

73. Toodyay Post Office and Residence

Associations	George Temple Poole Vernon Hamersley
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Ray and John Oldham, George Temple-Poole. Architect of the Golden Years 1885-1897, UWA Press, 1980. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024) Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Central districts herald tribune, 1 Oct. 1970, p.12.
Statement of Significance	
<p><i>The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Toodyay Post Office and Residence (P02576).</i></p> <p>Toodyay Post Office and Residence has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the building represents the development of postal services to the district during a time of expansion of rural centres; • the building is a fine example of both turn-of-the-century Public Works architecture and civic architecture of George Temple Poole; • the building is an important part of the streetscape of Toodyay; and, • it is an important part of the townscape as the location for public and business activities within the community. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

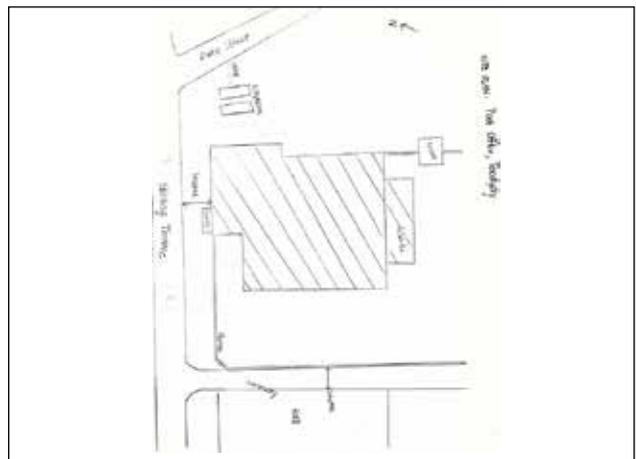
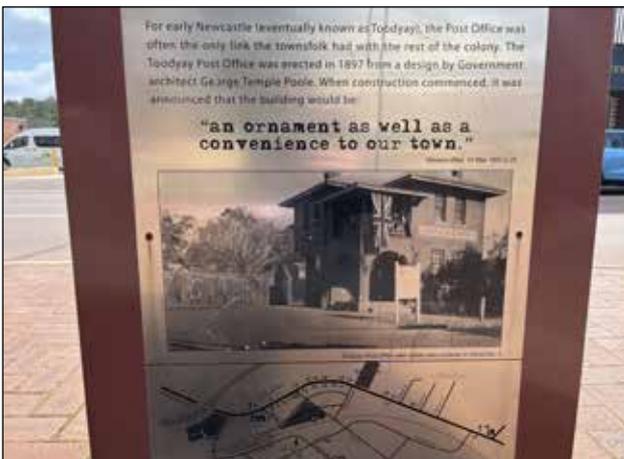
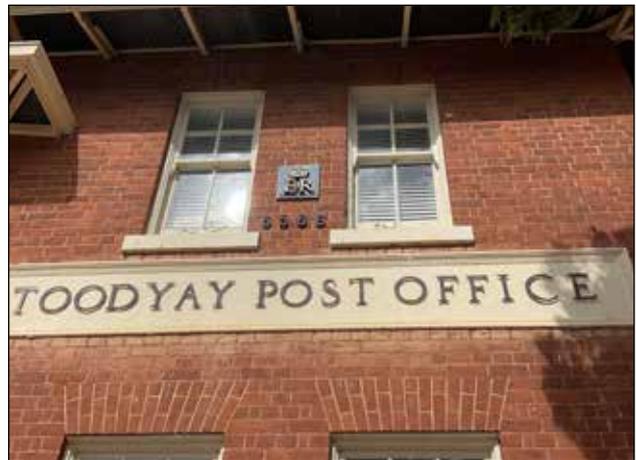
73. Toodyay Post Office and Residence

Additional Photographs



73. Toodyay Post Office and Residence

Additional Photographs



Source: Site Plan, National Trust of WA, 1977.

73. Toodyay Post Office and Residence

Additional Photographs



Source: Stamps x 3 Affixed to card; 2 x one Penny Red and 1x twopence yellow.



Source: 'Toodyay Post Office, 1943', State Library of Western Australia, c.1943.



Source: 'Civic reception, Newcastle Council Chambers, 1908', Collections WA, c.1908.



Source: 'Post Office', National Trust Assessment Documentation, National Trust of WA, 1977.



Source: 'Post Office decorated for victory day', Collections WA, c.1946.

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74. Toodyay Memorial Hall



Site Information

Other Names	Municipal Chambers Shire Hall Newcastle Municipal Chambers			
Previous MHI No.	132			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	117 Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461519			
Land Information	Lot	148	Vol/Folio	LR3151/902
	Plan	P158970	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'00.9"S 116°28'00.6"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	02572			

74. Toodyay Memorial Hall

Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	GOVERNMENTAL: Town, Shire or District Hall
Current Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall/Centre
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1899 (frontage), 1910 (hall)
Architect	Charles H. Whiteford, Northam (1899) with furnitures by Arthur Burgess Patrick Urwin (refurbishment 1991) Edgar le B. Henderson (1955) Patrick Irwin and interior designer Annie Hoar (1991)
Builder	A. Stewart & Co., York (1899) W. Clarke, Guildford (1910) F.L. and T.E. Oliver of Northam (1955)
Walls	Masonry: Rendered Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Institutional
Physical Condition	
<p>Toodyay Memorial Hall comprises two phases of development: the front section and the rear section of the building.</p> <p>The front section of the building is of brick and render construction. The main facade addressing Stirling street has a symmetrical front with two timber framed double hung windows to either side of a central recessed entry double door. It has a Dutch gable style parapet concealing the corrugated iron roof behind and a decorated elevation featuring painted lettering 'Toodyay Memorial Hall', scroll motif and mouldings around the windows. The windows also have a decorative sill with three brackets underneath. A circular clock is fixed to the decorative parapet and faces east-west above the pedestrian footpath. There are rendered labels to arched double hung windows, with pilasters to each corner of the main elevation.</p> <p>The rear section of the building is of face brick construction with a corrugated steel hipped roof and a vented gable. This section of the building is divided into bays by external brick piers. To each bay there is a tall vertical timber framed double hung window with a rendered sill below and a voussoir of 3 courses of header brick above. There are also two timber framed double doors to this section with a similar arched detail and voussoir to match. More recent brick entrance porch is located on the side elevation.</p>	

74. Toodyay Memorial Hall

Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1877 Toodyay was granted municipal powers with Council meetings being held at the Mechanics' Institute. The Toodyay Road Board also met there on a regular basis. By 1894 both bodies were holding their meetings in hotels due to the constant demands on the Institute. The public complained that they didn't have access to the meetings, and there was demand for a Town Hall. After a deputation to the Premier in 1894, £500 was granted towards the building if a site was provided. Another deputation was made in 1895 to Premier Forrest to request a new Courthouse and Town Hall, a grant for the Mechanics' Institute and the immediate building of a new Post Office. The Public Works Department subsequently selected sites for the new buildings.</p> <p>On 12 April 1899, the foundation stone for the Municipal Chambers, being built by A. Stewart & Co. of York, was laid by the Lady Mayoress Mrs W. G. Leeder. Architect Charles H. Whiteford designed the building and the furniture which was made by Arthur Burgess of Northam. Some items (such as the u-shaped Council table) are still in use today.</p> <p>In 1910, Mayor Somers convinced the Councillors to add a Town Hall at the rear of the Municipal Chambers. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Mayoress Mrs Jonathan Somers in August 1910, with the official opening taking place on 7 October 1910 with a Grand Charity Ball in aid of the Toodyay Hospital. John William Clarke, a contractor from Guildford, built the Hall from plans originally presented by Cr Charles Maxwell Lukin, but radically modified by the Central Board of Health. Local painter Mr. Tidswell painted the Hall's artistic pressed metal proscenium.</p> <p>On 26 October 1910 moving pictures were first shown in the Hall. "One of the most enjoyable show functions was the King's Picture entertainment held on Show Night under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The Town Hall was literally crowded, and the animated pictures screened were of such a character as to win the applause of the many who attended." (Newcastle Herald, 29 Oct. 1910, p. 5) Commercial film screenings continued to be shown until at least 1969.</p> <p>On 27 February 1912, the Municipality of Toodyay was merged with the Toodyay Road District with the front section being designated the Toodyay Road Board Chambers. The façade was renovated in 1915 by James Meredith. On 26 January 1920, following the end of the Great War (1914-1918), the Toodyay Honour Board was unveiled in the Road Board Chambers by the Minister for Works, Mr. W. J. George. In spite of further renovations in 1925, the Road Board, needing more office accommodation, restored the unused Mechanics' Institute in 1927 and vacated the old Chambers. These front rooms were repurposed, renamed the Lesser Hall, and provided internal access to the main hall, behind.</p> <p>In the 1930s and 1940s, no major changes occurred to the building apart from moving the ticket box from the front to a side entrance. The bio (projector) box remained at the back of the Hall, facing the stage, but it was rewired, for fire safety reasons.</p> <p>During 1955-1957 Perth architect Edgar le B. Henderson was commissioned to undertake major changes to the Hall including an extension to the rear, a new stage and proscenium arch, kitchen, internal toilets and an upgraded bio box. F.L. and T.E. Oliver of Northam won the contract. The central fireplace was replaced by steps leading into the main hall. (Subsequent renovations in the 1990s would see the fireplace restored to its original position.) Because the Toodyay RSL Sub-branch donated its entire building fund to the Road Board, the name of the Hall was changed to the Toodyay Memorial Hall in 1956, with the RSL having free use of the Lesser Hall for its meetings. The new toilets were available to the public.</p>	

74. Toodyay Memorial Hall

In 1957, the Toodyay Road Board declared that the Lesser Hall of the Toodyay Memorial Hall would henceforth be known as the Foyer and would be reserved for the hanging of war memorials (ie honour boards) only. However, other approved shields could still be hung in the main hall.

Joe Serer repainted the Hall in 1970, which may have been when the façade and interior were painted white. Badminton and volleyball games took their toll on the floor. A survey of historical buildings undertaken in c.1975 by local architect Ian Chitty for the Toodyay Shire Council described the building as:

'brick and iron with plaster mouldings and string courses to the façade in the Italian Renaissance style', and as brickwork typical of many buildings of the period suffered from the effects of weathering, 'to prevent further damage [the façade] was plastered and painted. (Chitty, File No.1 (c) 17.)

Meals on Wheels commenced using the Hall kitchen in 1976, and the walkway between the Hall and the post office was extended to the rear parking area.

On Australia Day, 26 January 1988, a replica of a two-faced railway clock, made by locals Kim Darragh and Graham Boston, for the front of the Hall, was 'unveiled'. In that year Barron Films Ltd. arranged a special showing to an invited audience of 150 people of its feature film 'Shame', made on location in Toodyay in 1986. It was shown again in 1995, and by then it was regarded as one of Australia's film classics.

During 1991-92 plans were underway to extend and refurbish the Hall to reflect its Federation period style. Architect Patrick Irwin and interior designer Annie Hoar, were commissioned with the work to be undertaken in stages. The first stage included a new 'interior' for the main Hall body and the shell of a new kitchen and bar to one side, with an accessible side entrance. Stage 2 included improved toilets and a renovated foyer which will recreate the original Newcastle Municipal Council rooms. Harry and Margaret Hatfull and others did the work in 1992-1993.

In 2010, in celebration of the Hall's Centenary, the foundation stone was re-installed near its original position on the west side of the main hall. The Hall was given a new roof and state-of-the art digital projection equipment with a large retractable screen being installed.

For the past 115 years the Toodyay Memorial Hall has been central to the social and cultural life of Toodyay. It has been the venue for dances and balls, recitals, movie shows, plays by the local repertory groups, exhibitions and celebratory events such as the Australian Tidy Towns Award Dinner hosted by Toodyay in March 2016. On 29 December 2009 the Hall was transformed into an evacuation centre when Toodyay experienced a 'catastrophic' bushfire. It became the nerve centre for information updates, practical assistance, and a distribution centre for essential requirements for those who had lost everything.

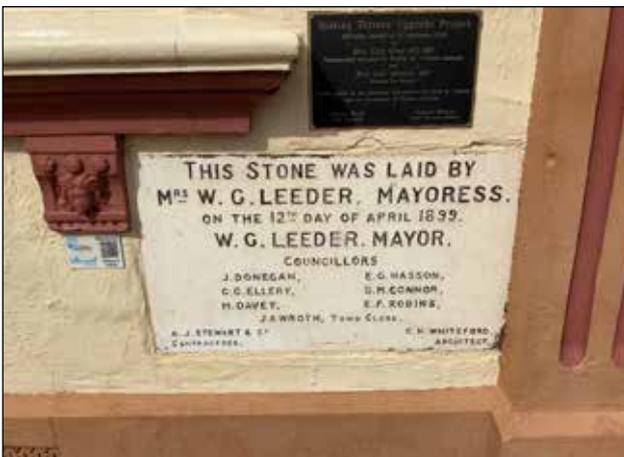
Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Government and politics SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services and utilities SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations	Toodyay Road Board John Forrest Mayor Somers Lady Mayoress Mrs W. G. Leeder

74. Toodyay Memorial Hall

<p>Sources</p>	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Newcastle Herald, 1910, September 24, p.3. Toodyay Herald, April 1995; April 1995, p.7. 29 December 2009 Toodyay Bushfire Project Report, compiled by Dr Robyn Taylor, January 2014. Funded with a Lotterywest grant. 'Toodyay Memorial Hall'. Detailed chronology of its built and social history 1895-2024, produced by Toodyay Historical Society member Beth Frayne.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>Toodyay Memorial Hall has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Toodyay Memorial Hall has historic value for its association with the development of the Toodyay Roads Board, the Newcastle and Toodyay Municipal Councils and the civic identities who contributed to the community since the 1890s. • the place has social value as the venue for the community and civic events which have taken place at the hall. • the place has aesthetic value as a fine architectural representation of the period and demonstrated the prosperity of the 1890s in Toodyay and makes a significant contribution to the Stirling Terrace streetscape. 	
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality.</p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Considerable significance</p>

74. Toodyay Memorial Hall

Additional Photographs



74. Toodyay Memorial Hall

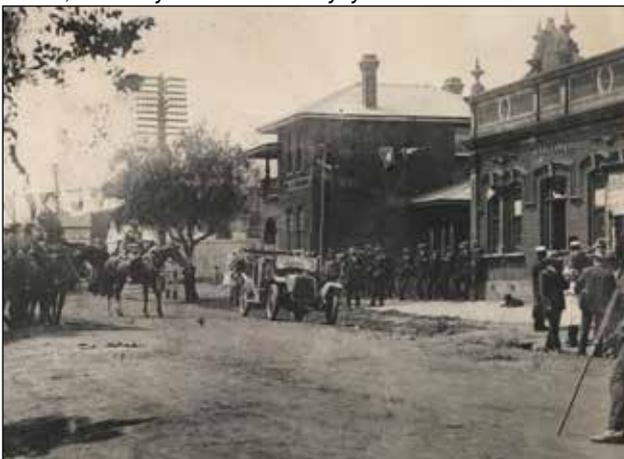
Additional Photographs



Source: 'Memorial Hall Toodyay', Collections WA, c.1910-1920, Courtesy of Shire of Toodyay



Source: 'Workers Laid the Foundation Stone- Toodyay Town Hall', Collections WA, c.1910, Courtesy of Shire of Toodyay



Source: 'Civic Reception, Newcastle Council Chambers, 1908', Collections WA, c.1908, Courtesy of Shire of Toodyay.



Source: 'Toodyay Roads Boards Members', Collections WA, 1929, Courtesy of Bardwell Clarke Studios.

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75. Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace



Site Information

Other Names	Jimmy Woods House Dalgety Agent Clarke & Doig WA Bank Costello's Barber Shop St John Ambulance Toodyay Hair Studio Toodyay Beauty Salon (c1880s (dwelling), c1910 (shops))
Previous MHI No.	112
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours
Street Address	120 Stirling Terrace
Locality	Toodyay
Landgate PIN	461438

75. Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace

Land Information	Lot	351	Vol/Folio	1598/868
	Plan	P301553	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'59.9"S 116°27'59.4"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	02574			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)			
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct			
Place Use and Type				
Place Type	Individual Building or Group			
Original Use	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail (single)			
Current Use	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail (single)			
Other Use	COMMERCIAL: Bank RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence			
Construction Details				
Construction Date	1880s/1990			
Builder	Henry Hassell; Les Harders (1984); Brian Anthony(1986)			
Walls	Masonry: Rendered Brick and Painted Brick			
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel			
Condition	Good			
Style	Victorian Georgian; Federation Free Classical			
Physical Condition				
<p>Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace is a single storey brick building with a corrugated steel roof. The building comprises two sections: the shop to the west; and the adjoining former dwelling to the east.</p> <p>The shop has a symmetrical front and a prominent decorative parapet featuring scrolled motifs, finials and ornamental vases. The main facade addressing Stirling Terrace is painted brick and has twin Georgian arched doors with semi-circular highlight windows above to either side of two arched windows of different scale and proportion. A shallow canopy extends across the elevation and is supported by decorative steel brackets. There is an ornamental iron sign board bracket matching the steel brackets above the canopy.</p> <p>The adjoining former dwelling is setback from the shop and also has a symmetrical front façade. To this facade there are timber framed double hung windows to either side of a central entry door and a concrete verandah supported by square timber posts with steel balustrading.</p> <p>The corrugated steel hipped roof has a steep pitch and extends east-west connecting to the adjoining shop roof. There are two prominent red brick chimneys to the roof.</p>				

75. Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace

Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The original house was probably built in the 1870s for James Thomas Wood (1831-1903), the first owner of the Victoria Hotel. By 1877, James owned several buildings along the main street. The adjoining shops (120b and 120c) were added in 1912.</p> <p>In 1891, the title to the house (Portion of Toodyay Town Lot 4) was transferred to James Thomas Wood's wife, Mary Ann, for her sole use. It is assumed she lived there. After both passed away, their daughter Mary Jane Wood inherited the title in 1908 and, in 1912, contracted her brother-in-law and local builder Henry Hassell to build the two adjoining shops. Miss Wood was an ardent worker and parishioner of St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, where she was closely associated with many residents. She was a willing supporter of all local organisations and was known as <i>'an unclaimed treasure'</i>. (Erickson, R., Entry, BDWA) Following the death of Miss Wood (aged 84) in 1946, the two shops and cottage, including large and small sheds and stables, were put up for auction in 1950. The buyer was retired farmer Edward William Beard. Eventually, ownership passed to local businessman Leo Ayling and his wife, Florence Emily Ayling. The main building was let as a residence, and the additions as a hairdresser and a residential flat. Ian Chitty, the author of Shire's c.1975 survey of historic buildings, mentions:</p> <p><i>'One of the shop windows has since been enlarged and squared and the brickwork painted.'</i> (Chitty, File No.1 (c) 18)</p> <p>Leo Ayling died in 1980 whilst serving as Chairman of the Toodyay Sub-Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association. His widow Florence sold the property to the Association in 1981, as it needed more space to run its volunteer service. In 1982, Toodyay Lions assisted the Sub-branch to restore the old premises. Modern conveniences were added in 1984. Local builder Les Harders added a back verandah that included brick toilets, a shower and a completely new septic system. The Shire subsidised the cost. Builder Brian Anthony added a two-vehicle garage at the rear in 1986.</p> <p>In the 1990s, a front verandah was added, and major renovations were undertaken. In 2008, an administration building at the rear contained a large room for meetings and training, a kitchen, and two bedrooms with amenities for officers on duty. The Toodyay Bolgart Ambulance & Training Centre was officially opened by Peter King ASM SBStJ, Ambulance Service Director, St. John Ambulance Australia (Western Australia) Inc. on 17 May 2008. From 2013 to 2019, Vinnies charity shop leased the front room. To celebrate the Sub-centre's 80th birthday, the street façade was upgraded with a new coat of paint to celebrate the place's 80th birthday, and a museum of memorabilia and displays was set up in the front room. A mural commemorating the history of St John Ambulance was mounted on the driveway's exterior wall leading to the complex's rear. Celebrations took place on 31 August 2024.</p> <p>The two adjoining shops were occupied by various businesses, including a Dalgety agency, Clarke and Doig, a National Bank agency, Costello's Barber Shop, hairdressers, and a beauty salon. Since 2009, the two shops have merged as the Toodyay Hair Studio.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Commercial and service industries</p> <p>SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services and utilities</p>

75. Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace

Associations	<p>James Thomas Wood James Everett St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Ayling Family Henry Hassell Les Harders (builder) Brian Anthony (builder) St. John Ambulance Australia</p>
Sources	<p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Erickson, Rica (comp.). Bicentennial dictionary of Western Australians. Vols. 1-4. UWA Press, 1987-1988. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2025) Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the places has historic value for its association with James Thomas Wood and the WA Bank. • the buildings have historic value as it demonstrate the development of the site and the expansion of the town. • the shop and the former dwelling have aesthetic value as they are good architectural examples of the period and contributes to the streetscape. 	
Management Category	<p>2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality.</p>
Level of Significance	<p>Considerable significance</p>

75. Shop and House (fmr), 120 Stirling Terrace

Additional Photographs



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76. Ellery's Arcade



Site Information

Other Names	Ellery's 1890 Arcade Ellery Arcade Ellery's Buildings			
Previous MHI No.	41			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	121 Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	225672			
Land Information	Lot	302	Vol/Folio	1905/850
	Plan	P064382	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'01.0"S 116°27'59.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12139			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

76. Ellery's Arcade

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail Store (single)
Current Use	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail Store (single)
Other Use	COMMERCIAL: Cafe/Restaurant
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1890s
Walls	Masonry: Rendered Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Classical
Physical Condition	
<p>Ellery's Arcade comprised a row of six single storey shops of rendered brick construction with a corrugated steel roof. The parapet is divided by pilasters adorned with urn finials. A bullnose verandah canopy is supported by turned timber posts with decorative timber brackets. The shops have frontages of different styles. Some shops feature a central recessed entry door, while others have a recessed and splayed entry door located either to the left or to the right side of the shopfront. In some instances, there are highlight windows above the shopfront glazing and doors, whereas in others these highlight windows been infilled and painted. In 2024, there are multiple active tenancies, including an ice cream/lolly shop, a crystal shop, an op shop, a clothing store, a Cafe and part of the Toodyay Bakery. The cafe, to the eastern end of the row of shops appears to be the most altered.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Ellery's Arcade with its individual shops and businesses is located on Stirling Terrace in Toodyay's Central Heritage Precinct. Together with other significant heritage buildings such as the Toodyay Hotel (fmr Freemasons') next door and the Victoria Hotel across the road, it forms a vital social and business precinct.</p> <p>The group of shops was constructed in stages. The first two were built by Mrs Jane Donegan, wife of William Donegan in the 1880s. She ran a drapery and fancy goods store and owned a dwelling house on Part Lot 6.</p> <p>In 1886 this was advertised as the Newcastle Boarding House, then Mountview Cottage in 1888. It is unclear where this licensed boarding house was located, a possibility being it was on one of the Arcade blocks facing Stirling Terrace. An underground water tank was established on this property with the intention it would be filled with run-off water from the roof of the chambers (Memorial Hall).</p>	

76. Ellery's Arcade

In 1888, Thomas Donegan [senior] sold to Jane Donegan, widow, 2 roods 25 perches (about 5/8 acre), being portions of Lots 6 and 7. In 1899, another shop was planned by Jane Donegan to be located next to the municipal chambers. Jane erected several shops and in 1901, at the date of her death, she still owned a store and boarding house.

Jane Donegan (1848-1901, nee Stevens) was the widow of William Donegan (1836-1880), a tailor and draper, and one of the inaugural Newcastle Municipal Councillors, 1877-1879. This lot was the middle bit of Newcastle Building Lots 6, 7 and 8, and seems to have covered the land which is today's 119 Stirling Terrace.

In January 1901 Jane Donegan died. In August a giant public auction sale of Jane Donegan's freehold properties was advertised. One property (Lot 3) was the old rectory, presumably the one in Fiennes Street. Her other properties included two shops, one being the grocery store, claimed to be the oldest grocery business in town.

In 1902 Charles Ellery, an inaugural member of the Newcastle Board of Health and future member of the Newcastle Vigilance Group to promote improvements for Toodyay, bought Jane's block containing a store, named Thistle House, run by Alexander Vass selling groceries and ironmongery, and a dwelling, ie the boarding house.

Three more shops were added by Charles Ellery in c.1906. with an application for permission to erect a verandah at the front of the group of buildings. In 1907 a butcher shop was established in what came to be known (1912) as 'Ellery's Buildings'.

C.G. Ellery's property had been given a new valuation by the Newcastle Municipal Council, for rating purposes in 1907:

"Ellery's Building's (three new shops): capital value 300 pounds each, annual value, 26 pounds each."

Over the decades there were many changes in the businesses operating from what became known as Ellery's Arcade. In the 1930s the shops were occupied by a butcher, saddler, fish and chips, chemist, tailor, and draper.

In 2000 the Arcade's brick parapet was replaced by a steel and hardiplank replica.

Currently the shops include Butler's Essentials (health foods) occupying the former butcher shop, Op Shop, Kate & Ted (gift and dress shop), Blue Moon Crystals and Toodyay Lolly Shop.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Commercial and service industries
Associations	Charles Ellery
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archive and compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024) Newcastle Herald, 1902, Nov. 22, p.4; 7 Dec. 1907, p.6.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Ellery's Arcade has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has historic value as a demonstration of the 1890s entrepreneurial development in Toodyay. the place is associated with infamous local businessman Charles Ellery. the building has aesthetic value due to its contribution to the streetscape of Stirling Terrace. 	

76. Ellery's Arcade

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



Additional Photographs



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77. Stirling House



Site Information

Other Names	Stirling House Toodyay Gentlemen's Club Toodyay Club			
Previous MHI No.	122			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	122B Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11881602			
Land Information	Lot	106	Vol/Folio	2781/199
	Plan	P066134	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'59.9"S 116°27'58.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12138			

77. Stirling House

Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall/Centre
Current Use	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail Store (single)
Other Use	COMMERCIAL: Cafe/Restaurant
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1908
Architect/ Builder	Builder: James Meredith
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>Toodyay Club (fmr) is a heavily modified single storey building with substantial additions to the side and rear elevations.</p> <p>The shop adjoining the restaurant was constructed c.2000. Although parts of the original form of the building are still evident, the extent of the alterations has resulted in substantial loss of the building's original character. The alterations and additions include the eastern verandah, southwest shop, front verandah /alfresco area.</p> <p>The building is of brick construction with a corrugated steel roof featuring a series of timbered gables. A deep open verandah supported by square timber posts extends across an outdoor seating area, facing Stirling Terrace. As opposed to the deep open verandah, the adjoining central gable awning and shop verandah is supported by turned timber posts.</p> <p>Some double hung windows have been retained on the front facade, however, some have been replaced with new shop windows and door openings. There is a central entry door to the former social club section of the building. The door is flanked by sidelights to either side and has a highlight window above. Both the sidelights and highlight windows have stained glass. A secondary door adjacent to the entry has a stained glass highlight window above with lettering 'Toodyay Club'.</p> <p>There is evidence of original brickwork with tuck pointing.</p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	Low

77. Stirling House

Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1905 at a General Meeting of the Toodyay Club Bernard Maurice Connor (President), Dr Crawford and Charles Maxwell Lukin were instrumental in establishing the Toodyay Club, a place 'where the town and country members could meet in a more congenial atmosphere than that at the hotels'. (Erickson, p.352) While meeting in cramped quarters in a disused store, Perth architect Richard Joseph Dennehy, a prominent member of the WA Institute of Architects was commissioned to undertake their new club premises with James Barker Meredith as the builder.</p> <p>The new brick clubrooms included a long bar room, visitors' room and a reading room. A large billiard room was across the back, with access to toilets and an office. The Steward's living quarters and kitchen were attached at the rear.</p> <p>R.J. Dennehy was one of a growing number of architects who came to WA during the gold boom when the eastern states was experiencing a recession. He was responsible for a number of fine buildings designed for the Catholic church and various commercial buildings including the Moana Café (1908) in Hay Street, Perth, that Dennehy claimed was 'acknowledged from an architectural point of view to be the finest building of its kind in the Commonwealth'. (J.S Batty, Cyclopedia of Western Australia, 1912, p.632); Taylor, J., p.3)</p> <p>The new Toodyay Club opened in August 1908.</p> <p>In January 1911 a '2 rink' sawdust bowling green, later grassed, was opened at the side of the building.</p> <p>In 1911, the Club appointed Robert (Bob) Faust as the Bar Steward. Bob served in this position for 20 years (until 1931). A series of photographs taken by an unknown photographer, believed to be Faust, provide a glimpse of life at the Toodyay Club.</p> <p>The Toodyay Club became incorporated in 1923. The following year, Perth architect Percy W. Harrison was appointed to design some alterations and additions to the Club building.</p> <p>In the 1920s, the Club's visitors' room being a quiet private space, was a popular venue for entertaining significant Government visitors to the town.</p> <p>In 1974, the Toodyay Club amalgamated with the Toodyay Bowling Club and subsequently moved to new premises in Oddfellows Street. The Shire of Toodyay bought the old Club site in 1976 and converted it into a Medical Centre. The billiards room was divided into two rooms for Silver Chain and a dark room, with a backpackers' hostel at the rear.</p> <p>Since 1992, when the new Medical Centre was built, the building was used for a variety of mixed restaurant businesses including the Coca Cola Café and Museum, and the Empire Tea Rooms when the front of the building was converted into an outdoor dining area with umbrellas. An industrial kitchen had been added with the change of function. In 2009, new owners leased the building for Uncle Vince's Pizza Bar and Restaurant with the front area being semi-covered to allow for all-weather outdoor dining. Subsequent businesses offering varied cuisines followed. Separate from these, and part of the premises is a fashion store, and shops 'The Crafters Emporium'. Toodyay Spice & Grill restaurant closed in July 2023. In 2024 the main building opened as The Chieftain Music Club, with 'Café Clair's' on the right.</p> <p>The few remnants of the building's original use and decoration include the concrete inserts in the floor for a billiard table (the Music Club), in the former billiard room, and a few original Art Nouveau glass windows. A more recent c.1993 art nouveau style glass panel with the wording 'Toodyay Club. Est.1908' is located above the main entrance, the work of artist, and co-owner at the time, Rosemary Brebner.</p>	

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Commercial and service industries SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Sport, recreation and entertainment SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services and utilities SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Institutions
Associations	Lord Forrest Connor family Lukin families Henry Davey Hamersley family Dr Crawford
Sources	Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Taylor, Dr John J., 'Richard Joseph Dennehy (1854-1939)', Western Australian Architect Biographies, February 2013. http://www.taylorarchitects.com.au/Biographies.htm , accessed 24 February 2025. 'Stirling House turns 100' in Duidgeana, Newsletter of the Toodyay Historical Society Inc., Issue No.6, Nov/Dec. 2008. 'The Robert Faust Photographic Collection', by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Herald, April 2012, p.4. A collection of glass negatives was donated to the Shire Museum by Rick Mason.
Statement of Significance	
Stirling House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has historic value for its associations with the Toodyay Gentlemen's Club who had the place purpose built for their club rooms. The club was associated with identities such as Lord Forrest and local identities: Vernon Hamersley, Bernard Connor, Charles Lukin and Dr Crawford. the place has social value as an illustration of the former practice of gentlemen's clubs. the place has aesthetic value as it contributes to the streetscape of Stirling Terrace. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

77. Stirling House

Additional Photographs



78

78. Urwin's Store (fmr)



Site Information

Other Names	Caddy & Wilshire's Drapery Store Unwins Store Toodyay Bakery			
Previous MHI No.	140			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	123 Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11847941			
Land Information	Lot	302	Vol/Folio	2737/565
	Plan	P064382	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'01.0"S 116°27'58.5"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	02582			

78. Urwin's Store (fmr)

Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Classified by the National Trust (14/06/1977) Register of National Estate (21/10/1980) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail Store (single)
Current Use	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail Store (single)
Other Use	INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING: Bakery
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1898
Builder	Henry Davey
Walls	Masonry: Rendered Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Classical
Physical Description	
<p>Unwins Store (also known as Urwins Store) is a double storey rendered brick building with a corrugated iron hipped roof. It's main facade addresses Stirling Terrace and features a decorative parapet and a double storey timber verandah. The decorative parapet contains scrolls, finials and raised lettering 'Unwins 1899 Store'.</p> <p>The verandah extends over the pedestrian footpath and is supported by square timber posts with decorative timber brackets to the ground and first floor. The ground floor verandah features a corrugated steel bullnose roof whilst the first floor verandah has a skillion roof. There are outdoor seating areas to the ground and first floor of the verandah.</p> <p>The main facade facing Stirling Terrace is rendered brick to the ground floor and painted brick and render to the first floor. The first floor facade has a rendered band which also forms a window label.</p> <p>To the ground floor, the shop frontage comprises large shopfront windows on a rendered plinth with infill to the highlight above; and a central, recessed and splayed double entry door. Above the central entry is a highlight window.</p> <p>To the first floor, there are two timber framed double hung windows on either side of a central door that opens onto the verandah.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	Low / Moderate

78. Urwin's Store (fmr)

Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In the 21 May 1898 edition of the Northam Advertiser it was reported builder Henry Davey was erecting a new shop for the draper Mr R. Urwin, adding it will be an important addition to the town. 'The building is to be lighted with specially brilliant lamps and the structure itself is of a neat and commodious style.' (p.3) The following year Mr Davey added another shop between the Freemasons' Hotel and Urwin's Store for hairdresser and tobacconist Carl Heiden of York.</p> <p>Urwin's Store had two storeys, the upper floor making a useful venue for club meetings. In November 1899, some Toodyay residents rented one of the upstairs rooms and furnished it for Masonic purposes. The first meeting was in the new lodge room above Mr Urwin's drapery store, and fitted for the purpose by a few of the Freemasons brethren.. On 20th November 1899 the Toodyay Masonic Lodge No. 2803 E.C. (English Constitution) was constituted and consecrated. The Rev. Edward Holiday was the first Worshipful Master to be installed. The Toodyay Lodge was the last Lodge in the colony to be formed under the English Constitution. Another lodge to use the room for meetings was the Buffalo Lodge No. 42 (RAOB) from 1938 to the 1960s, who accessed the upper floor via a rear stairway.</p> <p>In 1905 Miss Fergusson, costumier used one of the rooms on the ground floor for her business. On Mr Urwin's retirement from Newcastle, his business was taken over by his manager James O'Sullivan. A fire in the premises in February 1916 burnt the internal stairs. Later, in 1919, a sale was held when O'Sullivan moved into the shop next door to the Freemasons' Hotel.</p> <p>In May 1920 there was a Mortgagee sale of the Freemasons' Hotel, six shops and the Toodyay Flour Mill. The sale included Urwin's Store. The owner at the time was Charles Maxwell Lukin. In 1921 Carter & Co's firm of drapers and clothiers opened their new shop on the ground floor 'below the Freemasons Hall' (note: Toodyay Masonic Lodge was still using the upstairs room). The manager was Reg Caddy who purchased the business in May 1923 naming it Caddy & Co, later Caddy & Wiltshire, which was a drapery. In 1946 it became Trumens' Store, run by Reg Truelove and Harold Menagh, then Smartwear from 1947 to c.1974.</p> <p>In 1977, the place was assessed by the National Trust of Western Australia, with the ownership of G. C. and P. M McCoy.</p> <p>In 1980 a bakery opened next to the Freemasons' Hotel, becoming the Toodyay Bakery in 1985. By then the hotel had already absorbed the small shop in between Urwin's and the hotel. This had been used as a garage workshop until it was taken over by the hotel for a lounge.</p> <p>In 1993 a Patisserie was added to the Bakery. By May 2005, a verandah balcony had been erected in front of the Bakery and the neighbouring Ellery's Arcade shop. By c.2007, the upstairs included a restaurant, 'Terrace 123' with Gold Plate winner chef Richard Mehl at the helm. An internal lift was installed.</p> <p>In 2018 the premises were extended into the neighbouring Ellery's Arcade shop and the back section of the next shop.</p> <p>The Toodyay Bakery has received numerous awards and has been listed as one of the top bakeries in the Avon Region.</p> <p>There is an existing chronology for this place, please see the Toodyay Historical Society for more details.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>OCCUPATIONS: Manufacturing and processing</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Commercial Services and industries</p>
Associations	Henry Davey

78. Urwin's Store (fmr)

Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. Research and notes provided by Toodyay Historical Society. 'Urwin's store, Stirling Terrace, Toodyay', chronology prepared by Beth Frayne, member Toodyay Historical Society. National Trust Assessment Documentation 'Former Urwin's Store', National Trust of Western Australia, 1977.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Urwin's Store (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value for its associations with the Buffaloes, Urwins and the businesses which have operated from the place since the turn of the century. • the double storey building has aesthetic value for its contribution to the main streetscape of Toodyay and the detail of its original design. • the place has aesthetic value as it is a good example of the commercial architectural style of the period. Its form and detailing are complementary to the adjacent Freemasons Hotel and together, contribute to the streetscape. 	
Management Category	2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

78. Urwin's Store (fmr)

Additional Photographs



78. Urwin's Store (fmr)

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Urwins (Unwins) Store', Collections WA, c. 1973



Source: 'detailed pediment of left hand of building', F.A Sharr, 1973.



