

Shire of Pingelly

# Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places



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## *Methodology*

This Municipal Inventory has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for the compilation of Municipal Inventories prepared by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

## *Study Team*

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## *Acknowledgments*

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the staff of Shire of Pingelly.



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Shire of Pingelly Municipal inventory is a list of places which are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance to the Shire.

The Inventory, by inclusion by reference through provisions of a town planning scheme amendment, refers the listed places to the town planning scheme.

Fifty five places were identified and recommended for inclusion in the Inventory, of these, one place, Pingelly Post Office (Site No. 18), is recommended for consideration for inclusion in the State's *Register of Heritage Places* for maximum protection.

Seventeen places have been allocated Category 2 and maximum encouragement should be provided to owners to retain and conserve the significance of these places.

Many places were considered to have a lesser degree of significance and it is recommended that these places be retained and conserved if possible, and that these places be photographically recorded prior to major changes or demolition.

One place in Category 4, Taylors Well Hall Site, is an historic site without built structures and has already been recognised with a plaque. It is recommended that this place continue to be commemorated.

Seven places in Category 5, were considered not to be essential to an understanding of the history of the Shire of Pingelly; but should be photographically recorded prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

A verbal objection was received from the CWA during the public consultation period, to the place (Site No. 39), being included in the Inventory. Further information about the Inventory was forwarded to the CWA for discussion amongst its members. No further response from the CWA has been received. The place has been recommended Management

Category 3. The decision to retain or remove the place from the Inventory is for the Shire of Pingelly.

It is recommended that Council incorporate the Inventory into the Town Planning Scheme as a supplementary list, included by reference. This is achieved by including in the Scheme the clauses contained in the Town Planning Scheme Provisions Model, Town Planning Scheme Text (Appendix I). The list of places can then be altered without amending the Town Planning Scheme.

Council should update the Inventory annually, and review the Inventory every four years.

To assist owners in the conservation of places included in the Inventory, Council may consider the following incentives:

- relaxation under Section 34 of the Heritage Act of Western Australia 1990 of provisions of local Government Act in some circumstances;
- technical assistance and professional heritage advice;
- conservation awards;
- rate rebates or financial contributions towards conservation works or conservation planning; and,
- assistance in applications to the Conservation Incentives Program, administered by the Heritage Council of Western Australia and, to other funding bodies.



# INTRODUCTION

## *The Inventory*

The Municipal Inventory is a list of places which are or may become, of cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Pingelly. These places can be protected through the provisions of the Town Planning Scheme. In recognition of a place's heritage importance to the community, and to promote conservation of such places, special controls, planning bonuses, and other incentives to property owners may apply under the local town planning scheme.

On adoption of the Inventory by the Shire of Pingelly, the Inventory will be referred to the Heritage Council of Western Australia. The Heritage Council may decide to consider places listed in the Inventory for entry in the State's, *Register of Heritage Places*, but only after further assessment and adherence to the full processes of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.

The municipal inventory process encourages community participation to foster a sense of community ownership of the listed places and, responsibility for the management of those places. The responsibility for entering places in the Inventory lies with Shire of Pingelly.

Compilation of the Inventory is a requirement under Section 45 of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990. There are two other types of heritage lists under the Act, including: the Data Base - a general list of places of cultural heritage significance maintained by the Heritage Council; and, the Register - a list of places of State significance which warrant the highest level of protection under the Act.

Municipal Inventories have an important role in the conservation of our heritage places they:

- in association with the town planning process, contribute to the management of the community's resources and environment, and help to ensure that change is managed with regard for heritage values;



- contribute to community projects such as townscape improvements, heritage trails, cultural tourism, and local histories;
- help define a community's sense of place by identifying places that are a tangible embodiment of its aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values; and,
- contribute to a body of reference information against which to judge the significance of individual places.

### *Management*

Each listed place in the Municipal Inventory will be assessed and a Statement of Significance formulated. The significance of the place will determine a general category of management strategy to be assigned to each place.

The management strategy can guide community planning and development control.

Category 1: Place deserving the highest level of protection appropriate; recommended for consideration for entry in the State's *Register of Heritage Places*. Maximum encouragement should be provided to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

Category 2: Place considered to have a high level of significance valued by the local community; should be provided maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

Category 3: Place considered to have a lesser degree of significance: to be retained and conserved if possible, and the conservation of the significance of the place should also be encouraged through provisions of the town planning

scheme. It is recommended that prior to any major changes to the place, or demolition, that a photographic record be taken of the place.

Category 4: Historic site without built features, but has some significance as a reminder of where an important place once stood. The place may be recognised with a plaque, place name or its importance may be reflected in urban design.

Category 5: Place is not essential to an understanding of the history of the Shire of Pingelly; should be photographically recorded prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

Category 6: Assess in more detail when considering a development application.

Category 7: Place that is considered to have little local significance and is not recommended for inclusion in the provisions of the Town Planning Scheme.

### *Town Planning Implications*

The State Planning Commission has prepared a Model Town Planning Scheme Text, which the Shire may wish to adopt as a tool for conservation management (see Appendix I).

## THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Thematic frameworks are a central feature of regional and local heritage studies. They are based on historic themes or story lines which places of heritage value can be categorised.

The purpose of the framework is to establish relationships between community events that are recorded under different themes. They are also important as a tool for checking whether the history of the community is represented by places in the Inventory.

### *Introduction*

The Thematic Framework and Matrix (summary of the Framework) have been prepared in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines and seeks to provide an overview history of the settlement and development that has occurred within the Shire of Pingelly. It does not seek to re-write the history of the district. It is organised in accordance with the themes recommended by the Heritage Council and across time periods pertinent to the development of the district. The Framework and Matrix will place the site assessments in context and help ensure that an adequate range of places have been selected to represent the history and heritage of the Shire of Pingelly.

The following time periods have been used:

1829 - 1860	1890 - 1926	1958 - 1996
1861 - 1889	1927 - 1957	

The allocation of time periods is arbitrary and an explanation is provided at the beginning of each section as to why these time periods have been chosen.

The Thematic Framework and Matrix have been prepared on the basis of secondary source documents, primarily Lange, S., *Pingelly: Our People and Progress*, (The Pingelly Tourist and Town Beautification Committee, Pingelly, 1981). Further secondary sources have been consulted and where possible primary source research has been carried out. However, the authors can take no responsibility for errors in secondary source documents.



## FRAMEWORK

### 1829 - 1860

This period begins with the settlement of the Swan River Colony and ends with the first settlers beginning to make their way into the district.

#### ***Settlement***

##### *Aboriginal Occupation*

Prior to 1829, this area of southern Western Australia was occupied by a number of Aboriginal tribes.

##### *Early Settlement*

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.

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 Aborigines 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 'Moorumbine', though it is often referred to as 'Mourambine'.

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.

### *Land Use*

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.

## **1861 - 1889**

This period is characterised by more permanent settlement and the provision of some facilities. It is dominated by the arrival of the Great Southern Railway in 1889.

### ***Settlement***

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 water holes, 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.

### ***Land Allocation***

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.

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.

### ***Transport & Communications***

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'.

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.

### *Roads*

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.

### *Mail Delivery*

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 Aboriginal tracker.

### *Railway*

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.

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.

It may have thought that the people of Mourambine would have fought to bring the railway through their small township, instead of being bypassed 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 Pingelly as the construction was made easier by following the grade of the Avon Valley.

### ***Occupations***

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.

### ***Agriculture***

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.



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.

### *Railway Construction*

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 Pingelly.

### *Social & Civic Activities*

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.

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. 22) Bishop Hale consecrated the building on 18 May 1873. A number of early settlers are buried in the adjacent cemetery.

### ***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.

### ***People***

It is said that Aborigines were not troublesome, that they were friendly and often helpful in directing settlers to the whereabouts of good supplies of sandalwood and water.

## **1890 - 1926**

This period is characterised by growth and development as Pingelly establishes itself as a town and sets about providing the infrastructure that is required.

### ***Settlement***

It is from 1889 that Pingelly's growth really began, thereafter 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.]

The district was divided into four wards in 1905 and re-divided into five wards in 1909. [*Government Gazette* 21 April 1905, p. 1006; 9 July 1909, p. 2030.]

The Geographic Names Committee records that the native 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, in Lease 9101.

### ***Population***

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.

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 the 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.

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.

### ***Transport & Communications***

#### ***Telephones***

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 Corley, 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 6 pm 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.



### *Rabbit-proof Fence*

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.

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.

### *Occupations*

Sandalwood-cutting continued throughout the 1890s and early 1900s. 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.

### *Agriculture*

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.

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.

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 Laurance lived in the house and dispensed in the shop adjacent.

### ***Social & Civic Activities***

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.

