

7.2 Greenbushes Place Records

G1 OLD GREENBUSHES CEMETERY**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Original Greenbushes Cemetery; Pioneer Cemetery
Location/Address	South Western Highway, Greenbushes
Map Reference	Reserve 6889 410891E 6256642N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A21452
Place Type	Cemetery
Use: Current Original	Park/Reserve Cemetery (non – dedicated)
Ownership Details	Vested (Management Order) - Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Greenbushes Cemetery, Stinton Ave, Greenbushes
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit Place No. 3039 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Photograph(s): date taken

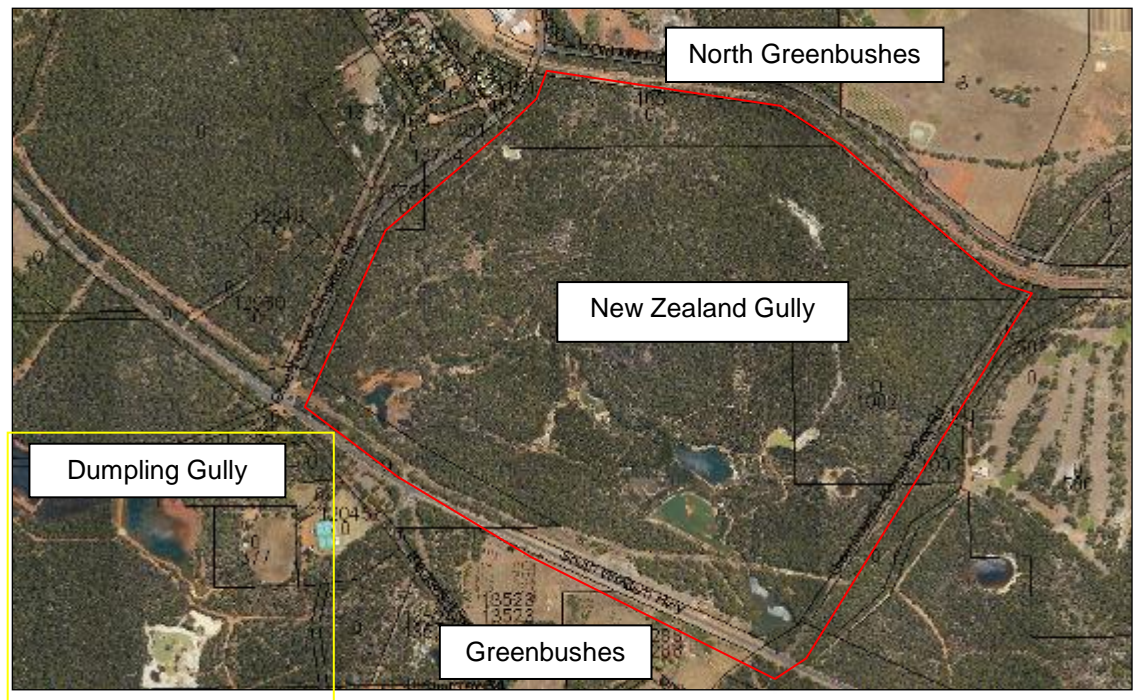
April 2015

Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Memorial plaque on a laterite rock.
Architectural Style	NA
Physical description	This reserve was the originally used as a cemetery or burial ground for Greenbushes and surrounding areas. It has now returned to natural bushland, and a memorial plaque attached to a laterite rock is the only visible structure indicating the location of the Old Greenbushes Cemetery. It sits on the western side of South Western Highway, 3km north of Blackwood Rd, ~75 m before Da Ronchs Road. The plaque lists 45 names of those known to have been buried in the Cemetery.
Condition	Good (plaque)
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement & Mobility People
Construction Date(s)	The first recorded burial at this site is from 1903.
Year of Demolition	The last dated burial according to a collated list, was on the 19 October 1911. The new cemetery opened in 1910.
Associations	-
Historical Notes	<p>From a 1907 report in the Blackwood Times newspaper, it would seem that a parcel of land was not dedicated as a formal cemetery for Greenbushes area until 1907. The dedicated parcel of 10 Acres is described as being the current cemetery which now adjoins Stinton Avenue, otherwise known as the old Bridgetown (to Greenbushes) Road. That being the case, it is assumed that the original Old Greenbushes Cemetery was not originally a dedicated cemetery parcel, and may have only been a Crown bush reserve.</p> <p>The memorial plaque at the Old Greenbushes Cemetery records the known burials from 1903 to 1910, however it is possible there were earlier burials. Although there are only 45 names listed, 83 names have been collated from the Blackwood Register of Deaths held by the Clerk of Courts in Manjimup, church archive records and local residents. These names are commemorated on a heritage sign at the current Greenbushes Cemetery and are also available at the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes and the Greenbushes Discovery Centre.</p> <p>Thirty six of the 45 named on the plaque, (and 47 of the total 83) died under the age of one year, and many of those were 'still born'. This emphasises the hardships endured by families involved in mining and rural settlement at that time. Diseases such as diphtheria were often prevalent and not surprisingly were part of the toll at Greenbushes:</p>