Source: photograph from the National Trust Assessment Documentation, National Trust of WA, 1977.

79

79. House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace



Site Information

Other Names	Brian Buzzard & Co. Manuels Agency Clarke & Doig Lollipop Shop Angus James Real Estate Toodyay Valley Cooperative Ltd.			
Previous MHI No.	59			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	124 Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11181306			
Land Information	Lot	105	Vol/Folio	2560/234
	Plan	P037947	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'00.1"S 116°27'57.6"E			

79. House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	12161
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	COMMERCIAL: Office
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1870s (possible), in existence from 1891.
Walls	Masonry: Painted Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian
Physical Description	
<p>House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace is a single storey painted brick building with a verandah and corrugated iron-hipped and gabled roof. The front elevation has two double-hung timber framed windows and a central door. The windows are a 6-over-6 style, meaning each panel is divided into six panes evenly. The door is a 4-panel timber door. Three wall mounted display cabinets on the front elevation contain adverts for houses for the real estate company Elders Realestate. There is a contemporary signage to the roof of the front verandah and a face brick chimney to the rear of the building. The verandah is supported by turned timber posts feature decorative filigree iron brackets. On the street boundary is a timber picket fence that encloses the verandah. Following 2012, the dark green timber verandah posts have been painted a cream colour.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	09/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In October 1860 when the town of Newcastle was established James Fermaner purchased Lot 3. 'Jas' Fermaner, or Farmaner, arrived in Western Australia in 1840 on the Runnymede as a Corporal with the 51st Regiment. He married Caroline Blackshall and in 1847 took his discharge from the army before the regiment left for India. Eight of their children were born in the colony. The Fermaners lived in Perth c.1851 where Jas went into business importing goods from Singapore. In 1865 he sold his business and Lot 3 in Newcastle and the family, except for their eldest son, returned to England.</p>	

79. House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace

Henry James Twine bought Lot 3 and had a cottage built in the 1870s. Ian Chitty's 1975 Toodyay Historic Buildings Survey and later Shire Municipal Inventories describe it as a typical 1870s structure, a brick and iron cottage with two rooms under the main roof and two others under a skillion roof at the rear. The roof was originally shingled, later replaced with iron. Twine continued to be the owner and occupier until c.1885 when John Egdell, a storekeeper and Toodyay's first baker started living there with his wife Eliza Douw.

The Newcastle Municipality Rate Book, 1886-1892, lists a dwelling house, stables and outbuildings, with John Egdell, baker, as the occupier. (Jenny Edgecombe, '124 Stirling Terrace Toodyay', in Duigeeana, Issue 28, 2012, p.6)

Egdell died in March 1896. In 1908 Henry Twine transferred the land to his son Albert Charles Twine, who in turn sold it in 1913 to Charles Maxwell Lukin, who apparently divided the land with the smaller portion going to the West Australian Fire Brigades Board. At some stage Thomas Donegan ran a store on the larger portion, that was later acquired by the Toodyay Valley Co-operative. In c.1929 the house was vacant and later granted to a married foreman in return for services as a night attendant and cleaner.

According to Toodyay local Jim Watson, he recalls during the years between 1934 to the 1940s Mr and Mrs Stan Williams were living in the [next house], which is now the Land Estate Agent, Angus James.' (Edgecombe, p.6)

According to research by Ernest Polis in his survey of POW facilities in WA, on 28 April 1944, 'approval was granted to establish a Prisoner-of-War Control Centre in No.124 Stirling Terrace with a strength of 100 POWs under the command of Captain J.H.Gibson'. (Ernest Polis, p.140)

However, the description of the building doesn't resemble No.124. It's possible the street numbers had changed and No.124 may have been the old Fire Station located between the Toodyay Valley Co-Operative and the house. The town's new fire station had opened in 1938. The Control Centre opened on 16 March 1945 and closed on 31 May 1946, with all POWs and Army staff being transferred to the Northam Army Camp.

Post war the property had a varied life including the 'Hippy clothing shop' (1970s), and 'Toodyay Hair Fashions' (1980s) before becoming the offices of Angus James Real Estate, then Country Realty owned by Lui and Lynette Marcelli, and now Elders Real Estate.

<p>Historic Themes</p>	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements OCCUPATIONS: Domestic Activities OCCUPATIONS: Commercial services and industries</p>
<p>Sources</p>	<p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Jenny Edgecombe, '124 Stirling Terrace Toodyay: A quiet achiever', in Duigeeana, Issue 28, 2012, Newsletter of the Toodyay Historical Society, Inc., p.6) Ernest Polis, 'Study and Survey of Prisoner of War Facilities in Western Australia', 1996.</p>

79. House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace

Statement of Significance

House (fmr), 124 Stirling Terrace has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the building has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape of Stirling Terrace.
- the building has historic value as a good example of a dwelling constructed in the 1870s and is a relatively rare example in the northern end of Stirling Terrace.
- the building has social value as a demonstration of the way of life in Toodyay in the 19th century.

Management Category

3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Level of Significance

Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



80

80. Freemason's Hotel (fmr)



Site Information

Other Names	Newcastle Hotel Freemasons Tavern Toodyay Hotel			
Previous MHI No.	46			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	125 Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11847940			
Land Information	Lot	301	Vol/Folio	2737/564
	Plan	P064382	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'01.2"S 116°27'57.4"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	02569			

80. Freemason's Hotel (fmr)

Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Classified by the National Trust (07/06/1977) Register of the National Estate (21/10/1980) Statewide Hotel Survey (01/11/1997) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	COMMERCIAL: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use	COMMERCIAL: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1861; altered in 1896; 1903; 1994
Architect	James William Wright MLC (1903) completed expansion
Builder	H Davey (1896)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Filigree
Physical Description	
<p>Freemason's Hotel (fmr) comprises two sections, the main two storey brick building with a corrugated steel roof to the west, and an adjoining single storey shop with a corrugated steel roof and bullnose verandah.</p> <p>The front elevation of the hotel addresses Stirling Terrace, with a ground-floor verandah extending over the pedestrian brick footpath. There is street parking to front of the building and additional parking bays to the west and rear of the lot. To the west of the building are two street trees and a large gravelled open area. Several later brick and iron additions and an outdoor seating area are located to the rear of the building.</p> <p>The main two storey building features a decorative parapet with balusters, pilasters and a decorative central pediment. The pediment is flanked by two smaller arched pediments. The main facade has a combination of painted and tuck-pointed Flemish bond brick with rendered banding above arched openings to the ground floor. A double storey timber verandah extends across the entire front facade and is supported by square posts with stop chamfered detailing, decorative brackets, and concrete bases. To the timber verandah is a timber valance to the ground floor and turned timber balustrading to both floors.</p> <p>The ground floor is setback to form a raised entry porch and features a colonnaded verandah with brick columns, rendered arches and timber balustrades. The ground floor contains timber double-hung and casement windows with rendered sills. The doors and windows to the ground floor have arched highlight windows.</p>	

80. Freemason's Hotel (fmr)

The west elevation contains several double-hung windows with awnings.

To the east of the main building is a single storey shop of brick construction. It has a bullnose verandah that is supported by turned timber posts. The frontage contains two timber framed casement windows with rendered sills, a panelled timber door to the east and a central double door entry. All openings feature a rendered banding above. Similar to the main building, this building has a decorative parapet with balusters, pilasters and a decorative central pediment.

Authenticity	High
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Integrity	High
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Date of Survey	09/09/2024
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Historical Information

In 1860, William Penphrase Tregoning, a publican formally of York and Beverley, bought lots 6, 7, 8 and 14 and built a single storey public house with stables and a large enclosure. It was called Newcastle Hotel. It was licensed in 1861 and sold to Thomas Mead of Northam in 1862 for two thousand pounds. The Newcastle Hotel name become confused with Monger's Newcastle Hotel licensed in 1863 and Mead changed the name to Freemasons' Tavern and later Freemasons' Hotel.

Water supplies were a constant issue in Toodyay and when the Convict Depot well ran dry in 1869 people began to draw their drinking water from the well behind the Freemasons' Hotel. It was equipped with a pump and was well used. Samuel and James Gregg, the licensees of the hotel, were also promoters of the Newcastle Co-operative Stores Company launched in 1868. The store was set up in the long room of the hotel after they obtained the Colonial Secretary's permission for this dealing. Samuel Gregg subsequently became the sole licensee of the hotel and James the manager of the store. Toodyay Roads Board meetings were held in the hotel on the first Saturday of each month, designed to coincide with shopping day in town.

In 1871, a tea meeting and concert at the hotel, organised by Rev. Innes, formed a young men's reading club, with James Drummond chairing the meeting. It was said to be the biggest social event ever held in Toodyay. The introduction of the exclusive Assembly Ball, held at Newcastle Hotel in 1871 was rivalled by the Settler's Ball organised for Show Week at the Freemasons' Hotel.

In 1875, the well behind the hotel was closed for public use when the new proprietor Michael Ryan declared a charge of one pound per person for its use. At the end of 1880 Dan Connor advertised the Freemasons' Hotel for sale but received no bids and sold the hotel to the lessee, Thomas Donegan who soon sold it to his brother, James.

In 1890 Henry Davey jnr. purchased the hotel. At this time the 1899 single storey shop now part of the hotel was first used by Mr Carl Heiden of York who opened a hairdressing saloon. Henry built a new kitchen at the rear, and later, in 1903-1904, built the front to the street line and constructed a second storey.

In the Automobile Club of WA's Motorguide and year book, 1917/1918, the Freemasons Hotel is listed as one of the Automobile Club of WA's official hotels.

The parapet was originally decorated with 11 cement domes but these were destroyed during the 1968 Meckering earthquake. Davey also sold the water from the well to the hospital at a rate of half a crown a cask. He bought Mongers Store where he converted the top floor into living quarters while he renovated and added the second floor to the hotel.

The stables were demolished around 1955 to make way for an outdoor picture theatre which was subsequently demolished in 1970.

80. Freemason's Hotel (fmr)

The shop adjoining the hotel on the south, built by Davey in 1889, was the 'Yankee Doodle Tobacco Shop' in the 1920s, advertising as a newsagency, chemist and druggist, hairdressing salon and tobacconist, run by W. T. Richardson. It was a Ladies Club before it was incorporated into the hotel and became the saloon bar.

(Note: The Ladies Club may have been another name for, or evolved into, a 'Ladies Lounge' where men were excluded. Women in Australia were not allowed to drink in public bars or saloons until the mid 1960s.)

In 1993 Council approval was given for a replacement verandah.

In 1994 the hotel was restored to the Federation Filigree style of the 1890s by owners John and Stella Pearce. Significant restoration works were further undertaken in 2017 including a new sports bar, TAB and Foxtel. A new beer garden was established at the back.

In 2023 the hotel was sold to a company linked to the Barnett family and closed until 2024. Renamed Toodyay Hotel, it reopened on 2 April 2024.

The proposed addition of units to the rear has not occurred. The owner has purchased the adjacent lot for redevelopment.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Commercial services and industries OCCUPATIONS: Hospitality industry and tourism
Associations	Daniel Connor Thomas Mead Samuel Gregg James Donegan
Sources	Rica Erickson, <i>Old Toodyay & Newcastle</i> , Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Chitty, Ian D. <i>Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council.</i> ca. 1975. Municipal Inventory Review, Shire of Toodyay, 2010. Place No. 46. Heritage of Australia. <i>The Illustrated Register of the National Estate</i> , The Macmillan Company of Australia Pty Ltd., 1981. Shire of Toodyay, Place 12, pp. 6/76-77. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024) National Trust Assessment documentation 'Toodyay: Freemasons Hotel', National Trust of Western Australia, 1977. Northam Adviser, 6th of May 1899, p.2-3. Automobile Club of Western Australia Yearbooks 1917/1918, 1922/1923, 1924/1925. Erickson, Rica & Taylor, Robyn. <i>Toodyay homesteads</i> . Hesperian Press, 2006.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Freemason's Hotel (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Freemasons Hotel has aesthetic value as one of the finest and most substantial architectural structures in the main street of Toodyay. the place is a dominant and a critical element in the main streetscape of Toodyay. the place has historic value for its considerable associations with Toodyay identities as owners and publicans. the place has historic value as the first licensed value in Toodyay (Newcastle). the place has considerable social value as the venue for social interaction and hospitality that has taken place continuously since 1860. the place is a fine example of the Federation Filigree style with significant original fabric. 	

80. Freemason's Hotel (fmr)

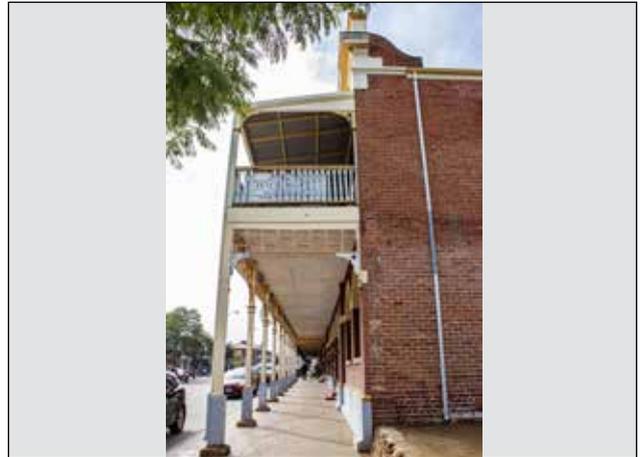
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs



80. Freemason's Hotel (fmr)

Additional Photographs



80. Freemason's Hotel (fmr)

Additional Photographs



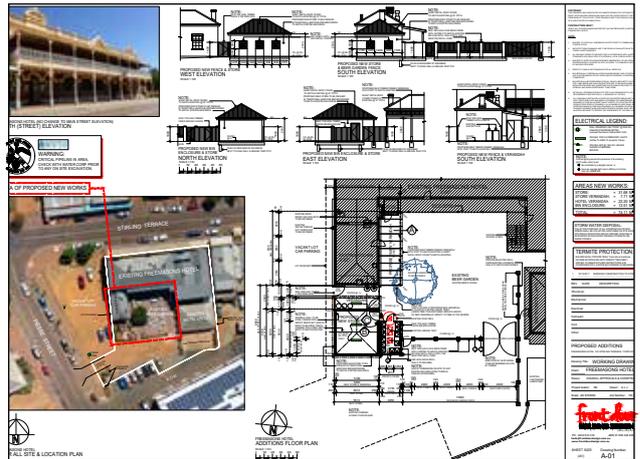
Source: *Western Mail*, Saturday, 18 December 1909, p. 25, Photograph courtesy of W. E. Stowe.



Source: photograph with unknown origin, from Stephen Carrick Database, 1973.



Source: *Freemasons' Hotel Toodyay*, Collections WA, 1908-1911.



Source: proposal for the additions, front door building design, 2017.

81

81. Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay



Site Information

Other Names	Museum Toodyay Roller Flour Mill Toodyay Power House Toodyay Board Power Station			
Previous MHI No.	22			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	129 Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461484			
Land Information	Lot	2	Vol/Folio	990/140
	Plan	D001520	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'01.8"S 116°27'55.0"E			

81. Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	02567
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/09/1998
Other	Classified by the National Trust (07/06/1977) Register of the National Estate (21/10/1980) Flour Mills Survey (30/06/1994) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012) State Register of Heritage Places (17/02/2006)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING: Flour Mill
Current Use	EDUCATIONAL: Museum
Other Use	GOVERNMENTAL: Power Station
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1870
Architect/ Builder	Builder: George Henry Hasell
Walls	Masonry: Stone and Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Connor's Mill (fmr) is a three storey brick and stone structure with a corrugated iron hipped roof, located on a corner lot. The building presents a symmetrical façade with brick arcs and quoining to the ground floor window and door openings and brick quoining to the external edges of the wall. The first floor is random coursed stonework, with two storeys of brick walls above.</p> <p>A plaque is resented to the left of the main entry which reads:</p> <p><i>'Connor's Mill Preserved by the Toodyay Shire Council and the Toodyay Tourist Centre with funds provided by the O' Connor estates and the National Estate 1975. Opened April 3rd 1975 by the HON. Alan Ridge M.L.A, Minister for Tourism.'</i></p> <p>The grain chute is still attached to the central first floor opening and 'Connor's Mill est 1870' has been painted between first and second level windows. A centrally place cupola is positioned on the roof. There is a mill mechanism on display in the front of the building.</p>	

The structural report in 2012 provides some technical descriptions of the main structural elements:

"Walls are mortared stone rubble construction with brick quoined corners and openings, arched on the outside and with timber lintels inside. Stones are locally sourced granite or similar. Wall thickness varies from 650 – 800 mm.

Walls are face brick in English bond, typically 650 – 800 mm thick. The Conservation Plan states that bricks are made from sand obtained from the banks of the nearby Avon River. Openings are arched on the outside and with timber lintels on the inside. There are 24 mm diameter steel tie rods immediately beneath the roof and second-floor structures against the inside faces of all four walls. The rods carry through intersecting walls at corners and are anchored to about 300 mm square steel plates.

The structure shown is a reconstruction built in 1975. The original roof's structural details are unknown, but the roof profile shown in earlier photographs included in the Conservation Plan is similar to the existing one. It may have been identical. The central ventilator dates from 1920. The original roof cladding was timber shingles, now replaced with corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) in long sheets. The roof structure consists of the following elements, all hardwood timber, most likely jarrah."

Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	27/08/2024

Historical Information

Daniel Connor (1831-1898) arrived in the colony as a convict in 1853. Through hard work and a shrewd business sense he became one of the most influential men in Toodyay. Connor purchased significant landholdings throughout the townsite including Lot 9 on the corner of Stirling Terrace and Piesse Street in c.1861. In the 1860s, he first constructed a house and store for himself and his wife Catherine. Then, in ca1870, he built a flour mill on corner of the site, which he owned until his death in 1898.

In 1871, Connor was an inaugural Toodyay Road Board member, serving 1871-1898, and also as Chairman 1879-1881 and 1884-1895. He was also a Municipal Councillor in 1877-1897. In 1874 he bought 'Hawthornden' in addition to a number of other substantial properties in the area. This made him the largest landholder in the district at this time.

Connor's Mill had 6 eras or functions:

1870-1919:	Flour mill
1919-1923:	Flour mill and power house
1923-1955:	Power house
1955-1975:	Dereliction and restoration
1975-1999:	Tourist centre and museum
1999-2024:	Museum

81. Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay

The three-storey stone and brick mill with a shingle roof was thought to have been built in 1870, the third flour mill in the district. It was built by expirree builder George Hasell, with the assistance of at least three ticket-of-leave tradesmen. Charles Marris was the first miller employed by Connor, until ca1878. Farmers indebted to Connor for stores were obliged to take their gristing to his mill resulting in the decline of the other steam mills. In 1880, Connor's Mill and one of the other mills in Toodyay won awards for flour at the Melbourne Exhibition, refuting claims of inferior Western Australian flour.

In 1885-1887, Charles Marris leased the Mill, with his flour being displayed at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in South Kensington, London, in 1886. However, he built his own mill in Clinton Street in 1887. Some years after Connor's death in 1898, in 1902, Charles Marris bought the Mill from the Connor family, and converted it to a roller flour mill.

Having lain idle since 1909, Charles M. Lukin & Co bought the Mill property in 1917, and began the process of installing a local electric power service in a shed built on one side of the Mill. Lukin was a Toodyay Road Board member, and facilitated the Road Board offering a concession to Gilberts Ltd, to run the power house, in the charge of engineer Norm Garvey. Thus electric light poles and overhead wiring appeared in the town streets, and in February 1920, a limited electric light service was provided.

From 1920 until 1923, various concerns ran the flour mill and the power house. However, in 1927, the Toodyay Road Board bought the buildings and equipment, in order to control the contracts and upgrade the engines to run the power supply more efficiently. Clive Piesse was the engineer in charge in 1928-1938. He and his family lived on the top floor of the mill until ca1935. The power service hours were gradually extended until the 24-hour continuous but noisy service began in 1938. Various sheds and a cooling tower were constructed at the rear of the mill building.

Extra staff such as Max Messenger and James Ellery were employed to run the night shifts.

In 1955 the Road Board agreed to sell the Power House service exclusive of the lands and buildings to the State Electricity Commission, resulting in Toodyay being connected to the state grid system.

While the old Mill remained vacant until 1975, in 1967 the Toodyay Shire had been considering its demolition, but the persistence of Chairman Edward Davy and Councillor 'Mac' Wroth averted this fate.

In November 1970 Rica Erickson of the WA Historical Society and Mr R. White, of the Architectural Department at the University of Western Australia inspected the Mill building for its potential use as a museum. In June 1972 the Shire's Historical and Tourism Committee applied for a National Estate Grant of \$25,000 to restore the building and two other places of significance. Various architects were consulted and plans drawn. Eventually, the Mill was earmarked to become the office of the newly formed independent Toodyay Tourist Centre, with museum displays upstairs. Doors and windows were restored, and a second-hand staircase, purchased from photographer Alex Risco in Northam, allowed access to the first floor. 'George' the Brotherhood steam engine donated by Industrial Extracts, was installed on the ground floor by Graham Jones. The Tourist Centre had moved in by late 1975. Pam Masters was the Toodyay Tourist Centre Secretary/Treasurer, then Manager in 1974-1987.

On 3 April 1976 the Toodyay Tourist Centre and Connor's Mill was officially opened by the Hon. Alan Ridge, MLA, Minister for Tourism. A second stairway to the top floor was installed in 1978, and the Tourist Centre signed a 10-year lease.

81. Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay

In 1994, when Peter Chiffings was Manager, late Victorian flour milling equipment from Northam was installed in the upper floors of Connor's Mill. On 18 June that year there was an official re-opening by Federal MP David Jull, accompanied by Judi Moylan MP, Member for Avon. Changes occurred in 1998, with the Tourist Centre operations moving into Stirling House, while the Mill building displays were upgraded. In May 1998 the Connor's Mill museum was re-opened, manned by volunteers. The Toodyay Tourist Centre amalgamated with the Shire, changed its name to the Toodyay Visitors Centre and returned to Connor's Mill until the new Visitors Centre was opened behind the Mill in 2000. Visitors now entered the Mill via its back door.

In 2010, after another display upgrade and new donated lighting, the Mill museum was awarded a High commendation in the Western Australian Heritage Awards. In 2020, Margie Eberle, the Shire Museum Curator and Cultural Heritage Officer, planned a year of celebratory activities, which were cut short by the Covid pandemic. A souvenir brochure was produced. The Mill still operates solely as a Shire Museum, open every day.

In 2012, a Structural Report was created and gave some insight into the condition and significance of the structural components of Connors Mill:

- Roof structure – Some significance
- First and second floor structures – Considerable
- Staircases – Low significance
- Posts – Considerable significance
- Ground floor structure – Low significance
- Exterior walls – Considerable significance

Historic Themes	<p>OCCUPATIONS: Rural industry and market gardening</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Commercial services and industry</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Technology and technological change</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Manufacturing and processing</p> <p>SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community Services and utilities</p>
Associations	<p>Charles Marris (first miller)</p> <p>Daniel Connor</p> <p>Toodyay Road Board</p>
Sources	<p>NT Assessment 'Museum (fmr Connors Mill), National Trust of WA, 1977.</p> <p>Proposal for Facilities and Building Evaluation Project, Shire of Toodyay and Ascentive Consulting. Conservation Management Plan, Connors Mill, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgione, June 2004.</p> <p>The following section has been sourced from Berndt, R. M. & Catherine (Eds), <i>Aborigines of the West: Their past and present</i>, UWA Press, Perth, 1980; Bates, D. M. <i>The Native Tribes of Western Australia</i>, National Library of Australia, Canberra, 1985; Green, Neville 'Aborigines and White Settlers in the Nineteenth Century', & Bolton, G. C. 'Black and White after 1897', In Stannage, C. T. (ed) <i>A New History of Western Australia</i>, UWA Press, Perth, 1981, Chapters 3 & 4.</p> <p>Berndt, R. M. & Catherine (Eds) <i>Aborigines of the West: Their past and present</i>, UWA Press, 1980; Bates, D. M. <i>The Native Tribes of Western Australia</i>, Canberra, National Library of Australia, 1985; Information provided by anthropologist Don Sauman.</p> <p>Hallam, Sylvia J. <i>Aborigines of the York Area</i>, The York Society, 1998.</p> <p>Conservation Management Plan, Connors Mill, Toodyay, Laura Gray with Lynley Forgione, June 2004.</p> <p>Connor's Mill Toodyay Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, 2012.</p> <p>Conservation Management Strategy, Connors Mill, Laura Gray, 2015.</p>

81. Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay

	<p>Shire of Toodyay Municipal Inventory, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2013. Conservation Consultant, in association with Lynley Forgione, Historian, for Toodyay Visitors Centre operated by Shire of Toodyay, June 2004. 150th Anniversary, Connor's Mill: souvenir brochure. Shire of Toodyay, 2020.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p><i>The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay (P02567).</i></p> <p>Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay, a three storey stone and brick mill building in the Victorian Georgian style with a corrugated iron roof and single storey brick veneer and iron visitors' centre, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place is an excellent and representative example of an industrial building in the Victorian Georgian style; • the place is a rare intact, example of a three-storey brick and stone mill of the mid to late nineteenth century; • the place was constructed in 1870 as a flour mill to service Toodyay and the surrounding agricultural areas, and was important in the nineteenth century establishment of the town (then known as Newcastle); • from 1870 to 1898 the place was owned by Daniel (Dan) Connor, a prominent businessman and property holder in the Swan River Colony; • the place provides evidence of the importance of convicts in the development of the Colony, having been built with the assistance of convict labour by George Hasell, an expirée, for owner Dan Connor, also an expirée; • the place is a landmark as a substantial three-storey building situated in a prominent position in the main street of Toodyay; and, • the 1970 retention of the place is representative of a growing awareness of the value of buildings of cultural heritage significance in the State in the 1970s and the place is highly valued by the community for its role in the promotion of Toodyay and as an historic building, as demonstrated by its inclusion on the Shire of Toodyay Municipal Inventory. <p>Interpretative elements relating to the museum, replacement floors and windows, the staircase, the second floor interior partition wall and the connection to the Visitor Centre are of little significance. The interpretative elements, including mill equipment, are largely relocated items from Northam Flour Mill. The visitors' centre is a recent building and although it is not of cultural heritage significance in itself it facilitates access to and interpretation of the mill.</p>	
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example</p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Exceptional significance</p>

81. Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay

Additional Photographs



81. Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay

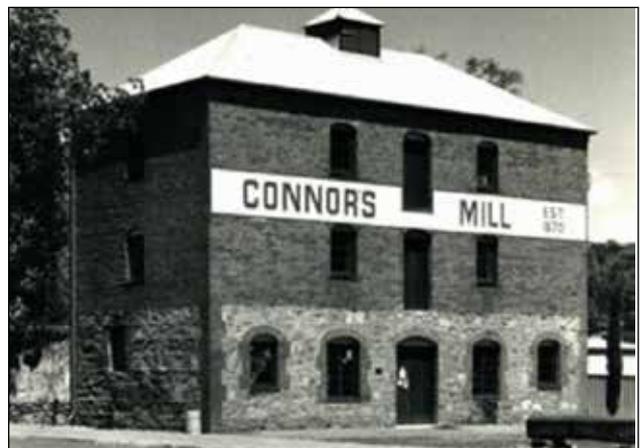
Additional Photographs



Source: SCA, 2024



Source: 'Angled front elevation of building (obscured by tree)', Inherit Database, F. A. Sharr, 16 October 1982.



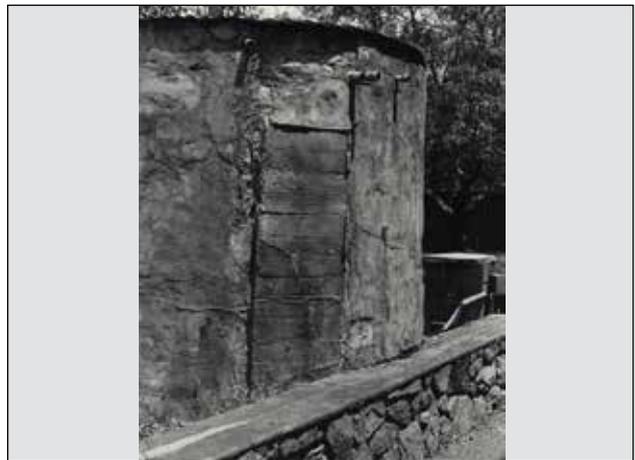
Source: 'Right corner elevation of building', Inherit Database, F. A. Sharr, 16 October 1982.

81. Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay

Additional Photographs



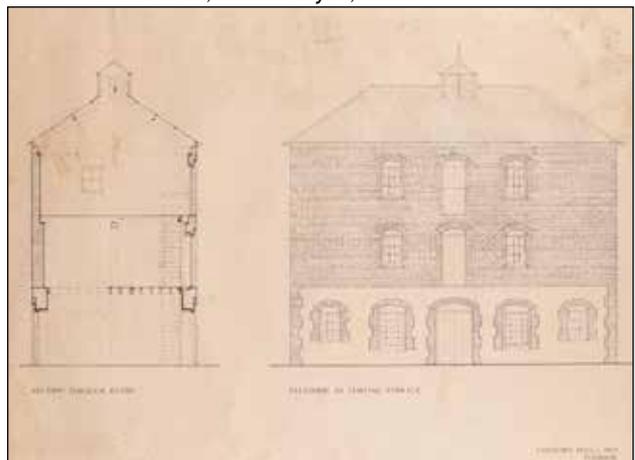
Source: 'Connors Mill, re-opening after restoration', Shire of Toodyay via Collections WA, Ray Paynter, 1975.