In 1898, Pingelly was made up of the railway station, post and telegraph office, agricultural hall, school, one hotel (The Pingelly), an Anglican Church and several stores.

In 1906, eight gas street lights were installed, and in 1912 the service was electrified.

### ***Water Scheme***

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.

### *Construction*

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.

### *Health*

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 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.

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.

## ***Outside Influences***

### ***Gold Rushes***

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, 500 km east of Perth, and the following decade saw the rapid expansion of the area, focussed in Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.

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.

### ***Legislation***

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 (40 ha) of agricultural land was entitled to a free homestead farm in surveyed areas, not exceeding 160 acres (65 ha). The second was the *Agricultural Land Purchases Act* 1896, which permitted the Government to repurchase, subdivide and sell lands within 20 miles (32 km) 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.

## ***People***

Richard Johnson

Marshall Barrow

Over a period of years there was a drift of Aborigines, from surrounding farms, into the fringe areas of the town. For their protection an 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 Aborigines, 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.

## **1927 - 1957**

Although a period of Depression and War, this period is characterised by the arrival of the Pingelly extension of the Comprehensive Water Scheme which was to supply Pingelly with a constant source of water.

### ***Settlement***

A newspaper article in 1939, describing the progress of Pingelly notes:

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 of bitumen have been laid by the local Board, and a 1.25 mile section of main road has been bituminised by the Main Roads Board.  
[*Western Mail* 19 January 1939, p. 27.]

### ***Transport & Communications***

In 1936-37, the inconvenience caused by the need to truck bagged wheat was overcome by the introduction of bulk-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 an important factor 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.



## ***Occupations***

### ***Agriculture***

A newspaper article in 1939, gives a clear indication of the importance of primary industry to the district:

Sheep raising plays an important part in local primary production and in addition to a substantial annual clip of high-class wool the breeding 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 from 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. [*Western Mail* 19 January 1939, p. 26.]

## ***Social & Civic Activities***

### ***Water Scheme***

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, on to 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.

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 "the worst misfortune that could have happened to town and district. 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.

### *Associations*

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 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.

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.

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.

### ***Outside Influences***

#### *Depression & World War*

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.

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 farm work. 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 WWII, the rationing of tea, sugar, butter, meat, linen, clothing, petrol and tobacco was the accepted necessity of everyone.

### ***People***



## **1958 - 1996**

This period is characterised by early development with a number of community groups and facilities being established.

### ***Settlement***

In 1996, Pingelly is a rural service centre to a farming community which produces wool, wheat and coarse grains, as well as livestock, including sheep, cattle and pigs.

### ***Transport & Communications***

### ***Occupations***

In 1991, 47% of the population were employed in the agricultural, forestry and fishing/hunting industries; 11.9% in the wholesale and retail trade; 17.1% in community services. [Department of Local Government, 'Statistical Profile for the Shire of Pingelly' (August 1993)]

### ***Social & Civic Activities***

On 19 September 1960, the new rest room built by the CWA, was officially opened.

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.

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.

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.

Annual events include the Art/Tulip Festival, Agricultural Show, Lawn Bowls Carnival, Basketball Carnival and Shearing Competition.

### *Sport*

Sporting activities have always played a major role in the social life of Pingelly. The golf, bowling and tennis clubs function with relative comfort and prosperity. The Bowling Clubhouse and Tennis Pavilion were built in 1969, at a cost of \$9,000.

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.

In 1980, the Golf House was constructed at a cost of \$80,000.

### *Outside Influences*

In 1958, following WWII, 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 were domiciled in Pingelly, about where today the wheat bins stand. They consisted mainly of men.

### *People*

Community nominations.

## THEMATIC MATRIX

PERIOD THEME/ SUBTHEME	1829 - 1860	1861 - 1889	1890 - 1926	1927 - 1957	1957 - 1996
<b>1. Demographic Settlement &amp; Mobility</b> Exploration & Surveying Workers Settlements Resource Exploitation/Depletion	Aboriginal Occupation	Homestead blocks 24/04/1884 - Mourambine declared a townsite	04/02/1898 - Pingelly declared a townsite Influx of people from gold rushes	Population stable. War, depression	
<b>2. Transport &amp; Communication</b> Road Rail Mail Services Droving Telecommunications	Bush Tracks Horses	Horse & wagons Infrequent mail deliveries Roads improving 1889 - railway to Pingelly completed	Telephone between Pingelly & Popanyinning (1906) Telephone exchange established (1908) Erection of Post Office (1918)	Introduction of grain bulk handling (1936-37)	
<b>3. Occupations</b> Grazing, Pastoralism Rural Industries Domestic Activities Commercial Administrative	Nomadic grazing	Sandalwood cutting Pastoral Kangaroo shooting for skins & meat	Sandalwood cutting Pastoral Wheat/sheep mixed farming	Mixed farming	Mixed farming Administration Local Government



PERIOD THEME/ SUBTHEME	1829 - 1860	1861 - 1889	1890 - 1926	1927 - 1957	1957 - 1996
<b>4. Community Efforts</b> Gov't, law & order Community services & utilities Sport, Recreation & Entertainment Religion Cultural Activities		Race meetings Mourambine school opens St Patrick's Church, Mourambine (1873)	Pingelly School opened (1898) Baptist Church (1904) Pingelly Masonic Lodge (1905) Exchange Hotel (1906) Methodist Church (1906) Race Club (1906) Automobile Club (1906) Pingelly Town Hall (1907) Road Board Office (1909) Commercial Bank (1910/11) Gold Club (1911) Union Bank (1912)	Roman Catholic Church (1929) Formation of the Pingelly branch of the CWA (1934) Formation of ambulance service (1951-53) Completion of the Comprehensive Water Scheme to Pingelly (1957)	Construction of Olympic Standard Swimming Pool (1961) Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall (1962) Bowling Clubhouse and Tennis Pavillion (1969)
<b>5. Outside Influences</b> World Wars Natural Disasters Depression & Boom	European Exploration		Gold Rushes (1890s) World War I	Great Depression (1930s) World War II Korean War (1950-53)	Vietnam War Local Government Act (1961)
<b>6. People</b> Aboriginal People Early settlers Local Heroes & Batters Innovators Famous & Infamous People	L G Bayley		Richard Johnson Marshall Barrow	Community nominations.	Community nominations

# PLACE LIST

Site No	Category No	Theme	Place Name	Location
12	3	Occupations	4 Shops (Quality Meats/Pingelly Pharmacy/Jag's Cafe/R & J's Drapery)	Parade Street, Pingelly (btwn Pasture & Hall streets)
05	2	Community Efforts	Apex Club	13 Park Street (cnr Queen Street), Pingelly
25	2	Occupations	Atkins' Cottage	Mourambine Road, Mourambine
38	2	Community Efforts	Baptist Church	Sharow Street, Pingelly
21	2	Occupations	Beambine Homestead	Mourambine Road, Mourambine
49	3	Occupations	CBH Bins	Quadrant Street, Pingelly
53	5	Demographic Settlement	Cemetery	Review Street, Pingelly
06	3	Community Efforts	Council Chambers	17 Queen Street, Pingelly
10	3	Transport & Communications	Crane	Railway Reserve, Pingelly
39	3	Community Efforts	CWA Building	Parade & Sharow streets, Pingelly
46	3	Community Efforts	District Hospital	34 Stratford Street, Pingelly
03	3	Occupations	Disused Shops (3)	Park Street, Pingelly
16	2	Occupations	Exchange Tavern	Pasture & Quadrant streets, Pingelly
15	2	Occupations	Fmr Commercial Bank of Australia	Parade & Pasture streets, Pingelly
02	2	Occupations	Fmr Commercial Building	Park Street, Pingelly
01	2	Community Efforts	Fmr Road Board Office	Park Street, Pingelly
32	2	Occupations	Fmr Union Bank/Newsagency	Parade Street, Pingelly
42	5	Demographic Settlement	fmr Kuyalling School House	8 Elliot Street, Pingelly
20	3	Occupations	Hardware Shop	Parade Street, Pingelly (btwn Park & Pasture streets)
19	3	Occupations	Hot Bread Shop	Parade Street, Pingelly (btwn Park & Pasture streets)
08	3	Community Efforts	Hotel Pingelly	Quadrant & Park streets, Pingelly
55	2	Occupations	Ingram's Cottage	Mourambine Road, Mourambine
54	5	Demographic Settlement	Lonely Grave	
45	5	Community Efforts	Masonic Lodge	Stratford Street, Pingelly
11	3	Outside Influences	Memorial Park	Pasture & Parade streets, Pingelly
14	2	Community Efforts	Museum, Fmr School & later Court House	Parade Street, Pingelly
04	3	Community Efforts	Park Lodge	19 Park Street, Pingelly