	<p><i>"Lewis - On July 15, at Greenbushes of diphtheria, Freda Winifred Maisy, the dearly beloved daughter of T.J. and M. Lewis, aged one year and eleven months. Deeply regretted."</i></p> <p>The stories of some of these people also reveal that miners following the rushes were often far from home, as evidenced by the death notice for Edward McGlone who died at Greenbushes at the age of 44 years in 1908: <i>"McGlone.- On June 19, at the Government Hospital, Greenbushes Edward, second son of John and the late Catherine McGlone, of Flemington, Victoria. Interred in the Greenbushes Cemetery. Melbourne papers please copy."</i></p> <p>The Stinton Avenue (old Bridgetown Road) Cemetery was set aside by the Lands Department for the purpose of Public Cemetery in 1907, however the Greenbushes Road Board considered the 92 Pounds allowed by the Department for forming the Cemetery, would scarcely cover the cost of clearing the land, and therefore there would be no hurry to form the new Cemetery. The first recorded burial at the new cemetery was not until 9 January 1910.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Old Greenbushes Cemetery is of high significance for its historic and social/cultural values.
Aesthetic Value	The Old Greenbushes Cemetery has been left to return to native bushland.
Historic Value	The Old Greenbushes Cemetery is of high historic value, due to its significance as a pioneer cemetery, listing numerous family names that populated Greenbushes at the turn of the nineteenth century.
Research Value	-
Social Value	The Old Greenbushes Cemetery was of high social value as a place of cultural gathering to bury and honour family and friends.
Integrity	The Old Greenbushes Cemetery was allowed to regrow as bushland. Although it no longer looks like a cemetery, the original burials remain in place, with only the Memorial Plaque on the rock beside the highway to indicate the significance of the site. Hence it has high integrity.
Authenticity	The site has moderate authenticity as the bushland has been left to grow over the gravesites, which are no longer discernible.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The cemetery itself is somewhat representative of a number of early rural pioneer cemeteries which have been returned to parkland or bushland.
SOURCES	
	<p>https://www.greenbushes.net.au/greenbushes-cemetery Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including:</p>

	<u>The Blackwood Times - 27 July 1907</u> <u>The Blackwood Times - 11 July 1906</u>
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G2 NEW ZEALAND GULLY (MINE SITE)	
PLACE DETAILS	
Location/Address	Track entrance from Greenbushes Grimwade Road (corner of South Western Highway). New Zealand Gully is located between South Western Highway, Greenbushes-Grimwade Road, Old Mill Road/Railway Line and Greenbushes Boyup Brook Road.
Map Reference	412008E 6255892N
Assess No (Shire ref)	NA
Place Type	Landscape; Large Conservation Region south-east of North Greenbushes
Use: Current Original	Conservation Mining (Tin)
Ownership Details	Crown land. Mining Tenements lease held by Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd.
Public Access	Yes. There are public walk trails through the area.
Associated place(s)	Dumpling Gully (Mine Site) (Adjacent)
Nominee	Mr J Williams
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit place no. 3209 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey and inclusion on the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Program (current)





Mull Heaps on New Zealand Gully Mine Site

Photograph(s): date taken	Aerial photograph: 2015 Mull Heaps: January 2017
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Plaques, signage, walk trails, mull heaps, water holes formed by alluvial dredging
Architectural Style	NA
Physical description	<p>New Zealand Gully Mine site was an open cut tin mine which is no longer in use. It is now a very picturesque area of native regrowth and waterholes along a creek line, which were formed from the alluvial tin dredging practices. Sluicing piles and mull heaps, which are a result of dredging and processing the alluvial and eluvial tin deposits, can also be seen. Walk trails have been developed through the area.</p> <p>The Greenbushes Discovery Centre Committee Inc. manages 25 kilometres of public walk trails on these areas of reserve (including both Dumpling Gully and New Zealand Gully) which include remnant historical mining infrastructure highlighted with interpretive signage.</p>
Condition	Fair (pathways and signs)
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Occupations (Mining) Demographic Settlement and Development
Construction Date(s)	1890 (Mining Tenement)