Source: 'Water tank behind Connors Mill', Shire of Toodyay via Collections WA, Rev. J. Tayler, 1988.



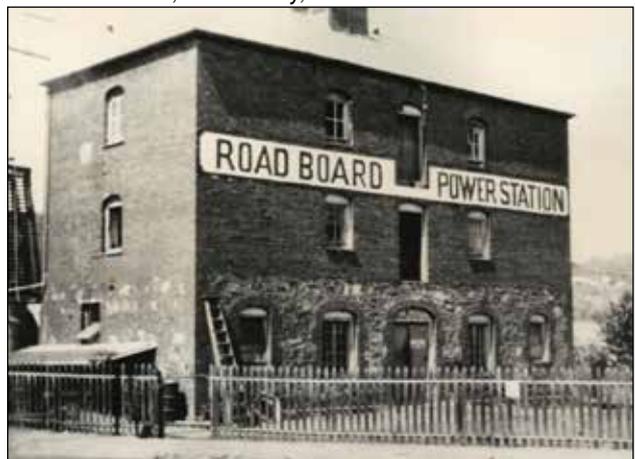
Source: 'Connor's Mill, derelict', Shire of Toodyay via Collections WA, 1974.



Source: 'Connor's Mill c 1869 drawing', Shire of Toodyay via Collections WA, Ian D Chitty, 1974.



Source: 'Look out for train sign at crossing, Clinton Street, Toodyay' (mill in background), Shire of Toodyay via Collections WA, 1934.

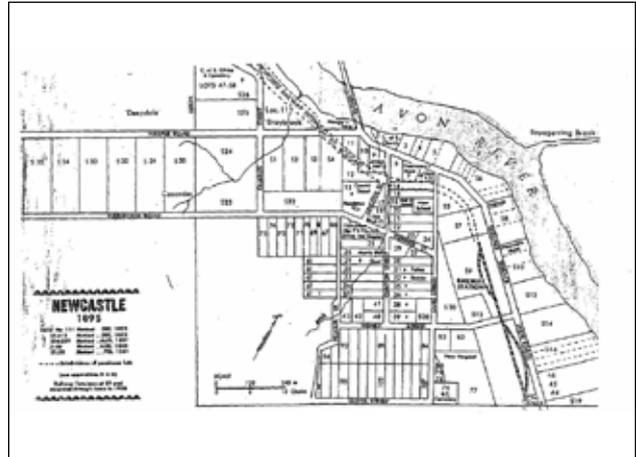


Source: 'The mill during its time as a power station', Shire of Toodyay via Collections WA, ca1930s.

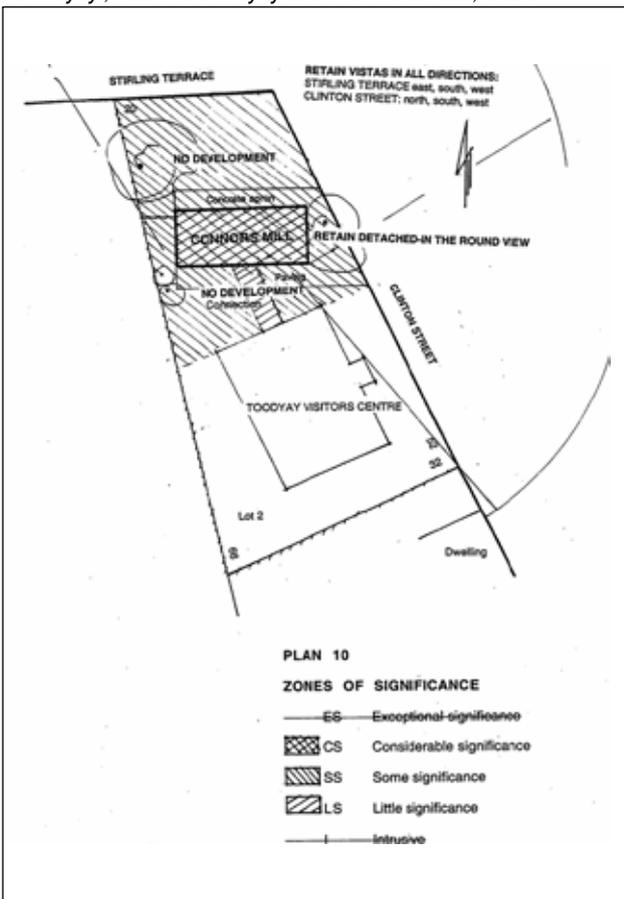
Additional Photographs



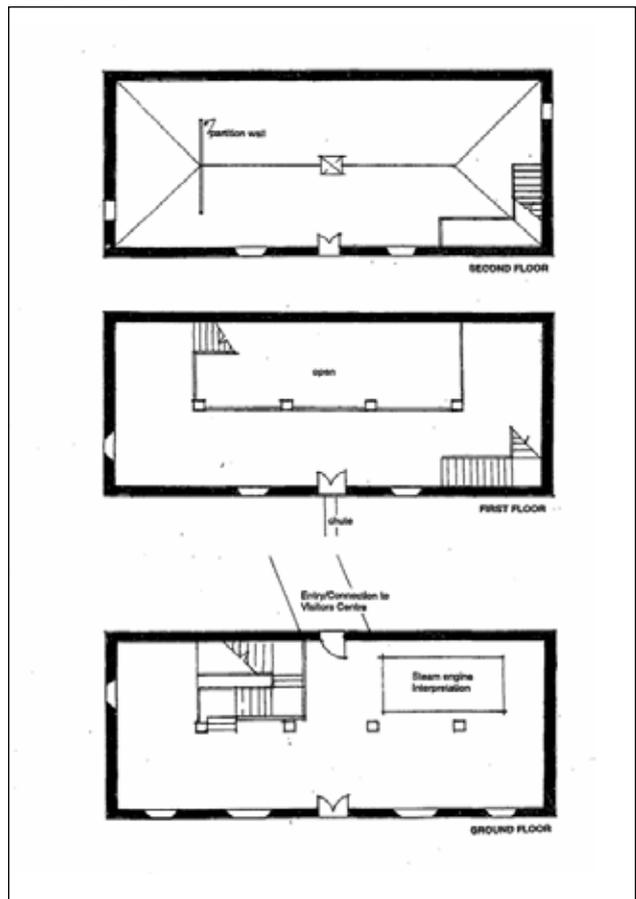
Source: 'Lukin's Toodyay Roller Flour Mill and Power Station, Toodyay', Shire of Toodyay via Collections WA, 1920.



Source: Newcastle town 1895. Excerpt from Old Toodyay and Newcastle.'



Source: 'Zones of significance' Conservation Management Plan, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgiore, 2004.



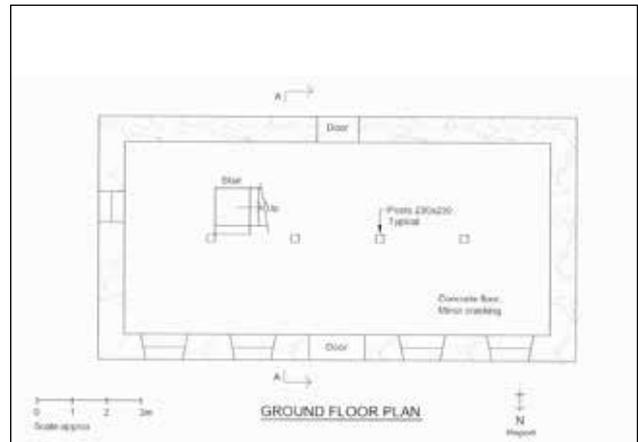
Source: 'Floor Plan' Conservation Management Plan, Laura Gray and Lynley Forgiore, 2004.

81. Connor's Mill (fmr), Toodyay

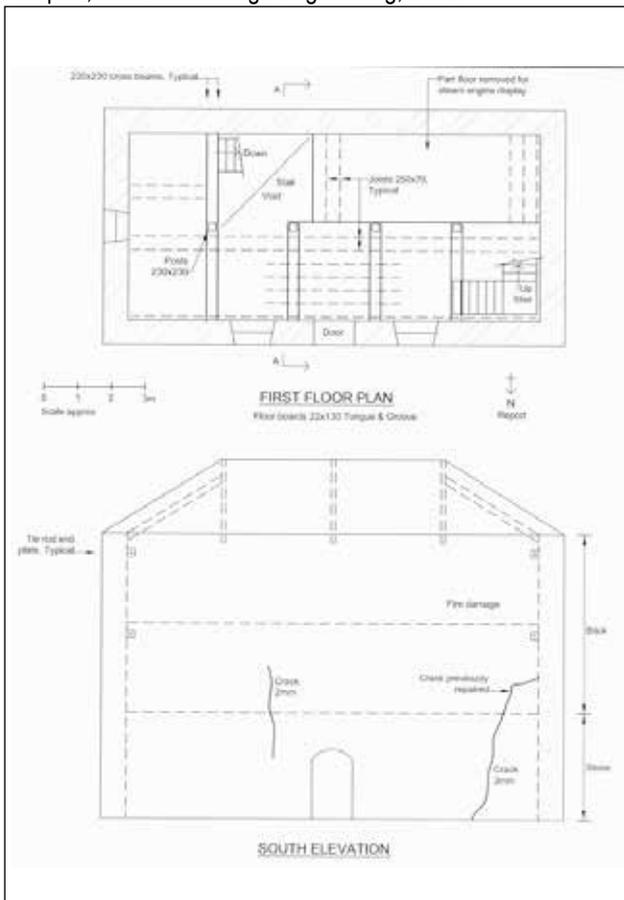
Additional Photographs



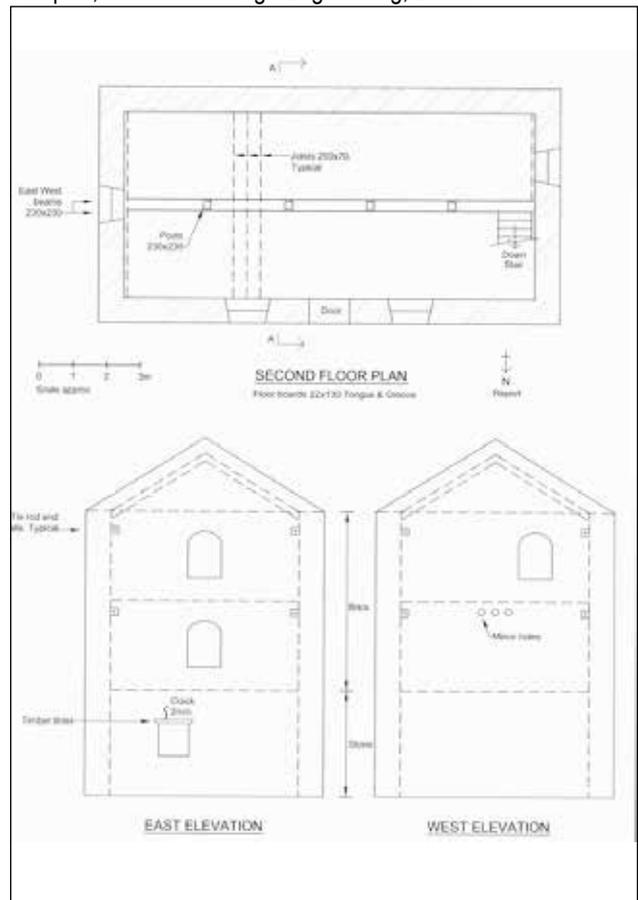
Source: 'North Elevation', Connor's Mill Toodyay Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, 2012.



Source: 'Ground Floor Plan', Connor's Mill Toodyay Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, 2012.



Source: 'Drawings', Connor's Mill Toodyay Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, 2012.



Source: 'Drawings', Connor's Mill Toodyay Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, 2012.

82

82. Connor's House (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	21			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	131 Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461482			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	996/5
	Plan	D001520	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'01.6"S 116°27'53.5"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12194			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

82. Connor's House (fmr)

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	HEALTH: Offices
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1890
Architect/ Builder	-
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Condition	
<p>Connor's House (fmr) is a long, single storey brick construction with a corrugated steel roof. The main roof extends over a concrete verandah that runs across the full extent of the main elevation of the building facing Stirling Terrace. The verandah is supported by decorative concrete columns sitting on top an enclosed bricked lower section, replacing the original wooden balustrades c.1960s. The southwestern corner of the dwelling also incorporates a hipped section projecting above the main roof. A low brick chimney projects from the hipped roof at the south eastern end of the dwelling. There are three sections to the house each with its own verandah access and front door. Timber framed sash windows. The front elevation is of face brickwork while the visible side elevation is rendered.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	27/08/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Daniel Connor (1831-1898) arrived in the colony as a convict in 1853. Through hard work and a shrewd business sense he become one of the most influential men in Toodyay. Connor purchased significant landholdings throughout the townsite including Lot 9 on the corner of Stirling Terrace and Piesse Street in c.1861. In the 1860s, he first constructed a house and store for himself and his wife Catherine, then a flour mill (c.1870). In the period 1885-1892, the Newcastle rate books indicate that Daniel owned a mill, house and cottage on this lot. In the 1890s, Daniel resided in Perth, but his wife Catherine continued to live in this house. After Daniel's death in 1898, his widow Catherine, sons Michael and Bernard Maurice and his son-in-law Timothy Francis Quinlan inherited the house, with Catherine continuing in residence until she moved to the Convent of Mercy ca.1909. From 1914 to 1959 Agnes Roach (nee Donegan and her husband Ernest, a butcher, were living there (he died in 1955).</p>	

82. Connor's House (fmr)

<p>Agnes became the owner in 1927. In c.1960 the timber balustrading was replaced with brick. During the 1960s-1970s Mrs Ruth Eileen Syred lived there at 141 Stirling Terrace. She died in 1979. By 1975, additions had been made to the house and converted into flats. The building was one of the locations used as a film set depicting a police station in the Australian classic film 'Shame' (1986). In 1998 the owner and occupier was Trevor Joseph Robinson who continues to own the property. The right section is now (2024) being used for health-related practices.</p>	
<p>Historic Themes</p>	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation and subdivision</p> <p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities</p>
<p>Associations</p>	<p>Daniel and Catherine Connor</p> <p>Eileen Syred</p>
<p>Sources</p>	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p> <p>Shire of Toodyay Municipal Inventory, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2013.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay and Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024)</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>Connor's House (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has historic value as it demonstrates the development of Toodyay in the 1890s. It also has historic value through its association with local identities Daniel and Catherine Connor and Eileen Syred. the place has social value as it demonstrates a former way of life through the scale of the dwelling and the size of the rooms. the building has aesthetic value for its positive contribution to the streetscape of Stirling Terrace. 	
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.</p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Some / Moderate significance</p>

82. Connor's House (fmr)

Additional Photographs



83

83. St Stephen's Anglican Church



Site Information				
Other Names	St Stephen's Church of England (fmr)			
Previous MHI No.	120			
Public Access	Restricted to opening hours			
Street Address	132 Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461432			
Land Information	Lot	341	Vol/Folio	2034/628
	Plan	D064968	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'59.7"S 116°27'54.7"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	02579			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Local Planning Policy	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct			

83. St Stephen's Anglican Church

Other	Register of National Estate (indicative) Classified by the National Trust (11/06/1972) Anglican Church Inventory (31/07/1996) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/08/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current Use	RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1861 / 1862
Builder	George Henry Hasell, Stonemason Esau Wetherall
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Gothic
Physical Description	
<p><u>Church</u></p> <p>The place is a restrained red brick, Gothic-style church set in grassed surroundings with generous setbacks from the road. The surrounds contain several mature trees, park benches, and small pillars lining the paths to the street and within. The landscaping is well tended, with agapanthus in beds beside the church. A white metal gate and entry frame face the street with large signage depicting the church. The back of the entry sign has historical information.</p> <p>The church has a high-pitched corrugated metal roof with no central gutters installed. The openings have brick-pointed arched windows and door surrounds in a lancet style. Tall lancet windows are located to the north and south elevations, with buttresses dividing the north and south facades into evenly spaced bays. The entry to the church is a small projection to the west, with three steps leading to a landing and fitted with a metal handrail. Connected to the entry steps is a timber ramp with matching metal handrails for access to the main entry.</p> <p>To the rear (east) of the building there is a brick toilet block extension with an iron skillion roof. A separate bush timber bell tower is located to the rear of the church.</p>	

83. St Stephen's Anglican Church

Tree

The Eucalyptus tree in the churchyard is said to be over 400 years old and in 2024, appears to be extant with a plaque that reads:

"This Grand Old Gum Tree, recorded in this year of 2024 as 390+ years old and with a circumference of 8.1m or 25.5ft. was saved by a petition to stop its removal for the road widening in the early 1880s."

Authenticity	High
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Integrity	High
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Date of Survey	14/08/2024
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Historical Information

Prior to 1862, the date St Stephen's Church was constructed, the Anglican community used a variety of places in and around the settlement of (West) Toodyay for the purposes of worship. Glebe land had been set aside for a school and church and in 1854 the foundation stone for the school was laid. This building then served as a church while the parishioners argued with their Rector, Rev. Charles Harper about where the church was to be located. For Harper the location was problematic. Up until c.1855 he had lived at Nardie on a property well to the east of the settlement, and his parish was vast. It stretched from Culham in the Toodyay Valley to the north, and York to the south. He also held morning services at the Convict Depot, located several miles upstream from the settlement. The convict depot was a more convenient site for Harper.

The Avon river was subject to periodic flooding and following damaging floods in 1857 that damaged the foundations of the school, and another in 1859 while surveyors were marking out new allotments, the decision was made to establish a new town to be named Newcastle at the convict depot. Harper wanted to convert the old Commissariat Store into a church, but the Comptroller General of Convicts wouldn't agree. His parishioners weren't happy with the idea either, nor with Harper's decision to build his own home 'Braybrook' at the depot. However, the government's allocation of glebe land at the depot and funds to build a parsonage decided the matter.

The church was constructed by ex-convicts George Henry Hasell, brick-maker, and stonemason Esau Wetherall. The split shingle roof was undertaken by Mr McKnoe. The floors and pews were also convict-made with pit-sawn timbers. Temporary windows would have been installed until the stained glass windows arrived from England.

On 9 March 1862 the church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Perth Matthew Blagden Hale. During the following year the Roman Catholic church (1863) was erected at the other end of the town. Harper served his parish for another ten years. He died in 1872 at the age of 73 apparently worn out by his ministry. Harper was buried in the town's public cemetery on the north side of Newcastle Bridge on Telegraph Road. He was the first Western Australian to be ordained in Australia.

In December 1910, The bell of St. Stephen's Church, Toodyay, was dedicated by the Bishop of Perth. The bell was donated by Charles Maxwell Lukin and made by Fred Metters, Perth.

In the 13th of November, 1919 a brass altar rest for St. Stephen's Church, Toodyay, was dedicated to the memory of Cpl. Donald Drummond Clarkson, who had been killed in the Great War.

83. St Stephen's Anglican Church

In the 28th of November, 1920 the polished jarrah reredos (screen) in St. Stephen's Church, Toodyay, was dedicated by Chaplain Canon Moore, in memory of those men who lost their lives in the Great War. The reredos was designed by the then late Robert Henry Irwin, Rector's Warden, South Perth and made by W. Sandover and Co., Perth.

In June 1939, his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Perth and Primate of Australia, Dr Le Fanu gave confirmation at St Stephen's Church, Toodyay. He also dedicated a new Holy Communion rail to three of the late Rectors of the Toodyay Parish: Rev. Alfred Craven (1907-1912), Rev. Edward Saunders (1912-1919) and Rev. John Mason (1919-1928). J. Wroth, sen. erected the rails.

In March 1948, the memorial Sanctuary of St. Stephens' Anglican Church, Toodyay, was consecrated. Built from bricks from the demolished Nunyle Agricultural Hall.

In 1962 during the centenary year of the church, a hall was erected adjacent to the church on the south-east corner.

Harper's home was privately owned so fund-raising was necessary for a new parsonage. However insufficient funds led to Reverend Pidcock, a popular minister, buying land on a hill overlooking the town and building a home named 'The Cascades'. (Place No. 125) This was for the brook that flowed through the property. The Lee-Steere family, strong supporters of the church, subsequently offered Whitfield House in Fiennes Street (Place No: 151) to the parish that had belonged to the family.

In 1981, a new rectory was built next to the church funded by selling various church properties including this old rectory.

Over the years there were changes to the church including doors being added to the entrance porch, and a vestry on the north side in 1911. The history of the church bell still needs unravelling regarding the date of the replacement bell donated in memory of Sergeant Harry Lukin. The bell had replaced the one that apparently had been used as a curfew bell at the convict depot. In 1948 the church was extended with the addition of a sanctuary that served as a memorial to two Lee - Steere sons who perished during the World War 2 and Lieutenant Roderick Yelverton Lee Steere who was lost at sea. The bricks for this extension came from Nunile Hall (Place No: 94) following its demolition in c.1947. A curious feature of the of east end windows of the sanctuary is the reversal of the windows bearing the symbols for Alpha and Omega based Christ's words 'I am the beginning and the end'. It has been speculated the mistake wasn't rectified by the then current Rector as the original shingle roof needed replacing. The church was advised to use corrugated asbestos, 'thus preserving the mellow appearance of the church'. In 2007 a new Colorbond roof replaced the asbestos roof.

There have been a number of plantings in the grounds, some being memorials, but present for hundreds of years is the ancient river gum [need botanical name], often referred to as 'The Town Tree' that stands inside the perimeter of the church fence bordering Stirling Terrace. It was entered on the National Trust's Register of Significant Trees in 2024.

Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion
Associations	Reverend Charles Harper: First Minister of Toodyay Bishop Hale: Bishop of Perth Lee Steere family George Hasell: Builder

83. St Stephen's Anglican Church

<p>Sources</p>	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p> <p>Ven. E.W. Doncaster, 'The Pilgrimage of Charles Harper. Toodyay, Katrine, Culham', July 1983.</p> <p>Taylor, R., and Bodycoat, R., St Stephen's Church, Toodyay, Western Australia, Conservation Plan prepared for the Church Council, September 2005, adjusted May 2006.</p> <p>St. Stephen's Anglican Church & Hall, National Trust Assessment documentation undertaken by Dr Robyn Taylor, 2013.</p> <p>Newcastle Herald, 19th of November, 1910.p.6; 10th of December, 1910, p.5.</p> <p>Toodyay Herald, 29th of November,1919, p.3; 6th of December, 1919, p. 5; 4th of December, 1920, p.5; 16th of June, 1939, p. 1.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>St Stephen's Anglican Church has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Stephen's Anglican Church has historic value for its associations with Charles Harper and the Anglican community since 1862. • the church has aesthetic value for its simple and classic design and use of local materials. • the place contributes to the street-scape of the town through the generous setback, grassed setting and landmark location. • the church has social value for its role in the community and its sense of place for generations of people who have worshiped and had special events and celebrations in the church. 	
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example</p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Exceptional significance</p>

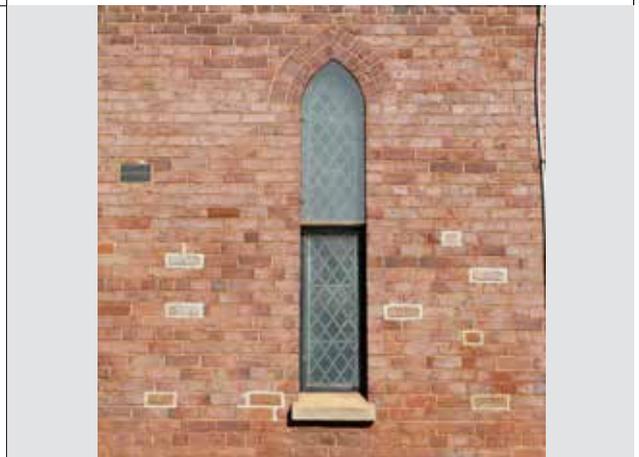
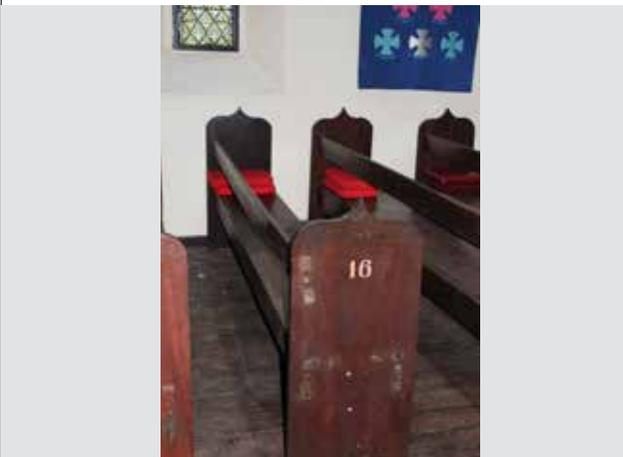
83. St Stephen's Anglican Church

Additional Photographs



83. St Stephen's Anglican Church

Additional Photographs



83. St Stephen's Anglican Church

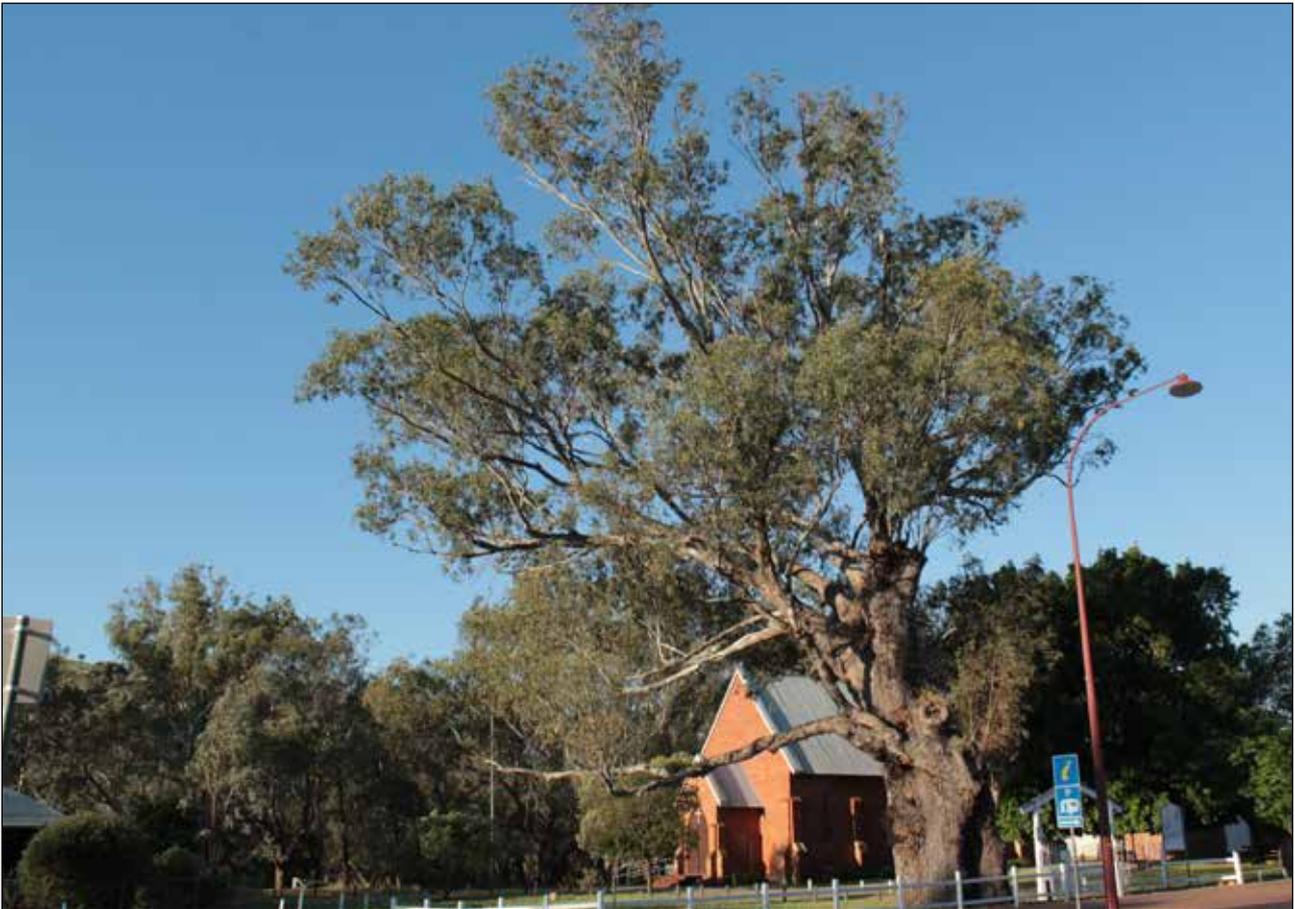
Additional Photographs



Source: 'St. Stephen's Anglican Church, Toodyay, 6 November 1949', Image number 275312PD, State Library of Western Australia, 1949.

84

84. St Stephen's Gum Tree



Site Information				
Other Names	Blue Gum, Flooded Gum Noongar: Colaille, Gooloorto, Koolert and Moitch			
Previous MHI No.	New Nomination			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	132 Stirling Terrace			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461432			
Land Information	Lot	341	Vol/Folio	2034/628
	Plan	D064968	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'00.5"S 116°27'53.8"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	New Nomination			
Initial MHI Listing Date	TBA			

84. St Stephen's Gum Tree

Other	National Trust Significant Tree Register (2024)
Local Planning Policy Area	Stirling Terrace Main Street Precinct
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Tree
Original Use	OTHER: Other (Tree)
Current Use	OTHER: Other (Tree)
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Tree Age	Planted ~1740s
Architect/ Builder / Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Good
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>The Flooded Gum (<i>eucalyptus rudis</i>) tree is located on the site of St Stephen's Church, to the southern site boundary addressing Stirling Terrace and to the west of the gated vehicle entry to the church. This tree is the largest on the site.</p> <p>The tree is 8.1 metres in circumference, and is over 10m in height. The bark of the tree is a medium brown / red colour. There are a number of burls on the tree, one close to ground level, there are also several scars where limbs were cut off close to Stirling Terrace. The upper limbs have soft bark with a silvered appearance. On the side of the tree facing St Stephen's Church is a plastic sleeve attached to the tree with a description that reads:</p> <p><i>' This Grand Old Gum Tree, recorded in this year of 2024 as 390+ yrs old and with a circumference of 8.1m or 36.5ft. was saved by petition to stop it's removal fr the road widening in the early 1880s'</i></p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	14/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1885 the Newcastle Municipal Council established by-laws to force owners to realign their fences. These had been erected before an official survey of the blocks was made and some were found to be encroaching onto the streets. This involved the chopping down of trees. A special plea was made in the newspapers:</p> <p><i>"to save the grand old blue gum tree, standing near Connor's mill, which had reared its green head aloft in healthy vigour ever since the town has been formed. To touch 'a single bough' of this grand old tree will be an act of vandalism which I trust our civic fathers will never be guilty of."</i></p>	

84. St Stephen's Gum Tree

The tree was on the border of the Anglican St. Stephen's Church grounds and Stirling Terrace. To replace the removed trees, the Reverend Harper's daughters set about growing tree seedlings for planting along the road to replace those that had been removed.

The grand old blue gum had its champions.

"Surely there are many here who will put in a plea for this old tree even if on no higher grounds than those set forth in the old song – 'That in youth it sheltered me, and I'll protect it now.'"

Not everyone was in favour of the tree's retention and saw it as a menace. In a letter to the Editor of the West Australian, 'A voice from Toodyay' wrote,

"I have often felt surprise at certain gum trees being allowed to stand almost in the middle of the road in a very awkward place... A horse Miss O'Neill was driving took fright, and ran straight into these trees, the concussion being so great that the trap was broken to atoms and the driver severely injured and now under medical treatment. Is the chairman of the Roads Board waiting for some one (sic) to be killed before he removes these trees?"

The article implies there was more than one offending tree in the vicinity.

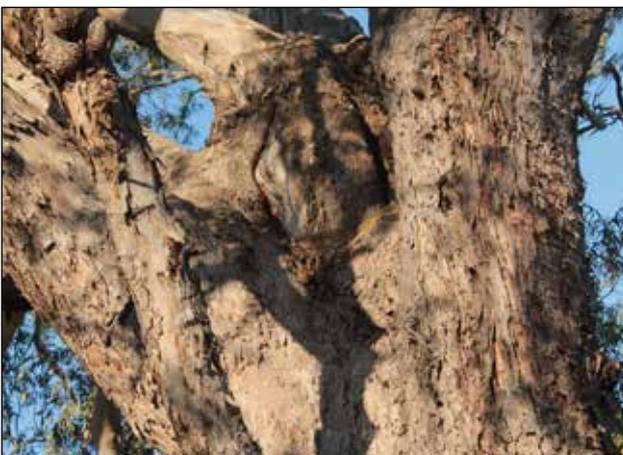
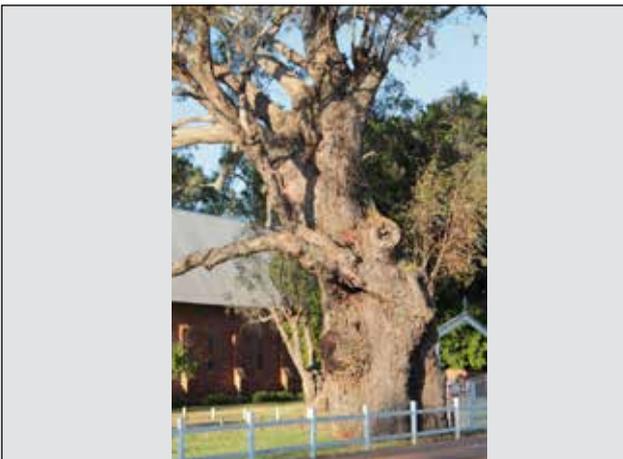
In 1981, large dead branches on the street side of the tree were lopped. The dead branches may have been due in part to the covering of the footpath bitumen.

