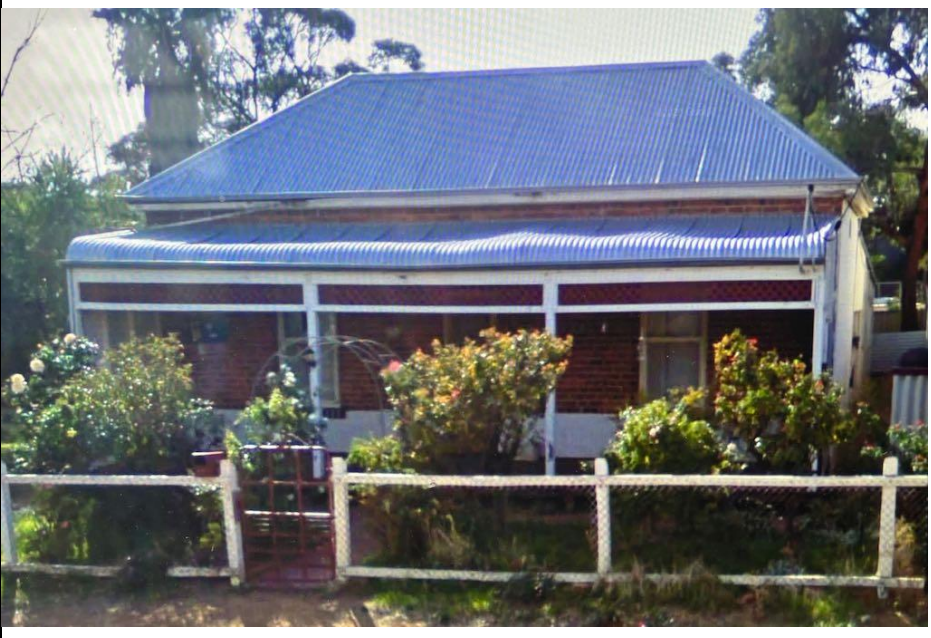

	72	Residence 45 Sharow Street (sw cnr Queen Street)	<u>Significance</u> Residence, 45 Sharow Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as an example of the early 1900s Federation bungalow with an addition, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly. <u>History</u> No info	3
	73	Residence (InHerit No. 5925) 47 Sharow Street	<u>Significance</u> Residence, 47 Sharow Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a fine intact example of a c.1900 Federation bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly. <u>History</u> No info	3



	<p>74</p>	<p>Residence (InHerit No. 5924) 49 Sharow Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u> Residence, 49 Sharow Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of the early 1900s Federation bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly. <u>History</u> No info</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>75</p>	<p>PRACC (Pingelly Recreation & Cultural Centre) Somerset Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u> The Pingelly Recreation & Cultural Centre is an outstanding example of contemporary architecture utilising pre-used and local timbers. Socially it is significant for the range of recreational and social activities provided for the town and district communities. Historically it represents the optimism for the future of Pingelly and its community. <u>History</u> Pingelly Recreation and Cultural Centre (PRACC) was constructed in 2018, opening in January 2019 as a facility for year-round sporting, recreation, and cultural purposes, creating a sustainable multipurpose building. Materials were salvaged from the former structure on the site, in addition to a supply of locally grown yellow stringy bark that would otherwise have been sold. Receiving the George Temple Poole Award at the 2020 Australian Institute of Architect's WA Awards,</p>	<p>2</p>