Year of Demolition	Mining operations on this site ceased in the 1970's
Associations	Original Mining Lessee: David Stinton
Historical Notes	<p>The presence of tin at Greenbushes was first noted by Government Geologist EJ Hardman in 1886. In 1888 David William Stinton applied for a 400 Acre mining lease on behalf of the Bunbury Tin Mining Company. His success led to an influx of miners in the area and the subsequent development of Greenbushes and North Greenbushes.</p> <p>The area of New Zealand Gully tenement was named after two New Zealander prospectors who worked for Stinton. <i>"The New Zealanders have also amassed a goodly heap of mother earth..."</i> Bunbury Herald 9 July 1897.</p> <p>There were many small operators mining this area and in order to collect water for their tin sluicing operations they constructed a dam with a 4m wall by hand, using horses. Puddling, panning and sluicing methods were used to mine tin and the water holes are the remnants of historic alluvial tin dredging.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	New Zealand Gully is significant as a former mining site and for its historic and social values.
Aesthetic Value	Moderate aesthetic value for its natural bushland, remnant mining landforms (sluicing piles and water holes) and pathways.
Historic Value	New Zealand Gully is situated on one of the oldest mining tenements in Western Australia and has a long history of mining activities dating back to 1888.
Research Value	This area may contain traces of not only past activities, but possibly also early tools of mining, living and trade, due to the fact that the style of mining included a lot of movement of earth, which may have buried artefacts of everyday use.
Social Value	In the late 1800's & early 1900's, this tenement land would have been busy with the comings and goings of men working the mine site(s). Hence it had moderate to high social value.
Integrity	<p>Low</p> <p>The land is no longer used for mining, so the mine site has low integrity.</p>
Authenticity	<p>Medium</p> <p>While the area has been rehabilitated and left to recover naturally, evidence of the mining activities of the past remain, retaining a moderate level of authenticity.</p>
Rarity	The New Zealand Gully Mine is situated on one of the oldest mining tenements in Western Australia and is unique in that it is the only mining area situated in a high rainfall forest area, unlike the Goldfields and other similar mining fields in WA.
Representativeness	New Zealand Gully is representative of the early processes of mining tin in the late nineteenth century and twentieth century.

SOURCES


Bunbury Herald 9 July 1897 pg.3 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper)

Geological Survey Bulletin No.102, Greenbushes Mineral Field by RA Hobson & RS Matheson PERTH 1949

From Slates To Silicon Chips - Greenbushes Primary School 1893 - 1993, published by Joanne Godfrey


Greenbushes Commemorative History - Greenbushes Road Board, 2 February 1900 - 2 February 1960; Compiled by Mr NT Wood, Headmaster of Greenbushes Primary School 1960, with assistance from the Greenbushes Road Board. (Held by Greenbushes Discovery Centre)

Descriptions and photographs of the work practices on the Greenbushes tin fields (including excavations, paddocking, sluicing and puddling) were included in numerous newspaper articles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. For example, the *W A Record* 15 December 1900 p 68; *Western Mail* 25 December 1902 p 73 and *Western Mail* 4 April 1913 p 26 (trove.nla.gov.au)

G3 DUMPLING GULLY (MINE SITE)	
PLACE DETAILS	
Location/Address	Extends from South Western Highway, north of Greenbushes townsite, running westerly to Spring Creek.
Map Reference	411273N 6255472E
Assess No (Shire ref)	NA
Place Type	Landscape
Use: Current Original	Farming and reserve Mining (Tin)
Ownership Details	Crown land. Mining Tenements lease held by Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd.
Public Access	Yes. Walk trails and reserves
Associated place(s)	New Zealand Gully (Mine Site)
Nominee	Mr J Williams
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 3210 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey and inclusion in the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Program (current)
	