In 1993, the Toodyay Tourist Centre undertook the Town Tree Project with the intention of designating the large Flooded Gum as the 'Toodyay Town Tree'. However, there is no evidence in Shire or other records to indicate this was taken any further. After decades of trimming branches the power lines along Stirling Terrace were eventually placed underground enabling the tree to begin reshaping itself.

Historic Themes	OTHER: Other sub-theme SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Government and politics
Associations	Reverend Charles Harper
Sources	Shire of Toodyay Municipal Inventory, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2013. West Australian, 14 April, 1886, p.3. Erickson, R., Old Toodyay & Newcastle, p.283. West Australian, 17 April, 1886, p.4 West Australian, 5 May 1886, p.3. Northam Advertiser, 21 May, 1981.
Statement of Significance	
<p>St Stephen's Gum Tree has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the tree has aesthetic significance due to its size, health and landmark location. • the tree has historic significance due to its size and age. • the tree has historical and social significance due to its age and the political activity that inspired citizens to save the tree. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

84. St Stephen's Gum Tree

Additional Photographs



85

85. Cottage, 4 Telegraph Road



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	30			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	4 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461403			
Land Information	Lot	71	Vol/Folio	1521/364
	Plan	P3650	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'53.9"S 116°27'44.8"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12173			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			

85. Cottage, 4 Telegraph Road

Local Planning Policy	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>Cottage, 4 Telegraph Road, comprises a small single storey brick cottage with a symmetrical façade laid in Flemish bond brickwork, corrugated iron roof and timber casement windows. The timber casement windows are small-paned. An open front verandah is accessed by centrally placed steps, timber posts with filigree and iron brackets. Substantial extension to rear with the roof level at a lower level than the main section of the structure. There are two brick face chimneys.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1885 Barnard Drummond Clarkson bought a large parcel of land from the Mt Anderson estate on the northern side of the river. Confident that a railway would be extended up the Toodyay Valley he had some of the land surveyed and subdivided into 1 acre blocks. A number of buyers bought these lots including brothers Charles and James Henry Ellery, William Syred and Dan Connor. James Ellery bought Lot 7 and built three cottages in 1888 including No 4 Telegraph Road. The house originally comprised four rooms.</p> <p>Those known to have lived in the house include butcher Noel James and his wife Janet Iris James from 1964 to 1972; and William Henry and Eileen Alice Wall from 1971 to 1978. Laurie and Elizabeth Hughes have been the owners since 1998 and currently (2024) live there. A photograph of the cottage in Ian Chitty's 1974 survey of historical buildings in Toodyay reveals the house was more or less level with the original ground level of Telegraph Road on its approach to Newcastle Bridge. Today, the house is well below the street and separated with a safety cyclone fence.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Dan Connor

85. Cottage, 4 Telegraph Road

Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings. A study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. Historical Background Notes on North Toodyay, Jenny Edgecombe, Toodyay Historical Society. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024) Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Cottage, 4 Telegraph Road, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as a good representative example of development in Toodyay in the 1890s. • The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of original construction methods and for its contribution to the streetscape. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate Significance

85. Cottage, 4 Telegraph Road

Additional Photographs



4 Telegraph Road Aerial
Sources: Landgate, 2024.

86

86. Connor House (fmr), 9 Telegraph Road



Site Information				
Other Names	Clayton House (fmr)			
Previous MHI No.	19			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	9 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461470			
Land Information	Lot	3	Vol/Folio	1972/72
	Plan	P003650	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'52.1"S 116°27'40.9"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12174			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

86. Connor House (fmr), 9 Telegraph Road

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Architect/ Builder	George Hasell (Builder)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Connor House (fmr) comprises a rendered stone, brick and corrugated steel single storey dwelling in asymmetrical plan form with a mixture of timber sash and casement windows. Gabled wing with a timber finial and hipped main roof. The verandah has been reinstated in the front with turned timber posts. Roughcast render to main section of the dwelling and to the gable.</p> <p>Repainting has occurred to the frontage and rendering. The openings to the street frontage are still evident, with two windows that open to the verandah and a third that opens to the street as part of the gable wing. All windows have timber frames, sills and transoms which appear original. The two doors are four panel timber doors with highlight windows above. There is another window on the side of the building with a timber and corrugated metal awning. The exterior of the rear is visible from the street, enclosed in timber weatherboard walls. A timber picket fence has been constructed on either side of the building. The building itself steps down from the road, with considerable cottage flowers masking the buildings impression to the street.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	27/08/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1885 a large parcel of land on the northern side of the Avon River was bought by Barnard Drummond Clarkson from the Mt Anderson estate. The land was surveyed and subdivided into 1 acre blocks. Among the early buyers of these lots was James Ellery who bought Lot 3 (No. 9-11 Telegraph Road) in April 1888. James Henry Ellery was the first to have three houses built on his blocks, so it is assumed that this house was one of them.</p>	

86. Connor House (fmr), 9 Telegraph Road

A number of other cottages and houses were built during the 1890s along Telegraph Road that connected the old town of Toodyay (now West Toodyay) with the new town of Newcastle to the south on the other side of the Avon River, and the northern properties and settlements such as Hawthornden, Culham, Bejoording and Bolgart. There was speculation that a railway would be extended north up the Toodyay Valley, and that Telegraph Road would become an important link to the Yilgarn Goldfields. Ellery may have initially rented this house to a Mrs. Roe, while he was living in Cossack WA.

In 1906 Alfred Charles Smith and family, and his older brother George William Smith, came to live in Newcastle (Toodyay). The family is listed as living on this property from 1908-1919. The place was named 'Clayton' after the family's farm in Guildford. In 1919 Alfred died, and George in 1924. Alfred's widow Amelia and some of her children continued to live there until her death in 1937. In 1975 the owner was M. Rodger. In 1998 the owner was W.A.R. Murrell with a tenant listed as living there.

Following restoration works being completed the property was placed on the market and sold in 2024.

A feature of interest on the kerb outside the house is a remnant telegraph pole. This was kept and made secure in c.2024 after a few of the remaining disintegrating poles were removed. This pole retains an old Telegraph Road sign.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Smith Family
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Historical Background Notes on North Toodyay. Research and notes provided by Toodyay Historical Society. Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024) Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.
Statement of Significance	
Connor House (fmr), 9 Telegraph Road, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as it demonstrates the establishment of North Toodyay in the 1890s. It also has historic value through its association with local identity Daniel Connor. • The place has social value as it demonstrates a former way of life through the scale of the dwelling and the size of the rooms. • The building has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate Significance

Additional Photographs



87

87. David Leeder's House (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	D. Leeder's House (fmr)			
Previous MHI No.	36			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	10-12 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Location Description	Corner of Drummond Road and Telegraph Road			
Landgate PIN	461387			
Land Information	Lot	66	Vol/Folio	510/86
	Plan	P003650	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'50.7"S 116°27'41.7"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12176			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

87. David Leeder's House (fmr)

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1900
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair to Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>David Leeder's House comprises a single storey red brick and iron cottage with a hipped and vented gable roof system.</p> <p>The house is on a corner of Drummond Road and Telegraph Road, setback slightly from the street and with a garden of bushes. There is an offset entry stair to a verandah for the entry with a projected wing to the west of the entry.</p> <p>There is a detached raised bullnose verandah supported on turned timber posts. The roof is complex with a high-vented gable which runs in an east and west location. There are two slender face brick chimneys on the roof. There is a large gable to the west, which creates asymmetry in the front elevation. The gable is decorative with timbers and a finial, which is no longer extant. A central window with a rendered ribbon and awning is above the gable section. The main volume of the house has additional double-hung timber casement windows to the south (the east elevation is not visible). The west elevation contains two doors with brick arches above. The red brick walls of the house are laid in an English garden wall bond (three rows stretcher and one-row header) and the windows contain decorative plastered ribbons above. The main entry door is a four-panel timber door with only a sidelight to the west and a highlight above.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	12/11/2024

87. David Leeder's House (fmr)

Historical Information	
<p>In 1885, Barnard Drummond Clarkson bought the southern section of the Mt. Anderson estate, north of Newcastle, and subdivided 40 acres of the property on the northern side of the Avon River. David Lionel Leeder (1871-1924) bought two of those blocks (Lots 65 and 66) in 1912 from B.D. Clarkson.</p> <p>David, a farmer with land in Coondle, and a keen race horse owner, was the son of William George Leeder who was the first Mayor of Toodyay and a substantial property and race horse owner in the district. In 1905, David married May Patience Kingston, daughter of local blacksmith Thomas Kingston, who lived in Jubilee Street, North Newcastle. After his father's death in 1906, and then having had some of his farm land resumed for the Newcastle-Bolgart railway extension in 1910, David decided to buy land in town, and have a new house built on the corner lot 65 in 1912, for his wife and their three children.</p> <p>This house has been owned and lived in by descendants of the Leeders since its construction. David (52), a keen sportsman and Toodyay Agricultural Society member, died at home in 1924. May gave birth to twin girls after David's death. The surviving twin, Joan, married shearer/apiarist Thomas Fleay in 1946, and by 1968, they were residing at 12 Telegraph Road. In 2020 widow Joan Fleay died in Toodyay, but family members still reside in the old home.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	<p>William George Leeder</p> <p>David Leeder</p> <p>Leeder Family</p>
Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Historical Background Notes on North Toodyay, Jenny Edgecombe</p> <p>'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024)</p> <p>Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>David Leeder's House (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building is a good representative example of 1900s development of Toodyay. • The place has historic value for its association with the Leeder family who were prominent in the development of Toodyay. • The place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the town of Toodyay's streetscape. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate Significance

87. David Leeder's House (fmr)

Additional Photographs



88

88. Connor House (fmr), 13-15 Telegraph Road



Site Information				
Other Names	Cambridge			
Previous MHI No.	18			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	13-15 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461467, 461469			
Land Information	Lot	4, 5	Vol/Folio	957/176, 1153/33
	Plan	P003650	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'51.1"S 116°27'39.7"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12177			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			

88. Connor House (fmr), 13-15 Telegraph Road

Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Architect/ Builder	George Hasell (Builder)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Condition	
Connor House (fmr) comprises a single storey dwelling with high hipped corrugated steel roof and extensive bell-cast verandah around the front and sides, with timber picket fence. Brickwork is painted, with painted brick chimneys and timber sash windows. The building is set lower than current road level.	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	10/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1885 a large parcel of land on the northern side of the Avon River was bought by Barnard Drummond Clarkson from the Mt Anderson estate. The land was surveyed and subdivided into 1 acre blocks. Among the early buyers of these lots was Charles Ellery.</p> <p>In 1888 James Ellery, brother of Charles, bought Lots 4 & 5 that were subsequently sold to John Egdell. A house was built by George Hasell for John and his wife Eliza who inherits the property following his death in 1896. Mrs Edgell set up a successful business running a shop from her home then for a short time in 1904 moved this to Ellery's Buildings in town. After a year she returned the business to her home where a Miss Groat, a dressmaker was also residing. As North Newcastle developed a Pillar Box was installed in 1913 for the residents that was attached to the telegraph pole opposite Mrs Egdell's store. There had to be an average of 10 letters a day for the service to continue. In 1922 Eliza married Matthew Doust who apparently had acquired Lot 4. This was passed on to Eliza following his death in 1940. Following Eliza's death, the property was passed on to Matthew's married daughter Mrs Frances Hasson. The property changed hands a number of times until Leslie and Moya Hammill bought the place in 1975. They have occupied the house full-time since c.1988.</p> <p>On 25 November 1980 the Toodyay Society (now the Toodyay Historical Society) held its inaugural meeting at Les and Moya Hammill's home on Telegraph Road, Toodyay.</p>	

88. Connor House (fmr), 13-15 Telegraph Road

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	James Ellery George Hasell
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Historical Background Notes on North Toodyay. (Jenny Edgecombe) Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2024) Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.
Statement of Significance	
Connor House (fmr), 13-15 Telegraph Road has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as it demonstrates the establishment of North Toodyay in the 1890s. • The place has social value as it demonstrates a former way of life through the scale of the dwelling and the size of the rooms. • The building has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate Significance

Additional Photographs



89

89. House, 33 Telegraph Road



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	57			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	33 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461373			
Land Information	Lot	46	Vol/Folio	1995/890
	Plan	P003650	Access No.	A3383
GPS	31°32'43.3"S 116°27'36.4"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	24739			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			

89. House, 33 Telegraph Road

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Architect/ Builder	-
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>House, 33 Telegraph Road, comprises a single storey rendered brick and corrugated steel cottage with weatherboard additions and open verandahs is supported by simple timber posts.</p> <p>The building is situated on a trapezoidal site with the front elevation to the east. The site is mostly cleared and sloping with the back portion recently undergoing subdivision. A new metal fence and gate have been installed to the east, along with a simple fieldstone retaining wall.</p> <p>The building is set down from the road with a verandah of lightly coloured brick with square timber posts. Two timber French doors open onto the verandah which appear to be original. The return verandah has been filled north and south with a similar (but not identical) arrangement of sliding aluminium windows and a timber access door. These enclosed portions have been built in a cement sheet to appear like weatherboard and are painted.</p> <p>The roof is a hipped roof with a split slope over the verandah. A solar panel, satellite dish, and water tank are visible on site.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

Historical Information	
<p>Daniel Connor (1832-1898) arrived in the colony as a convict in 1853. Through hard work and a shrewd business sense he became one of the most influential men in Toodyay. One of his business ventures was the acquisition of significant landholdings in North Toodyay in the 1880s on which he built several residential investment properties which were leased out to working families. The scale of these homes varied, many were small two room cottages such as these and others were more substantial.</p> <p>Works have been conducted in late 2012 to re-clad the roof in steel as opposed to tile.</p>	
Historic Themes	-
Associations	Daniel Connor
Sources	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p> <p>Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>House, 33 Telegraph Road, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as it demonstrates the establishment of North Toodyay in the 1890s. • The place has historic value through its association with local identity Daniel Connor. • The place has social value as it demonstrates a former way of life through the scale of the dwelling and the size of the rooms. • The building has aesthetic value for its positive contribution to Telegraph Road. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



90

90. House, 37 Telegraph Road



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	62			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	37 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	1138441			
Land Information	Lot	151	Vol/Folio	2035/423
	Plan	P003649	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'41.7"S 116°27'36.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	24724			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

90. House, 37 Telegraph Road

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>House, 37 Telegraph Road, comprises a four-room brick and iron cottage with later additions of fibre cement sheeting at the front and rear. The cottage is close to the front of the property boundary, set down from the street. The front addition encloses a front verandah that has been partially demolished. This addition is made of a compressed fibre cement sheet. The demolition reveals the front mirrored elevation with two casement windows and a central entry door.</p> <p>The brick in the front elevation is a Flemish bond. The northern wall is rendered in cement, and the southern wall is an English garden bond brick (three stretchers and one header). A single red brick chimney on the south side of the roof.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	11/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The dwelling is one of several built by local landowner Daniel Connor (1832-1898). Connor established himself as a wealthy businessman in the Toodyay district after arriving in the colony in 1853 from Ireland. Connor purchased several blocks of land in the North Toodyay area in the late 1880s, and he likely employed builder George Hasell to construct the group of workers' homes on Telegraph Road. Connor rented out the properties to local workers. The place's occupants were not established until the 1930s when Charles John Beard and his family occupied it. Beard operated a blacksmith business from the property for many years. In 1940, it was purchased by the Ralph family, who had been farming in the Bejoording area for many years. Members of the Ralph family have continuously occupied the property until today [2010]. The Bureau of Meteorology has used the place as the weather station for Toodyay, which has been recording data in Toodyay since 1877. It is unknown when the weather station was first located at 37 Telegraph Road.</p>	

90. House, 37 Telegraph Road

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Daniel Connor
Sources	Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.
Statement of Significance	
<p>House, 37 Telegraph Road, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as it demonstrates the establishment of North Toodyay in the 1890s. It also has historic value through its association with local identity Daniel Connor. • The place has social value as it demonstrates a former way of life through the scale of the dwelling and the size of the rooms. • The building has aesthetic value for its positive contribution to the streetscape. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



90. House, 37 Telegraph Road



Source: SCA, 2024.



Source: 'Sandwood carters on (believed to be) Telegraph Road', Collections WA, n.d. with 45 Telegraph

91

91. House, 39 Telegraph Road



Site Information				
Other Names	Group of 4 cottages			
Previous MHI No.	63			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	39 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461369			
Land Information	Lot	152	Vol/Folio	2107/837
	Plan	P003649	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'40.8"S 116°27'36.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	24734, 12203 (as part of Group of 4 cottages)			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

91. House, 39 Telegraph Road

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>House, 39 Telegraph Road, comprises a single storey brick and iron cottage with front verandah and timber sash windows. The building is setback from the street and set below road level. There is a picket fence that defines the boundary to the street with a well-tended garden behind the fence. The building has been recently re-roofed in corrugated steel. There are two red brick chimneys on mirrored on the roof crest.</p> <p>The verandah is held by timber posts with corrugated steel balustrades. There is a lean-to to the back of skillion roof and compressed fibre cement cladding.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	11/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Daniel Connor (1832-1898) arrived in the colony as a convict in 1853. Through hard work and a shrewd business sense he became one of the most influential men in Toodyay. One of his business ventures was the acquisition of significant landholdings in North Toodyay in the 1880s on which he built several residential investment properties which were leased out to working families. The scale of these homes varied, many were small two room cottages such as these and others were more substantial.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land Allocation & Subdivision
Associations	Daniel Connor

91. House, 39 Telegraph Road

Sources	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p> <p>Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>House, 39 Telegraph Road, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as it demonstrates the establishment of North Toodyay in the 1890s. It also has historic value through its association with local identity Daniel Connor. • The place has social value as it demonstrates a former way of life through the scale of the dwelling and the size of the rooms. • The building has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate Significance

92

92. House, 45 Telegraph Road - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Group of 4 cottages			
Previous MHI No.	64			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	45 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11518909			
Land Information	Lot	602	Vol/Folio	2610/790
	Plan	DP048013	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'38.4"S 116°27'36.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	24757, 12203 (as part of Group of 4 cottages)			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

92. House, 45 Telegraph Road - Site

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890, Demolished 2022/2023
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>House, 45 Telegraph Road, comprises a contemporary dwelling with no remnant features of the previous dwelling.</p> <p>The 2012 MHI described the previous dwelling:</p> <p>“A brick and iron cottage with hipped roof, front verandah, red brick chimney and rear verandah. The cottage is characterized by Flemish bond polychromatic brickwork, timber sash windows and the side elevations are rendered.”</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	Medium
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Daniel Connor (1832-1898) arrived in the colony as a convict in 1853. Through hard work and a shrewd business sense he became one of the most influential men in Toodyay. One of his business ventures was the acquisition of significant landholdings in North Toodyay in the 1880s on which he built several residential investment properties which were leased out to working families. The scale of these homes varied, many were small two roomed cottages such as these and others were more substantial.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Daniel Connor

92. House, 45 Telegraph Road - Site

Sources	<p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places.</p> <p>Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay.</p> <p>Jenny Edgcombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>House, 45 Telegraph Road - Site, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value through its association with local identity Daniel Connor. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little Significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Shire of Toodyay 2012 MHI, 2012.



Former Cottage

Source: Landgate Aerials, 2018.

93

93. Jane Clarkson's Cottage - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Jain Clarkson			
Previous MHI No.	70			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	46 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	1076124			
Land Information	Lot	312	Vol/Folio	1935/803
	Plan	DP018385	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'36.4"S 116°27'38.9"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12183			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)			

93. Jane Clarkson's Cottage (fmr) - Site

Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Vacant/unused
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1871; Demolished Between 2019-2021
Builder	Henry Whitaker
Walls	Earth: Adobe (Mud Brick)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>Jane Clarkson's Cottage (fmr) is mainly cleared with a shipping container at the rear and some remnants of a toilet where the structure once stood.</p> <p>The 2012 MHI described the previous cottage:</p> <p><i>'A mud brick and iron single storey cottage with low hipped roof and verandah. There is a red brick chimney and timber casement windows. The building is set well back from the main road in mature gardens which obscure a clear view.'</i></p>	
Authenticity	Medium
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Jane Drummond married Michael Clarkson in 1833 and went to live at 'Wilberforce'. She was one of the first women to live on the Avon grants. She later set up a Sunday School for local children. She died in 1905, presumably still living in this cottage. The place was owned by S. Mastalarz at the time of Chitty's 1975 survey. The survey described the building as:</p> <p><i>"Adobe and iron cottage, one room deep with verandahs all round. A very good example of the Australian 'Homestead Style' pre. 1900."</i></p> <p>In 2016, Jane Clarkson's Cottage (fmr) was damaged by fire. In 2019, a demolition application was submitted to the Shire of Toodyay. The site inspection in 2024 along with study of aerials confirmed the demolition between 2019 and 2021.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Clarkson Family

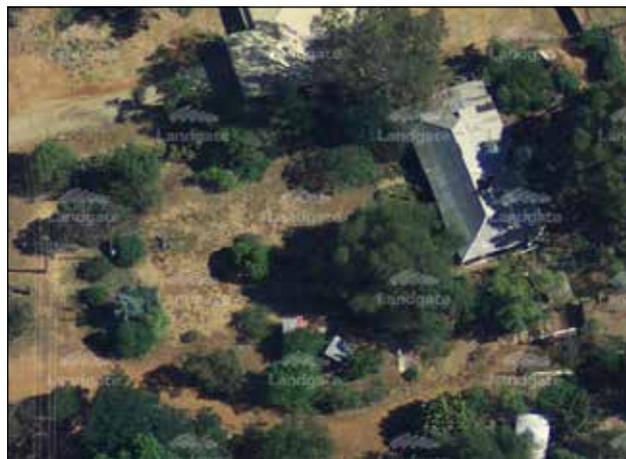
93. Jane Clarkson's Cottage (fmr) - Site

Sources	Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Heritage Advice Note Jane Clarkson Cottage, Stephen Carrick Architects, 7th of March 2018. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.
Statement of Significance	
Jane Clarkson's Cottage - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place has historic value for its associations with early settlers, the Clarkson family, and specifically Jane Clarkson. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Toodyay Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2012.



Source: Landgate, 2015.



Source: 46 Telegraph Road, J. Edgecombe, 2008.



Source: Chitty Historical Survey of Toodyay, c.1975.

94. Toodyay Public Cemetery



Site Information				
Other Names	Newcastle General Cemetery			
Previous MHI No.	134			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	61 Telegraph Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461298			
Land Information	Lot	277	Vol/Folio	LR3102/396
	Plan	P191366	Reserve	22143
GPS	31°32'29.5"S 116°27'32.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12140			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)			

94. Toodyay Public Cemetery

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Other Built Type
Original Use	MONUMENT/CEMETERY: Cemetery
Current Use	MONUMENT/CEMETERY: Cemetery
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1866
Graves	Mixed aggregate, marble, concrete, dressed stone and relics
Landscape	Open with limited sloping, aggregate paths and endemic trees.
Condition	Good
Style	Cemetery
Physical Description	
<p>Toodyay Public Cemetery is split into religious denomination rows, and arranged in a north to south arrangement within a bushland setting. Well maintained and contains the graves of some of the oldest families in the Shire, such as Chitty and Hasell. There is a entryway on the northern end of the site with a gated entry of pale brick along with a dirt parking lot. The eastern boundary of the cemetery is a low fence of brick pillars with metal chain strung in between. Behind the entry are two contemporary columbariums in a matching light brick with contemporary brass plaques. A circular rose-garden (built in 2004) is to the east of the second columbarium, which is a arc wall of light brick with Toodyay stone. There is also a contemporary gazebo and ablutions on the site.</p> <p>There are two additional entries that run east to west on the southern end of the cemetery in open gravel paths. There are several trees within the site without distinct arrangement creating a natural open feel. The gravestones are mixed with a range from large elaborate marble carved elements to simple plaques and dirt mounds. There are still additions to the cemetery, as evidenced by new graves on the date of the survey.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>A number of early settlers were buried on their properties before an official public cemetery was established.</p> <p>In 1849 Lot 39 in Wellington Street (West) Toodyay, known as Cemetery Hill, had been allocated for a cemetery but the ground was found to be so stony the graves could only be buried two or three feet. It is believed the only person known to have been buried there was Michael Barry in 1856. The ground was never consecrated.</p>	

94. Toodyay Public Cemetery

In 1866 James Drummond Jnr offered an acre of land adjacent to the town of Newcastle for a public cemetery where all creeds could be buried. On 4 June 1867 Bishop Hale consecrated the cemetery at Nardie, then the new cemetery at Newcastle. The oldest headstone is that of Thomas Slater, blacksmith, who died in November 1867. The Catholic cemeteries including the one in the new town of Newcastle were no longer used.

In 1900 a picket fence was erected around the Roman Catholic section. In 1902 a public meeting, convened by the Rev. G.D. Wilson, was held in the Newcastle Mechanics Institute to address the need for improvements to the Anglican and Wesleyan sections. Funds were raised, and the decision made to erect a picket fence and install new gates.

On 28 October 1939, the Toodyay Cemeteries Act 1939 was passed with various lands being vested in the Crown and the formal declaration of a public cemetery.

In 1982 a new section of the Toodyay [General] Cemetery was officially opened by Geoff Ludemann, President of the Toodyay Shire Council. New gates were constructed and a new niche wall for cremations.

In November 2003, Graham Mills commenced building the stone walls of the Memorial Garden. In 2014 community groups worked to make further improvements. The Toodyay Branch of the CWA acquired a Gazebo, the Shire established its concrete base and the Men's Shed built the seats. The Toodyay Garden Club worked on the garden while the Tinetti family donated a plaque. The CWA Gazebo was officially opened on 27 November 2014.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Thomas Slater Chitty Family Hasell Family
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024) Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant. Newcastle Herald, 30th of August, 1902, p.4.; September 1902, p.3. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.
Statement of Significance	
Toodyay Public Cemetery has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is historic value as a commemoration and record of the people in Toodyay since 1866. • The place has aesthetic value as the headstones and grave markers show the periods of design. The place as a whole has aesthetic value for its informal bush setting. • The place has social value as it contributes to the community sense of place. 	
Management Category	2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable Significance

94. Toodyay Public Cemetery

Additional Photographs



94. Toodyay Public Cemetery

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Chitty Family', Collections WA, Courtesy of Shire of Toodyay, c.1910.



Source: 'Toodyay Cemetery function', Collections WA, Courtesy of Shire of Toodyay, 1982.



Source: 'Toodyay Cemetery Entrance Gates', Collections WA, Courtesy of Shire of Toodyay, 1982.

95

95. Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion



Site Information				
Other Names	Toodyay Showgrounds Newcastle Recreation Ground Donegan's Cottage & Parker's Cottage			
Previous MHI No.	101			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	1 Toodyay Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461564 and various			
Land Information	Lot	6-18 (Recreation Grounds) and various	Vol/ Folio	851/6 (Recreation Grounds) and various
	Plan	P003650 (Recreation Grounds) and various	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'49.1"S 116°27'34.9"E (Recreation Grounds) 31°32'46.4"S 116°27'37.3"E (Coach Works)			

95. Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	12178
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Grandstand SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other
Current Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Grandstand SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890
Walls	Masonry: Brick Timber: Weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Sporting
Physical Description	
<p>Historic recreation ground with associated seating stands and clubhouse facilities. There is a large grassed oval and goalposts for Australian Rules Football with hoardings north and south which contain advertisements. There are several buildings within the broader site including the clubrooms (west), heritage clubrooms (north), grandstand (south-west), sheep shed and an additional shed to the south of the clubrooms, which are contemporary. There are two dwellings facing the road which also have heritage significance, listed as separate entires (Donegan's Cottage and Parker's Cottage). The buildings to the north have heritage significance, but have been significantly altered since 1960.</p> <p>Additional use as part of the showground was with associated animal enclosures. A historical aerial confirms these enclosures were not present in 1960.</p> <p>The Grandstand is a simple rectangular plan form in mixed construction of timber and steel painted cream and forest green. There is a central timber stair with two entry stairs that lead to a shared platform there is a small corridor and a range of stepped timber tiers for seating. Timber posts support a skillion roof of corrugated metal. The posts of the grandstand are supported by timber bracing that creates a pleasing pattern to the front elevation. A simple timber and metal mesh balustrade is extant. There is access to the below seating space from the north of the grandstand. The exterior is predominantly clad in a corrugated iron sheet. A portion near the roof is open but screened using timber pickets painted green.</p>	

95. Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion

There is a series of northern buildings including a former clubhouse, a equipment shed and two small toilets. These are significant and are one some of the oldest buildings on the site. The clubhouse is largely corrugated iron and contemporary, but contains a retaining wall and a fragment of a stone wall which could be historical. There is a equipment shed which has corrugated iron cladding and timber posts. The building is raised on timber posts with termite caps and has an entry to one side. The two corrugated iron toilet blocks are raised on stone plinths.

Authenticity	Moderate
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Integrity	High
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Date of Survey	24/09/2024
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Historical Information

B.D. Clarkson first came to the Avon Valley in 1860 in the company of the Dempsters and Charles Harper Jnr. His father (Michael Clarkson) held pastoral leases over 'Mt Anderson' and in 1866 was Secretary of the Agricultural Society. In 1867 B.D. Clarkson married Isabella Lukin and left the district to manage his uncle's pastoral station in the Champion Bay district. During the 1880s he was also on the Board of Education, a Justice of the Peace and was voted to the Road Board in 1884.

The beginnings of North Newcastle began in 1886 when B.D. Clarkson loaned land on the north bank of the river to the cricket club after the depot pitch was no longer suitable. Cricket was very popular at the time and the Aboriginal team from New Norcia dominated the scene. The Toodyay cricketers and footballers combined to form the Athletics Club and purchased the ground from Clarkson. Within a few years they raised money to build a pavilion.

In anticipation of the railway extension to Toodyay in 1887, Clarkson surveyed land around the recreation ground into one acre blocks and sold them for twenty pounds each. In that year the recreation ground was the final venue of the procession marching down the main street to celebrate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee.

In 1888, C.G. Ellery the bookmaker erected three cottages on the lots and established fruit trees and gardens around them. Donegan also bought some land and in 1891 when he proposed planting a vineyard an aboriginal person informed him that the site was a burial ground and should not be disturbed.

In 1890 the Toodyay Agricultural Show held their annual event at the recreation ground.

Also in this year Kingston and Best, blacksmiths and wheelwrights, established a saw mill and coach building works near here. It was a prosperous business employing twelve men, motorising the operation and making new carriages for most of the leading farmers in the district. It was the town's second manufacturing industry after Hasell's brickworks. The mill has been demolished.

In 1896 the recreation grounds were enlarged and fenced and a large pavilion was erected for indoor exhibits. In 1916 the burial site was gazetted as an aboriginal cemetery.

In 1951, the new Exhibition Hall was constructed and opened by Sir Charles Latham MLA. In 1960 it was extended and named in honour of Sir Ernest Lee Steere. In 1969, the Pavilion Change Rooms were erected. In 1994, the Toodyay Agricultural society removed the old Scout Hall located at the Showgrounds.

In 1973 various improvements had been made at the Toodyay Showgrounds for the 120th Toodyay Show. The area had been enlarged, and new perimeter fencing erected. New pens and shed to house poultry exhibits had been provided.

95. Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion

In 1977 The Toodyay Tourist Centre committee recommended to the Shire that the old building in the Showgrounds known as Parkers Cottage be preserved, as it was possibly one of the first buildings erected in North Newcastle in the late 1880s.

In 1994, The Toodyay Agricultural Society removed the old Scout Hall in the Showgrounds.

In 2024, the site still functions as a recreation ground.

Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Sport, Recreation & Entertainment
Associations	B.D. Clarkson D. Connor J.T. Donegan
Sources	Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Toodyay Herald, 15th of December 1933; December 1993, p. 19; 30th of March 1950, p.1; 18th of October 1951, p.1.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion have cultural significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its associations with the development of recreational facilities in Toodyay and leading identities in that endeavour. It also has associations with the development of industry and housing in Toodyay in the late 1800s. • The site has historic value as the location of a former aboriginal burial ground. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. • The site has social value as a space used for showgrounds and community activities. 	
Management Category	2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable Significance

Additional Photographs



South Fence with Advertisements. Source: SCA 2024



Toodyay Street and Clubrooms. Source: SCA 2024



Sheep Shed and Clubrooms (post 1960). Source: SCA 2024



Grandstand with New Clubrooms. Source: SCA 2024



Sheep Shed. Source: SCA 2024



View Towards Toodyay Street. Source: SCA 2024

95. Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion

Additional Photographs



95. Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial with annotations, SCA, 2024.

95. Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Toodyay show and showgrounds c1920', Collections WA, c.1920.



Source: 'Toodyay showgrounds', Collections WA, 1926.



Source: 'Toodyay Football Team', Collections WA, 1922.



Source: 'Toodyay Showgrounds', Collections WA, 1910-1933.