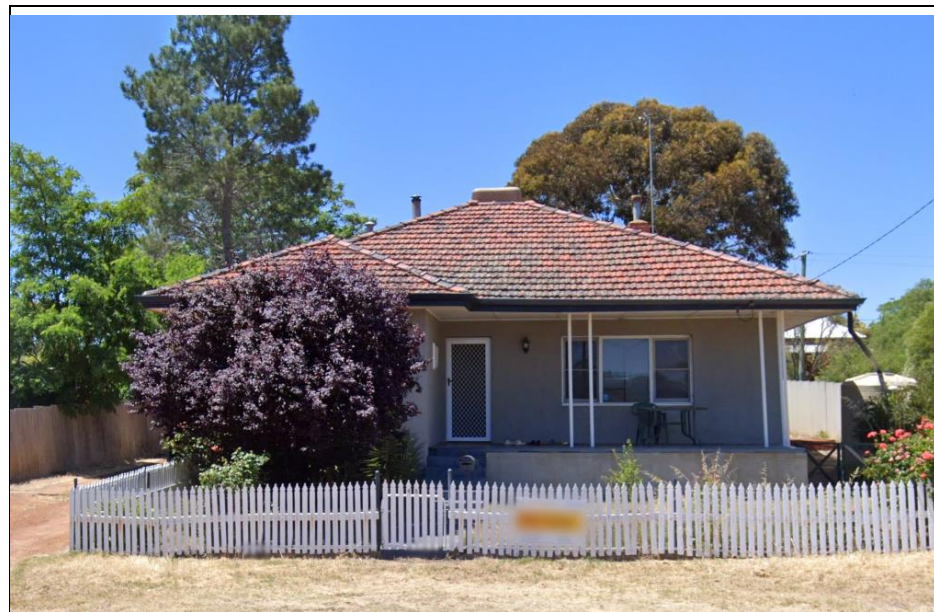
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024

			<p>iredale, petersen hook architects and ARTC Studio quote this project as “<i>the largest timber building in Western Australia since World War two and the largest civic building since 1920</i>”.</p> <p>At the same awards event, iredale, petersen hook architects and ARTC Studio also received the Wallace Greenham Award for Sustainable Architecture and the Architecture Award for Public Architecture.</p>	
	76	<p>Residence</p> <p>27 Somerset Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 27 Somerset Street is of historical and aesthetic significance a fine intact representative example of Federation architecture, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly in the early 1900s.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>One of the notable residents was Henry Brown MLA.</p>	3

	<p>77</p> <p>Smith's Residence</p> <p>29 Somerset Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 29 Somerset Street is of historical and aesthetic significance a fine intact representative example of Federation architecture, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly in the early 1900s.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>78</p> <p>Kylin House</p> <p>23 Stratford Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 23 Stratford Street is of historical and aesthetic significance a fine intact representative example of Federation architecture, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly in the early 1900s.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	<p>3</p>

	79	Residence 37 Stratford Street	<u>Significance</u> Residence, Stratford Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of a c.1900 Federation bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly. <u>History</u> No info	3
	80	Residence 41 Stratford Street	<u>Significance</u> Residence, Stratford Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of a c.1900 Federation bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly. <u>History</u> No info	3

	81	<p>Residence</p> <p>43 Stratford Street (se cnr New Street)</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 43 Stratford Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of a c.1890 bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	3
	82	<p>Residence</p> <p>46 Raglan Street</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Residence, 46 Raglan Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of a c.1900 Federation bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.</p> <p>It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>No info</p>	3


83 Nicholls' Residence

45 Stratford Street

Significance

Residence, 45 Stratford Street is an example of post war construction.

It makes a contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.

History

Residence of Edward (Ted) and Stella Nicholls after they retired from their butcher shop.

4



84

Pingelly Masonic Lodge

(InHerit No. 2257)

49 Stratford Street

Significance

Pingelly Masonic Lodge is of social and historical significance as a substantial institution respected in the community. The original building, a fine example of Federation Free Classical architecture, with face brick flanking additions and central porch, is of aesthetic significance. Pingelly Masonic Lodge makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Pingelly.

History

On 15 August 1905, the West Australian Freemason noted, "On the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, I have approved of Petitions from brethren resident at Pingelly and Nannine for the Constitution of Lodges at the places named...The Pingelly Lodge will be Consecrated on the 14th proximo by the deputy Grand master, Bro. T. F. Jolly, who will be assisted by Bro. Fred S. Finch, P. S. G. W., Grand Chaplain, and other Grand Officers." In November 1909, it was reported that plans had been submitted for new halls at Beverley, Pingelly and Bridgetown. The building, of a substantial nature, was erected by early 1910.

2



85

St John Ambulance Australia

(InHerit No. 5930)

51-53 Stratford Street

Significance

The Pingelly facility of the St John Ambulance Australia is historically significant for the critical role it plays in the communities of Pingelly and district.