Photograph(s): date taken	2015 Aerial photograph

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	NA Walk trail, pools formed by alluvial dredging
Architectural Style	NA
Physical description	<p>Dumpling Gully is now a series of pools, through bush and scrubland. "These were made by the large dredging plants that operated some years ago", for processing mineral in the tin fields in this area. Two of the larger water bodies were later developed as dams to supply scheme water to Greenbushes, North Greenbushes, Balingup, Mullalyup and Kirup to the north.</p> <p>The Greenbushes Discovery Centre Committee Inc. manages 25 kilometres of public walk trails on these areas of reserve (including both Dumpling Gully and New Zealand Gully) which include remnant historical mining infrastructure highlighted with interpretive signage.</p>
Condition	NA
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Occupations (mining) Demographic Settlement & Mobility (Settlements, Racial Contact & Interaction)
Construction Date(s)	1890 (Mining Tenement)
Year of Demolition	Mining activities ceased in the 1970's
Associations	Local Aboriginal Culture and History Mr (Henry) Robert Williams - Gladstone Mine, Dumpling Gully
Historical Notes	Dumpling Gully was the name given to the series of mining tenements once held in this particular area of the Greenbushes Tinfields. The name is believed to commemorate a local Aboriginal person who was speared to death there following an altercation. Dumpling Gully was an ideal location for creating a dredging plant, capturing rain water to process mineral onsite. One of the earliest tenements in Dumpling Gully was Gladstone Mine, held by Mr (Henry) Robert Williams. Large dams on Dumpling Gully have been operated as public drinking water supplies since the 1960's, with this practice ceasing in 2016.
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	Dumpling Gully is of medium significance for its historical values relating to the development of the mining industry and therefore the development of Greenbushes. It was also of social significance to the mining workers in the Dumpling Gully tenements and dredging plants.
Aesthetic Value	Dumpling Gully is of moderate aesthetic value due to created wetlands/dams in a forest setting.
Historic Value	Dumpling Gully has high historic value for its mining tenements (tin fields) and also as a public water supply.

Research Value	This area may contain traces of not only past activities, but possibly also early tools of mining, living and trade, due to the fact that the style of mining included a lot of movement of earth, which may have buried artefacts of everyday use.
Social Value	Medium Dumpling Gully was a busy mining area and was of high social value for the workers. It retains social value as a site of passive recreation.
Integrity	Low The land is no longer used for mining, so the mine site has low integrity.
Authenticity	Medium While the area has been rehabilitated and left to recover naturally, evidence of the mining activities of the past remain, retaining a moderate level of authenticity.
Rarity	The Dumpling Gully Mine Site is situated on one of the oldest mining tenements in Western Australia and is unique in that it is the only mining area situated in a high rainfall forest area, unlike the Goldfields and other similar mining fields in WA.
Representativeness	Dumpling Gully is representative of the early processes of mining tin in the late nineteenth century and twentieth century.
SOURCES	
	The Blackwood Times 28 April 1950 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) Descriptions and photographs of the work practices on the Greenbushes tin fields (including excavations, paddocking, sluicing and puddling) were included in numerous newspaper articles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. For example, the <i>W A Record</i> 15 December 1900 p 68; <i>Western Mail</i> 25 December 1902 p 73 and <i>Western Mail</i> 4 April 1913 p 26 (trove.nla.gov.au)

G4 GREENBUSHES ROADS BOARD OFFICE (FMR)	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	Greenbushes Old Council Chambers and Office
Location/Address	Reserve 7363; Lot 39 (36) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes. (Previously P3189)
Map Reference	P.222521 Vol/Fol LR3003/521 412881E 6245300N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A17394
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Other Community Hall / Centre Governmental (Office or Administration Building)
Ownership Details	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Public Access	Limited
Associated place(s)	Bridgetown Civic and Community Centre; Bridgetown Roads Board
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 265 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015