Source: 'Cricket nets at Toodyay Showgrounds', Collections WA, n.d.



Source: 'Toodyay School, WA centenary picnic at Toodyay Showgrounds', Collections WA, 1929.

95. Recreation Ground, Grandstand & Pavilion



Source: Landgate Aerial, 1960.



Source: 'Toodyay Showgrounds 1910-1933', Collections WA, 1910-1933.

96

96. Parker's Cottage



Site Information

Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	97			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	7 Toodyay Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461559			
Land Information	Lot	21	Vol/Folio	1611/519
	Plan	P003650	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'47.6"S 116°27'31.5"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12180			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

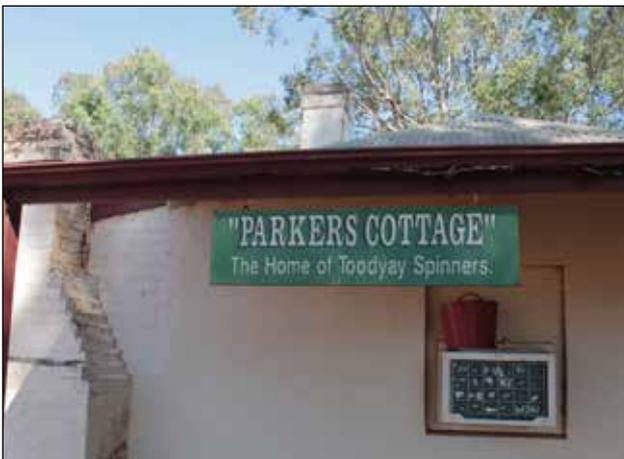
96. Parker's Cottage

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall/Centre
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1888
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Parker's Cottage comprises a single storey rendered brick and iron cottage with surrounding verandah is currently used as a clubhouse.</p> <p>The site is on the north-western end of the Showground's site, beside Donegan's Cottage. A small low-lying garden is in the front, and a cleared sand area surrounds the remainder of the cottage. There is a large sheep pen to the south of the building, which shares the same cadastre. This does not have heritage significance.</p> <p>The building has a rectangular plan form with a wrap-around verandah that is attached to the hipped roof. The verandah has a different slope from the main roof, and is supported with square timber posts. The additional southern verandah is in-filled with contemporary windows and weatherboard. The front wrap-around verandah has an in-filled section on the western side of the building with a similar weatherboard. The front elevation is partially concealed with latticework to the verandah. Asymmetrical frontage is behind, with a timber central door and two windows. The timber windows are fitted with security screens and do not have a sill or voussoirs. The central door is timber. The eastern elevation has a brick chimney bust and a window that has been in-filled.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

Historical Information	
<p>Barnard Drummond Clarkson was associated with the beginnings of Toodyay in 1886 when he loaned the land, which was later this site, to the cricket club. The cricketers and footballers formed an athletics club and purchased the cricket ground. In 1887 Clarkson surveyed land around the recreation ground into one acre blocks and sold them at twenty pounds each. In 1888, C.G. Ellery, the bookmaker, erected three cottages on the lots and established fruit trees and gardens around them.</p> <p>Lots 21 and 22 were purchased from Clarkson in 1892 and the two roomed brick and iron cottage was erected shortly after. Early in the 20th Century, 'Parker's Cottage' was owned by George Chitty. On his death in 1918, it was inherited by his sister Gracie. Gracie married Syd Parker, who became caretaker of the Sportsground on his retirement, and the cottage, later acquired from them by the Toodyay Road Board, became known as 'Parker's Cottage'.</p> <p>The houses are representative of the development of the North Toodyay area. Parker's cottage was first three houses built on the north side of the river. This place is one of the two remaining.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	Barnard Drummond Clarkson C. G. Ellery
Sources	Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Parker's Cottage has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value for its associations with Barnard Drummond Clarkson and Charles Ellery who developed this area. • The building is representative of development in Toodyay in the late 1880s. • The place has aesthetic value for its positive contribution to the streetscape of the town of Toodyay. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

96. Parker's Cottage

Additional Photographs



97

97. Donegan's Cottage



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	38			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	11 Toodyay Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	461557			
Land Information	Lot	101	Vol/Folio	1456/392
	Plan	D49068	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'46.3"S 116°27'30.2"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	04555			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

97. Donegan's Cottage

Other	State Register of Heritage Places (06/01/1998) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	Central Toodyay Heritage Area
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Cottage
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Cottage
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1901
Builder	George Henry Hasell
Walls	Earth: Adobe (Mud Brick)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>Donegan's Cottage comprises a simple single storey mud brick cottage with a hipped iron roof and an open verandah are around the building.</p> <p>The site is on the north-western end of the Showground's site, beside Parker's Cottage. A small low-lying garden is in the front, and a cleared grassed area surrounds the remainder of the cottage. Cottage flowers are planted in the front, and a chain-link fence is on the boundary to Toodyay Street.</p> <p>The building is a rectangular plan building of rendered mud brick. The building has a wrap-around verandah with square timber verandah posts and hardwood floor. There is a timber balustrade and a ramp to the west of the building. The roof is a hipped roof made of corrugated iron. There is a plaque on the front which describes the building. The front elevation is symmetrical, similar to Parker's Cottage, and contains two casement timber windows with a central timber door. These are all fitted with contemporary screens.</p> <p>The Conservation Plan by Stephen Carrick Architects gives a physical description of the Cottage:</p> <p><i>"The Cottage is located on the southern side of Toodyay Road West on a reasonably elevated site in North Toodyay.1 Toodyay Road West extends from Julimar Road to the west and Telegraph Road to the east. Toodyay Road West is a predominantly residential streetscape with examples of housing from c1900 through to c2000 and the predominant scale to the street is single storey. The subject site is located within the Toodyay Showgrounds and there is a heavy mixture of clay and loam surrounding the Cottage. The Cottage and Showgrounds are fenced with cyclone wire mesh. Further south of the Cottage, towards the Avon River, is a grass hockey pitch. Further east of the site is Parker's Cottage...</i></p> <p><i>The Cottage is comprised of two front rooms,a kitchen and store to a rear lean-to and an externally accessed WC. The kitchen and WC are at a lower level to the other rooms."</i></p>	

97. Donegan's Cottage

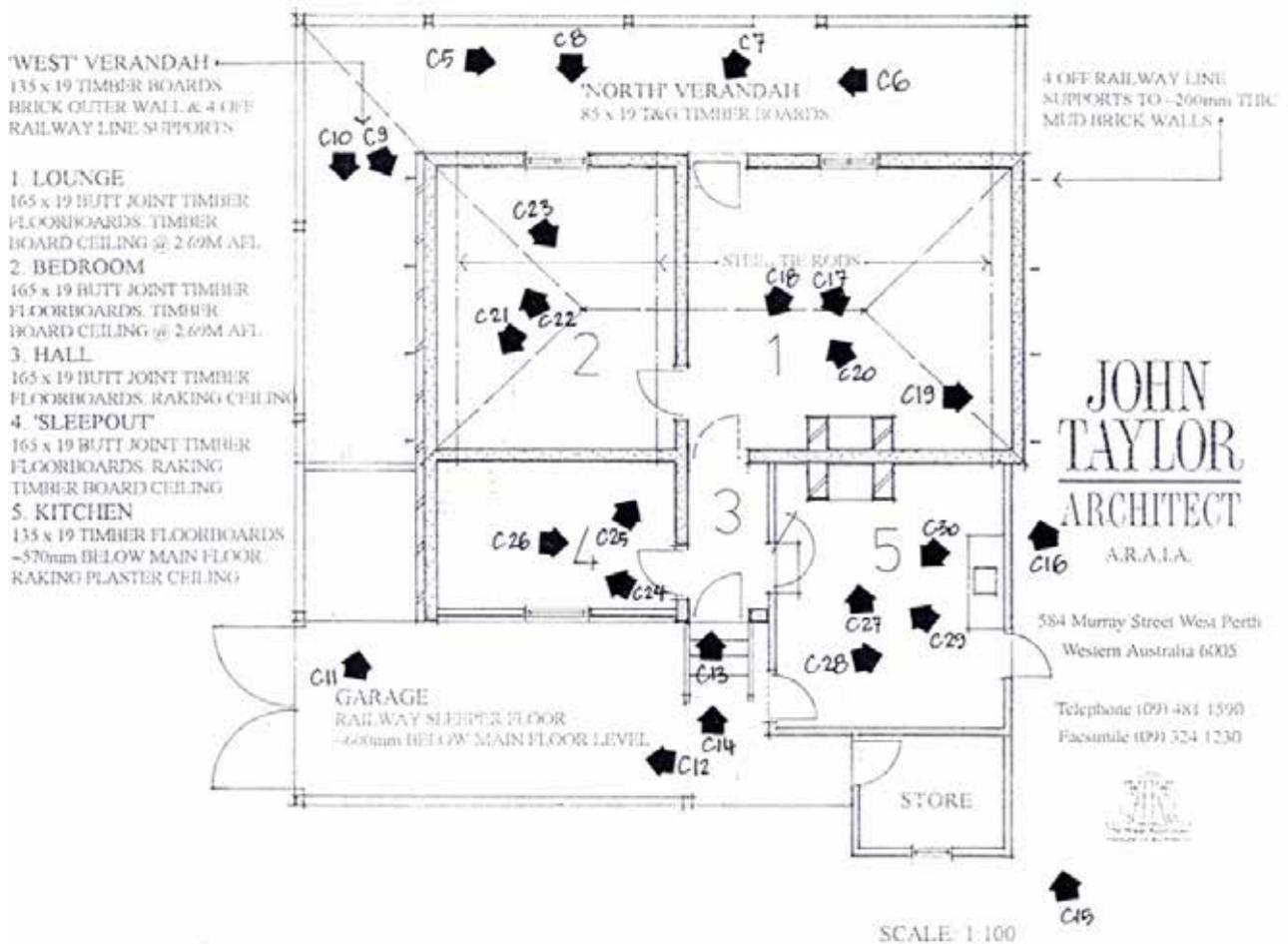
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1886 Barnard Drummond Clarkson (1836-1909) loaned land in what became known as North Newcastle to the Cricket Club. (WA, 9 Aug 1886, p.3) In 1887 he surveyed land around this recreation ground into one acre blocks and sold them from fifteen to twenty pounds each. (OTN, p.314) The cricketers and footballers formed an athletics club and purchased the cricket ground in 1889.</p> <p>James Donegan (1841-1915) a contractor bought Lots 24 to 28 in North Newcastle from Clarkson in 1900, then two more (Lots 19 and 23) in 1901. It may be assumed that James Donegan immediately built a cottage on Lot 23, being the subject property Donegan's Cottage.</p> <p>James was the son of Sergeant John Donegan, an Enrolled Pensioner Guard who qualified for a grant of four acres of land (S3) at the Newcastle townsite (renamed Toodyay in 1910).</p> <p>James was 13 years old when he was employed by Squire Phillips at Culham. By 1859 he was leasing a small farm block from James Drummond at 'Hawthornden'. In 1863 he held the contract for carrying the weekly mails between Toodyay and Guildford. Two years later he married Ellen Cockman. After working as a mail contractor James turned to carting goods to the newly discovered Yilgarn goldfield.</p> <p>James' eldest son, William James (Bill) Donegan, and his wife Maggie and family lived in the 4-room cottage on the 1 acre block. In 1910, James transferred the ownership of the cottage on part of Lot 23 to his son Bill. While Bill and Maggie were resident in the cottage, and after the Toodyay Road Board bought the Showgrounds from the Toodyay Agricultural Society in 1923, Bill was paid as the Showgrounds caretaker. Maggie died in the cottage in 1949. After Bill's death in 1954, his son Harold, an Industrial Extracts employee, became the owner of the cottage.</p> <p>At some stage, James made additions to the cottage. He and Ellen had five sons and several were unwed by 1900 when James purchased the Lot. Following Ellen's death in 1949 and James in 1954, their son Harold inherited the cottage.</p> <p>In 1981 the Toodyay Shire bought the cottage and land for extensions to the Recreation Ground, allowing Harold to remain there as a tenant until his death in 1993.</p> <p>When the cottage was unoccupied and subject to vandalism, the Shire planned to have it demolished until the Toodyay Historical Society, recognising its heritage value, took custody of the place in 1994. With the help of a grant and assistance from the Shire the Society restored the cottage 1997/98 resulting in its entry on the State Register of Heritage Places as being representative of a labourer's cottage.</p> <p>In 2003, 'Donegan's Cottage' became the headquarters of the Toodyay Historical Society, and a memorial to the Donegan family that was such a part of Toodyay's history.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>PEOPLE: Local Heroes & Battlers</p> <p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Aboriginal Occupation & Settlement</p>
Associations	<p>Barnard Clarkson</p> <p>James Donegan</p>

97. Donegan's Cottage

Sources	<p>Conservation plan for Donegan's Cottage, Toodyay, Jonathon Taylor Architect, June 1996. 1996 Structural Engineer's Report prepared by Structerre 11 Toodyay Road West, Toodyay, Conservation Plan, Stephen Carrick Archietcts, 2019. West Australian, 17th of December 1888, p. 3. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p><i>The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Donegan's Cottage, Toodyay (P04555).</i></p> <p>Donegan's Cottage, a turn-of-the-century mud-walled house, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place is a very simple example of a vernacular 'worker's cottage' built at the turn of the century and adapted to the needs and resources of a local family; • the place has a landmark quality in Toodyay and thus contributes to the community's sense of place; • the place is one of only a few early 'working class' residences remaining in Toodyay, and was occupied continuously by a family with a long work history in the town; and, • the place holds significant social value for the Toodyay community. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional Significance

97. Donegan's Cottage

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Floor Plan', Conservation Plan for Donegan's Cottage, John Taylor Architect, 2012.

Additional Photographs



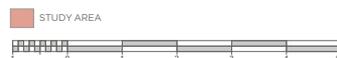
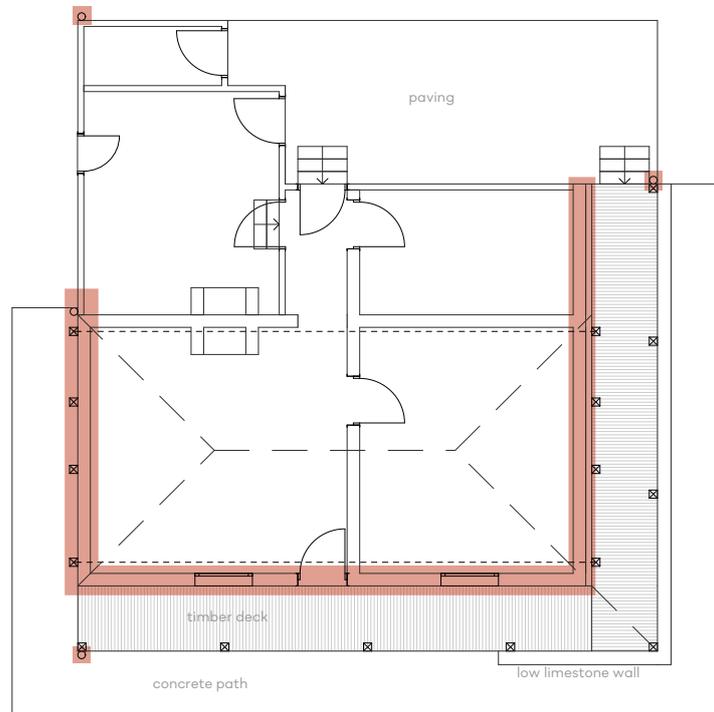
Source: 'Additional Photographs', Conservation Plan for Donegan's Cottage, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2019.



Source: 'Additional Photographs', Conservation Plan for Donegan's Cottage, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2019.

FIGURE A - STUDY AREA

Location Plan prepared by Stephen Carrick Architects (June 2019)



Source: 'Floor Plan', Conservation Plan for Donegan's Cottage, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2019.

98

98. Aboriginal Burial - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	New Nomination			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	13 Toodyay Street			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	12003886			
Land Information	Lot	175	Vol/Folio	LR3014/929
	Plan	P088431	Reserve	16599
GPS	31°32'47.3"S 116°27'26.8"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	New Nomination			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998 (as part of the Recreation Ground)			
Other	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register Place 3343 (27/7/1999)			

98. Aboriginal Burial - Site

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	OTHER: Burial
Current Use	PARK\RESERVE: Park
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1915
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	Burial
Physical Description	
<p>The Aboriginal cemetery is a triangular part of a park marked with large stones, encompassing an interpretive sign, a memorial plaque and a creek lined with mature endemic trees. The site's southern section has 16 stones in a line enclosing a lawn area; a sizable interpretive sign is halfway up the line of stones.</p> <p>The signage reads:</p> <p><i>" Aboriginal Burial Site This registered Aboriginal heritage site is a burial ground on Noongar Ballardong boodja (country) and contains graves of numerous Aboriginal people, including those from Ballardong, Yued and Whadjuk tribes, all buried post European settlement prior to 1915.</i></p> <p><i>Our wish to the departed - May the spirits of the Ancestors and the Waugal (Rainbow Serpent) from long ago smile upon you all and carry you safely to the camps of your mother and father.</i></p> <p><i>Burial beliefs and rituals - In Aboriginal culture, it is believed when a member of the community passes away, the spirit will be released from the body, and the spirit continues to the next stage in the journey after life on Earth. A smoking ceremony was almost always carried out. This was to help the spirit depart from this world to the next. During birak season (early summer each year) celebrations were held to honour the spirits of ancestors and celebrate the continuation of cultural lore and traditions.</i></p> <p><i>Protocols to observe - There are protocols to observe when relating to a deceased person. The tradition of not depicting dead people by their first names is very old. Traditional lore said that a dead person's name could not be told because you would recall and disturb their spirit. In the modern world, if the media uses the name of a deceased person, they have to seek permission from the family.</i></p> <p><i>You are on Noongar Boodja (country) - The Shire of Toodyay sits within three Noongar tribal areas. These are Whadjuk, Yued and Ballardong. While in the town of Toodyay and at this burial ground, you are on Ballardong boodja. "</i></p>	

98. Aboriginal Burial - Site

The site is bound by a farm fence and a gate in the far corner leads to the burial site of a teenage aboriginal boy (15ya). Their name and photographs of the deceased have been excluded from the LHS out of respect to the family. The setting of the burial is generous, with a large granite stone, bench and brass memorial plaque. The site then extends across a creek bed. On the other side of the creek bed, there is another clearing and lawn with a similar line of large stones. There is another memorial stone close to the creek bed with a brass plaque which reads:

"In memoriam of the burial of an unknown number of aborigines within this reserve, prior to the year 1915."

Authenticity	High
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Integrity	High
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Date of Survey	05/12/2024
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Historical Information

A State-registered Aboriginal Burial Ground (Reserve No. 16599), located off Toodyay Street, is managed by the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority. The reserve was gazetted on 22 December 1916, and is located near the Avon River, partly within the Toodyay Showgrounds, and partly to the north of that site. Reported evidence indicates that over 100 graves may exist within the reserve.

In 1887, when B.D. Clarkson subdivided part of his Mt. Anderson property to form his new North Newcastle subdivision, a Noongar resident wrote to the local Resident Magistrate with concerns that Noongar graves in that area would be destroyed if the land went to private owners. This was the first indication that this present site had been used as a burial ground, but the land sales went ahead. In 1900, James Donegan bought Lots 24-28 in the subdivision, then in 1901, Lot 23, on which Donegan's Cottage now stands. These lots, which cover the current reserve, ran down to the river. No other residences were built on those lots.

In late 1908, the building of the Newcastle - Bolgart railway extension commenced. Land had to be resumed in the North Newcastle subdivision, which resulted in James Donegan's Lots 24-28 transferring to the Crown, as well as the rear half of Lot 23. Research indicates that in 1909 a body was found during the construction of this extension. By 1916, the government acted to protect this site by engaging surveyor Joseph Hicks to draw up a survey plan on 27 September 1916 (Toodyay Townsite and Diagram Northam 3114), with its subsequent naming as Reserve No.16588 (Oa. 2r. 29 8/10p).

Some decades later, in 1947, when the Toodyay Agricultural Society was undertaking its post WW2 planning to restore the Toodyay Showgrounds, it decided to ask the Toodyay Road Board to apply to the government to purchase or relocate the Aboriginal Cemetery. However, nothing further was reported. The description of the Reserve was changed in 1953 to 'Reserve for Natives' (Lot 175).

When plans were being made to extend the Showgrounds to create a new hockey oval behind Donegan's Cottage, the Shire overlooked the existence of the Reserve.

The government again changed the status of the Reserve in 1973, with its purpose to be reserved for persons of Aboriginal descent, rather than for natives. These reserves were managed by the Aboriginal Lands Trust. Because the Shire still wished to upgrade the hockey field, it came to an agreement with the Trust in 1979, whereby, in return for a portion of the reserve land, the Council would fence the reserve, install a plaque and maintain and re-vegetate the area. The work commenced in 1982, with the plaque installed on a rock in 1983 in the area outside the Showgrounds. The hockey field was grassed and reticulated in 1991.

98. Aboriginal Burial - Site

On 1 July 2011, a ceremony was held on the Avon River side near the hockey field to unveil a plaque in memory of a recently deceased aboriginal young man. The ceremony was opened by Philip Walley-Stack playing the didgeridoo. A 'Reflection Seat' was unveiled then the Hon Grant Woodhams MLA unveiled the memorial plaque. The plaque was donated by the Shire of Toodyay with the help of Cr John Prater. The boy's parents, were deeply moved and overjoyed by the number of people who came to show their respects.

Finally, the Shire received a letter from the Department of Indigenous Affairs on 25 October 2012, stating that all recreational activities on the Reserve must cease. In 2023, the Shire had to return funds allocated to extend the use by hockey players of that area of the Showgrounds. Planning commenced to identify sporting recreation space elsewhere near the townsite.

By the time a University of Western Australia team conducted a ground-penetrating radar survey of the Reserve in September 2013, the Shire had marked the boundaries with large boulders. The Shire had arranged with the survey organiser, Clem Rodney, of the South-West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, for Toodyay Historical Society members to observe the proceedings. The 2014 report indicated that in spite of the background geology and modern redevelopment of the sports-field area, there were anomalies that would be worth investigating as possible grave site disturbances.

The Reserve site story was finally publicly provided by signage on the Reserve border in the Showgrounds, constructed by the Shire, and featuring wording provided by the local Noongar Kaartdijin Aboriginal Corporation, about burial beliefs and ritual and to also inform of appropriate protocols that should be observed.

Historic Themes	People / Integrated Stories: Aboriginal People Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy
Associations	Philip Walley-Stack Hon Grant Woodhams MLA
Sources	Aboriginal Cemetery Reserve 16599 Toodyay chronology THS 2024. WA government gazette, 22 Dec. 1916, p. 2273: Public Reserve: "TOODYAY. No. 16599 (Cemetery, Aborigines). Lot 175. (Oa. 2r. 29 8/10p.) (Plan: Toodyay Townsite and Diagram Northam 3114.)" WA government gazette, 13 Mar. 1953, pp. 485-486: Reserve No. 16599's status was changed to 'Reserve for Natives' (Lot 175). WA government gazette, 15 June 1973, p. 2215: Reserve No. 16599's status was changed to 'Reserve for persons of Aboriginal descent' (Lot 175) . Toodyay Herald, July 2011, p.7: Unveiling of a memorial plaque for Noongar teenage boy Ethan Bropho, in the Reserve. 'Geophysical remote sensing of historical Aboriginal gravesites in southwestern Western Australia', report by Lisa J. Gavin; Thomas Hoskin, Ben Witten, James Deeks, Rie Kamei, Jelena Markov and Jeffrey Shragge. Dec. 2014 (Research Gate)

Statement of Significance	
<p>Aboriginal Burial - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site has historical significance as a burial site and reserve since 1915. • the site has social significance as a burial and memorial for aboriginal people and with the current families of the persons burial at the site. • the site has spiritual significance as a remnant of artefacts and practices associated with death and memorial in aboriginal culture. • the site has archaeological significance through the presence of subsurface remains. • the site has aesthetic significance as a reserve and parkland with large endemic trees. 	
Management Category	2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



potential scarred tree



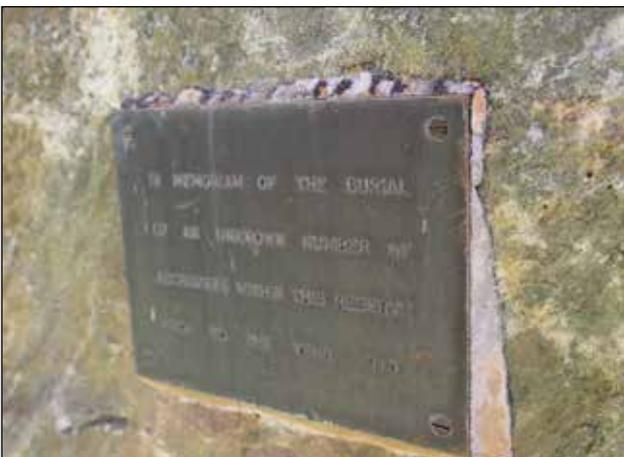
line of stones on the showgrounds side of the creek



creek



line of stones on the other side of the creek

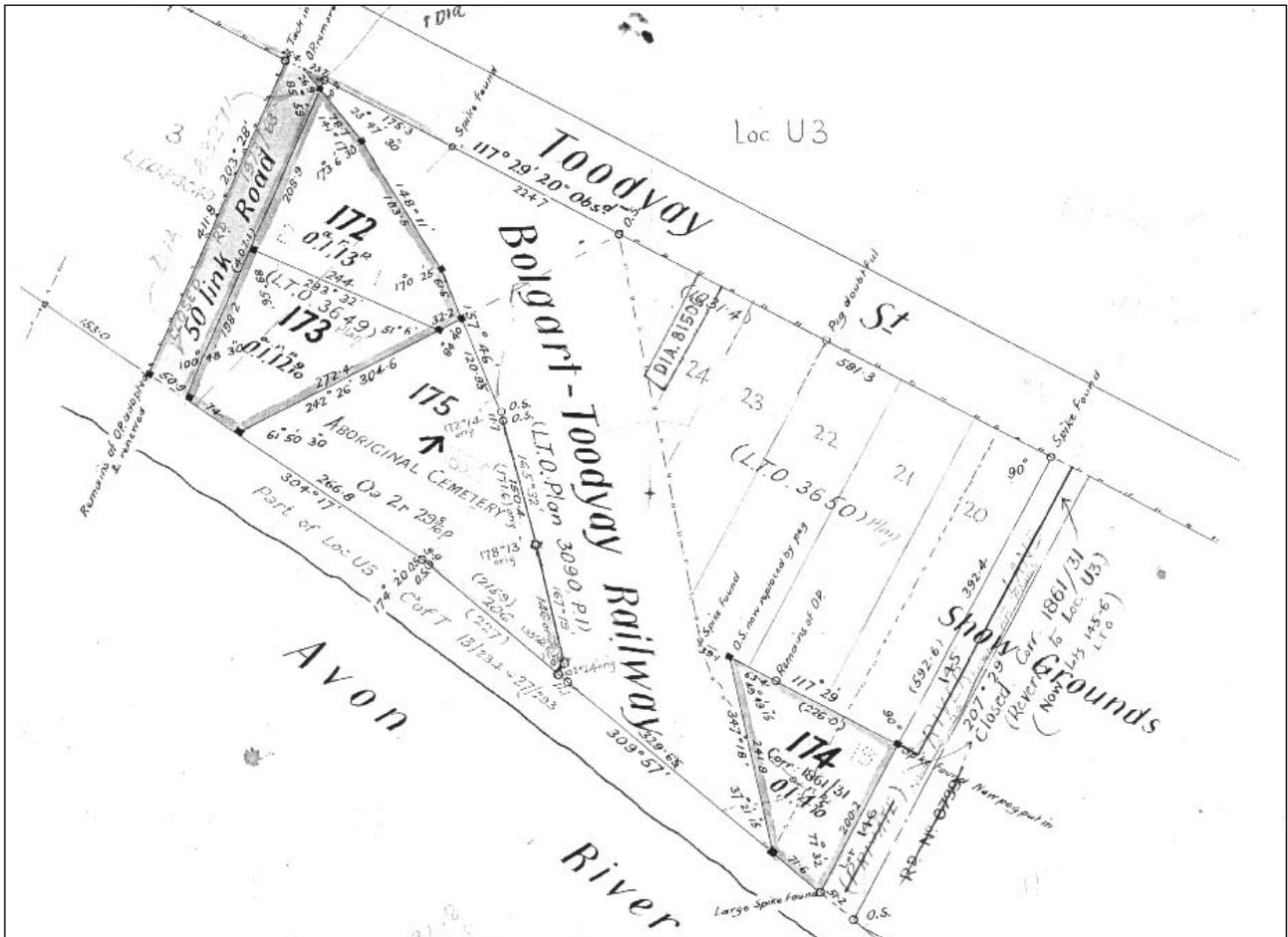


plaque closeup



memorial stone and plaque

Additional Photographs



map of the aboriginal burial site

Source: , map dated 1916 Courtesy of Toodyay Historical Society



closeup memorial stone



back of memorial stone looking back to the road

99

99. Drummond's Mill - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Grove's Dairy Mill Farm & Vine Cottage Toodyay Mill			
Previous MHI No.	82			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	141 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	1629221			
Land Information	Lot	102	Vol/Folio	1613/427
	Plan	P013505	Reserve	-
GPS	31°32'12.9"S 116°27'22.9"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	04613			

99. Drummond's Mill - Site

Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Flour Mills Survey (30/06/1994) Classified by the National Trust (10/06/1996) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING: Flour Mill
Current Use	VACANT/UNUSED: Vacant/Unused
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1856
Builder	George Henry Hasell
Walls	Stone: Granite Masonry: Other Brick
Roof	-
Condition	Fair
Style	-
Physical Condition	
<p>Drummond's Mill comprises a large cleared farmland with hay, to the north of Toodyay Public Cemetery on a main thoroughfare to Coondle. The ruins on the site were no longer present in 2024. Toodyay Brook runs on the northern section of the property.</p> <p>The 2012 MHI described the ruins:</p> <p><i>"Ruins of former red brick building. No discernible architectural features remain but ground plan of the structure remains intact. Additional stone ruins within close proximity."</i></p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

Historical Information	
<p>James Drummond, botanist and plant collector, was the first settler in the Toodyay Valley, after selecting Location U4 in 1836 and taking up his grant in 1838 after coming to the colony as part of Stirling's official party. James, his second son, settled on the property and built a cottage. James was the agent for the adjoining property owners, the Andersons, and received a portion of 'Mt Anderson' land adjoining 'Hawthornden', known as 'Mill Farm' in return. The first church service at the Drummond's horse drawn mill was conducted in 1848 by Bishop Short to a gathering of 80 people and three children were baptised.</p> <p>In 1856 the steam powered mill was built and milling commenced in January 1857. The same year James Drummond Jnr. married Martha Sewell and they lived in 'Vine Cottage'. A cottage at 'Mill Farm' was used as a school in the 1860s.</p> <p>In 1872, floods destroyed the miller's house at the mill and the mill was threatened.</p> <p>Best and Kingston, the Newcastle wheelwrights and wagon-makers, were renting or leasing premises in or near the Toodyay Mill probably from 1887 to 1890. George Throssell was the owner of the Toodyay Mill at that time, having bought it from Charles Dempster in 1886.</p> <p>In 1902, Miller Charles Quigley, of York, took a seven years' lease of the Mill Farm property.</p> <p>There were multiple owners within the following years including: A.G. Rickson (1920), R.Brockman (1921), I. Martin (1920s), A. Groves of Melville Dairies (1929). P.R. Groves retired from the dairy business in 1950, and sold his herd. The Groves family still live on Mill Farm.</p>	
Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Manufacturing & Processing
Associations	Drummond family Clarkson family Dempster family
Sources	Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant in association with the Toodyay Historical Society with special interest from Dr Rica Erickson. August 1998. 148 places. Heritage Council of Western Australia inHerit database (online). 174 places that are located in the Shire of Toodyay. Jenny Edgecombe. Historical background notes on North Toodyay. Toodyay Historical Society, 2008.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Drummond's Mill - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for the associations with the Drummond, Clarkson and Dempster families and the milling industry of the mid to late 1800s. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: 2012 MHI

100

100. Key Farm



Site Information

Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	75			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	6091 Toodyay Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	12357439			
Land Information	Lot	3607	Vol/Folio	2990/455
	Plan	P415306	Reserve	-
GPS	31°35'04"S 116°28'27"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12150			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING\PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING\PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	FARMING\PASTORAL: Farm\Vineyard
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1900
Builder	Henry Hasell
Walls	Masonry: Brick; Mudbrick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>The key farm is a Victorian single-storey residence with a mudbrick ruin in an extensive farmland surrounding it.</p> <p>The house is accessed by a long entry road from Toodyay Road, lined with eucalypt trees. The home features a sparse garden in largely natural bushland surrounded by prickly pears and other succulents. A large clearing to the west of the residence forms part of the farm, and a series of dirt paths throughout the site create a natural flow through the site. The setting and approach create a picturesque setting.</p> <p>The house has a complex hipped and gabled corrugated steel roof form, with two gable wings to the east and south that act as feature gables, and is equipped with decorative timbering and finials. The house has a return verandah with square chamfered timber posts, decorative timber brackets, and reinstated timber floors. The main elevations to the dwelling, the east and south, contain an array of timber framed windows, mostly double hung, with rendered brick surrounds. There are entry doors to each side, each decorated with highlight and sidelight windows. The entry door is a glazed panel door with three panes and a central door knob.</p> <p>There is a skillion-roofed lean-to area to the side. A recent extension of rendered and scored brick construction gives the appearance of ashlar stone. This extension also includes a low-hipped metal roof.</p> <p>Burnt-out and derelict mudbrick, brick and stone building is to the rear (west) of the building, the openings are present with frames burned. An additionally burned mudbrick outhouse at the northwest of the building with low-lying walls and chimney remnants is still evident.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High

100. Key Farm

Date of Survey	05/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In June 1895 Key Farm was let by Mrs Riseley and then a Mrs Riseley placed Key Farm for sale. At the date of the listing the house was described as 'Key Farm for sale, with a 4-room cottage.</p> <p>In 1899 A. N. Piesse purchased the farm and the following year became the Resident Magistrate in Toodyay. In 1902, when the Resident Magistrate post was abolished, he retired to develop his vineyards. In 1928 the farm was acquired by the Mrs M.G. Gadsdon acquired Key Farm from the Piesse family and ran a guesthouse until 1966..</p> <p>Site bushfire has about 20-30 years prior has destroyed other remnants of the property.</p> <p>Painting has occurred since 2012. and there has been a change of ownership in 2023. The former property was owned by an artist.</p> <p>There are no longer any vines evident on site.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Hospitality industry and tourism</p> <p>SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Law and order</p>
Associations	<p>A. N. Piesse</p> <p>Henry Hasell</p>
Sources	<p>Erickson, R and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Chitty, Wally. Toodyay: the good old days. Hesperian Press, 2004, p.21 and p.23.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Key Farm has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has historic value for its associations with Magistrate Piesse and the development of vineyards in the region. the place has social value for its association with the development of the hospitality industry in the region. the place has significance for its association with the Gasdon Family. the place has aesthetic value for its form, style and rural setting. 	
Management Category	2 - Very Important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



second mudbrick ruin



northern elevation



Source: xx



eastern elevation



large western ruin



western elevation

Additional Photographs



western elevation (rear)



western elevation (rear)



southern elevation



western elevation



entry door



verandah

101

101. Calbaline



Site Information				
Other Names	formerly part of Nardie			
Previous MHI No.	10			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	6207 Toodyay Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	12564714			
Land Information	Lot	101	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P431011	Reserve	-
GPS	31°34'32"S 116°28'43"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12149			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)			

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1871; 1900
Builder	Charles Lloyd (1871) Henry Hasell (1900)
Walls	Masonry: Stone and Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian, Federation and Vernacular
Physical Description	
<p>Single storey residence, rendered stone and brick facades. A verandah with bush timber columns extends across the full extent of the rear of the property. Original roof timbers have been retained. The house has been extended with a step down to a lower level from the original. Original floor timbers and fire place remain in the dwelling.</p> <p>Beyond the houses there is a circular rendered brick well in the garden plus a more traditional bush timber and stone well located in the field beyond the barn and a bush timber crossing over a pit.</p> <p>A bush timber and corrugated iron barn with raised timber floor and a small roofless mudbrick rear section is sited close to the house.</p> <p>In 2024, the house was refused access and the Shire of Toodyay is finding an alternate time to inspect the property.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	16/12/2024
Historical Information	
<p>In 1831 James Lloyd, his wife Hannah and their children sailed from London intending to go to Tasmania. After arriving in Fremantle, they decided to stay with Lloyd becoming a prosperous businessman and proprietor of the 'Star & Garter'. Inc.1834 he acquired Location V, 1000 acres in Toodyay from Alex Anderson who had named the location Nardie, possibly after Craig Nardie near the Avon River in Scotland.</p> <p>In 1837 Charles Harper, a London solicitor, arrived with his wife Julia (nee Lukin).In c.1839 they moved to Northam then shortly after, Harper took out a long-term lease on the Nardie grant (Avon Location V),</p>	

nearby to Calbaline. Their little daughter Isabella died in their first year and was buried in what is known today as Nardie Cemetery.