History

In 1951, about 75 people gathered in the Town Hall to further the push for the establishment of a branch in Pingelly. Mr Hilton of the Perth St John Ambulance advised the meeting of the issues. Local fund raising was soon underway for an ambulance, and soon after, provision for a garage shelter. The Committee secured a block of land opposite the hospital, an ideal situation for hospital co-operation.

In 1953 a building was erected, Mr Arthur Shales being the contractor. However, it was soon realised that this was inadequate and plans for the building to be remodelled to include toilets and a lecture hall were prepared. On 19 May 1961, Dr B. C. Cohen, Vice President of St John Ambulance in WA, declared the enlarged centre open and Rev. John Vaughan performed a dedication ceremony. In 1979 a kitchen-storeroom was added to the building.

4

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024

	<p>86 Residence</p> <p>67 Stratford Street (se cnr Shire Street)</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Residence, 67 Stratford Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact timber framed and weatherboard clad representative example of a c.1900 bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u> No info</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>87 Adelaide House (InHerit No. 5929)</p> <p>75 Stratford Street</p> <p><u>Significance</u> Adelaide House is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact face stone example of a c.1900 bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly. It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.</p> <p><u>History</u> No info</p>	<p>3</p>



88

**Rose Sim's Cottage
(former)**

5 Taylor Street

Significance

Residence, 5 Taylor Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of a c.1900 bungalow, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.

It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.

History

No info

3



89

**Gordon's Residence
(former)**

7 Taylor Street

Significance

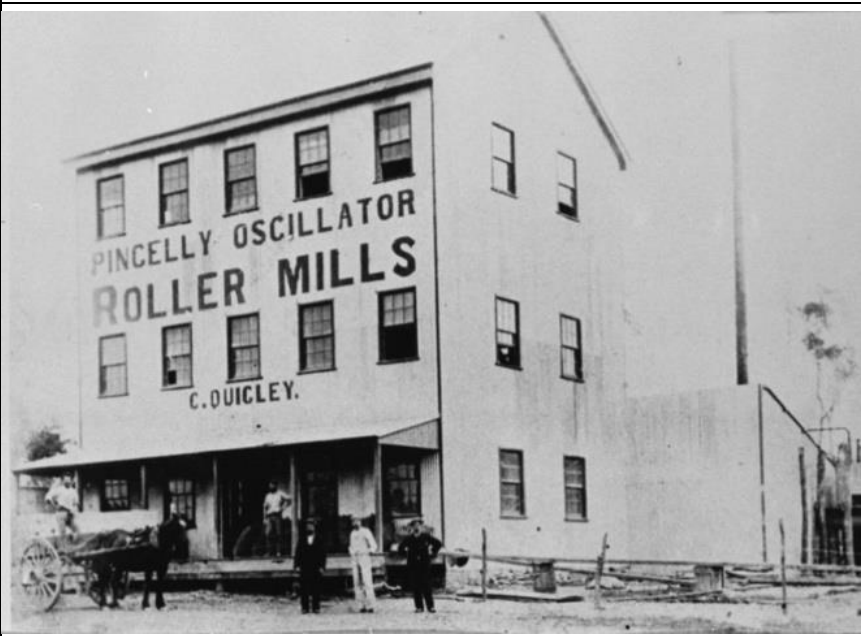
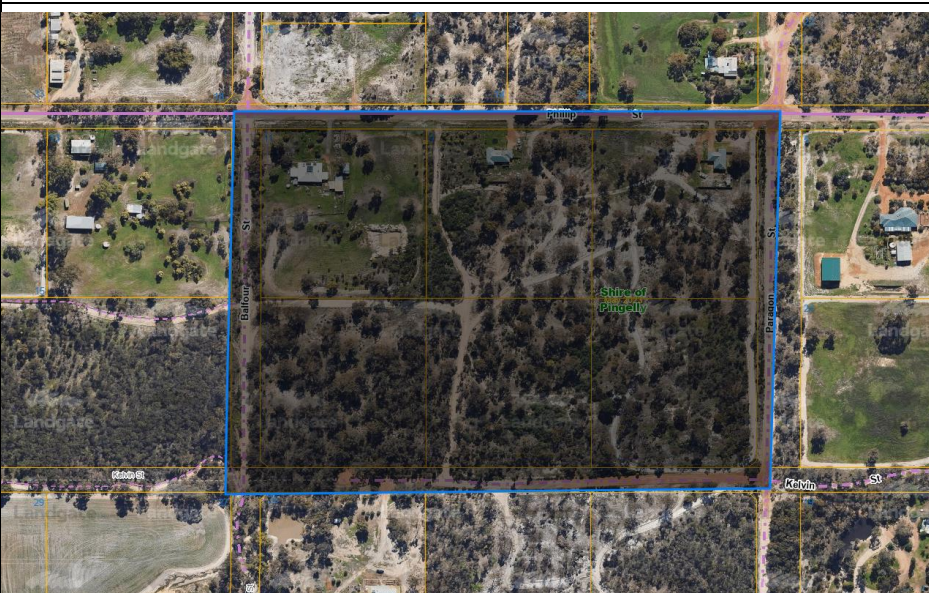
Residence, 7 Taylor Street is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of a c.1900 bungalow with surrounding verandas, with sides and rear enclosed, demonstrating residential development in Pingelly.