Site No	Category No	Theme	Place Name	Location
27	3	Community Efforts	Pingelly District High School	Park Street, Pingelly
34	2	Occupations	Pingelly Hardware and Rural Supplies	Park & Parade streets, Pingelly
13	2	Community Efforts	Pingelly Town Hall	Parade & Hall streets, Pingelly
17	3	Community Efforts	Pioneer Park	
18	1	Transport & Communications	Post Office	Parade & Pasture streets, Pingelly
09	2	Transport & Communications	Railway Station	Quadrant Street, Pingelly
23	3	Community Efforts	Rectory - St Patrick's Church	Mourambine Road, Mourambine
51	3	Demographic Settlement	Residence	25 Brown Street, Pingelly
50	3	Demographic Settlement	Residence	28 Raglin Street, Pingelly
35	3	Demographic Settlement	Residence	36 Pitt Street, Pingelly
47	3	Demographic Settlement	Residence	43 Stratford Street, Pingelly
37	3	Demographic Settlement	Residence	47 Sharow Street, Pingelly
36	3	Demographic Settlement	Residence	49 Sharow Street, Pingelly
43	3	Demographic Settlement	Residence	74 Stratford Street, Pingelly
48	3	Demographic Settlement	Residence - Kylin House	Stratford Street, Pingelly
28	3	Community Efforts	RSL Building	23-25 Parade Street, Pingelly
24	2	Occupations	Sandalwood Inne	Mourambine Road, Mourambine
30	5	Occupations	Shops (Christian Book Nook, Community Craft Centre, Pingelly Supermarket)	Pasture Street, Pingelly
33	3	Occupations	Shops (Highly Elaborate/Goldys)	Parade Street, Pingelly
29	5	Occupations	Shops (Restoration)	22 & 24 Pasture Street, Pingelly
41	3	Community Efforts	St Anne's Roman Catholic Church	Paragon Street, Pingelly
44	3	Community Efforts	St John Ambulance Australia	Stratford & Park streets, Pingelly
22	2	Community Efforts	St Patricks Church of England	Mourambine Road, Mourambine
07	2	Community Efforts/Outside Influences	St Paul & Luke Anglican Church & War Memorial	Park & Walton streets, Pingelly
31	5	Occupations	Stage Coast West	cnr Parade & Hall streets, Pingelly
26	4	Outside Influences	Taylor's Well Hall Site	Dattening
52	3	Community Efforts	Uniting Church	Paragon Street, Pingelly
40	3	Occupations	WH & MD Hodges Shop	Parade Street, Pingelly



## **PLACE RECORDS**

# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE

SITE NO. 01



## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. 2243  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 0 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>		Fmr Road Board Office	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Road Board Hall
<b>Former or Other Names</b>		Road Board Office / CALM / Agriculture Protection Board Office		
<b>Address</b>		21 Park Street, Pingelly	<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lots 81 & 82	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>	<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>	
<b>Reserve Details</b>	5004	<b>Vesting</b>		
<b>OWNER NAME</b>		DOLA / Shire of Pingelly	<b>Owner Contacted</b> Yes	
<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>		Midland Square, Midland (09) 273 7373 / 17 Queen Street, Pingelly (098) 87 1066 / (098) 87 1453		
<b>Occupied</b>		Yes	<b>Occupier Name</b>	Conservation and Land Management
<b>Public Accessibility</b>		Restricted		
<b>DATE BUILT</b> 1909		<b>Source of Date</b>	Research	
<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>		Architect: G. G. Lavatar / Contractor: Nelson and Pearson		
<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>		Community Efforts		
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>		Brick walls and pitched roof covered in cgi.		

**INTEGRITY** High

**AUTHENTICITY** High

**CONDITION** Good

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The simple building is rectangular in plan and built to the building line of Park Street.

The walls of the building are red brick laid in stretcher bond, tuck-pointed to the street elevation, and built on a rendered plinth. The street elevation features a rendered parapet that bears the name of the building, 'Road Board Office'. The parapet is divided into four bays with pilasters each topped with a rendered ball on a pedestal. The parapet hides the roof which features a tall tuck-pointed brick chimney with a rendered top.

The street elevation is symmetrical about a central three-light window, with a square headed fanlight with leaded and stained glass. An entrance doorway and window are either side. The two end openings have semi-circular fanlights. The end opening has a leaded and stained glass fanlight, a double-hung sash window and a rendered sill. A rendered moulding extends across the front elevation highlighting the shape of the openings. The entrance is approached by a stone step with a timber panelled door.

The rear and east elevation have double-hung sash windows with brick arched heads.

The interior of the building has rendered walls, pressed metal ceilings, and timber floors now covered with carpet.

The fibro-cement clad addition extends the rear of the building. The central window of the street elevation now has casement sashes.

Some patching of brickwork has been carried out on the east elevation.

**ORIGINAL USE** Office

**Later/Current Use(s)** Office

## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

When first installed, the Board met periodically at the residence of Mr C. Smith. By 1902, the membership had increased to seven. Inconvenience was experienced in holding meetings in diverse places such as the hotel, the ante-room of the Agricultural Hall, and a room adjoining Nicholson's store. There fore, members began to agitate for the construction of Road Board Offices.

In 1909, Mr Black moved that the secretary obtain plans and specifications from an architect for the new offices. It is thought that the architect was Mr G. G. Lavatar.<sup>1</sup> The building was completed during 1909, at a cost of £256. The building was officially opened on 2 October 1909, before the business of a meeting.

In July 1961, with the passing of the *Local Government Act 1960*, the 'Road Board' as such ceased to exist and became known as Pingelly Shire Council. At the same time, new Council offices were built which were officially opened by the Minister for Works the Hon. G. P. Wild on 6 July, 1961.

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The place has aesthetic value for its use of decorative structural elements that are common features of the exuberance of the architecture typical of the period.

The place has historic value, demonstrating the ascendancy of Pingelly over Mourambine, as the administrative centre of the district.

## **CONSERVATION ACTION** Category 2

The place is considered to have a high level of significance valued by the local community; should be provided maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

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## **Bibliography**

1. AN 136, Acc 1012 - Minute Book. [Battye Library]



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE

SITE NO. 02



## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. -  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 1 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Fmr Commercial Building	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Commercial Building
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**Former or Other Names**

**Address** 18 Park Street, Pingelly

**Map Reference**

**Lot/Location** Pt Lot 62  
**Reserve Details**

**Diagram/Plan**  
**Vesting**

**C/T: Vol/Folio**

**OWNER NAME** DOLA / Salvation Army

**Owner Contacted** Yes

**Address/Phone/Fax** Midland Square, Midland (09) 273 7373

**Occupied**

No

**Occupier Name** NA

**Public Accessibility**

Restricted

**DATE BUILT** Unknown

**Source of Date**

**ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR** Unknown

**HISTORIC THEME** Occupations

**CONSTRUCTION** Brick walls and skillion roof covered in cgi.

**INTEGRITY** Moderate to High

**AUTHENTICITY** Moderate to High

**CONDITION** Fair (poor at rear)

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The small building is rectangular in plan and built to the building line of Park Street.

The walls of the building are in red brickwork laid in stretcher bond and rendered to the street elevation. The feature of the exterior of the building is the rendered street elevation enhanced by a rendered parapet. The parapet hides a stepped skillion roof behind, and features a tall tuck-pointed brick chimney with a rendered top.

The facade is divided into three bays by evenly spaced pilasters that extend to the top of the parapet. The end pilasters are attenuated. Sill mouldings extend across the front elevation.

Entrance to the building is via a timber panelled door, and the window openings are fixed single panes with bottom-hung awning fanlights.

A stone addition with brick quoins is at the rear with a lean-to roof and west facing window. A ripple-iron clad structure with highlight windows and a lean-to roof has been further added to the rear elevation. This structure is in poor condition, the roof is held down with timber weights. The addition abuts the adjacent shops at the rear.

A W.C with a pitched roof, little of which is intact, is at the rear of the site and is in poor condition.

The wall render on the front elevation is flaking and the walls have hairline cracks.

**ORIGINAL USE** Office

**Later/Current Use(s)** Vacant

## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

### General Retail comments

During the 1890s and particularly in the early 1900s, Pingelly's population was swelled by a steady influx of men from the goldfields seeking employment and somewhere to settle. The expanding population was further supplemented by the arrival of numerous immigrants during 1910-12. This increase in population had a great influence on the town's growth. It necessitated the survey of more town and suburban lots, increased subsidies for road construction and numerous buildings were constructed.

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 such as Grace Bros.

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The place has aesthetic value for its use of classical architectural detailing in pleasing proportions and for the textures provided by the rendered brickwork which creates visual interest. The place is a landmark in Park Street.