It is said that the Harper homestead 'became noted for the gentle refinement of its mistress and the outspoken concern of its master for the spiritual welfare of his neighbours.' Harper served as the local Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and became Toodyay's first ordained minister. The Census for 1849 recorded his assets included 8 horses, 74 horned cattle, 2 swine, 6 acres under wheat, 3 under barley and a ¼ acre kitchen garden and 10 acres of green crops.

In 1844 the Lloyd family returned to London where James and three of their children died of smallpox. Hannah and two of her sons returned to Western Australia in 1847, and Hannah extended Harper's lease until c.1855. After the lease expired, the Lloyd brothers divided the Nardie grant between them. Joseph retained the name Nardie while Charles called his portion Calbaline. In 1862 Charles married Jane Sinclair. The couple lived at 'Nardie' for four years before moving to 'Calbaline' where he built a stone homestead in 1871. In 1900 the house was added to by Henry Hasell (son of expirée George Hasell), making bricks from the clay of a nearby creek bed. The salmon coloured bricks with russet flashes are unique to this building. Charles later became a notable member of the Toodyay Vine and fruit Growers' Association (formed in 1893). The Lloyd family retained ownership of 'Calbaline' until 2023.

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion PEOPLE: Early settlers
Associations	Charles Harper Henry Hasell Lloyd Family
Sources	Erickson, R and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. A.T. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Calbaline has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place has historic value as it is associated with the early settlement and development of the Toodyay district. the historic value of the place is also apparent through its long association with the early settlers the Lloyd family and builder Henry Hasell. the 1900 addition to the house has rarity value as the bricks are unique in their colour due to the origin of the clay from a nearby creek bed. 	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Shire of Toodyay Municipal Heritage Inventory, Hocking Planning and Architecture, 2013.



Source: Ibid.



Source: Ibid.



Source: Ibid.



102

102. James Cottage



Site Information				
Other Names	Fingerpost			
Previous MHI No.	68			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	6298 Toodyay Road			
Locality	Toodyay			
Landgate PIN	11536021			
Land Information	Lot	20	Vol/Folio	1935/41
	Plan	D082545	Reserve	-
GPS	31°33'58"S 116°28'38"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12201			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

102. James Cottage

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Blacksmith's Shop
Construction Details	
Construction Date	c.1863-1864
Walls	Earth: Mudbrick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Late period Old Colonial Cottage style
Physical Description	
A single storey mudbrick and iron cottage with timber casement windows, front and side verandah and a red brick chimney. Weatherboard extensions to side and rear.	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate to High
Date of Survey	11/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Abraham James was an expirree whose term expired in 1861 after arriving in the colony in 1852. He was the fourth blacksmith to operate in the Toodyay area when he arrived in 1863, establishing himself at the junction of the roads to Northam and Guildford known as 'Fingerpost Corner'. James also sold some stores and extracted teeth. He specialised in making branding iron designs which he registered with the government. James' son Thomas was also a blacksmith and he continued the business until about 1930 when motor vehicles began to replace horses. He died in his blacksmith shop in 1941. Members of the James family lived at the place until the early 1960s.</p> <p>In 2019, Stephen Carrick Architects prepared a Heritage Advice note on the repainting of James Cottage in Dulux 'Cheesy Grin' and Dulux 'Brunswick Green'.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements OCCUPATIONS: Commercial & service industries
Associations	James Family

102. James Cottage

<p>Sources</p>	<p>Erickson, R and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Newcastle Herald, 1902, July 12th, p. 4.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p>	
<p>James Cottage has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the place has historic value for its association with blacksmith Abraham James and his extended family. • the place has historic value as one of the few remaining mud brick dwellings of the 1860s period in Toodyay. • the place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape of the town of Toodyay. • the place has social value for its association with the blacksmith trade which was practiced at this location. 	
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.</p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Some / Moderate significance</p>

Additional Photographs



BEJOORDING



Figure 51: Bejoording Homestead

Source: SCA, 2024.

103

103. Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square



Site Information				
Other Names	Syred's Cottage Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square 'Bejoording' Homestead and Outbuildings Water's Shed			
Previous MHI No.	4			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	34 Second Road			
Locality	Bejoording			
Landgate PIN	12029674			
Land Information	Lot	203 (formerly sub lot 3)	Vol/Folio	2848/278
	Plan	P072472	Reserve	Formerly 6847
GPS	31°22'59.3"S 116°31'36.4"E			

103. Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	02585
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Classified by the National Trust (07/06/1977) Register of the National Estate (21/10/1980) State Register of Heritage Places (24/09/2004) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Precinct or Streetscape
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Blacksmith's Shop, Homestead, Shed or Barn, Park/Reserve, Cottage & Stable
Current Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1859 (Cottage south wing); 1867 (Cottage north wing) 1870 (Blacksmith Shop) 1880; 1977 (Water's Stables) 1870 (Smokehouse)
Walls	Masonry: Mud Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron (above original timber roof)
Condition	Good (Homestead) Poor (Outbuildings)
Style	Victorian Georgian (1840-1890) Vernacular

Physical Description

Bejoording Homestead consists of a collection of buildings including the original cottage, Blacksmith shop, Water's Stables and Smokehouse. The Homestead complex is located on a hill beside the Bejoording Spring.

A flagstone path leads to two single-storey dwellings joined by a covered breeze way. Both buildings are painted and rendered mud brick construction with hipped metal roofs.

Both buildings have verandahs; building 1 has a verandah to the front (south) of the site. Building 2 has a verandah that wraps in an L-shape, with a portion to the west, which connects to the breeze way covering between the buildings. All verandahs are supported by square timber posts, with the front posts decorative with chamfered edges and painted maroon. The main (front) is a simple open verandah with a diamond-shaped timber fringe, with some fringe pieces missing. The fence facing the front of the building is a significant timber hand-sawn fence. The windows to the exterior are timber framed sash windows. The doors are timber panelled and timber plank doors. Tall red brick chimneys are evident in both buildings.

The internals have several significant and intact features, including: brick fireplace surrounds, timber floors, timber roof/ceiling and a substantial collection of historic materials.

The blacksmith is a part bush timber and part milled timber structure at 10.5 x 3.3 metres. This portion remains with no roof covering and parts of the bush timbers being reconstructed at the time of inspection. There is a second portion, a mud brick and iron portion 1.0 x 3,3 metres. This is most probably the former kiln. Part of the mud brick kiln or forge remains in-situ as a ruin with walls approximately 250-300mm thick. The floors are compacted earth. Part of the wall has collapsed since 2012 and remaining ruin is severely eroded. The owner has desires to conserve the ruin. The battens for the roof are no longer extant.

The smokehouse is a mud brick building measuring approximately 2.8 x 6.6 metres with four external and one internal wall of mud brick. The mud brick smokehouse has some lime render that has worn away, revealing the mud brick beneath. In recent years, a steel structure has been constructed to support the roof and take pressure off of the mud brick walls. The floors are a compacted earth. The smokehouse now houses a collection of agricultural material gifted to Bob Sutcliffe (current owner) by the Shire of Toodyay. These were all sources from an archaeological excavation of the site and give considerable character to the place.

The building is a bush timber and hand sewn timber structure with a corrugated iron roof. The floor is a simple compacted earth. This was a relocated building and forms limited significance but adds to the overall character of the homestead.

There is a fence located on the southern boundary beside a sheep dip. The fence is a simple push pole post and rail structure. Twin posts, fixed together support horizontal rails. Bush timber horizontal timbers are stacked in between to form a thick natural fence. The sheep dip is a simple structure discovered on site by the current owner.

Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	25/09/2024

Historical Information

According to historian Rica Erickson 'Bejoording' is an Aboriginal word for sleepy or drowsy to indicate it was a safe place for visitors without fear of trespassing. The place had a flowing spring and was used as a meeting place for corroborees and trade. Red ochre from distant northern regions and white ochre dug locally from a hillside near Bejoording were exchanged there (Ericson and Taylor, 2006).

Bejoording was set aside for a future town site prior to 1839 after G.F. Moore and G. Leake explored the Toodyay Valley. However no one lived there until c.1859. It was surveyed to become a working man's village where a labourer employed on a neighbouring large estate could set up his own home with sufficient land to grow crops and keep stock. In 1856 the town lots, set out in a grid pattern centered around a common age and permanent spring, were put up for sale with William Syred purchasing Lot 3 on the north side of the Bejoording Central Square (off Sixth Road). He and his wife Frances (nee Martin) were the first Europeans to settle at Bejoording. William built a substantial mud bat house (c.1859), a blacksmith shop (c.1860), shed, smokehouse (c.1870) and stables. He worked at his smithy for most of the year shoeing horses, making the nails and mending wagon wheels and farm machinery. A concrete sheep dip, located not far from the smithy, was unearthed by the current owner.

In 1869 a room inside the cottage was made available for a school. As a trained teacher couldn't be secured, the Syred's opened this as a private school with ticket-of-leave men employed as teachers. A second school was conducted at various times at Ewan Mackintosh's property 'Glendearg' during the 1870s closing in 1884. In the 1890s when Syred's home was used for religious services the Anglican clergyman was concerned a school was needed to deal with illiteracy among the children. A mud brick State school was built approximately between the Syred and Ralph properties. It was also used to conduct services on Sundays. 'It became a popular if small community centre, remaining in use until 1912, after which it was demolished....'. (Geoproject Solutions Pty. Ltd. 2018)

By the early 1970s Syred's had been vacant for some time. In 1974 Peter Syred, the owner, leased the place to the Shire of Toodyay with the local community taking over the management and restoration of the historic place. Stables from the Water's family property in Coondle were relocated there in 1977. In 1982 the place was leased to the Confederate Historical Society (Northam Advertiser, 1982). In 2000, the reserve was amended to enable public access to the site and the homestead remained vacant in 2002. In 2002 a conservation and management plan was produced by Laura Gray, Heritage and Conservation Consultant, for the Bejoording Community Group Inc., having received a State government Wheatbelt Heritage Grant in 2000. On 24 September 2004, the 'Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square' was given Permanent Entry on the Register of Heritage Places. The place remained vacant with basic maintenance being undertaken by the Shire and the Toodyay Historical Society. In 2012, a Conservation Management Plan was prepared to facilitate the long-term conservation of the place.

In 2021 an inventory was undertaken of the objects within the cottage with a number of items lodged with the Shire museum. In 2022 when plans to sell the homestead proved unsuccessful, the Toodyay Council resolved to seek expressions of interest from those of direct descent from William and Frances Syred to be gifted the property. The property is now owned and lived in by Robert Sutcliffe, a descendant on his mother's side.

Historic Themes

OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
 DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation & subdivision
 DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements

103. Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square

<p>Associations</p>	<p>Syred Family Sutcliffe Family (relations of Syred)</p>
<p>Sources</p>	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006, p.121. A.T. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949. Assessment Documentation 'Bejoording', National Trust of W.A., 1977. Syred Cottage Bejoording Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, December 2012. Syred Cottage Bejoording, Conservation Management Plan prepared for Bejoording Community Group, Laura Gray, Gay Nayton and Irene Sauman, June 2002. Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square, Register of Heritage Places, Permanent Entry documentation. Inherit, Place No.2585, 24/09/2004. Three schools in Bejoording are listed in the WA Schools Gazetteer. The road names may have changed over time. Higham, Geoffrey. WA schools gazetteer: a listing of schools, with locations and dates, in Western Australia. Geoproject Solutions Pty. Ltd., 2018. Northam Advertiser, 24 June 1982, p.10.</p>

Statement of Significance

The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square, Bejoording (P02585).

Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square, comprising of Bejoording Homestead Complex, a group of single storey buildings, comprising original dwelling (c.1859) (south wing), north wing (c.1867), blacksmith shop (c.1860) and shed, smokehouse (c.1870), and stables (c.1880, 1977), that are mostly mud brick and corrugated iron, with the original dwelling showing influences of the Victorian Georgian style and the remaining structures in the rural vernacular surrounded by mature plantings, together with Bejoording Central Square, designed in 1856 as a town square comprising a 10-acre (4.0469 ha) lot of bushland within a farming landscape, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is rare as a remnant of the only known example in Western Australia of a nineteenth century agricultural workers' village ('Bejoording') designed around a central square or common following the English model, and contains the only remaining buildings of this planned settlement, together with the central square;
- the place is a good representative example of rural settlement in the Avon Valley, demonstrating the characteristic development and expansion of a family farm in a remote rural townsite settlement from the late 1850s to the 1870s;
- the individual elements of the Bejoording Homestead Complex, being the original dwelling (south wing), north wing, blacksmith shop and shed, and smokehouse, and stables, together form a visually cohesive farm group in an attractive treed setting;
- in the 1870s, the Homestead was the site of the Bejoording School, which local residents operated privately after the government refused to grant them a school, and in keeping with contemporary employment trends in the Colony in the 1860s, Ticket of Leave men were employed at the place as both school teachers and farm labourers;
- the place has a long association with the Syred family who were the first settlers in Bejoording and continue to own the property in 2004; and,
- the archaeological record associated with the place has the potential to yield information regarding rural residential and farming practices, and blacksmithing, in the nineteenth century.

The verandahs and breezeway roof to the north wing, and external cement render to the residence and smokehouse are intrusive.

The Stables were relocated to the site in 1977 from the Water's family property in Coondle and, while visually contributing to the group, are of little significance to the history of the place.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs



Side view of homestead



Posts of blacksmith



Back elevation of homestead with tank



Back elevation of homestead

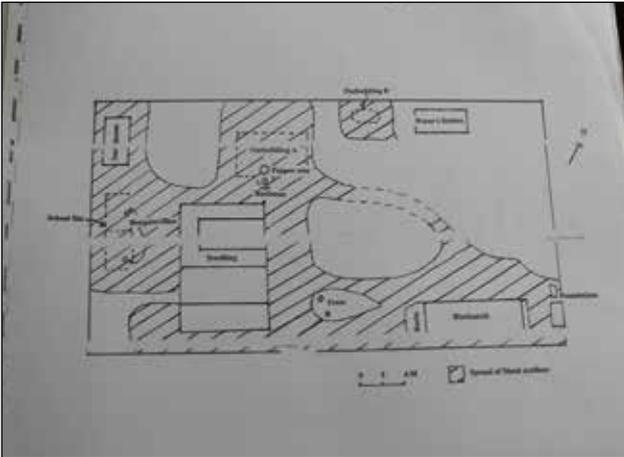


Approach from spring



Mature trees

Additional Photographs



Fireplace in lounge



Timber ceiling in bedroom



Smokehouse



Agricultural equipment excavated from the site



Stables

Additional Photographs



Bush construction of stables



Post detail of front verandah



Mud brick wall connected to blacksmith (ruin)



Exposed mud brick on smokehouse



Sheep dip



Timber framed window

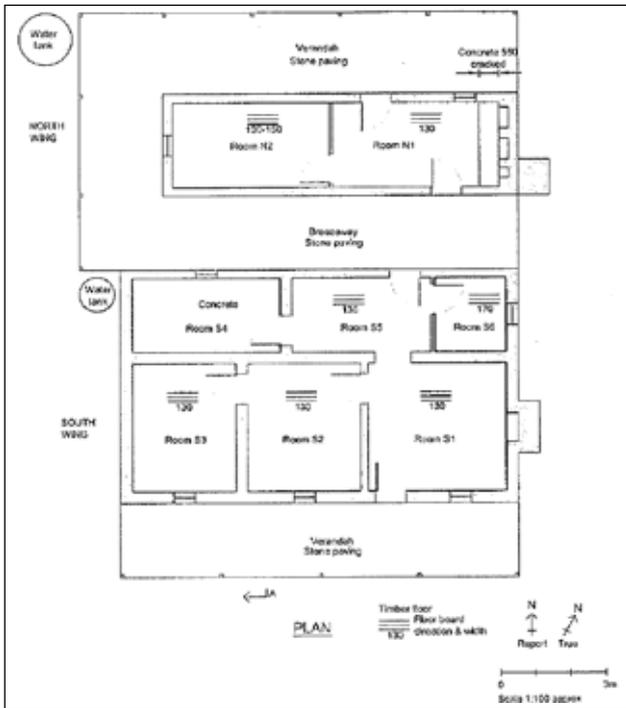
Additional Photographs



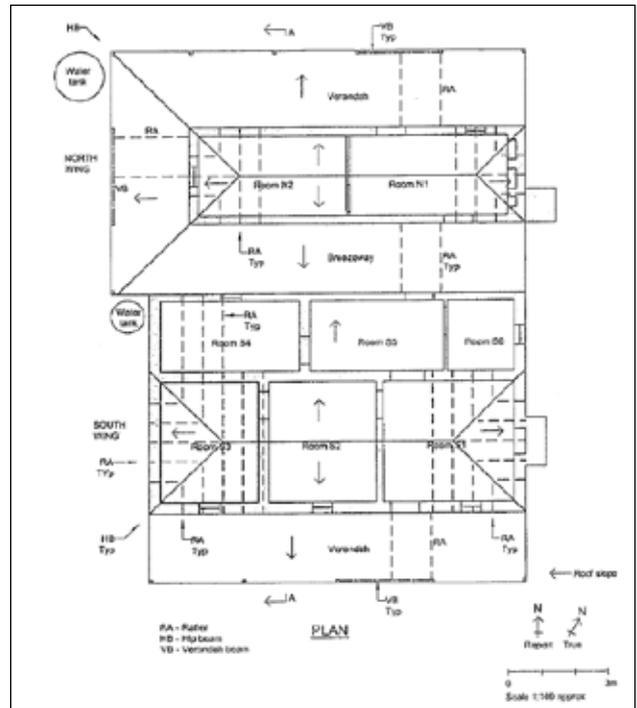
Source: Landgate Aerial with Annotations, SCA, 2024.

103. Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square

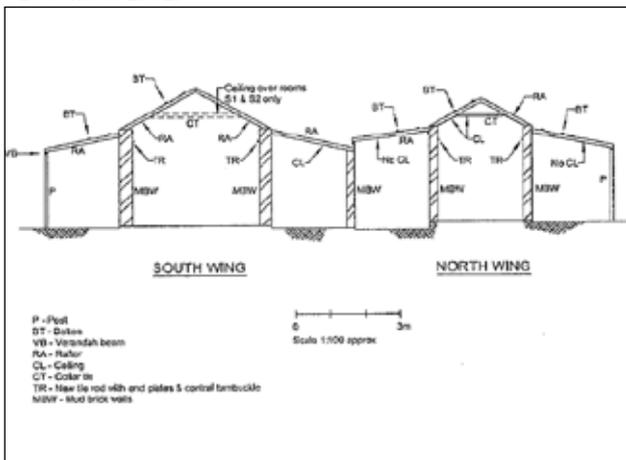
Additional Photographs



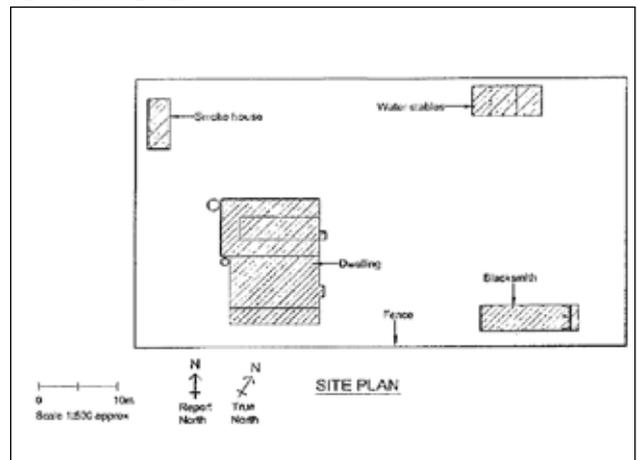
Source: 'Homestead Plan', taken from Syred Cottage Bejoording Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, December 2012.



Source: 'Homestead Roof Plan', taken from Syred Cottage Bejoording Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, December 2012.

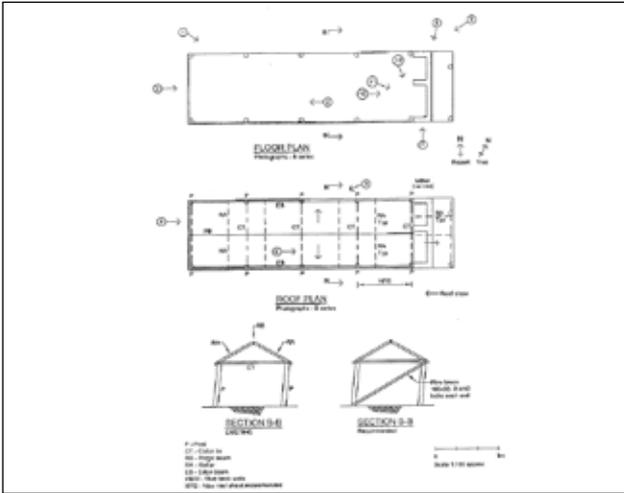


Source: 'Section', taken from Syred Cottage Bejoording Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, December 2012.



Source: 'Site Plan', taken from Syred Cottage Bejoording Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, December 2012.

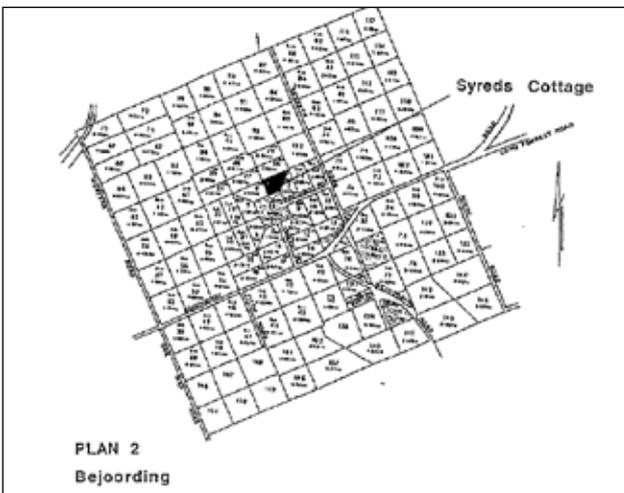
Additional Photographs



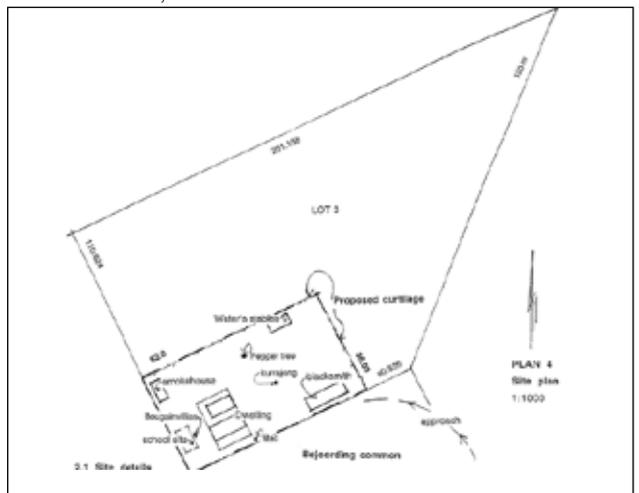
Source: 'Blacksmith Plan', taken from Syred Cottage Bejoording Structural Report, Maitland Heritage Engineering, December 2012.



Source: 'Historic Photograph' taken from Syred Cottage Bejoording, Conservation Management Plan prepared for Bejoording Community Group, Laura Gray, Gay Nayton and Irene Sauman, June 2002.

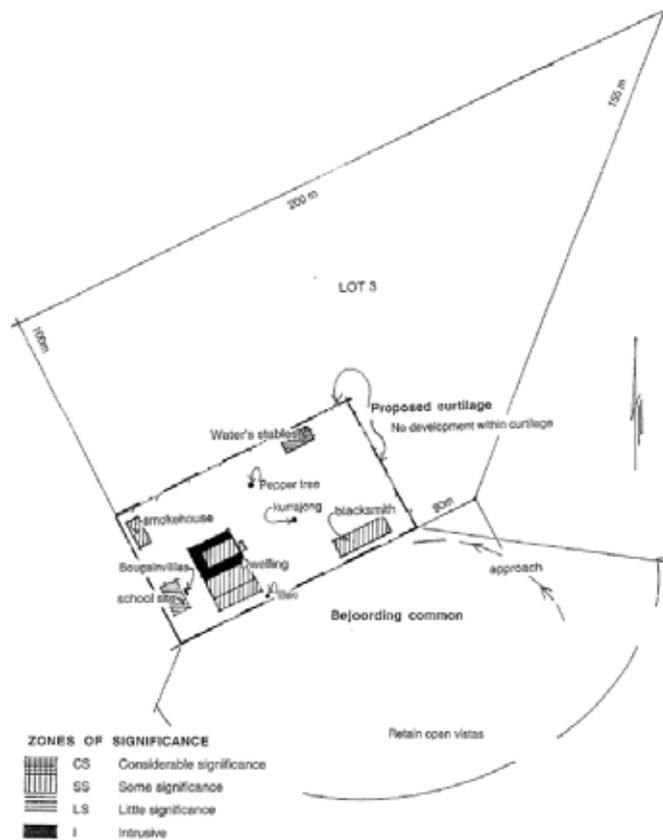


Source: 'Syreds Cottage' taken from Syred Cottage Bejoording, Conservation Management Plan prepared for Bejoording Community Group, Laura Gray, Gay Nayton and Irene Sauman, June 2002.



Source: 'Syreds Cottage' taken from Syred Cottage Bejoording, Conservation Management Plan prepared for Bejoording Community Group, Laura Gray, Gay Nayton and Irene Sauman, June 2002.

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Zones of Significance' taken from *Syred Cottage Bejoording, Conservation Management Plan* prepared for Bejoording Community Group, Laura Gray, Gay Nayton and Irene Sauman, June 2002.



Source: 'Syreds Cottage Bejoording', Collections WA, courtesy of Shire of Toodyay, nd.



Source: 'Syreds Cottage Bejoording', Collections WA, courtesy of Shire of Toodyay, c.1900.

104

104. Bejoording Townsite Spring Reserve - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Fire Station Central Square Bejoording Townsite / Spring / Reserve			
Previous MHI No.	6			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Second Road			
Locality	Bejoording			
Landgate PIN	566526			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P222073	Reserve	6847
GPS	31°23'02.8"S 116°31'37.7"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12234; 02585 (as part of Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square)			

104. Bejoording Townsite Spring Reserve - Site

Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Classified by the National Trust (07/06/1997) Register of National Estate (21/10/1980) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (01/12/2012) State Register of Heritage Places (24/9/2004)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	OTHER: Town reserve
Current Use	OTHER: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1836
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>Both springs are apparent as a low lying water sources. The primary spring includes rushes and some more mature eucalyptus trees. The water is trickling through the stream. The spring is surrounded in low land with a soft hill to the north (behind). The site is predominantly cleared with a few trees populating the hill behind. There is a dirt road running north to south through the stream, with the second spring on the opposite side of the road. The springs are unmarked. The secondary spring is in the vicinity of a volunteer fire station. This spring contains some she-oak and contains more invasive weeds.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

Historical Information	
<p>According to historian Rica Erickson 'Bejoording' is an Aboriginal word for sleepy or drowsy to indicate it was a safe place for visitors without fear of trespassing. The place had a flowing spring and was used as a meeting place for corroborees and trade. Red ochre from distant northern regions and white ochre dug locally from a hillside near Bejoording were exchanged there. (Toodyay Homesteads, p.121.)</p> <p>Bejoording was set aside for a future town site prior to 1839 after G.F. Moore and G. Leake explored the Toodyay Valley. However no one lived there until c.1859. It was surveyed to become a working man's village where a labourer employed on a neighbouring large estate could set up his own home with sufficient land to grow crops and keep stock. In 1856 the town lots, set out in a grid pattern centered around a common age and permanent spring, were put up for sale.</p> <p>The first applicant for land was J Thomson in 1856. He married Sarah Syred, but didn't live there. Sarah's brother William Syred was the first Bejoording settler followed by other members of the Syred family, including his brother Charles Syred who bought two lots in 1858. In 1859 'Squire' Philips and August Lee Steere, who both already had pastoral leases at Bejoording, bought lots for water rights. In 1865 Alfred Martin arrived. John Cousins arrived in 1860 and the Ralph family in 1867. Each of the Syred, Cousins and Ralph families had ten children and by 1869 there were twenty children of school age in Bejoording. A school was established on lot 36.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	<p>Syred Family</p> <p>Steere Family</p> <p>G. F. Moore</p> <p>G. Leake</p>
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>A.T. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949.</p> <p>Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square, Register of Heritage Places, Permanent Entry documentation. Inherit, Place No.2585, 24/09/2004.</p>

Statement of Significance

The following information is extracted from the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square, Bejoording (P02585).

Bejoording Homestead Complex and Central Square, comprising of Bejoording Homestead Complex, a group of single storey buildings, comprising original dwelling (c.1859) (south wing), north wing (c.1867), blacksmith shop (c.1860) and shed, smokehouse (c.1870), and stables (c.1880, 1977), that are mostly mud brick and corrugated iron, with the original dwelling showing influences of the Victorian Georgian style and the remaining structures in the rural vernacular surrounded by mature plantings, together with Bejoording Central Square, designed in 1856 as a town square comprising a 10-acre (4.0469 ha) lot of bushland within a farming landscape, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is rare as a remnant of the only known example in Western Australia of a nineteenth century agricultural workers' village ('Bejoording') designed around a central square or common following the English model, and contains the only remaining buildings of this planned settlement, together with the central square;
- the place is a good representative example of rural settlement in the Avon Valley, demonstrating the characteristic development and expansion of a family farm in a remote rural townsite settlement from the late 1850s to the 1870s;
- the individual elements of the Bejoording Homestead Complex, being the original dwelling (south wing), north wing, blacksmith shop and shed, and smokehouse, and stables, together form a visually cohesive farm group in an attractive treed setting;
- in the 1870s, the Homestead was the site of the Bejoording School, which local residents operated privately after the government refused to grant them a school, and in keeping with contemporary employment trends in the Colony in the 1860s, Ticket of Leave men were employed at the place as both school teachers and farm labourers;
- the place has a long association with the Syred family who were the first settlers in Bejoording and continue to own the property in 2004; and,
- the archaeological record associated with the place has the potential to yield information regarding rural residential and farming practices, and blacksmithing, in the nineteenth century.