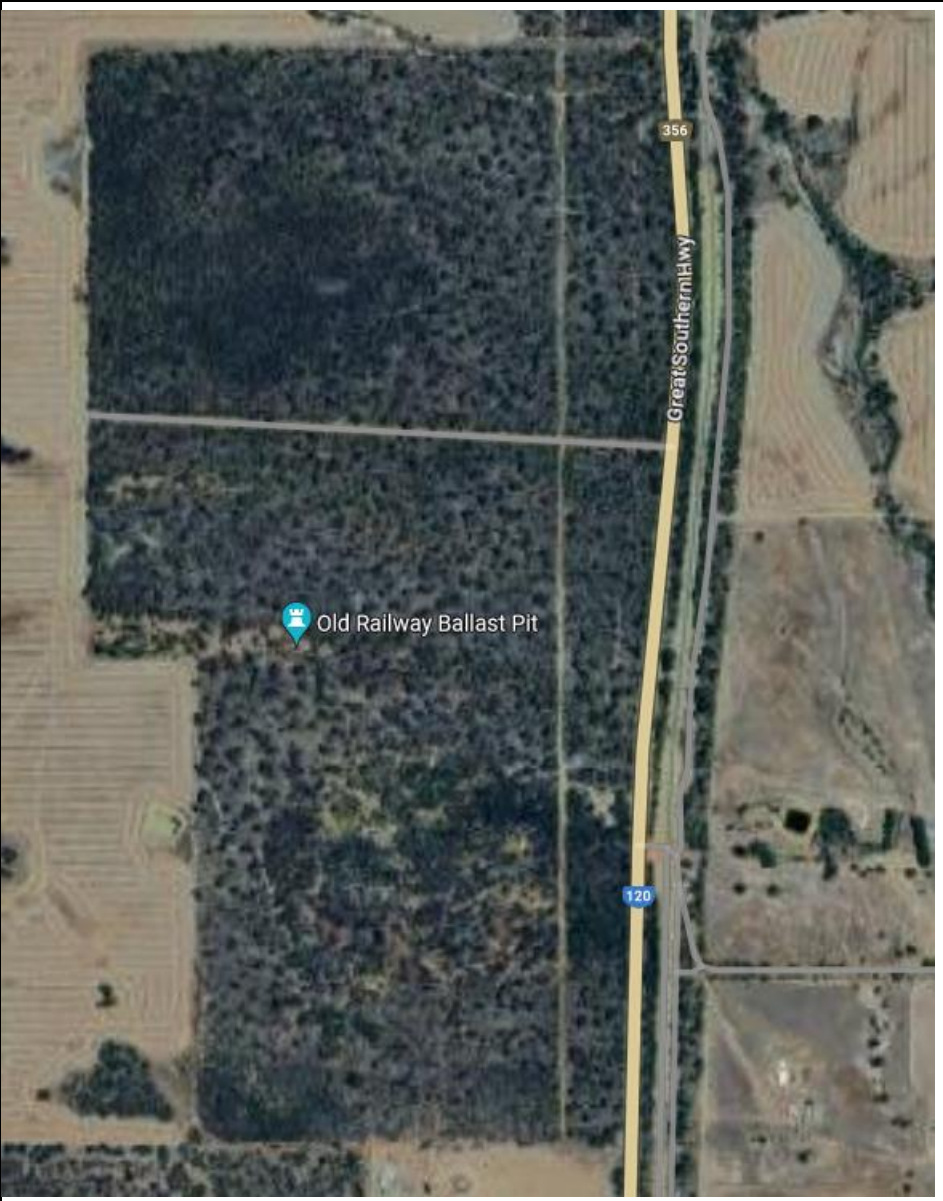
It makes a significant contribution to the residential history and townscape of Pingelly.