## **CONSERVATION ACTION** Category 2

The place is considered to have a high level of significance valued by the local community; should be provided maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

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## **Bibliography**



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE



SITE NO. 03

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. -  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 2 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Disused Shops	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Shop
<b>Former or Other Names</b>	Shops	<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Address</b>	16 Park Street, Pingelly		
<b>Lot/Location</b>	4	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>	
<b>Reserve Details</b>		<b>Vesting</b>	
<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>			
<b>OWNER NAME</b>	W. C. Reardon	<b>Owner Contacted</b>	Yes
<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>			
<b>Occupied</b>	No	<b>Occupier Name</b>	NA
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Restricted		
<b>DATE BUILT</b>	Unknown	<b>Source of Date</b>	
<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>	Unknown		
<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>	Occupations		
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Brick walls, timber framed stepped roof covered in cgi.		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High (Inspection restricted to exterior)	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate
		<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Disused shops is a row of three, single-storey brick buildings built to the building line of Park Street. A bullnosed verandah roof, continuous across the three shops, provides cover over the footpath.

The brick walls are laid in colonial bond, rendered to the street elevation. The shops are separated by brick firewalls that extend beyond the roof to a parapet that extends across the building. The parapet is also rendered and devoid of any decoration.

The shop fronts are timber framed with large fixed window panes with fanlights, now boarded over. The lower walls of the shop fronts are lined to sill height with vertical timber boards. Entrance to each shop is recessed with timber doors and fanlights, now painted over. The floor of each entrance has been resurfaced in concrete.

The elevation is protected by a bullnosed verandah roof supported by turned timber posts and decorate timber brackets (some missing). The end post at the western end has been replaced by a square timber post.

The interior of the shops have pressed metal ceilings, painted walls and timber floors boards, some now covered in concrete.



[illegible]

### General Retail comments

During the 1890s and particularly in the early 1900s, Pingelly's population was swelled by a steady influx of men from the goldfields seeking employment and somewhere to settle. The expanding population was further supplemented by the arrival of numerous immigrants during 1910-12. This increase in population had a great influence on the town's growth. It necessitated the survey of more town and suburban lots, increased subsidies for road construction and numerous buildings were constructed.

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 such as Grace Bros.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Disused Shops is a central part of the streetscape of Park Street and makes an important contribution to the visual character of this important streetscape in its continuous verandah cover and brick parapets. The site is representative of retailing at the turn-of-the-century and is significant for its form.

**CONSERVATION ACTION** Category 3

The place is considered to have some degree of significance: to be retained and conserved if possible, and the conservation of the significance of the place should be encouraged through provisions of the town planning scheme. It is recommended that prior to any major changes to the place, or demolition, that a photographic record be taken of the place.

## Bibliography

# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE

SITE NO. 04



## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. -  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 3 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Residence	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Hostel
<b>Former or Other Names</b>	Park Lodge / Perry's Coffee Palace	<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Address</b>	19 Park Street, Pingelly		

<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lot 83	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>		<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>	
<b>Reserve Details</b>		<b>Vesting</b>	NA		

<b>OWNER NAME</b>	B. E. & B. V. Howard	<b>Owner Contacted</b>	Yes
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<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>	19 Park Street, Pingelly	<b>Occupier Name</b>	B. E. & B. V. Howard
<b>Occupied</b>	Yes		
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Restricted		

<b>DATE BUILT</b>	Unknown	<b>Source of Date</b>	
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<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>	Unknown
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<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>	Community Efforts
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<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Brick walls and pitched roof covered in cgi.
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<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Moderate (Inspection restricted to exterior)	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate	<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair
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## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The two-storey building is built to the street alignment on a rendered plinth. The brick walls are in English bondwork, originally fair-faced and now painted. The building has a rendered parapet, now painted, that extends across the front elevation. The roof features two, short corbelled rendered brick chimneys. 'Perry's Coffee Palace' was painted on the top of the wall of the west elevation.<sup>1</sup> The sign is no longer extant.

The front elevation features rendered bands, now also painted, and in the centre of the ground floor level, a central, semi-circular head window with fanlights. The original entrance, approached by small steps, is on the eastern side of the central window, and a long, narrow window opening with a rectangular fanlight, is on the western side. The openings have decorative mouldings that accentuate their shape. The lower sashes to both windows are now protected by metal security screens.

The upper level has four regular spaced long narrow openings each with a fanlight and double-hung sash. Metal balustrades protect the lower sashes. Three double-hung sash windows are on the upper level of the west elevation. The building originally had a verandah and balcony that extended across the street elevation. The



balcony roof was a lean-to covered in cgi and supported by square timber posts with capitals and curved timber friezes. The balcony was supported by similar posts to the upper level, with decorative timber friezes and decorative timber fringe in a criss-cross pattern.

The place was used as a hospital after World War I, c.1920, to treat patients with the Bubonic plague, and later with diphtheria. The place was converted to a single residence sometime after 1936.

A new entrance to the building has been created along the west elevation which includes a double door entrance and a new verandah. A verandah roof with a central gable extends across the new entrance.

Some window panes and sashes have been replaced.

<b>ORIGINAL USE</b>	Coffee Palace	<b>Later/Current Use(s)</b>	Hospital / Single Residence
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## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

As the town developed, the population increased and as a result there was a growing demand for accommodation. Both licensed hotels supplied a set number of beds and meals. Perry's Coffee Palace also provided accommodation, catering particularly for commercial travellers who visited Pingelly. This establishment was commandeered and used as a hospital after WWI, in about 1920, when influenza spread through the country.

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The building is a landmark in Park Street for its two-storey, imposing, heavy masonry form.

The residence is a representative reminder of the coffee palaces that once existed in Pingelly.

## **CONSERVATION ACTION**    Category 3

The place is considered to have some degree of significance: to be retained and conserved if possible, and the conservation of the significance of the place should be encouraged through provisions of the town planning scheme. It is recommended that prior to any major changes to the place, or demolition, that a photographic record be taken of the place.

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## **Bibliography**

1.     Lange, S., *Pingelly: Our People and Progress*, The Pingelly Tourist Trust, 1981, p. 127.



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE



SITE NO. 05

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. -  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 4 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Apex Club	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Shop
<b>Former or Other Names</b>	Chemist		
<b>Address</b>	13 Queen Street (cnr Park & Queen streets) Pingelly	<b>Map Reference</b>	

<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lot 64 & 93	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>		<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>	
<b>Reserve Details</b>		<b>Vesting</b>	NA		

<b>OWNER NAME</b>	Pingelly Apex Club Inc.	<b>Owner Contacted</b>	Yes
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<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>	13 Queen Street, Pingelly	<b>Occupier Name</b>	Apex
<b>Occupied</b>	Yes		
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Restricted		

<b>DATE BUILT</b>	Unknown	<b>Source of Date</b>	
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<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>	Contractor: Arthur Laurance
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<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>	Community Efforts
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<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Brick walls and timber framed hipped roof covered in cgi.
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<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate to High	<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair to Good
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## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The small, narrow-shaped building is built to the building line of Park Street. The brick walls are laid in stretcher bond and built on a stone base. The front elevation features a high rendered parapet with mouldings that stretch across its length, and cast balls on bases that sit either end of the parapet. A verandah with a lean-to roof stretchers across the street elevation protecting the shop front and covering the pavement. The verandah roof is covered with cgi and is supported by stop-chamfered timber posts. The verandah roof was originally supported by timber posts with capitals with decorative cast-iron brackets.

The shop front is timber framed with a galvanised iron column at its corner. The large window pane was once divided into smaller panes with slim glazing bars. The underside of the windows is lined with decorative timber boarding. The fanlights are divided into small panes and now have replacement patterned glass. The entrance is recessed with a timber panelled door and fanlights with replacement glass. The verandah roof has timber lining at the spandrels. The shop front is in an altered state. Remnants of rendered bands across the front elevation are evident on the end piers, and remnants of a window sill is evident.

The building has double-hung sash windows on the side elevations, and a tall corbelled brick chimney.

Shire of Pingelly Municipal Inventory

The interior of the building has pressed metal ceilings.

A verandah with a lean-to roof has been added to the rear. Some erosion of mortar 6 brick courses high is on the east elevation. The west elevation has been rendered to one metre high, perhaps as an attempt to arrest rising damp.

The building retains its original form.

**ORIGINAL USE** Shop

**Later/Current Use(s)** Community Clubrooms

## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

As the town of Pingelly became established, the main shopping area was in Park Street west. The Apex Club building was built by Mr Thomas Arthur Laurence, a Chemist. He ran his business pharmacy business from the shop, living in the adjacent house. Later, Mrs Elanor James conducted a mixed goods business there. At a later date the business and machines of the *Pingelly Leader* were moved into the shop.<sup>1</sup> It is not known when the Apex Club moved into the building. Their inaugural dinner was held in the Pingelly Town Hall, 28 February 1959.<sup>2</sup>

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE<sup>1</sup>**

The place is representative of the main shopping area in Pingelly which was once in Park Street west, prior to the larger stores being constructed in Parade Street.