The verandahs and breezeway roof to the north wing, and external cement render to the residence and smokehouse are intrusive.

The Stables were relocated to the site in 1977 from the Water's family property in Coondle and, while visually contributing to the group, are of little significance to the history of the place.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional Significance

Additional Photographs



Source: SCA, 2024.



Source: Landgate aerial with annotations, 2024.

105

105. Bejoording Siding - Site



Site Information

Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	5			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Near 15 One Man Road			
Locality	Bejoording			
Landgate PIN	11427695			
Land Information	Lot	81	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P236606	Reserve	Railway Reserve
GPS	31°22'45.3"S 116°30'46.8"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12235			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			
Local Planning Policy Area	-			

105. Bejoording Siding - Site

Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Rail/Other
Current Use	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Rail/Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	19008 - 1909
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
No evidence of original siding could be found.	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	25/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The railway line from Toodyay to Bolgart through the Avon Valley was proposed and lobbied for during 1902 and 1903 but the line wasn't constructed until 1908 and opened in 1909. In 2902, A public meeting was held in the Culham Agricultural Hall to discuss the extension of the railway from Newcastle to Bejoording. A railway league was formed. Further meetings and deputations were held in 1906 to discuss the line going further afield to Bolgart.</p> <p>This place is part of Place 14, the Clackline to Toodyay Railway Line.</p>	
Historic Themes	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Rail & Light Rail Transport
Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>A.T. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949.</p> <p>Newcastle Herald, 10 May 1902, p.5</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Bejoording Siding - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value through its associated with the development of the area as demonstrated by the construction of the railway north from Toodyay to Bolgart. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

105. Bejoording Siding - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial, 2023

106

106. Haseley



Site Information				
Other Names	Cowardine			
Previous MHI No.	51			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	1910 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Bejoording			
Landgate PIN	11931468			
Land Information	Lot	810	Vol/Folio	2772/94
	Plan	P070397	Reserve	-
GPS	31°24'32.7"S 116°30'14.9"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12142			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)			

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1895; 1905; 1908; 1950s
Architect	Thomas Anthoness (1905)
Builder	Henry Davey (1908)
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Tile: Ceramic Tile
Condition	Good
Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	
<p>Single storey bungalow much altered in the 1950s removing much of its original character and its features. Red brick construction with tuck pointing, mixture of window styles which are representative of their development era. The roof is hipped with vented gables and dormers overlooking the formal English garden. Dominant red brick gable supported on brick piers forming the roof over the front verandah space. Mix of window styles: casement windows are flush with the eaves and are of horizontal emphasis, the timber sash windows are lower down the facades and are of vertical emphasis.</p>	
Authenticity	Low
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	16/10/2024
Historical Information	
<p>'Haseley' was originally jointly owned by S. P. Phillips and Edward Hamersley. When the partnership dissolved in 1851 Phillips held a 14 year lease of Hamersley's half until 1867. It was then leased to Walter Padbury and was known as 'Cowardine'. It was used to fatten cattle and stockmen lived in a hut with only a few acres of land being cleared. 'Cowardine' was bequeathed to Edward Hamersley's son, Samuel. In 1891 the last stockman, Patrick Hennessey, was replaced by Samuel Hamersley's son Vernon who cleared large areas for cropping following the sudden demands of the growing population in the goldfields.</p> <p>Vernon Hamersley married Clara Hicks in 1895. In 1905 tenders were invited by architect Thomas Anthoness to design a modern brick house and renamed the property 'Haseley'. Vernon established his own stud flock. He became President of the Merino Stud Sheep Breeders Association and the annual sales held at 'Haseley' attracted keen buyers. A prized possession was a trophy, shaped like a wool bale, that was won by his father in 1875 for achieving the highest price at the first wool sales by public auction held in the colony.</p>	

The homestead was enlarged in 1908 by local builder Henry Davey. Vernon Hamersley's public career included service on the Road Board, and a member of the Legislative Council from 1904 until his death in 1946. His son Preston carried on the family tradition as excellent flock-masters. Following Preston's death his properties were divided among his sons.	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Associations	S. P. Phillips Hamersley Family
Sources	Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. A.T. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949. Newcastle Herald, February 11th, 1905, p.4.
Statement of Significance	
Haseley has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its association with early settlers in the district the Hamersley family. • The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a substantial residence built in the 1890s and extended in 1908 and the homestead complex demonstrates the development of the property from the 19th century to the present day. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



Source: MHI, 2012.



Source: MHI, 2012.

107

107. Glendearg



Site Information				
Other Names	Erandyne Spring			
Previous MHI No.	48			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	1939 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Bejoording			
Landgate PIN	566369			
Land Information	Lot	10	Vol/Folio	1546/477
	Plan	P009332	Reserve	-
GPS	31°22'50.5"S 116°29'40.2"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12144			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)			

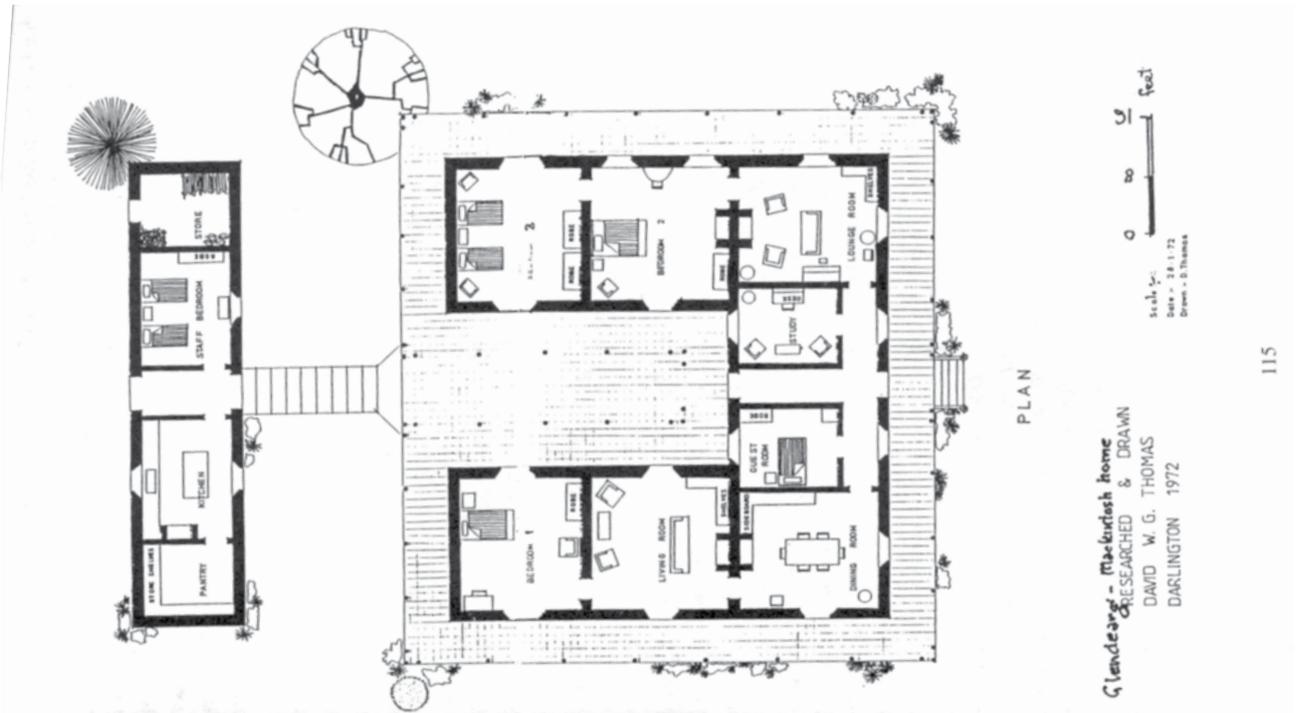
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead & Silo or Grain Shed
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead & Silo or Grain Shed
Other Use	-
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1857 & 1922
Walls	Masonry: Rendered Brick and Stone (1857) Masonry: Brick (Main House)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron (1857) Metal: Corrugated Iron (Main House)
Condition	Poor (1857) Good (Main House)
Style	Federation Bungalow Late Colonial Cottage
Physical Description	
<p>Single storey federation style dwelling of asymmetrical plan form with low hipped iron roof with gables and half timbering and roughcast render to the main gable laid in an Art Deco style pattern. Red brick construction with high and lower level rendered decorative bands. Timber sash windows, stained and leaded windows. Extensive verandah with decorative timber frieze, timber posts and balustrade. Single storey brick outbuilding with hipped iron roof attached to main house by covered walkway.</p> <p>As part of the same estate, the original 1857 dwelling is situated in a field across from the current house, accessed via a separate driveway. Stone, brick and rendered construction with iron roof. The render has been scored to replicate dressed stone. 'L' shape plan with hipped and gabled roofs. Simple open verandah. Brick dressings to door and window openings in stone elevations. Original shingle roof still evidence under the remaining iron roof.</p>	
Authenticity	Low (1857) Moderate (Main House)
Integrity	Low (1857) High (Main House)
Date of Survey	12/09/2024

Historical Information	
<p>Ewen Mackintosh came to the colony in 1841 as a shepherd indentured to James Drummond Jnr. of 'Hawthornden' but soon owned a flock of his own and joined with his cousins, the Macphersons, to form a company known as a Scotch Shepherds. Ewen married Euphemia Drummond in 1849 and they lived in a cottage at 'Coondle'. In 1854 he purchased land from T.N.Yule and named it 'Glendearg'.</p> <p>During 1863 Mackintosh began building a large brick house, employing two ticket-of-leave men, Robert Baker and Edward Baldock. The hole they dug for making the bricks became the cellar. A small government school was conducted in the homestead from 1871 until 1874 when the number of children declined. It was reopened in 1879 and operated until 1884.</p> <p>In 1923 'Glendearg' was sold to G.T. Gooch who was a successful pastoralist and planned to establish a sheep stud. That same year he built a new house a little distance from the Mackintosh house and named it 'Bacton'. The property was sold to J.C. Phillips of 'Culham' who restored the name. A later owner and occupier was Bolgart farmer Dallas Ludemann. The Ludemann family later sold it back to the Phillips family. In later years it was transferred to a member of the Hamersley family.</p> <p>In 2024, the property is now owned, alongside Haseley by Richard Goyder.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, Pastoralism & Dairying</p> <p>PEOPLE: Settlers</p>
Associations	<p>Mackintosh Family</p> <p>Phillips Family</p> <p>Ludemann Family</p> <p>Hammersley Family</p>
Sources	<p>Erickson, R and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</p> <p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006.</p> <p>A.T. Thomas, A History of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Glendearg has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its association with Ewen Mackintosh and his descendants who developed the place throughout the 19th century. • The residence has aesthetic value as it is good example of a substantial residence built in the 1920s. • The homestead complex has aesthetic value as the built elements form a visually cohesive farm group. • The place has social value due to its association with the establishment of a school on the site. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



Additional Photographs



Source: Glendearg Plan taken from Toodyay Homesteads, Rica Erickson and Robyn Taylor 2006.

COONDLE



Figure 52: Vetter's Cottage

Source: SCA, 2024.

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108. Royd Nook Cottage



Site Information

Other Names	Royd Nook Wool Shed Royd Nook			
Previous MHI No.	107, 108			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	26 Alan Twine Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	460011, 460087			
Land Information	Lot	596	Vol/Folio	1630/691
	Plan	D063253	Reserve	-
GPS	31°28'20.7"S 116°27'43.2"E (Cottage) 31°28'16.5"S 116°27'44.1"E (Shed)			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12210; 24493 (Cottage Only)			

108. Royd Nook Cottage

Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Shed or barn RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1880 (Cottage) 1887 (Shed)
Walls	Earth: Adobe (Mud Brick) (Cottage) Timber: Weatherboard (Cottage)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron (Cottage)
Condition	Good to Fair (Cottage)
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>The cottage is a mud brick, weatherboard dwelling with iron hipped and gabled roofs. The verandahs are a combination of open and enclosed with colonial style balustrade. The adjoining property contains a timber framed iron shed with a shallow pitched gable roof and skillion roofed wings. The properties are adjoining with two access ways from Alan Twine Road and separate ownership. The Cottage is setback generously from the road with a timber farm fence enclosing animal pens. Both sites are predominantly cleared farmland with mature plantings.</p> <p>Access to both sites were not granted.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	14/10/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Harry Lee and his family lived here prior to the Twine family. James Twine (1813-1893) came to the colony as a labourer in 1833 and bought a farm in Guildford which he traded for Dr Viveash's location 32. Twine came to the Toodyay district in the early 1850s and was one of the few settlers who established themselves through the 1860s. Twine and his sons purchased and developed several properties in the district including this landholding. The current residence is believed to have been built in the 1880s. The Twine family stables were originally in proximity to the Twine homestead but has been subdivided and is now on a separate property. According to the 1998 Municipal Inventory the date 1887 is carved into the timber under the floor. Prior to World War Two it was still used as a stables and general shed.</p>	

Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land Allocation & Subdivision OCCUPATIONS: Domestic Activities
Associations	Twine Family Lee Family
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Royd Nook Cottage has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its association with the Twine and Lee families. • The place has aesthetic value as an example of residence built in the late 19th century from local materials and an example of agricultural outbuildings of the late 1800s.. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate Significance

108. Royd Nook Cottage

Additional Photographs



109

109. Royd Nook Wool Shed



Site Information				
Other Names	Royd Nook			
Previous MHI No.	108			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	30 Alan Twine Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	460011, 460087			
Land Information	Lot	595	Vol/Folio	1630/690
	Plan	D063253	Reserve	-
GPS	31°28'16.5"S 116°27'44.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12210; 24534 (Shed Only)			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

109. Royd Nook Wool Shed

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Stable
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Shed or Barn
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1887
Walls	Timber: Other Timber
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Fair
Style	Victorian Agricultural
Physical Description	
<p>The cottage is a mud brick, weatherboard dwelling with iron hipped and gabled roofs. The verandahs are a combination of open and enclosed with colonial style balustrade. The adjoining property contains a timber framed iron shed with a shallow pitched gable roof and skillion roofed wings. The properties are adjoining with two access ways from Alan Twine Road and separate ownership. The Cottage is setback generously from the road with a timber farm fence enclosing animal pens. Both sites are predominantly cleared farmland with mature plantings.</p> <p>Access to both sites were not granted.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	14/10/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Harry Lee and his family lived here prior to the Twine family. James Twine (1813-1893) came to the colony as a labourer in 1833 and bought a farm in Guildford which he traded for Dr Viveash's location 32. Twine came to the Toodyay district in the early 1850s and was one of the few settlers who established themselves through the 1860s. Twine and his sons purchased and developed several properties in the district including this landholding. The current residence is believed to have been built in the 1880s. The Twine family stables were originally in proximity to the Twine homestead but has been subdivided and is now on a separate property. According to the 1998 Municipal Inventory the date 1887 is carved into the timber under the floor. Prior to World War Two it was still used as a stables and general shed.</p>	
Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, Pastoralism & Dairying

109. Royd Nook Wool Shed

Associations	Twine Family Lee Family
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.
Statement of Significance	
<p>Royd Nook Wool Shed has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its association with the Twine and Lee families. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate Significance

Additional Photographs



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110. Coondle Hall - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	24			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	Near 125 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	460700			
Land Information	Lot	28127	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P249398	Reserve	820
GPS	31°27'42.6"S 116°25'32.5"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12227			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

110. Coondle Hall - Site

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall/Centre
Current Use	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Other Community Hall/Centre
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1927; Demolished in 1939
Walls	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
The site is possibly marked by a post in the fence, which is supposedly the original gate post, or a later fence post. The reserve is designated for use as a gravel pit.	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The Coondle Estate was the first land in the state to be resumed for the purchase and subdivision of old grants. It had a long history of absentee ownership with the original grantee, George Leake, never living there and subsequent lessees occupying the property.</p> <p>It was subdivided in 1898 into 71 blocks. George Throssell, the Minister for Lands, proposed that the hills be used for running cattle and the cleared river flats used for vineyards, orchards and vegetables, using the pools along the Toodyay Brook for irrigation. All the land was taken up within two years.</p> <p>The Culham Hall, which opened in 1899, served the surrounding districts of Coondle and Nunyle but was unable to serve all the social needs of the expanding community. A hall was built in Nunyle in 1904 and Coondle Hall opened in 1927 in the vicinity of the store and post office. The communities of Culham, Nunyle and Coondle each had a cricket and tennis team and played regularly on the anthill pitches. Coondle cricket pitch was the envy of others after Morgan Ford laid a solid cement pitch near the hall. The Coondle Easter sports was a popular annual event.</p> <p>After the hall closed the building was relocated into Toodyay and established as the CWA rooms in Stirling Terrace.</p> <p>The reserve is designated for use as a gravel pit.</p>	

110. Coondle Hall - Site

Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Sport, Recreation & Entertainment
Associations	CWA
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant. Wally Chitty. Toodyay - the good old days. 2004, p. 47 Toodyay Herald, p. 97.
Statement of Significance	
Coondle Hall - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value as it represents the Coondle Hall which became the focus of the Coondle community and social life after it was built in 1927. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



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111. Coondle School - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Dewar's Pool School			
Previous MHI No.	26			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	Near 125 Dewars Pool-Bindoon Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	460700			
Land Information	Lot	28127	Vol/Folio	1430/175
	Plan	P249398	Reserve	820
GPS	31°27'42.4"S 116°25'32.5"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12228			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/2024			

111. Coondle School - Site

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	EDUCATIONAL: Primary School
Current Use	EDUCATIONAL: Primary School
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1897, school closed 30th of April, 1925.
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Condition	
No remnant site features were found. The building is no longer extant.	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	25/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The Coondle Estate had a long history of absentee ownership with the original grantee, George Leake, never living there and subsequent lessees occupying the property. It was subdivided in 1898 into 71 blocks. George Throssell, the Minister for Lands, proposed that the hills be used for running cattle and the cleared river flats used for vineyards, orchards and vegetables, using the pools along the Toodyay Brook for irrigation. All the land was taken up within two years. School was established before Govt. bought the "Coondle Estate".</p> <p>Lack of schooling was of concern to the Anglican Reverend Taylor who, as chairman of the school committees, persuaded parents in Culham and Coondle to build a mud brick school. John Britt was the Coondle Secretary who organised the school, half of which was subsidised by the government. It opened on 11 February 1897 and Miss Mercy Syred from Bejoording taught the children until 1922. Miss Lucy McCluney is also listed as teaching at Coondle between 1917-1918. The school was closed on 30 April 1925.</p>	
Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education & Science
Associations	Mercy Syred George Throssell

111. Coondle School - Site

Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, <i>Old Toodyay & Newcastle</i>, Shire of Toodyay, 1974.</p> <p>Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., <i>Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present</i>, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate.</p> <p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. <i>Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list</i>. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>Gray, Laura. <i>Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places</i>. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant.</p> <p>Letter addressed to the Toodyay Historical Society, from asset services, Education Department of WA, 17th of September 2001.</p> <p>HCWA inherit database online, Coondle School, inherit number 12228, < https://inherit.dplh.wa.gov.au/Public/Inventory/Details/671ee9fe-ed48-4158-8b8c-7f614d952f11 ></p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Coondle School - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value as it demonstrates the development of the Coondle region in the 1890s through the provision of education to the settlers. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Coondle Provisional School and Students', *Collections WA*, c.1897.



112

112. Vetter Cottage & Winery Ruins



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	141			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	43 Bowers Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	12322031			
Land Information	Lot	137, 138	Vol/Folio	2958/248, 2958/249
	Plan	P409428	Reserve	-
GPS	31°28'48.0"S 116°26'19.6"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12207			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

112. Vetter Cottage & Winery Ruins

Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Cottage INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING: Winery
Current Use	-
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1860
Architect/ Builder	Bulliard & William Perl (Builder)
Walls	Earth: Adobe (Mud Brick)
Roof	-
Condition	Ruins
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>Ruins of a mud brick structure within a modest farm setting. The mud brick remnant has multiple overlays, in mud brick. There is a lime rendered brick chimney still evident along with the bust of the main fireplace. There are three main walls still present, with dilapidated internal walls on the ground in site. A brick chimney is evident. Site has not deteriorated significantly. There are timber frames of some previous doorways still evident. The site is predominantly cleared for pasture. There are a few livestock that graze in the paddocks, mainly sheep and a few cows.</p>	
Authenticity	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

112. Vetter Cottage & Winery Ruins

Historical Information	
<p>The Coondle Estate was the first land in the state to be resumed for the purchase and subdivision of old grants. It had a long history of absentee ownership with the original grantee, George Leake, never living there and subsequent lessees occupying the property. It was subdivided in 1898 into 71 blocks. George Throssell, the Minister for Lands, proposed that the hills be used for running cattle and the cleared river flats used for vineyards, orchards and vegetables, using the pools along the Toodyay Brook for irrigation. All the land was taken up within two years.</p> <p>John Baptiste Archille Vetter and family came from Europe to establish a goldmine at Bardoc near Kalgoorlie in the 1890s gold rushes. Vetter's son Claude August Vetter conducted their business and was instructed to take up a river block of the Coondle Estate, intending to build a house and to grow vines. They built a large house and winery shed.</p> <p>In 2024, the site has been purchased by a couple who use the grounds as a hobby farm for rescued livestock. The couple desire to protect the ruin and reduce any further deterioration.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Immigration, Emigration & Refugees
Associations	George Throssell John Baptiste Archille Vetter Claude August Vetter
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant
Statement of Significance	
<p>Vetter Cottage & Winery Ruins has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as it demonstrates the role of the government in encouraging settlement on the land through the provision of small lots for new settlers. • The place has historic value as it illustrates the diversity of migrants who settled in Western Australia as a result of the gold discoveries. • The place has aesthetic value as it demonstrates former methods of construction and materials. 	
Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

112. Vetter Cottage & Winery Ruins

Additional Photographs



113

113. Mrs Fawell's Place - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Coondle Post Office & Store			
Previous MHI No.	86			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	Across from 61 Church Gully Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	459939			
Land Information	Lot	86	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	P224582	Reserve	-
GPS	31°27'36.8"S 116°26'21.7"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12230			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			
Local Planning Policy Area	-			

113. Mrs Fawell's Place - Site

Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail store (single)
Current Use	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail store (single)
Other Use	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Communications post or telegraph office RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1899
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
No remnants found but approximate location is in the vicinity of the three almond trees. The site is a cleared site with a few trees including natives and a few almond trees. The remaining is an open grassland.	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The Coondle Estate was the first land in the state to be resumed for the purchase and subdivision of old grants. It had a long history of absentee ownership with the original grantee, George Leake, never living there and subsequent lessees occupying the property. It was subdivided in 1898 into 71 blocks. George Throssell, the Minister for Lands, proposed that the hills be used for running cattle and the cleared river flats used for vineyards, orchards and vegetables, using the pools along the Toodyay Brook for irrigation. All the land was taken up within two years.</p> <p>Patrick Fawell married a member of the Ferguson family who ran the 'Coondle' estate and they built a cottage and established a store and post office. They irrigated their vegetable garden from Dewar's Pool.</p>	
Historic Themes	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Mail Services
Associations	Fawell family George Leake George Throssell

113. Mrs Fawell's Place - Site

Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, <i>Old Toodyay & Newcastle</i>, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., <i>Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present</i>, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate. Hocking Planning & Architecture. <i>Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list</i>. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. <i>Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places</i>. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant. Chitty, I. D. 'Toodyay - A Survey of Historical Buildings' Toodyay Shire Council. ud.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Mrs Fawell's Place - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has social value for its associations with communication and as a centre for informal gatherings in Coondle. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Coondle district and the Falwell family. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	<p>4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.</p>
Level of Significance	<p>Little significance</p>

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate with annotations, SCA, 2024.

114

114. Coondle Homestead - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	25			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	44 Coondle West Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	460825			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	1542/399
	Plan	D057145	Reserve	-
GPS	31°28'34.9"S 116°26'08.4"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12229			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)			

114. Coondle Homestead - Site

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Servants or shearers quarters
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1865
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Site Only
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>Any remnants of the ruin have been lost. The approximate site of the former house lies in-between the existing trees. The current lot is a large divided lot for horses. There are lines of trees that delineate different sections. There are farm fences that line the border of the property. The site is predominantly cleared from vegetation, with some mature trees remaining. There are two contemporary steel dwellings on the property with a skillion roof. This building is not located on the site of the former homestead.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The Coondle Estate (Avon Location 1 of 7000 acres) was the first land in the state to be resumed for the purchase and subdivision of old grants. It had a long history of absentee ownership with the original grantee, George Leake, never living there and subsequent lessees occupying the property. The first was J. C. Mackie who may have built the first cottage and performed location duties for Leake. The second to lease 'Coondle' was James Drummond Jr whose employees lived in the cottage. The next occupant was Ewen Mackintosh. His cousin John McPherson was a lessee of Coondle for about 20 years remaining there until 1884. During this period the original pise-walled cottage was abandoned, possibly due to flooding. A substantial stonewalled homestead was then built in 1865 on higher ground by convict labour. It had a detached kitchen and servants' quarters. It was built by two ticket-of-leave men, Peter Brehart, a stone mason and John Boyle, a carpenter. Both were to build other large homes in the district.</p> <p>McPherson left the lease when Leake called tenders for the lease over 10-15 years, demanding cash in advance. He and his wife were tragically murdered in a notorious local case a few years later, with only their 14 year old daughter escaping. John is buried at Culham Church. The homestead was occupied by various managers until 1890 when Charles Ferguson bought the homestead block when the Coondle Estate was subdivided.</p> <p>In 1889, the owner Charles Ferguson subdivided the original grant into 71 blocks. In 1898, in response to public demand to open up huge grants and pastoral leases more suited for farming than pastoral use, 'Coondle' was bought by the Government and subdivided into farmlets of 15 to 410 acres. The growing</p>	

114. Coondle Homestead - Site

Goldfields population offered good markets for farm produce. 'The advertisements stated that 'Coondle' was eminently suitable for orchards, vineyards, dairying and pig and poultry farms. And vegetables could be grown by irrigation from the Toodyay Brook.' (Erickson, Toodyay Homesteads, p.94) All the land was taken up within two years.

Charles Ferguson was the occupant of the Coondle Homestead when it was struck by lightning. It fell into ruin and deemed uninhabitable. The stone walls remained until at least 2003. Unfortunately the Shire's stop work order was too late to save much of the historic 1860s ruins. They were bulldozed ca.2007. There are substantial photographs available of the previous building, listed by Beth Fraye as a 'substantial stone and shingle house with a detached kitchen and servants' quarters.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, Pastoralism & Dairying
Associations	George Leake Charles Ferguson Ewen Mackintosh John MacPherson
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant
Statement of Significance	
Coondle Homestead - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value as it represents the settlement of the Coondle District. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



114. Coondle Homestead - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial, 2010 with annotations.



Source: Landgate Aerial, 2024.

115

115. Hawthornden



Site Information				
Other Names	Viewlands Hawthornden Farm Precinct			
Previous MHI No.	55			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	282 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	11425978			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	2229/887
	Plan	P045659	Reserve	-
GPS	31°30'49.5"S 116°27'28.5"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	04121			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

115. Hawthornden

Other	Classified by the National Trust (11/06/1973) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012) Register of National Estate (indicative)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	MONUMENT/CEMETERY: Grave FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead & Stable
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Other Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Shed or Barn
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1866
Builder	George Henry Hasell
Walls	Masonry: Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>Two storey brick, timber, and render house with double storey front timber verandah, timber double-hung windows and metal roof. The house is situated on a large rural property with various significant large farm buildings. The setting is a predominantly cleared farmland with a few large endemic trees and a small brook passing in an east to west direction. A long tree-lined entry to the southeast, which passes the main farm buildings (stables and shearing shed), is placed to the southeast of the main farm cottage. A second entry to the house to the southwest views the main verandah frontage on approach. The grounds beside the house are highly cultivated with various cottage garden plants and endemic plantings. There is a tennis court to the north and a pool to the south. The lawn extends 40 metres from the house, with various rotundas and seats in keeping with the home.</p> <p>Access to the main house is via centrally placed steps to the verandah. The ground floor verandah has a timber balustrade on a rendered brick plinth with large rendered brick pillars supporting timber posts. Doubled posts above brick piers divide the verandah into three symmetrical portions. Each post is fitted with a decorative timber bracket. There is latticework on the ground floor, creating a pleasing entry elevation. Each floor has a central timber door and a window to each side. The door on the ground floor has a highlight window and a top 1/3 of glazing to the door panel. The two windows are double-hung. The verandah is capped on either end by a double-storey brick volume containing a double-hung window, placed in the centre of each wall with one window to each floor. The roof forms a low gable in each corner.</p>	

115. Hawthornden

Single storey side sections with a variety of window styles, including bay windows. The upper storey (west) of weatherboard construction has double hung and casement windows. Weatherboard rear (south) elevation with upper-level verandah and series of French windows to the ground level. A separate painted brick outhouse to the north-west of the dwelling is still evident. A painted brick building is apparent on the northeast.

The hipped roof has skillion extensions for the verandahs and side extensions. There are also gables at each end of the crest in each building volume. Four (4) roughcast rendered and painted brick chimneys are visible on the roof, with two terracotta pots on each chimney.

A private cemetery in fields away from the house is enclosed by bush timber fencing.

Long rectangular plan brick and stone stable block with gable iron roof and timber verandah posts. The stone is a fieldstone without defined coursing, with brick quoining to the corners and a buttress to the rear. The gable ends have been in-filled with brick and the central portion in-filled with a concrete block.

Timber and iron stable block with projecting entrance and hipped and gable roof.

Brick and iron double-height shed on stone plinth. The large double-height main volume is unpainted brickwork in English garden wall bond. The doors and windows are timber with brick arches. The ceiling has hand-sawn timber planks, evidence of the former roof.

Authenticity	Moderate to High
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Integrity	High
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Date of Survey	14/10/2024
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Historical Information

Avon Location U4, 2900 acres was granted to James Drummond the botanist (1787-1863) in 1836. James, his wife Sarah, and their six Irish-born children (aged 18 to 3 years) arrived at Swan River Colony in the Parmelia in 1829. James Drummond Snr at first worked as the Government botanist and gardener but in a few years spent most of time exploring and collecting specimens of plants for despatch to clients in Europe. Meanwhile his sons managed the Drummond farms at Maylands and the Helena Valley. When the Toodyay area was open for selection in 1836, his final choice was in the Toodyay Valley.

In 1837 James Drummond Jnr took the family's flocks and herds to Toodyay and by 1838 the rest of the family were living on their grant that they named 'Hawthornden' after a Drummond stronghold in Scotland. James was granted ownership in 1839. James Jnr. acquired 900 acres of the Anderson family's neighbouring grant U3 in return for undertaking location duties for them when they moved to Tasmania. He built a barn on his 900 acres (Avon Location 12) and a horse-drawn mill, calling his property 'Mill Farm'.

The Drummond flocks and herds flourished under the system of free grazing. Employees at 'Hawthornden' included Henry Green and John Cook, whose wife Jenette (according to her descendants) planted the roses, named locally as the Drummond Rose hedge, that flourishes to this day along the road past the homestead.

There was no wayside inn along the road north to the Victoria Plains and 'Hawthornden' was a convenient stopping place that offered hospitality to travellers. With no stores or merchants until 1861, James Jnr provided essentials, such as tea, sugar and clothing for his men as well as small farmers who used his mill for grinding their grain. Payment was a portion of their grain.

115. Hawthornden

In 1857 James Jnr. married Martha Sewell, fourth daughter of John Sewell of Egoline. In 1866, following the death of James Drummond Snr in 1863 and his wife Sarah in 1864, James commissioned George Hasell, an ex-brickmaker, to build a large two-storey house at 'Hawthornden', and a substantial brick barn and outbuildings. Prior to this, in 1856, with Perth merchant George Shenton's financial backing, James had Hasell build an impressive three-storey steam mill at 'Mill Farm' with expensive imported machinery.

In 1866 he gave land for a public cemetery on part of the Mt Anderson grant, having bought the northern portion of that grant (U3) from the Andersons in 1864.

Hard times came for farmers in the early 1870s. Floods ruined crops and swept away buildings. Markets for wool, sandalwood and horses fell at the same time. James, in common with many other landholders, was deeply in debt. In 1873, after fighting a bushfire for three days that threatened 'Hawthornden', James succumbed to exhaustion and pneumonia and died. The trustees of his Will were instructed to sell his properties and distribute the proceeds among his heirs. However, it was a falling market and creditors demanded payment. In January 1874, 'Hawthornden' and 'Mt Anderson' were bought by Daniel Connor. At that time, the new 'Hawthornden' house was described as a two-storey dwelling-house, substantially built of stone and brick, comprising two large sitting-rooms, eight bed-rooms, two kitchens, pantry, bath-room, and cellars, with a detached coach-house and out-offices.