History

No info

3

PINGELLY DISTRICT		PINGELLY DISTRICT		
	90	SITE Pingelly Oscillator Roller Mills Quadrent and Quiver Streets cnr	<u>Significance</u> The site of the Pingelly Oscillator Roller Mills represents a significant industry associated with the agricultural farming in Pingelly. <u>History</u>	4
	91	SITE Aboriginal Reserve Between Phillip, Kelvin, Balfour and Paragon Streets	<u>Significance</u> The site of the original Aboriginal Reserve. <u>History</u>	3

	92	SITE Old Railway Ballast Pit Station Road	<u>Significance</u> The site of the Railway Station, ballast pit siding and horse racing track. <u>History</u>	4
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	93	SITE Rifle Range Great Southern Highway	<u>Significance</u> The site of the Pingelly Rifle Range, established circa 1900. <u>History</u>	4
	94	Percy Marshall Research Centre Tutanning Reserve	<u>Significance</u> Percy Marshall Research Centre is of historical and research significance as a research station providing facilities to facilitate research of the natural flora and fauna. <u>History</u> Research station was built in 1963, and opened in 1964 as the first biological research station and living Quarters in the Tutanning reserve. The Centre offers dormitory style accommodation (exclusive use of 1 room per family). Two rooms with bunks are used by field staff for research purposes. it a vital fauna refuge of natural original flora and fauna.	3

95

SITE Wogalin Track

Significance

Route from Pingelly Railway Station to the Parker Range Goldfields circa 1894.

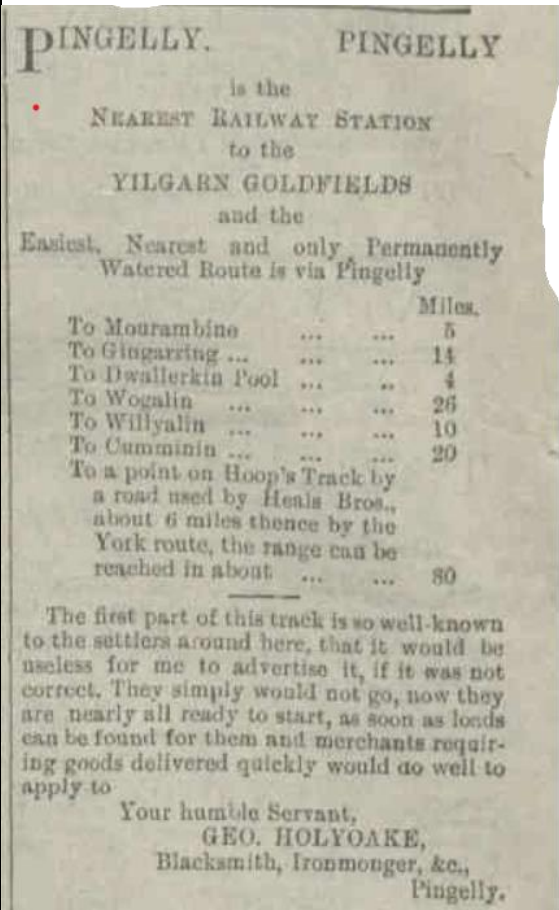
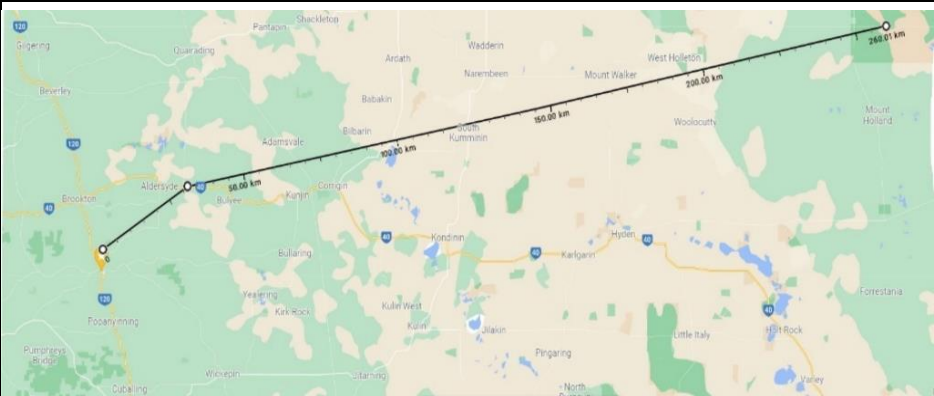
History