The site is representative of retailing at the turn-of-the-century and is significant for its form and continuity of use.

**CONSERVATION ACTION** Category 2

The place is considered to have a high level of significance valued by the local community; should be provided maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

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## **Bibliography**

1. Lange, *Pingelly: Our People and Progress*, The Pingelly Tourist Trust, pp. 89, 103.
2. *Narrogin Observer*, 5 March 1959, p. 20.



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE

SITE NO. 06



## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. -  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 6 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>		Council Chambers	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>		Local
<b>Former or Other Names</b>			<b>Government Offices</b>		
<b>Address</b>		17 Queen Street, Pingelly		<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lot 80	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>		<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>	
<b>Reserve Details</b>	23556	<b>Vesting</b>	NA		
<b>OWNER NAME</b>		Shire of Pingelly		<b>Owner Contacted</b> Yes	
<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>		17 Queen Street, Pingelly (098) 87 1066 / (098) 87 1453			
<b>Occupied</b>		Yes	<b>Occupier Name</b> Shire of Pingelly		
<b>Public Accessibility</b>		Restricted			
<b>DATE BUILT</b> 1961		<b>Source of Date</b>		Research	
<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>		W. C. Bennett and Associates / Builder: A. V. Tyrer			
<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>		Community Efforts			
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>		Fair-faced brick walls with medium-pitched hipped and gabled roofs covered in cgi.			
<b>INTEGRITY</b> High		<b>AUTHENTICITY</b> High		<b>CONDITION</b> Good	

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The building is set back from the street alignment and is surrounded by established gardens and trees in a lawned setting.

The exterior of the building features face brickwork predominantly in sand coloured bricks. The exterior of the building features a combination of horizontally and vertically proportioned window frames with awning and casement sashes protected by boxed eaves. White paint colour is used to highlight the timber joinery and mild steel balustrade along the ramp and stairs at the main entrance.

The feature of the exterior of the building is a coursed random rubble feature wall and garden bed with Toodyay stone that contrasts with the other brickwork.

Gable roofs above the two entrances emphasise the entries.

The interior walls and ceilings are painted and the concrete floor is covered. The roof has been recovered.

*Shire of Pingelly Municipal Inventory*



**ORIGINAL USE**    Office

**Later/Current Use(s)**    Office

## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

In 1961, the *Daily News* reported on the opening of the new Council Chambers:

A tender for nearly £9 000 has been accepted for a new single-storey office building for the Pingelly Road Board. The brick and tile building will consist of a board room, general office, public library, offices for the secretary and health inspector and staff amenities. The building will have as a feature an end wall of random granite work 8 ft high. This will be to house the library and will have lights above for natural lighting inside.

A flower box of the same stone will flank the elevated entrance porch. The public space is in the centre of the building where it gives access to the library, general office and board room. The library will measure 24 ft by 16 ft and will have glazing on three sides. There will be a separate side entrance to the board room which will measure 27 ft by 18 ft. An adjoining kitchen is for board functions. The board room will project out in front of the remainder of the building. The architects are W. C. Bennett and Associates and the builder A. V. Tyrer of Brookton.<sup>1</sup>

Along with other boards in the State, Pingelly became a shire council on Saturday. But the changeover meant something more to Pingelly. It marked the first use of new offices and a free lending library to be officially opened on Thursday afternoon. The building cost more than £9,000 - in contrast to the old office block, built in 1909, for £256. Minister for Local Government, L. A. Logan is to perform the opening ceremony. The occasion will also mark the swearing in of the Shire President and councillors.<sup>2</sup>

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The place is a representative example of a building style that dictated functionalism and discouraged superfluous detail, together with post war austerity, the style produced plain forms. The style was common in Western Australia in the late 1950s and during the 1960s.

The place has historic value as a demonstration of the development phase that occurred in Pingelly in the late 1950s and early 1960s, when a number of civic and community facilities were established.

## **CONSERVATION ACTION**    Category 3

The place is considered to have some degree of significance: to be retained and conserved if possible, and the conservation of the significance of the place should be encouraged through provisions of the town planning scheme. It is recommended that prior to any major changes to the place, or demolition, that a photographic record be taken of the place.

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## **Bibliography**

1.     *The West Australian*, 24 September, 1960, p.24.
2.     *Daily News*, 4 July, 1961, p. 10.

# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE



SITE NO. 07

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. 2255  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 6 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	St Paul & St Luke Anglican Church	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Place of Worship
<b>Former or Other Names</b>	St Luke's	<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Address</b>	cnr Park & Walton streets, Pingelly	<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>	
<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lot 75-78	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>	
<b>Reserve Details</b>		<b>Vesting</b>	NA
<b>OWNER NAME</b>	Church of England	<b>Owner Contacted</b>	Yes
<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>		<b>Occupier Name</b>	St Paul & Luke Anglican Church
<b>Occupied</b>	Yes		
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Yes		
<b>DATE BUILT</b>	1902, 1959	<b>Source of Date</b>	Research <sup>1</sup>
<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>	Unknown		
<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>	Community Efforts		
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Brick buttressed walls with a steeply-pitched gable roof covered in tiles.		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High
		<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>PHYSICAL EVIDENCE</b>			

The building is sited back from the street alignment of Park Street in a landscaped setting with established tall pine trees. The building is constructed in a simplified interpretation of the Federation Gothic style.<sup>2</sup>

The building is cruciform in plan and the nave is conventionally orientated east-west with porches to the nave and southern and northern transept. The rendered brick building has a high pitched tiled roof, with brick gables. The roof was probably originally shingled and is now covered by tiles.

The roof lacks ornamentation other than the spire and cross at the roof apex above the altar at the eastern end of the building.

The brick walls are rendered to resemble ashlar stonework. The walls sit on a rendered plinth and are strengthened by three simple, stepped buttresses along each side of the nave.

The nave has 10 lancet windows, five either side, divided into two lights with bottom-hung awning sashes in the lower pane. Two lancets on the northern elevation have leaded and stained glass windows. The lancets are



heavily recessed and the window panes have textured thickened glass. The original end wall, west end of the church features a strip window divided in three fixed panes. The altar window is in the shape of a cross and is leaded with stained glass with an image of Christ in its centre.

A belfry mounted on a random rubble stone base with a concrete and tiled top, is sited next to the church on the north side. The bell and belfry was erected in the 1918, by the parishioners in memory of the fallen soldiers.

In 1959, the building was renovated and extended.<sup>3</sup> The entrance porch is an addition. Constructed of random rubble stonework with a gabled roof with a cross at its apex, the structure has garden boxes along the side walls.

A rear entrance has been added to the church which is approached by concrete steps and iron balustrading on a random rubble wall. A side entrance to the nave has been created on the south elevation, and a concrete path now surrounds the building.

The church building is in good condition, some brickwork has been repaired to the external walls.

A transportable at the southern side of the building does not form part of this assessment.

<b>ORIGINAL USE</b>	Church	<b>Later/Current Use(s)</b>	Church
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## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

After the arrival of the Great Southern Railway, Pingelly developed quickly as there were a number of amenities that were lacking.

The decision to build a church in Pingelly was made and in 1900 the building of St Luke's commenced with the laying of the first stone by Mrs George Malakoff Sewell.

On 19 February 1902, the new 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. These additions were consecrated by the Right Rev. R. G. Hawkins, who also officiated when a new rectory was completed and blessed. the 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.<sup>4</sup>

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The building is a fine representative example of a simplified interpretation of the Federation Gothic style.

The place is a demonstration of the development that occurred in Pingelly around the turn-of-the-century as it became the service centre of the district.

## **CONSERVATION ACTION**    Category 2

The place is considered to have a high level of significance valued by the local community; should be provided maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

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## **Bibliography**

1. Lange, S., *Pingelly: Our People and Progress*, The Pingelly Tourist Trust, 1981, p. 72.
2. Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P., *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture, Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present* (Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1994) pp. 120-123.
3. *ibid.*, Lange.
4. *Pingelly Times*, 5 February 1992, p. 1.



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE

SITE NO. 08



Film No. 1 Neg. No. 8 Date 20/02/1996

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. 2247  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Hotel Pingelly	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Hotel
<b>Former or Other Names</b>		<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Address</b>	cnr Park & Quadrant streets, Pingelly		
<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lot 5-QQ Q1-Q31 /Loc 1730	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>	
<b>Reserve Details</b>		<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>	
	<b>Vesting</b>	NA	
<b>OWNER NAME</b>	Propbark Pty Ltd	<b>Owner Contacted</b>	Yes
<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>	Mr R Paterson (098) 857 053		
<b>Occupied</b>	Yes	<b>Occupier Name</b>	Hotel Pingelly
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Restricted to public areas		
<b>DATE BUILT</b>	c.1900	<b>Source of Date</b>	
<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>	Unknown		
<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>	Community Efforts		
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Brick walls with a timber framed hipped roof covered with cgi.		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate
		<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair to Good
<b>PHYSICAL EVIDENCE</b>			

The building is truncated at its corner and is sited on the building line of the north-west corner of the intersection of Park and Quadrant Streets. The building is located directly opposite the railway station.