Connor had great difficulty leasing or selling 'Hawthornden'. The big house was often vacant and became dilapidated. After Connor died in 1898, 'Hawthornden' was inherited by his son Bernard Maurice Connor. 'Hawthornden' was to change hands a couple of times from 1905 to 1920, with managers usually running the property for owners. Alterations done to the homestead in 1922. Further work was done in 1923, as a tender was offered for brick additions to the house. The architect was Herbert Parry.

Ernest Augustus Lee Steere passed the property to his son Ernest Henry Lee-Steere (1912-2011) who moved down from the northern Lee Steere pastoral stations to run the Toodyay farm in 1937. Ernest Henry married Jessica Venn in 1942. He also was an astute businessman, race horse breeder and Lord Mayor of Perth in 1972-1978, and knighted in 1988, as his father was in 1948. Managers still assisted, with Joe Broderick being one of note.

In his time, Ernest restored several old farm buildings that had been erected by ticket-of-leave men. The burial ground where many Drummonds were buried was fenced and the headstones restored. This has been cared for by the Lee-Steere family, who continue to own the property

In 1921, Hawthornden entered its present Lee Steere era, when the property was bought by Ernest Augustus Lee Steere (1866- 1957), a pastoralist and businessman, who had extensive alterations done to the homestead in 1922. Further work was done in 1923, as a tender was offered for brick additions to the house. The architect was Herbert Parry.

Ernest Augustus Lee Steere passed the property to his son Ernest Henry Lee-Steere (1912-2011) who moved down from the northern Lee Steere pastoral stations to run the Toodyay farm in 1937.

Ernest Henry married Jessica Venn in 1942. He also was an astute businessman, race horse breeder and Lord Mayor of Perth in 1972-1978, and knighted in 1988, as his father was in 1948. Managers still assisted, with Joe Broderick being one of note.

In his time, Ernest restored several old farm buildings that had been erected by ticket-of-leave men. The burial ground where many Drummonds were buried was fenced and the headstones restored. This has been cared for by the Lee-Steere family, who continue to own the property.

In 2024, The house is owned by the Lee Steere Family and they still operate a large farmland on the site.

115. Hawthornden

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, Pastoralism & Dairying PEOPLE: Early Settlers DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land Allocation & Subdivision
Associations	James Drummond James Drummond (jnr) Daniel Connor Sir Ernest Lee Steere
Sources	Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. 'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024) Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay and Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Rica Erickson, The Drummonds of Hawthornden, Osborne Park, WA Lamb Paterson, 1969. Rica Erickson and Robyn Taylor, Toodyay homesteads: past and present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Alf T. Thomas. A history of Toodyay, Toodyay Road Board, 1949. Sir Ernest Henry Lee-Steere, "Be fair & fear not": an autobiography, E.H. Lee-Steere, 1995.
Statement of Significance	
Hawthornden has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons::	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its association with early settlers the Drummond family and the Lee Steere family who developed the property in the 20th century. • The place has historic value as the main residence, the outbuildings and cemetery on the site document the development of the property since the 1840s. • The homestead has aesthetic value as it is a landmark in the district and as a group the built elements form a visually cohesive farm group. • The outbuildings have social value as they demonstrate former work practices. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs



North-East Elevation



East Elevation



South-East Elevation



Rendered Brick Chimney



South-West Elevation



New Outbuilding

Additional Photographs



Main Entry



South Elevation



Grounds with Rotunda



West Elevation



North-West Elevation

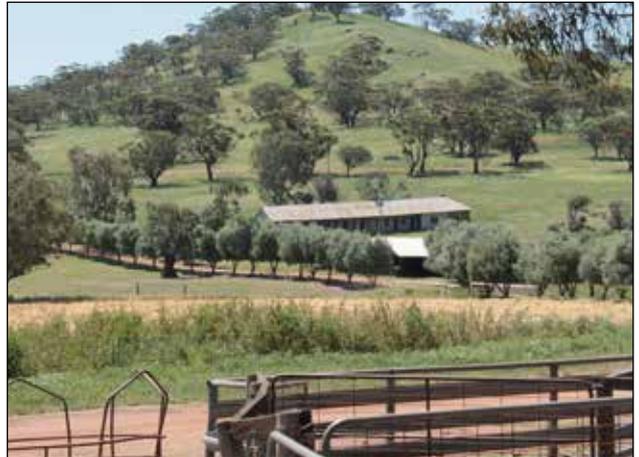


North Elevation

Additional Photographs



Ablutions Outbuilding



View of Stables from Shearers



Stables



Stables



Stables



Stables - New

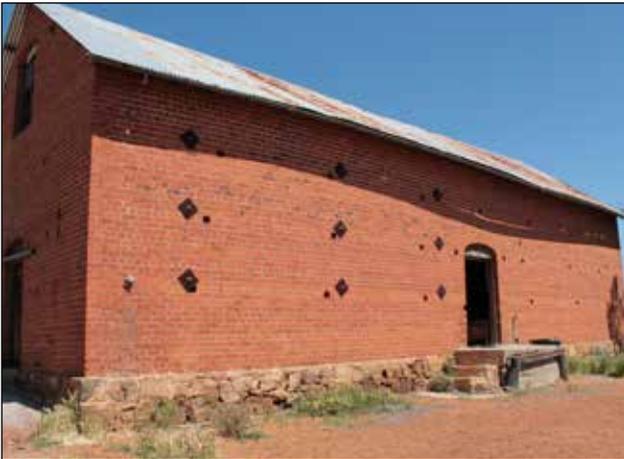
Additional Photographs



Old Shearers



Old Shearers



Old Shearers



Old Shearers - Timber Ceiling



Old Shearers - Interior



Old Shearers - Interior

115. Hawthornden

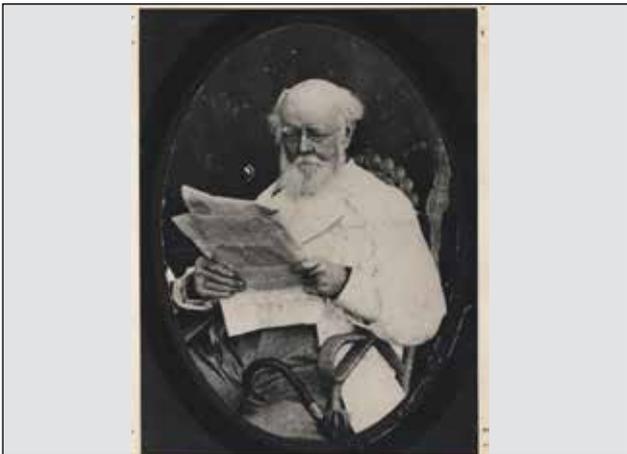
Additional Photographs



Source: 'Hawthornden Homestead, Toodyay', Collections WA, c.1970.



Source: 'Hawthornden and group of females', Collections WA, c.1900.



Source: 'John Nicol Drummond', Collections WA, n.d.



Source: 'Drummond gravesite', Collections WA, n.d.

116

116. Alex Ferguson's Smithy - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Barn Elms Walter's			
Previous MHI No.	2			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	282 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Location Description	Located on private farmland			
Landgate PIN	11425978			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	2229/887
	Plan	P045659	Reserve	-
GPS	31°30'23.3"S 116°27'03.0"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12225			

116. Alex Ferguson's Smithy - Site

Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Blacksmith's Shop
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Blacksmith's Shop
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	-
Architect/ Builder	-
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Site Only
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>The building is no longer extant.</p> <p>There is potential rubble of the site but no other discernible features to determine the past location of the Smithy.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>Alex Ferguson was a Guildford blacksmith who came to Toodyay and built a mud brick house in the late 1840s on Water's property 'Barn Elms'. He built beside a track that crossed the Toodyay Brook and it was there that Bishop Salvado bought his plough shares to be sharpened.</p>	
Historic Themes	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Road Transport OCCUPATIONS: Commercial Services & Industries
Associations	Alex Ferguson

116. Alex Ferguson's Smithy - Site

Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024)</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant</p> <p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Alex Ferguson's Smithy - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. • The site has historic value for its association with the settlement of the area in the 1840s and for its association with former blacksmith Alex Ferguson and his trade. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial with Annotations. SCA, 2024.

117

117. Lunn's Landing Siding - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Chinese Market Gardens			
Previous MHI No.	80			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	310 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	461064			
Land Information	Lot	300	Vol/Folio	395/192A
	Plan	P033202	Reserve	-
GPS	31°30'01.8"S 116°26'34.1"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12233			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998)			

117. Lunn's Landing Siding - Site

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other
Current Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1920
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	-
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>The building is no longer extant. There is no real evidence of the former market garden or siding. The site is cleared with endemic vegetation. There is a railway siding (contemporary) that is visible at a distance and the Toodyay Brook that runs nearby. The cleared site contains a variety of trees, mostly juvenile eucalyptus trees, with grasses. A burned out log in the vicinity is evidence of a bushfire in the area. It is most likely all remaining elements were destroyed in the fire, including markers.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>A. Lloyd and his brother David took up Coondle subdivision in about 1899. In 1913, David Lloyd sold 80 acres of his land to Yock Lunn, a Chinese gardener. Until that time, Lunn had leased land at 'Nardie'. He was a man of some standing in the Western Australian Chinese Community and had acted on the Chinese Consul's behalf on occasions. He later took over Donegan's Store and set up a vegetable shop in Toodyay. He sent cauliflowers and cabbages to Kalgoorlie by train and the siding near his home was called Lunn's Landing. The market gardens were still there in the late 1940s. Mr Yock Lunn lived there for many years until he returned to China.</p>	
Historic Themes	<p>DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Immigration, Emigration & Refugees</p> <p>OCCUPATIONS: Rural Industry & Market Gardening</p>
Associations	Yock Lunn

117. Lunn's Landing Siding - Site

Sources	<p>Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places.</p> <p>'Notes on Toodyay Historic Sites'. Sourced from multiple documents, publications and archives. Compiled by Beth Frayne, Toodyay Historical Society. (2006 - 2024)</p> <p>Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant</p> <p>Chitty, Ian D. Toodyay: a survey of historical buildings / a study for Toodyay Shire Council. ca. 1975. 118 places.</p> <p>Erickson, R Old Toodyay and Newcastle Toodyay Shire Council, 1974.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Lunn's Landing Siding - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value for the associations with the railways and Chinese market gardening in the area. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

118

118. Coondle Siding - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Key Farm Siding			
Previous MHI No.	27			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	775 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Coondle			
Landgate PIN	1043845			
Land Information	Lot	A RAIL WAY	Vol/Folio	-
	Plan	-	Reserve	Railway Reserve
GPS	31°28'38.0"S 116°26'25.3"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	12226			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			
Other	Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)			

118. Coondle Siding - Site

Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Rail/Other
Current Use	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Rail/Other
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1889; 1908 - 1909
Architect/ Builder	-
Walls / Roof	-
Condition	Site Only
Style	-
Physical Description	
<p>There are some remnants of railway within the area, including pins and rail. It is unclear if these remnants are from recent repairs or the original railway. The area contains a large metal shed and an open dirt road. There is a generous clearing from the existing railway with some elements and mounds. There are old electrical or communications poles that could be significant in the area.</p>	
Authenticity	-
Integrity	-
Date of Survey	24/09/2024
Historical Information	
<p>The Coondle Estate was the first land in the state to be resumed for the purchase and subdivision of old grants. It had a long history of absentee ownership with the original grantee, George Leake, never living there and subsequent lessees occupying the property. It was subdivided in 1898 into 71 blocks. George Throssell, the Minister for Lands, proposed that the hills be used for running cattle and the cleared river flats used for vineyards, orchards and vegetables, using the pools along the Toodyay Brook for irrigation. All the land was taken up within two years.</p> <p>The railway from Toodyay to Bolgart was constructed in 1909 and this siding would have been used for goods and passengers.</p> <p>Coondle siding was listed a locality in the WA PODs (see e.g 1912) so was the likely focus of the community for some years.</p> <p>A passenger shelter shed was built at the Key Farm railway siding in 1933.</p>	
Historic Themes	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Rail & Light Rail Transport
Associations	George Leake George Throssell

118. Coondle Siding - Site

Sources	<p>Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974. Erickson, R., and Taylor, R., Toodyay Homesteads. Past & Present, Hesperian Press, 2006. Chapter 25. Coondle Estate. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant. Chitty, Wally. Toodyay: the good old days. Hesperian Press, 2004, p.22.</p>
Statement of Significance	
<p>Coondle Siding - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value for its associations with the development of the railway northwards from Toodyay to Bolgart and the Coondle Estate. • The site has research value as it has potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains. 	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



CULHAM

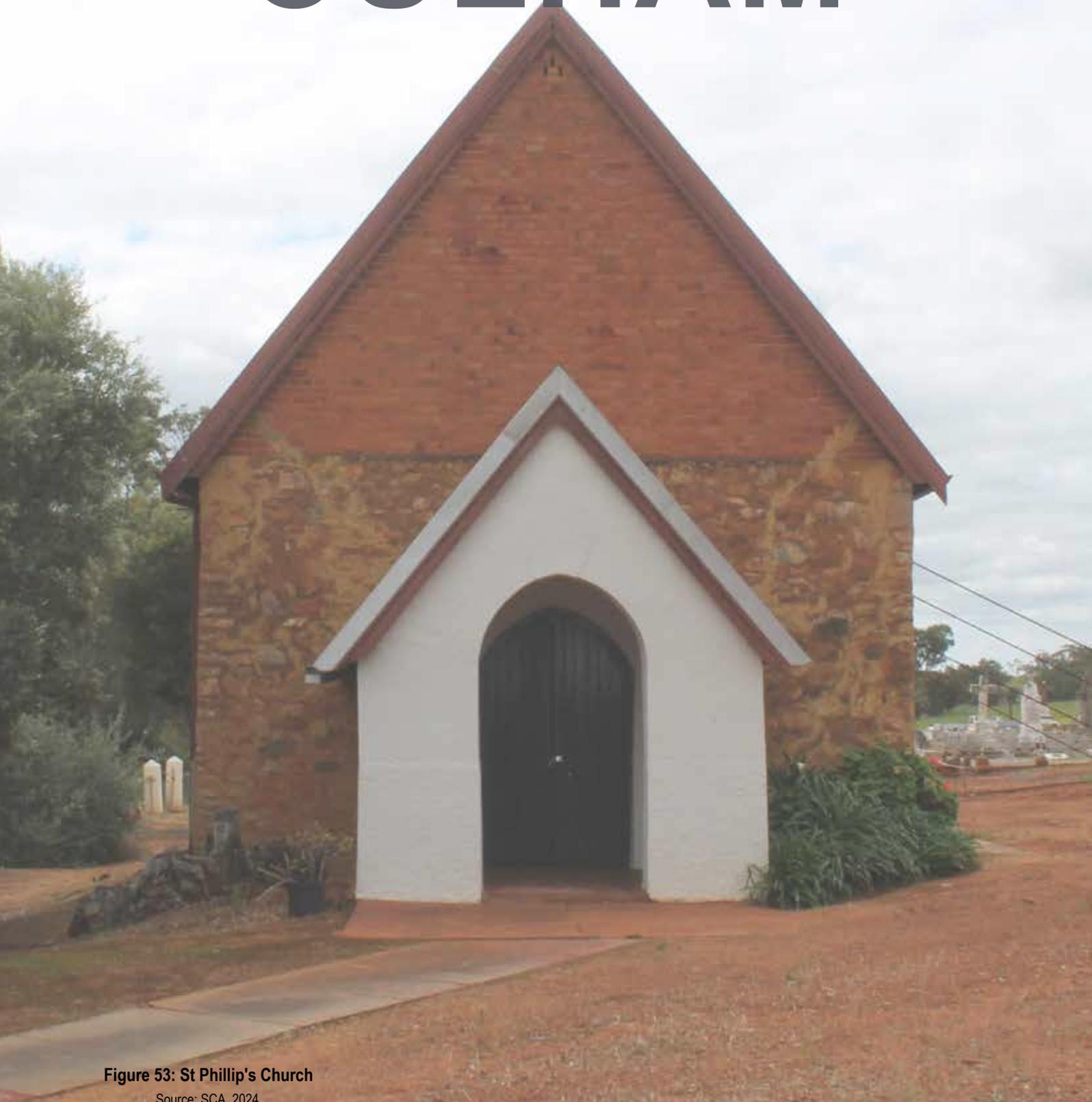


Figure 53: St Phillip's Church

Source: SCA, 2024.

119

119. St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery



Site Information

Other Names	Culham Church Toodyay Valley Church			
Previous MHI No.	119			
Public Access	Yes			
Street Address	1050 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Culham			
Landgate PIN	11906248			
Land Information	Lot	75	Vol/Folio	54/90
	Plan	D000082	Reserve	-
GPS	31°27'19.0"S 116°26'14.0"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	02587			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

119. St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery

Other	Anglican Church Inventory (31/07/1996) Classified by the National Trust (16/06/2016) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current Use	RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1852; 1857; 1947
Architect/ Builder	George Henry Hasell (Builder)
Walls	Stone: Dressed Stone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good/Fair
Style	Victorian Free Gothic
Physical Description	
<p>The Church is a rectangular floor plan with a simple entry porch to the south. The church is oriented in a south western direction, with the main entry to the south. The building is set back from the road by 30m with a line of mixed natives and a small car park separating the building from the main road. The building is of stone, brick and iron construction, steeply pitched roof with brick gables, pointed arch windows with brick dressings and leaded timber framed casement windows. Rendered porch with steeply pitched roof. Brickwork in gables laid in English garden wall bond in a red brick. The northern elevation contains a single window with a religious figure in stained glass. The other windows contain two panels an upper panel with painted glass lead light and a lower panel of clear glass lead light in a diamond pattern. The windows to the east and west all have voissours in a light coloured brick that ties with the stone.</p> <p>Adjoining cemetery within bush setting is small , about 100m x 60m. The bushland surrounds, especially the hill opposite provide a tranquil setting. Within the cemetery there are about 130 graves, many large in a generous marble with engravings. There are many prominent names within the cemetery, including the Phillips and Syred family. There are several trees within the site, predominantly natives and flowering bushes. There is a large sculptural remembrance garden to the south of the church. The site is bound on three sides with a more informal farm fence, with a more aesthetic fence and gate to the main entry. The custom low iron fence to the main entry reads: '<i>Saint Phillips</i>'.</p>	
Authenticity	High
Integrity	High
Date of Survey	24/09/2024

Historical Information

The Toodyay Valley Church as it was first called was built on land donated to the Anglican Church by Samuel Pole Phillips, locally known as Squire Phillips. Phillips owned Culham, one of the earliest farming properties to be established in the Toodyay Valley.

In 1847 Phillips married Sophie Roe, the eldest daughter of Surveyor General John Septimus Roe. In that year, 1847, Western Australia came under the new jurisdiction of the Diocese of Adelaide where Bishop Augustus Short presided. Short's wife was the sister of Samuel Pole Phillips. Bishop Short made a number of visits to Western Australia and in late 1848 encouraged Charles Harper, a lay preacher, to be ordained as Toodyay's first Anglican minister.

Following his marriage to Sophie, Phillips had a new mud brick house built at Culham near the Toodyay Brook. The builder was George Hasell, who had recently settled in Toodyay. Church services were held at the Culham homestead while Phillips organised for a church to be built on the donated land. Materials were assembled and donations for the building solicited in England and Australia. John Britt sawed the timber from the Bindoon forest, stone was carted to the site and galvanised iron recently imported from England was ordered in 1847. The building took a number of years to erect because of the Phillips' frequent trips to England and Adelaide to visit family.

On 15 May 1853, although incomplete, St Philip's Church was opened for Divine Service. The first marriage to take place there was conducted by Rev Harper in February 1854. The couple were John Henry Johnson, a shepherd working for James Drummond, and Mary Dunroche, an immigrant servant girl.

The Phillips did not return from England until 1855. During the interim the church, which was isolated and had no caretaker, had fallen into disrepair. A bazaar was organised by Mrs Phillips using trinkets she brought back from England to help raise funds for the church. It was finally restored and completed in 1857.

In 1874, Rev. William Hugh Pidcock held the first service for some time in St. Phillip's Church, Culham. Fortnightly Sunday afternoon services commenced. The church had fallen into disrepair during the 1860s, and had been closed but fundraising commenced to repair the building.

Around 1878 a font for the church was apparently cut from stone by convicts who were working on the Fremantle Lighthouse. In 1899 the Vestry purchased a new American organ (from Messrs Mason and Hamlin) replacing their old harmonium.

The church, and a portion of the cemetery were consecrated on 15 September 1895 by Bishop Riley. The churchyard and cemetery were fully consecrated in 1926 by Archbishop Riley.

A notable event in the history of St Phillip's was the attendance of the explorer Ernest Giles and his party at Divine Service held by Rev W. H. Pidcock on Sunday 14 November 1875. Giles had set out from Beltana in South Australia by camel crossing central Western Australia and reaching New Norcia on the 11th and Culham on the 13th November. The party and the camel team stayed at Culham homestead before continuing on to Newcastle (Toodyay), where they were received by Premier John Forrest at a civic reception, before continuing on to Perth to a heroes' welcome.

The first burial at St Philips was Newton Augustus Phillips, Samuel and Sophia's two-year old son. The cemetery continues to be used for burials. A more recent addition (2015) is a stone walled Memorial Garden designed by local stonemason Stirling Hamilton. The garden is used for cremations.

119. St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery

<p>In 1947, the Toodyay Road Board approved an application from the Culham Cemetery Committee to commence building operations to repair the Anglican St. Phillip's Church, Culham.</p> <p>St Phillip's Church (1852-57) is the first Anglican church to be built in Toodyay, and one of the oldest in the State. As part of the Toodyay-Goomalling parish, services are held at St Phillip's on the fifth Sunday of the month, Easter Saturday, when a Minister is available, and Christmas with the popular 'Carols by Candlelight'. As the church has no electricity candlelight is the only means of illumination. The church is also used for weddings, christenings and funeral services.</p>	
Historic Themes	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion
Associations	Right Reverend GOL Riley Henry Hasell SP Phillips and family Syred Family
Sources	Rica Erickson, Old Toodyay & Newcastle, Shire of Toodyay, 1974, p.265. Anglican Church of St Philips & Cemetery, Culham. Heritage assessment for the National Trust, compiled by Dr Robyn Taylor. Classified 16 June 2016. Hocking Planning & Architecture. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory and heritage list. Dec. 2010, Dec. 2012. 153 places. Gray, Laura. Shire of Toodyay municipal inventory of heritage places. Prepared by Laura Gray ..., Heritage & Conservation Consultant. Chitty, I. D. 'Toodyay - A Survey of Historical Buildings' Toodyay Shire Council. ud. Toodyay Herald, 4th of December. 1926, p.1.; 14th of March, 1947, p.11. (Inq, 30 Sept. 1874, p.3,4;
Statement of Significance	
<p>St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value as the first Anglican Church in Toodyay district and for the continuing use of the cemetery. • The place has historic value for its associations with significant church dignitaries and the Philips family in Culham. It is the second oldest active Anglican church in Western Australia. • The church has social value for its role in the community and its sense of place for generations of people who have worshipped and had special events and celebrations in the church. • The place has aesthetic value for its simple and classic design and use of local materials and its contribution to the townscape. 	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

119. St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery

Additional Photographs



119. St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery

Additional Photographs

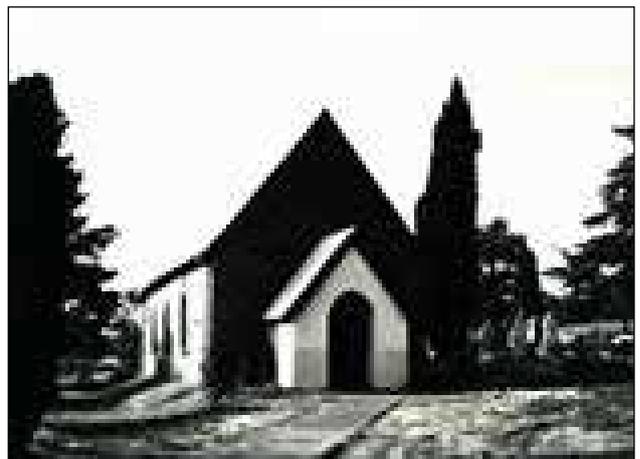


119. St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Rear corner elevation of church', inherit, F. A. Sharr, 1973.



Source: 'Front elevation of church showing associated cemetery', inherit, F. A. Sharr, 1973.

119. St Phillip's Anglican Church & Cemetery

Additional Photographs



Source: 'St Philip's Church, Culham, 1895-1900', State Library of Western Australia.



Source: 'St. Philip's Church and graveyard, Culham, 6 November 1949', 1949, State Library of Western Australia.



Source: 'St Phillips, Culham', n.d. Collections WA.



Source: 'St. Philip's Church, Culham, 6 November 1949', 1949, State Library of Western Australia.

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120. Culham Homestead



Site Information

Other Names	-			
Previous MHI No.	34			
Public Access	Restricted			
Street Address	1469 Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Locality	Culham			
Location Description	15 km north of Toodyay on Toodyay-Bindi Bindi Road			
Landgate PIN	11619976			
Land Information	Lot	500	Vol/Folio	1541/592
	Plan	P053082	Reserve	-
GPS	31°25'27.3"S 116°27'25.6"E			
Heritage Listings and Surveys				
DPLH inHerit Database	2588			
Initial MHI Listing Date	27/08/1998			

120. Culham Homestead

Other	Classified by the National Trust (11/06/1973) Register of the National Estate (21/03/1978) Shire of Toodyay Local Heritage Survey (27/8/1998) Shire of Toodyay Heritage List (1/12/2012)
Local Planning Policy Area	-
Place Use and Type	
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead
Current Use	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence
Other Use	-
Construction Details	
Construction Date	1836, 1847, 1857, 1870 & 1880
Architect/Builder	Samuel Pole Phillips & George Henry Hasell (Builders)
Walls	Earth: Adobe (Mud Brick)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Condition	Good (Cottage) Poor (Mud Brick Building) Fair (Brick Shed)
Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	
<p>The homestead is a single storey house incorporating earlier mud brick house. Culham Homestead has a hipped short-sheet corrugated iron roof with prominent painted brick chimneys. There are small gables present on each end. Open return verandahs extend around the dwelling with timber posts and iron roofs that overlay the original shingles (still intact). The homestead is raised on a brick plinth with chamfered timber posts. Eight French doors open to the long timber verandah with a central timber door. The central timber door is the main entry, and brick stairs lead to the verandah. The short end of the homestead contains two matching French doors. To the rear of the building is a small courtyard paved with Toodyay stone. French doors and casement windows are on the rear wall adjoining the courtyard.</p> <p>To the rear, the original mud brick mains quarters adjoins the present homestead through the covered breeze-way. The structure has rendered and painted elevations, 9-paned windows and steps to the doors. The interior has hand-sawn timber plants for the ceiling and brick details in the gable divisions through rooms for ventilation. The outbuilding has a hipped roof and a small metal awning extended to the rear, forming a back verandah with timber posts and a concrete slab floor.</p> <p>Only one end of the mud brick building is intact, and a storm destroyed the roof in previous years. There is remnant rendering on some of the mud bricks. Bush timber window lintels are still evident in the remaining ruins. Some short sheets of corrugated iron and timber are still apparent on the site.</p>	

120. Culham Homestead

The old two-storey mud brick homestead is under a large metal farm shed. Walls are still evident with renderings. There is a small high pair of windows to the north-west and a single timber-framed opening to the northeast. There are markings on the wall where the former chimneys were. A raised timber floor has been installed on a brick plinth. Former openings have been in-filled, with brick arches still evident.

The shearing sheds are two rectangular plan buildings forming an L-shaped arrangement in plan. One is stone, and the other is corrugated steel and timber. There are exposed eaves and timber windows to the elevations, fitted with louvres. There are doors present to the east with a million verandahs with timber posts that are beginning to fall into disrepair. The original furnace is evident.

Iron shed with prominent external south chimney breast built on a stone base. Shallow-pitched short sheet iron roof with a skillion verandah. The building is constructed with timber and clad with corrugated steel. This was a later addition to the rendered stone building beside it.

Authenticity	High
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Integrity	High
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Date of Survey	14/10/2024
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Historical Information

'Culham' (Avon Location 4, 12,513 acres) was originally granted to Dr Alf. Waylen. In 1839 he sold it on to Samuel Pole Phillips (7000 acres) and Edward Hamersley who were related by marriage. Sam Phillips arrived by boat called the 'Montreal' the year prior. Though destined to become a clergyman, Phillips was very knowledgeable about horses and when Hamersley suggested they form a partnership breeding horses Phillips was happy to agree. They planned to open a trade with India for horses with Hamersley managing the sales from his home in Guildford while Phillips undertook the horse breeding on the land they acquired from Waylen. Both men were to become founding members of the Western Australian Turf Club. (Perth Gazette, 29 October 1852, p.3)

A cottage, 'Shepherds Hut', already existed on the property that Phillips named 'Culham' after his ancestral home in England. He built stables and yards then advertised in The Inquirer that his stallion Noble was available for service. In 1847 Phillips married Sophie Roe, eldest daughter of the colony's Surveyor General. A new house was built at 'Culham' beside the Toodyay Brook where the mud bricks were made.

In January 1850, the Phillips and Roe families left for Adelaide to attend the marriage of Sophie's sister Matilda by Bishop Short. The Phillips were regular travelers resulting in the slow progress of Toodyay Valley Church (also known as St Philip's Church) that Phillips embarked on 1851. It was finally completed in July 1857. Prior to completion of the church, services were held at the 'Culham' property.

In 1851 Hamersley and Phillips dissolved their horse breeding partnership to form the Cattle Company with two other men. Hamersley then leased his half of the Toodyay grant to Phillips.

Phillips continued to breed horses on a large scale as the Indian market was promising, however he needed financial assistance as well as a partner. The Phillips and their baby daughter Fanny, and Sophie's sister Emma embarked for England. They returned in June 1855 with James Guy Thompson as the partner and a young Augustus Lee Steere who had capital. They each paid Phillips £100 for experience in farming and pastoral methods and assisted in bringing supplies from Perth including materials to build a new two-storey house alongside the mud brick house. George Hasell was the brick-maker and contractor.

A grand house-warming was held in 1857 and from around this time Phillips became known as the 'Squire'. He held leases on hundreds of thousands of acres of pastoral land with access to water, at Wattening and Bolgart.

120. Culham Homestead

In March 1858 the partners won a valuable contract to deliver a hundred or more horses to India. Other breeders were invited to help fill the contract. Eventually there was dissension between Hamersley and Phillips due to the latter's handling of their business interests and their partnership was dissolved in 1867.

In 1872 heavy floods along the Toodyay Brook caused the basement of the home to be flooded. This led Phillips to erect a new single-storey house on higher ground.

When the Phillips' son John Hugh Phillips married Laura Lukin in 1881 he renovated the mud brick house beside the Toodyay Brook and replaced the thatched roof with galvanised iron. He took over the management of 'Culham' while Laura took on Sophie's community roles. These included 'The Annual Culham Feast' with stalls of 'useful and fancy articles, direct from England... held for the benefit of the Toodyay Valley Church and Orphanage.' A report in the 'West Australian' about one such event in April 1881, states 'there were upwards of 250 people present. Cricket commenced soon after 12 o'clock, and other pastimes followed... Many neighbours kindly assisted, and contributed donations towards the refreshments. The Newcastle band (Mr. Marris, bandmaster) kindly offered to play on the occasion... much to the delight of the company.' (WA, 6 May 1881, p.2)

Samuel Pole Phillips died at 'Culham' in 1901 and Sophie in 1902. She was buried beside him in the cemetery at St Philips Church. Philips served on Road Committees since 1840 and was a foundation member of the Toodyay Road Board in 1871. 'The road to 'Culham' was said to be the best in the colony...' (Erickson & Taylor, p.103)

Descendants of the Phillips family continue to live and work at Culham running a successful business producing Australian stud beef cattle. With other Western Australian producers, an historic shipment of live cattle was flown to a new home in the Republic of Botswana in May this year. (Farm Weekly, 25 May 2024)

Aboriginal workers and their families camped on a number of homesteads in the Toodyay district. In the March 1840 record compiled by Toodyay's Resident Magistrate F. Whitfield, three entries were made for Phillips, presumably relating to the Culham property that he and Hamersley acquired that year. Three men and three women are listed, Namip and Yoondanna (who also received a blanket) who had three boys; Dulebah and Noonda; and Mocop and Goola who had a boy and a girl. All were noted as being of good character.

In 1894 an Aboriginal woman named Annie Stack was born at Culham and grew up to become a resourceful member of the Toodyay community. From the 1940s she organised teams of Aboriginal workers and managed contracts for land-clearing, fencing and collecting 'dead' wool from sheep that had died. The wool was sold to the scourers Woolcox-Mofflin based in Perth and Fremantle. Annie had a number of children, and her life experiences were typical of what many Aboriginal families endured. However, her personality must have shone through earning her the title 'The Queen of Toodyay' in a remarkable studio photograph (c.mid-1950s) taken of her by the renowned Northam photographer Alex Risco. The photograph was acquired and restored by the Toodyay Historical Society.

Historic Themes	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, Pastoralism & Dairying
Associations	Samuel Pole Phillips Phillips family Edward Hamersley George Henry Hasell