Wogalin Track Route and stop over points as per the newspaper notice.

The Wogalin Track was a shorter and well-watered Track compared to the York Track and later, the Narrogin Track. Many camel trains and horse drawn wagons entered Pingelly via the York Williams and Biberkine Hills Roads. Some of the camel trains were carting materials for the Rabbit Proof Fence and others were carting machinery and men to the Parker Range Goldfields.

There are also documents that support the movement of sandalwood from the Yilgarn to Pingelly Railway Station via the Wogalin Track. It is unfortunate that the Wogalin Track, an important link from Pingelly to the Yilgarn has been overshadowed by Angove's Track from Narrogin to the Yilgarn.

4



	<p>96</p> <p>SITE Staunton Springs Site & Homestead (InHerit No. 3999)</p> <p>Old York/Albany Road</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Indigenous Camping Ground Homestead. Small workers hut. Old shearing shed.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The farm is named after John Stanton, a first fleet pioneer of Western Australia who arrived on the HMS Sulphur in 1829 and then discovered the Springs in 1830 on an expedition accompanying John Septimus Roe, the famous explorer and this State's first Surveyor General. The Bostock family acquired the farm in 1898. Mr. G H. Bostock takes up the story in this letter he sent to The Western Mail newspaper in May 1935:</p> <p><i>"You ask me who is Staunton of Staunton Springs? In the first place I now understand that the name should be spelt Stanton. How and when the "u" came into the name I cannot say. I purchased the property from the late Stephen Monger of York in 1898 and entered into possession of the same on October 31 of that year, and from what I can gather and the story told (to) me is, that in the early days of this State, when the late Captain J. S. Roe was surveying or exploring in this part of the country, he had with him a picket of soldiers, one of them being a Sergeant Stanton. Arriving one day at a flat, below where the spring is and finding no water, he told Stanton to have a look around and see if he could find any. In doing so he found what is known now as Stanton's Spring which was then named after him. An old aboriginal (sic) told me it was once a great native camping ground, and owing to it being a strong spring it naturally would be. It was and still is a police reserve of a quarter acre in extent. A police station was erected there in the early days with one police constable in charge, but Mr. Monger told me that (with) the building falling into disuse he applied for and bought it from the Government, had the building pulled down and</i></p>	<p>4</p>
			



with the material built what is now our kitchen here and small room attached to it."