The building is two-storey with a single-storey section at the rear. The building is believed to have originally been built as a single storey, constructed for G M Sewell, who c.1904, added a top storey.<sup>1</sup> The two-storey building is in brickwork laid in stretcher bond that has been over-painted. The corner of the building and areas of the upper level have been ashlar rendered. The roof is concealed behind a rendered parapet. The balustrade and parapet feature triangular pediments above the main entrance on Quadrant Street. Immediately above is a curved pediment on top of the parapet which crowns the main entrance.

The rear of the building has a gable roof with a louvred vent and decorated with a half timber affect and pressed metal. The rear elevation is approached by an external stair.

A verandah and balcony extend across the building along both street elevations. The balcony is supported by fine, ornamental cast iron columns, with rounded capitals, on square timber pedestals. The balcony roof supports



are smaller versions of the lower supports. The columns divide the elevations into bays. The verandah and balcony soffits are lined with timber boarding.

The lower level, as the principal floor, receives the most attention. The windows are regularly spaced square arched double-hung sash windows with rendered surrounds. The openings on the upper level are plain, long rectangular versions of the windows below, and doors open onto the balcony. The rear elevation has double-hung sash windows with small panes.

The main entrance is approached by a staircase with a decorative timber balustrade. Either side of the stair was a raised verandah which has been replaced by concrete flower boxes.

The single-storey section has a gable roof covered in cgi and the walls are brick laid in English bond.

The interior of the building comprises bar facilities on the ground floor level and accommodation and lounge on the upper level with about 15/16 rooms and toilet facilities. The main entrance off Quadrant Street leads to the second bar on the ground floor level, and the accommodation wing on the upper level.

The interior features pressed metal ceilings, ripple-iron ceilings timber linings to some ceilings, carved timber stair, and timber floorboards, many areas are now covered in carpet. There are simple arches in the upper level corridors and on the ground floor level, rough rendered walls and ceilings on the ground floor level, and ripple-iron ceilings in the second bar. New brick fireplace surrounds have been installed in the upper level lounge room and front bar, and new timber linings have been installed to the dado in the front bar. Many windows panes have been replaced.

A two-storey section in stretcher bond work has been added to the rear elevation along the Park Street elevation. A section of the original section of the upper level balcony has been infilled with weatherboards. The front section of the building has been painted, dark paint colour has been used to highlight window and door surrounds, balcony supports and other decorative elements.

<b>ORIGINAL USE</b>	Hotel	<b>Later/Current Use(s)</b>	Hotel
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## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

The first hotel to be built was a one-storey structure erected for G. M. Sewell, who in about 1904 added a top storey. Early license holders were Ernie Monger, George Murdock, Harold Sewell, John Elsegood, Frank Markwell Snr, John Moss, Douglas Marwell.

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Pingelly Hotel is representative of the Australian pub tradition as a two-storey hotel with verandahs, located on a prominent street corner. The building is a landmark in the townscape of Pingelly that forms a vista from the railway station.

## **CONSERVATION ACTION**    Category 3

The place is considered to have some degree of significance: to be retained and conserved if possible, and the conservation of the significance of the place should be encouraged through provisions of the town planning scheme. It is recommended that prior to any major changes to the place, or demolition, that a photographic record be taken of the place.

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## **Bibliography**

1.     Lange, S., *Pingelly: Our People and Progress*, The Pingelly Tourist Trust, 1981, p. 128.



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE



SITE NO. 09

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA)	-
Heritage Council of WA	-
Database No.	3628
Australian Heritage Commission	-
Local Government Authority	TPS

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 9 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Railway Station		<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Railway Station
<b>Former or Other Names</b>			<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Address</b>	Quadrant Street, Pingelly		<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lot 13468	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>		
<b>Reserve Details</b>		<b>Vesting</b>	NA	
<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>				
<b>OWNER NAME</b>	Westrail		<b>Owner Contacted</b>	Yes
<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>				
<b>Occupied</b>	No	<b>Occupier Name</b>	NA	
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Restricted			
<b>DATE BUILT</b>	1929	<b>Source of Date</b>	Research	
<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>	Unknown			
<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>	Transport & Communications			
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Timber framed, weatherboard clad walls and tiled covered gable roof.			

**INTEGRITY** High **AUTHENTICITY** High **CONDITION** Fair to Poor

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The railway station replaced a smaller building that was demolished as the space was considered inadequate to handle the amount of produce which the district was yielding.

In 1929, the new station was constructed and the existing platform was extended. The long rectangular-shaped single-storey building is timber framed and raised on timber stumps. The walls are clad with weatherboards and fibre-cement clad linings to the gable walls.

The gable roof extends with a broken back to cover the passenger platform that stretchers the full length of the front elevation (west). The broken back roof is supported by radiating timber struts on square timber columns. The platform roof has decorative timber spandrels. The main roof extends to protect the east elevation. This roof extension is supported by timber struts.

The front elevation comprises double-hung sash windows of varying heights - the lower windows possibly function as ticket boxes. The windows are protected by wire screens. The doors are timber framed with an infill of chevron pattern lining in boards. The doors have fanlights.

Weatherboards have been replaced on the north elevation.

**ORIGINAL USE**    Railway Station                      **Later/Current Use(s)**    Disused

### **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

Soon after the completion of the Great Southern Railway, a small station was built at Pingelly. Mr A. Livesey was the first stationmaster. As this was only a small building, with the increase of 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.

A sum of only £60 was offered for repairs in 1919. By 1925, the station simply could not handle the amount of produce which the district was yielding. Therefore, by 1929 £1,900 had been approved by the Minister for the provision of a new station at Pingelly which included the extension of the platform by 205 ft. and other incidental alterations.

The new building was completed and opened on 3 July 1930 by the Minister for Railways, the Hon J. Scaddan MLC, after which the occasion was celebrated with a complimentary dinner for the officials at the Pingelly Hotel.

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Although in poor condition, the building is representative of railway structures common to rural towns with its continuous platform roof supported by timber struts.

The Railway Station has historic value for its important associations with the development of the State's railway system and the vital role it played in the settlement and development of Pingelly.

### **CONSERVATION ACTION**    Category 2

The place is considered to have a high level of significance valued by the local community; should be provided maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

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### **Bibliography**



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE

SITE NO. 10



## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. -  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 10 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Crane	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Crane
<b>Former or Other Names</b>		<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Address</b>	Quadrant Street, Pingelly		
<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lot 13468	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>	
<b>Reserve Details</b>		<b>Vesting</b>	NA
<b>OWNER NAME</b>	Westrail	<b>Owner Contacted</b>	No
<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>		<b>Occupier Name</b>	NA
<b>Occupied</b>	NA		
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Yes		
<b>DATE BUILT</b>	unknown	<b>Source of Date</b>	
<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>	NA		
<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>	Transport & Communications		
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>			
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High
		<b>CONDITION</b>	Good

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Remnants of the railway service includes a goods loading platform located diagonally opposite the railway station. The platform has a sandy top surface which is edged with timber. The crane sits at the northern end of the platform.

**ORIGINAL USE** Crane

**Later/Current Use(s)** Disused

## DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The crane is a memorial to the goods and passenger railway service that once operated through Pingelly.

**CONSERVATION ACTION** Category 3

The place is considered to have some degree of significance: to be retained and conserved if possible, and the conservation of the significance of the place should be encouraged through provisions of the town planning scheme. It is recommended that prior to any major changes to the place, or demolition, that a photographic record be taken of the place.

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## Bibliography



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE



SITE NO. 11

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. 2250  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 12 Date 20/02/1996

**PLACE NAME** Memorial Park **TYPE OF PLACE** Memorial Garden

**Former or Other Names**

**Address** 11 Pasture Street, Pingelly

**Map Reference**

**Lot/Location** Lot 135  
**Reserve Details** 17942 **Diagram/Plan Vesting** NA

**C/T: Vol/Folio**

**OWNER NAME** DOLA/ Shire of Pingelly **Owner Contacted** Yes

**Address/Phone/Fax** Midland Square, Midland (09) 273 7373 /17 Queen Street, Pingelly (098) 87 1066 / (098) 87 1453

**Occupied** NA **Occupier Name** NA  
**Public Accessibility** Yes

**DATE BUILT** **Source of Date**

**ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR** NA

**HISTORIC THEME** Outside Influences

**CONSTRUCTION** NA

**INTEGRITY** High

**AUTHENTICITY** High

**CONDITION** Good

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The park is on the south-west corner of Parade and Pasture Streets, a prominent corner in the centre of the commercial area of Pingelly. The park relieves the urban streetscape of Parade Street.

The park is lawned with established trees and garden beds. The main entrance to the park is from the north-east corner. The entrance is via a paved path with a curved low random rubble stone wall either side. One wall has a plaque which commemorates the supply of water to the town from Wellington Dam under the comprehensive water Supply Scheme. Behind the walls, two tall pine trees frame the entrance.

The boundary of the park is fenced by random rubble stone garden beds along the Pasture Street elevation, and a low brick wall that forms a long, narrow garden bed along the Parade Street elevation, with a short picket fence behind. A pine log fence is along the other boundaries.

The entrance path leads to a memorial in the centre of the park. The memorial is comprises an octagonal-shaped gazebo. The gazebo has a timber framed octagonal roof covered in terra-cotta tiles that is supported by square timber posts on a low brick rendered wall. The underside of the gazebo roof is decorated with a timber frieze. Random rubble stone garden beds surround the exterior of the gazebo.

The floor of the interior of the gazebo is concrete. Marble plaques are secured to two facets of the exterior walls and to one facet of the interior. The plaques are inscribed and were erected in memory of those men who enlisted from the Pingelly district and died on active service in 1914-1919 and 1939-1945.

The park contains painted metal furniture, bench seat and bin. A clock on a stone pedestal stands on the pavement outside the north-west corner of the park. The clock is a reproduction piece and does not form part of this assessment.

**ORIGINAL USE**      Memorial & Park

**Later/Current Use(s)**      Memorial & Park

## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

The present site of the 'Memorial Park' remained a vacant lot, and a short cut, and general parking until 1922, when Stepheno James was given the job of ploughing it. However, due to the constant use by people, vehicles and animals, it was too hard.

It was later developed as a Park, being a memorial to those who lost their lives in the World Wars.

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The park, in its location on the south-west corner of Parade and Pasture Streets, a prominent corner in the centre of the commercial area of Pingelly, with its lawned and established trees and garden beds, is a pleasing relief to the urban streetscape of Parade Street.

**CONSERVATION ACTION**      Category 3

The place is considered to have some degree of significance: to be retained and conserved if possible, and the conservation of the significance of the place should be encouraged through provisions of the town planning scheme. It is recommended that prior to any major changes to the place, or demolition, that a photographic record be taken of the place.

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## **Bibliography**



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE

SITE NO. 12



## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. -  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 13 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	4 Shops	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Shops
<b>Former or Other Names</b>			
<b>Address</b>	Parade Street (East side), Pingelly (btwn Pasture and Hall streets)	<b>Map Reference</b>	

<b>Lot/Location Reserve Details</b>	<b>Diagram/Plan Vesting</b>	<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>
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<b>OWNER NAME</b>	<b>Owner Contacted</b>	Yes
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<b>Address/Phone/Fax Occupied</b>	Yes	<b>Occupier Name</b>	'Quality Meats', 'Pingelly Pharmacy', 'Jag's Cafe' and 'R & J's Drapery'
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<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Accessible
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<b>DATE BUILT</b>	Unknown	<b>Source of Date</b>
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<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>	Unknown
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<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>	Occupations
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<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Brick walls, timber framed gable roof covered in cgi.
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<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Low to Moderate	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Low to Moderate	<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair to Good
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## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Four shops is a row of five, single-storey brick buildings built to the building line of Parade Street. The shopfronts are protected by a metal awning that extends the length of the three southern most shops and which provides a continuous cover over the footpath. The awning is supported by square timber posts. The soffit is lined with pressed metal. The awning is an addition. The shopfront of the northern most shop is protected by a curved awning supported by metal struts.

The shops have timber framed parapets lined with sheet metal that conceal the each roof. The parapets are geometric in shape.

The shopfronts were originally timber framed with large glazed panes and fanlights. The interior walls are painted.

Four shops comprises 'Quality Meats', 'Pingelly Pharmacy', 'Jag's Cafe' and 'R & J's Drapery' which accommodates two shops. 'Quality Meats' has been altered to include aluminium window frames on the shopfront and a new

parapet. 'Pingelly Pharmacy' has a new shopfront. 'Jag's Cafe' retains its timber shopfront but has altered to the doorway to include an aluminium framed sliding door. The shopfront of 'R & J's Drapery' has also been altered.

Brick additions extend across the rear elevation.

**ORIGINAL USE**      Shop

**Later/Current Use(s)**      Shop

## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

### General Retail comments

During the 1890s and particularly in the early 1900s, Pingelly's population was swelled by a steady influx of men from the goldfields seeking employment and somewhere to settle. The expanding population was further supplemented by the arrival of numerous immigrants during 1910-12. This increase in population had a great influence on the town's growth. It necessitated the survey of more town and suburban lots, increased subsidies for road construction and numerous buildings were constructed.

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 such as Grace Bros.

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Although low key, 4 Shops makes a contribution to the visual character of Parade Street, with its continuous awning cover and parapets.

The place is representative of suburban retailing of the period and is significant for its form and continuity of use.

## **CONSERVATION ACTION**      Category 3

The place is considered to have some degree of significance: to be retained and conserved if possible, and the conservation of the significance of the place should be encouraged through provisions of the town planning scheme. It is recommended that prior to any major changes to the place, or demolition, that a photographic record be taken of the place.

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## **Bibliography**



# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE



SITE NO. 13

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA)	C
Heritage Council of WA	-
Database No.	2248
Australian Heritage Commission	R
Local Government Authority	TPS
	-

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 14 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>		Pingelly Town Hall	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	Town Hall
<b>Former or Other Names</b>				
<b>Address</b>		20 Parade Street, Pingelly	<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lot 368	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>		
<b>Reserve Details</b>	5072	<b>Vesting</b>	<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>	
<b>OWNER NAME</b>		DOLA / Shire of Pingelly	<b>Owner Contacted</b>	Yes
<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>		Midland Square, Midland (09) 273 7373 / 7 Queen Street, Pingelly (098) 87 1066 / (098) 87 1453		
<b>Occupied</b>	Yes	<b>Occupier Name</b>	Shire of Pingelly	
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Restricted			
<b>DATE BUILT</b>	1907	<b>Source of Date</b>	Building	
<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>		Architect: G.G. Lavater / Contractor: Nelson and Pearson Architect: Oldham Boas, Ednie-Brown - Alterations & Additions		

**HISTORIC THEME** Community Efforts

**CONSTRUCTION** Brick walls, timber framed gable roof covered in cgi.

**INTEGRITY** High

**AUTHENTICITY** High

**CONDITION** Good

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The building is a single-storey civic building built to the street alignment in the Federation Free Classical style.<sup>1</sup>

The front elevation of the building is a symmetrical composition about a central doorway, with a double-hung sash window either side. The facade is divided into three bays by four slender pilasters each on a pedestal and base. The pilasters feature Corinthian capitals.

The exterior walls of the building are in red brickwork laid in English bond on a rendered plinth. The front elevation is rendered with a highly decorative rendered parapet with Italianate balustrading.

The openings are semi-circular arches with curved sashes. The windows have semi-circular fanlights with leaded and stained glass. The lower sashes have been replaced with two-light casement sashes. The window frames are recessed behind the outer face of the building. The entrance doors are panelled (replacements) and the doorway



has a semi-circular fanlight with leaded and stained glass. Each opening features moulded surrounds with pronounced keystones. Surmounting the entrance on the parapet is a triangular pediment which bears the date the building was constructed. The plain entablature bears the name of the building. The side elevations are strengthened with engaged piers.

In 1935, the building was altered and extended. The works included the widening of the stage, extending the building to include a lesser hall at the rear of about half the size of the main hall, the addition of a kitchen, relining and ceiling the main hall and conservation work on the exterior. The works were carried out under the direction of Architects, Oldham Boas, Ednie-Brown.<sup>2</sup>

The lesser hall is built in brick to match the original building. The kitchen addition is also built in brick but has a hipped roof.

Further alterations to the building have been carried out. The works included the replacement of doors, re-covering the roof, re-newing the roof plumbing, new concrete and brick paving surround that partially covers the sub-floor vents on the exterior walls, and the bricking-up of a window opening on the south elevation. These works may have been included with the Works carried out in 1954.

In the interior of the building, modern toilet facilities that are open to the public are off the entrance hall at the front of the building. The floor of the toilets and entrance hall are tiled, and the walls are rendered. The ceiling of the entrance hall retains its pressed metal with decorative ceiling roses.