97 Bridge 3097 over Woyerling Brook
(InHerit No. 26219)


Bullaring - Pingelly Road

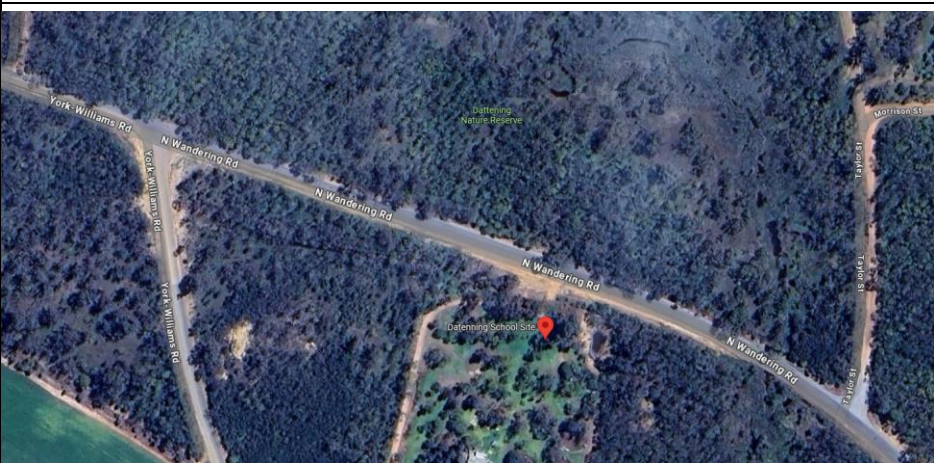
Significance
Jarrah timber bridge over Woyerling Brook, near Woyerling School House.

History


4


	98	<p>Lonely Graves: (InHerit No. 24485)</p> <p>William Morrison (InHerit No. 2647) Glen Erne Farm North Wandering Road, Shire of Wandering</p> <p>Frances Isabella Pumphrey (InHerit No. 2648) Hotham River, Moorimbine</p> <p>Tommy Orange (InHerit No. 3160) Sandalwooders Track</p> <p>Ben/Charlie Spencer (InHerit No. 4103) Markegin Cemetery</p> <p>Millie Reynolds (InHerit No. 2354) Wooderbulling Brooke</p>		4
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	99	Hotham River Road Bridge (InHerit No. 14565) Napping Pool Road		3
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DATTENING				
	100	SITE Taylors Well Hall (InHerit No. 5915) North Wandering Road	<u>Significance</u> The site of Taylors Well Hall (1912-1976) is a reminder of the early development of the district, when small settlements developed and then diminished as Pingelly became the major service centre for the district. <u>History</u> 1921- c.1936 living quarters for teacher- too small for the school. 1912- sold 1976	4
	101	SITE Taylors Well School North Wandering Road	<u>Significance</u> The Taylors Well School is a reminder of the early development of the district, and provision of education for the children, when small settlements developed and then diminished as Pingelly became the major service centre for the district. <u>History</u> 1912- c.1936 school.	4


	102	Dattening Telephone Exchange (former) and Residence 17 Morrison Street	<u>Significance</u> The telephone exchange and residence connected Dattening to the outside world. <u>History</u>	4
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MOORAMBINE				
	103	<p>St Patricks Anglican Church (former) (InHerit No. 2258)</p> <p>St Patrick's Church of England and Cemetery (InHerit No. 24530)</p> <p>Moorambine Road</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Patrick's Church of England (1873) is of considerable historical significance, as also the site of the original 1842 Church. It represents an integral part of the earliest settlement in the Pingelly area, and the Cemetery records many of those early settlers. The aesthetic of the Memorial stone entry, colonnade of trees to the Church, the Gothic form stone Church, and the surrounding Cemetery with historic palisades, memorials and railings, all overlooking the surrounding countryside, presents a significant picturesque country vista.</p> <p>St Patrick's Church of England and Cemetery evidence a high level of cultural heritage significance to the shire of Pingelly and the state.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>St Patrick's Church of England, built by stonemason, William Atkins, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Perth, Right Rev. Matthew Blagden Hale, on 18 May 1873. A portion of the church land was allotted for a cemetery in which many of the districts early settlers are buried. The first church on the site was destroyed by fire in 1842.</p> <p>After the completion of the Great Southern Railway, the church was enlarged and a resident clergyman was appointed. In 1892, a new parish was formed and a Rectory built near the Church and from there Rev. Gillett presided over twelve churches, including Pingelly, until his death in 1904, after which his wife was granted ownership of the Rectory. He was never replaced as Moorambine then came under the control of the Pingelly Minister.</p>	1