<b>ORIGINAL USE</b>	Community Hall	<b>Later/Current Use(s)</b>	Community Hall
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## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

In May 1907, Messrs Naylor, J. S. Webb, members of the Agricultural Hall Committee and Mr E. C.. Monger, chairman of the trustees, visited Perth to interview the Minister for Works and ask that a grant should be given to enable the committee to build a new hall.

The deputation was accompanied by Mr Horace Smith, MLA. The gentlemen stated that the present building was totally inadequate for the district's requirements, and was dilapidated and that it was dangerous to life. They states further that local residents would provide £500 towards the building. It was pointed out that during the past 12 months buildings to the value of £6,000 had been built and that 9,537 acres had been cleared and cultivated, making a total of 27,000 acres. In reply, the Minister stated that if the deputation raised £500 in the district, the Government would advance them a similar amount, which was provided for in such cases.<sup>3</sup>

By 14 June 1907, tenders had been invited for the purchase and removal of the old town hall and by 28 June, tenders were invited for erection of the new Hall, to the design of Mr Geo Lavater - Architect and Engineer.

On 23 August 1907, it was reported that the old agricultural hall had been levelled to the ground by a Mr Liverick, to whom the pulling down and brick cleaning contract had been let. The building of the new structure was let to builders, Nelson and Pearson.<sup>4</sup>

The laying of the foundation stone of the Pingelly Town Hall was described in some detail in the local press:

On Saturday [14th] the opening ceremony in connection with the above took place, Mr Price performing the work under singularly auspicious circumstances considering the state of the weather, which was the only drawback to the day's festivities. The old hall, which was built some 14 years ago, and was then regarded as more than ample for requirements, is now relegated to the past to make way for a structure of modern design, improvement and conveniences, and containing the necessary accommodation for Pingelly and its progressive and rising district. The architect, Mr Lavatar, has prepared plans of a very nice building and the contractors, Messrs Nelson and Pearson, who have had considerable experience throughout the State, will do justice to them ...

At the appointed time, 3 pm., the Minister, accompanied by Mr Horace Smith, Messrs. Congreve, Monger, Web, Hughes, Naylor, and others attended the site of the new building, where there was a large concourse of people. ... After which Mr Congreve, briefly introduced the Minister, who, he said had visited Pingelly in order to lay the foundation stone of the new building and had made a very good start. He hoped the residents would assist them to make a good finish. He then had much pleasure in presenting Mr Price with a silver trowel and mallet made by Mr B. Hughes (of Trugurtha and Hughes), out of curly jamwood, which was very neatly made.<sup>5</sup>

The Pingelly Town Hall was officially opened to the public with a dance, attended by the Minister for Works.



Extensive alterations and improvements were carried out to the building in 1935. Full details of the work were featured in an article in the *Pingelly-Brookton Leader* in June:

The contract entailed the complete renovation of the frontage of the building and the interior of the auditorium, which was also lined with plaster and ceiled with 'Celite'. The stage always previously too small for the comfortable accommodation of relatively small parties has been given a further depth of 9 ft which will make a vast improvement. At the rear of the stage there is a Supper Room which will be invaluable to organisers of small dances, or for the conducting of meetings, parties and social gatherings. The size of this Lesser Hall is 21 feet x 42 feet 6 in, actually half the size of the main hall. The flooring is well set down and substantial walls constructed of brick, which is plastered on the inside. 'Celite' is again used for the ceiling...The architects for the Hall reconstruction were Messrs Oldham, Boas and Ednie Brown and the contractor was Mr C. H. Hoskins of Narrogin.<sup>6</sup>

Works were again carried out in 1954. These included new flooring, renewal of windows, extensions to the kitchen and improved kitchen facilities. Pingelly Road Board accepted the tender of £5,000 submitted by building contractors Messrs S. W. Hawkes & Sons of Narrogin.<sup>7</sup>

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place has aesthetic value for its use of decorative structural elements that are common features of the exuberance of the Federation Free Classical style, and as such makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

The place has landmark value on Parade Street.

The place is a demonstration of the development that occurred in Pingelly around the turn-of-the-century as it became the service centre of the district.

## CONSERVATION ACTION Category 2

The place is considered to have a high level of significance valued by the local community; should be provided maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

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## Bibliography

1. Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P., *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture, Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present* (Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1989) pp. 104-107.
2. *Pingelly-Brookton Leader*, 13 June, 1935, p. 5.
3. *Pingelly Leader and Cuballing Standard*, 31 May 1907, p. 3.
4. *The Great Southern Leader*, 23 August 1907, p. 3.
5. *ibid.*, 20 September 1907, p. 4.
6. *Pingelly-Brookton Leader*, 13 June 1935, p. 5.
7. *ibid.*, 20 January 1954, p. 1.

# PLACE RECORD

DATE OF ASSESSMENT 25/03/1996

LAST REVISION DATE



SITE NO. 14

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

The National Trust of Australia (WA) -  
Heritage Council of WA -  
Database No. 2245  
Australian Heritage Commission -  
Local Government Authority TPS -

Film No. 1 Neg. No. 15 Date 20/02/1996

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Museum	<b>TYPE OF PLACE</b>	School
<b>Former or Other Names</b>	School & later Court House		
<b>Address</b>	15 Parade Street, Pingelly	<b>Map Reference</b>	
<b>Lot/Location</b>	Lot 137	<b>Diagram/Plan</b>	
<b>Reserve Details</b>	10705	<b>Vesting</b>	
<b>C/T: Vol/Folio</b>			
<b>OWNER NAME</b>	DOLA / Shire of Pingelly	<b>Owner Contacted</b>	Yes
<b>Address/Phone/Fax</b>	Midland Square, Midland (09) 273 7373 /17 Queen Street, Pingelly (098) 87 1066 / (098) 87 1453		
<b>Occupied</b>	Yes	<b>Occupier Name</b>	Pingelly Historical Society
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	Yes		
<b>DATE BUILT</b>	1897	<b>Source of Date</b>	Research
<b>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/CONTRACTOR</b>	Architect: Hillson Beasley - Conversion Contractors: J. R. Quigly / H. Parker - additions		
<b>HISTORIC THEME</b>	Community Efforts		
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Brick wall, timber framed roof covered in cgi.		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High	<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High
		<b>CONDITION</b>	Good

## PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The building is a simple structure, rectangular in shape with a hipped roof that features metal roof vents, vented gablets, timber battened eaves, and a tall, decorative corbelled brick chimney.

The building is built in red bricks laid in stretcher bond. The exterior of the building features three vertical proportioned double-hung sash windows with fanlights, now painted over. The original front entrance is on the street elevation as is approached by two steps. The rear elevation has a single narrow double-hung sash window. The window sills are rendered.

In 1899, a new kitchen was added to the building.

In 1906, the building was converted for use as a Court House. A new doorway was added to the west (rear) elevation for use by alleged offenders. A weatherboard clad porch with a lean-to roof covered in cgi was added to the north elevation.



Overall, the building is in good condition; however, some mortar on the exterior walls has eroded. Render has been applied to the exterior walls to about half a metre high, possibly as an attempt to arrest rising damp. Court Room fittings were installed, many of which are extant.

**ORIGINAL USE** School

**Later/Current Use(s)** Court House / Museum

## **DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

The small school at Mourambine had provided educational facilities for the children of the district in the early days. In addition to this however, early in 1890, a small school was erected at Pingelly. It was a temporary structure, made completely of iron, neither ceiled or lined and painted with Taylorite Paint - white finish. It was therefore extremely hot in summer and very cold in winter.

This school came under the control of the Mourambine Education Board. The first request made by the Board for a new school was for a building 10'6" high and 16" thick walls with a verandah attached. The estimated cost of this building was £150.

A report was made on the matter of a new school and a site opposite the Post office was suggested by the Secretary of the Mourambine Education Board, then A. S. Clarke. This site was not originally allocated for a school but after negotiations with the W.A. Land Company, blocks were exchanged and renumbered to suit these proposals.

On 26 June 1897, a tender for the construction of the new school was accepted from Mr Quigley amounting to £847. Construction commenced on 6 August of that year. Meanwhile, the old building was repainted and the hole in the roof mended to provide temporary school facilities.

The new school was completed by the end of 1897 and was 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 at a cost of £34/15/6/. By this time, the enrolment had so increased that 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.

The old school was disposed of to the Roads Board and was to be used as a Court House. The building is now used as a Museum.

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The place has aesthetic value for its design that evolved from adaptation to local climate, the wide eaves, the roof vents, and vented gablets provide air circulation through the building.

The place, for its building form and its well proportioned facade makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and townscape of Pingelly.

The place has historic and social value, as a demonstration the development that occurred in Pingelly around the turn-of-the-century as it became the service centre of the district.

## **CONSERVATION ACTION** Category 2

The place is considered to have a high level of significance valued by the local community; should be provided maximum encouragement to the owner under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place.

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## **Bibliography**