	104	<p>St Patrick's Church of England Rectory (former) (InHerit No. 24483)</p> <p>Moorambine Road</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Patrick's Church of England Rectory (former) is of considerable historic significance for the association with the Church, and Rectors, particularly Rector Gillet and family.</p> <p>It contributes to the overall country visit that includes the Church and Cemetery.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>St Patrick's Church was completed in 1872 and consecrated in December 1873. At first there was no resident minister and communion was taken only twice a year. Two lay people took services on a regular basis until 1892 when the Rev. F.C. Gillett was appointed to look after the newly formed Parish of Moorambine. The Rectory was built at this time and was allocated to Rev. Gillett for the length of his lifetime. After his death in 1904 it was decided to grant ownership of the Rectory to his wife. For many years it remained in the Gillett family. His position became vacant after his death, as by this time, Pingelly has become the main economic and cultural centre of the district.</p>	3
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	105	<p>Sandalwood Inne (InHerit No. 5913)</p> <p>Moorambine Road</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Sandalwood Inne is of historical, social and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of an 1870s Colonial bungalow, that provided hospitality to travellers and postal communication to the settlers. It demonstrates the early settlement of the Pingelly district, in Moorambine.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>This house was built around 1872 for Samuel Wright, a Beverley farmer and sandalwood cutter. The land was owned by John Sewell, a sheep farmer who sold part of it to Wright in 1882 and the adjoining section to William Atkins in 1884. The building was possibly an inne and a post office. Charles Chapman Smith and his brother George Beaumont Smith were postmasters, possibly here, between 1862 and 1876. Henry Hawkins Sewell is recorded as using the building as a store in 1876, and then as a hotel in 1882, selling rum.</p>	2
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	<p>106 Atkins Cottage (InHerit No. 5914)</p> <p>Moorambine Road</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Atkins Cottage is of historical and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact representative example of an 1870s Colonial bungalow, demonstrating the early settlement of the Pingelly district, in Moorambine.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>This cottage was built in 1872, by carpenter and stonemason William Atkins, who also built St Patrick's Church. That year, he and his wife Mary were the first couple to be married at the church, before it was consecrated. They moved into the two-roomed house and raised seven or eight children there. Additional rooms were added later. Underneath the house is a very large cellar that was used for storing food and drink. On the property just beyond the house is a large olive tree said to have been planted by Benedictine monks from New Norcia when they passed through the district around 1873.</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>107 Beambine Homestead (InHerit No. 5911)</p> <p>Moorambine Road</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Beambine Homestead is of historical and aesthetic significance as the original property of Charles Chapman Smith, one of the first permanent settlers in Moorambine, who arrived in 1860. It is a representative example of an 1870s Colonial bungalow, demonstrating the early settlement of the Pingelly district, in Moorambine.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Former property of Charles Chapman Smith, one of the first permanent settlers in Moorambine, who arrived in 1860. Known today as 'Beambine', it is believed to be the first homestead block (100 acre) obtained, under the Homestead Act, adjacent to Moorambine spring.</p>	<p>2</p>

	108	Ingram's Cottage (ruin) (InHerit No. 5939) Wickepin-Pingelly Road	<u>Significance</u> Ingram's Cottage is of historical and aesthetic significance for association with Ingram, one of the earliest settlers in 1863. It is a representative example of an 1889 Colonial bungalow, demonstrating the early settlement of the Pingelly district, in Moorambine. <u>History</u> William Ingram built this cottage in 1889 using hand-made bricks fired on the site. Bush timber was used for the roof and floors. Ingram as one of the first permanent settlers in the district and was granted a 100 acre (40.5 hectare) homestead block in Moorambine in 1863. He and his wife Mary had arrived from Denton, England earlier that year. After building his new home, Ingram used the mud brick dwelling as a stable and also a blacksmith shop. Ingram worked for some time with Atkins and together they built nearly all the stone buildings in Moorambine. William and Mary lived in the cottage, with their two children, until their deaths, Mary in 1918 aged 79 and William in 1926 aged 87.	3
	109	SITE Moorambine School		4
	110	Grave: William Martin (InHerit No. 5939) Dunreath Far East Moorambine Road		4