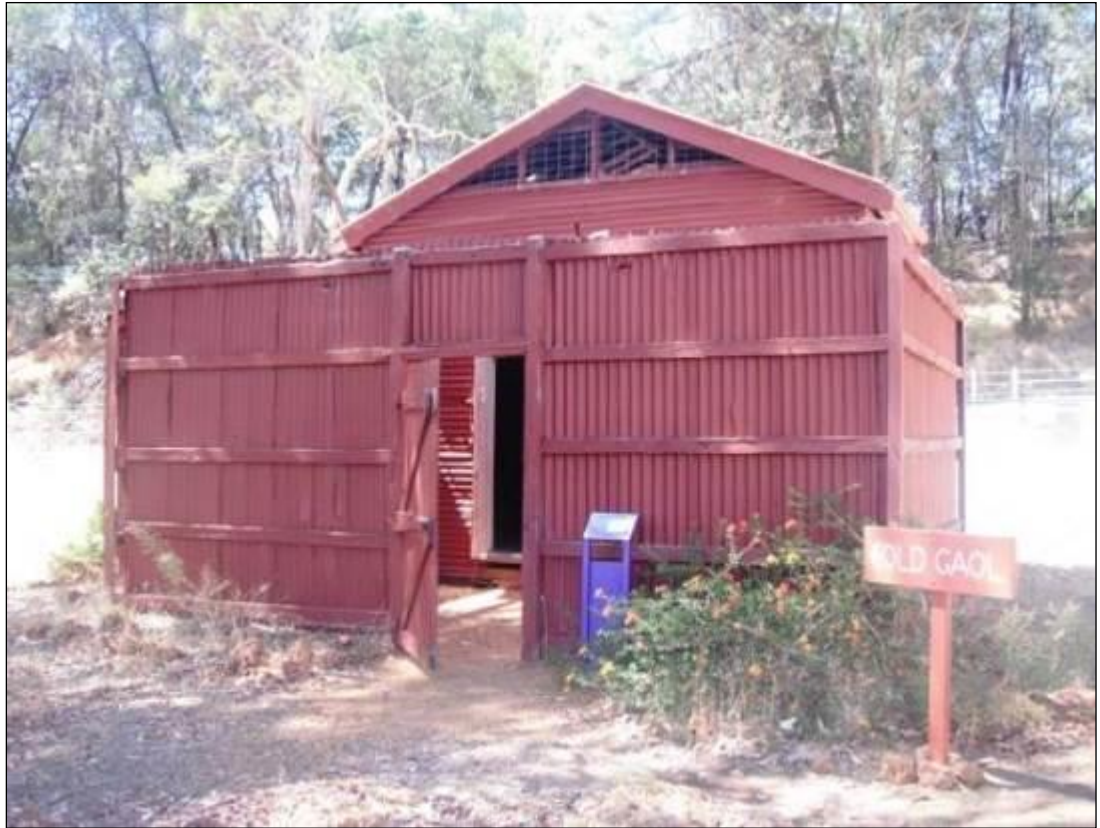
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Corrugated Iron Brick
Architectural Style	Federation Free Style
Physical description	The building is constructed of tuck pointed masonry walls with a corrugated iron hipped and gabled roof. There is a rendered parapet to the front elevation with a central triangular pediment. The building retains original detailing including window openings and frames, however the front door has been replaced. Internally the building has original pressed metal ceilings and original furnishings including the Road Board table and chairs. There are some more recent stud walls and the building has been extended at the back to provide toilet facilities. The building has been repainted in recent years, to interpret the original red brickwork, through the Greenbushes Townscape program.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities (Government & Politics) Demographic Settlement and Mobility
Construction Date(s)	1907
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Greenbushes Roads Board Shire of Greenbushes
Historical Notes	Prior to this building, the Greenbushes Roads Board office was run from a timber and canvas construction, somewhere along Blackwood Road. This site was originally allotted for the purpose of a Town Hall and municipal purposes, however in 1905 the Lands Department changed the allotment to a reserve for the purpose of a Roads Board. The Greenbushes Roads Board was gazetted in 1900, with construction of the Greenbushes Roads Board Office having been completed in October 1907. Whilst under the direction of the Roads Board, the building was only used for Roads Board meetings, with only one ongoing exception being meetings of the Hospital Board. On 1 July 1961, the Greenbushes and Bridgetown Roads Boards each became shires following changes to the Local Government Act. On 26 March 1970 the two shires were merged as the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes, leaving the Greenbushes Roads Board building surplus to Local Government needs. The building is now primarily used by the Greenbushes Residents & Ratepayers Association for monthly meetings and by the Greenbushes Tidy Towns Committee.

CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	Significant to the history of the development of Greenbushes, the building is a fine example of a public works building constructed in the South West of Western Australia at the turn of the 20 th century and is of aesthetic significance.
Aesthetic Value	The Greenbushes Roads Board Office, sited prominently on the main street, has landmark value as an early twentieth century (Federation Free style) government building.
Historic Value	The Roads Board Office is of historic value as a place of governance of both town and district development.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	The Roads Board building has significant Social Value to the Greenbushes community and surrounding localities.
Integrity	Although the building is no longer used as the Roads Board/Shire Offices, it is still used as a community meeting hall. Medium level of Integrity.
Authenticity	High degree of authenticity - alterations and additions to the back, however the front and interior of the building remain largely original, including some original furniture retained.
Rarity	-
Representativeness	Representative of a Rural WA Government Road Board Office in the early 1900's.
SOURCES	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: The Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express Monday 8 April 1929 Pg.1 West Australian Sunday Times Sunday 9 February 1902 Pg.16 Bunbury Herald 29 October 1907 Pg. 3

G5 OLD GREENBUSHES COURTHOUSE AND LOCK-UP**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Original Post and Telegraph Office, Wardens Office and Courthouse; Old Courthouse
Location/Address	Lot 339 (4) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.159606 LR3003/531 (Res 2431) 4131011E 6253955N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A17100
Place Type	Individual
Use: Current Original	Playgroup Post Office, Wardens Office and Courthouse
Ownership Details	Management – Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Greenbushes Police Station (G19) Greenbushes Post Office(G9)
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 267 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey





Photograph(s): date taken February 2015



Greenbushes Post Office


Historical Photograph

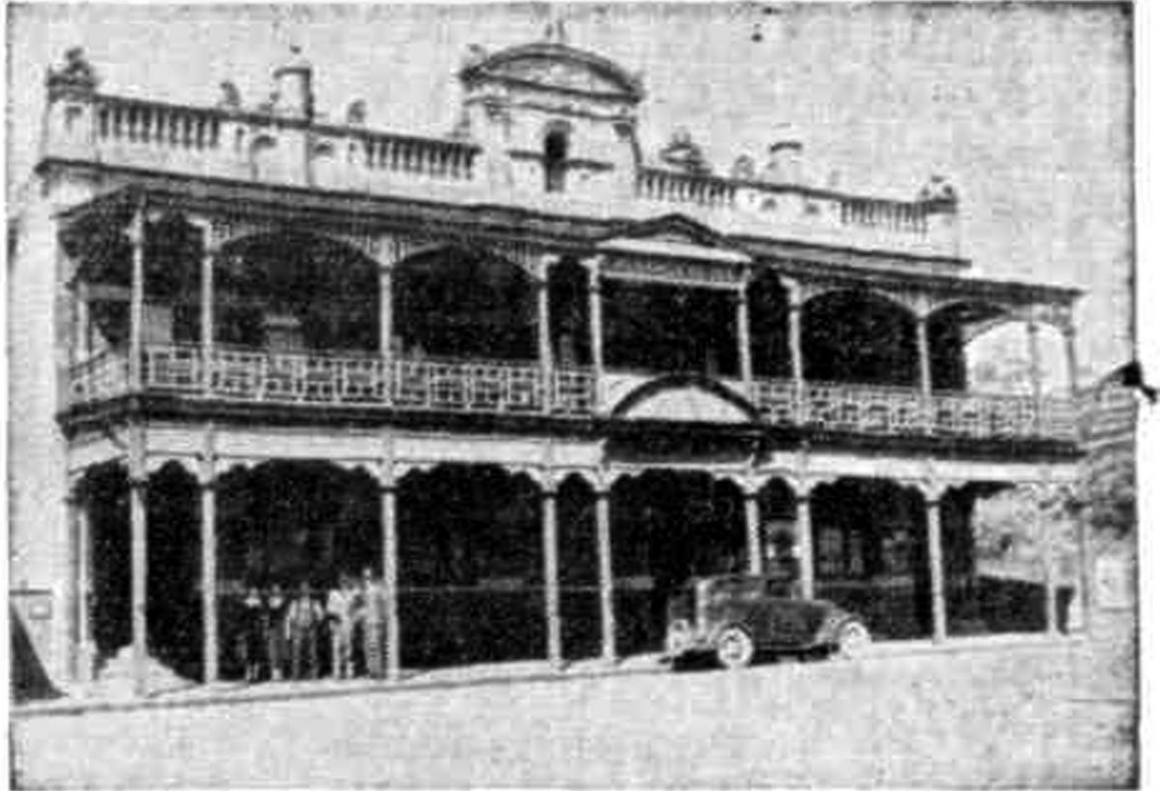
Western Mail 27 October 1906 p 24

Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Iron Timber (weatherboard) Former Lock-up: Corrugated iron with timber frame
Architectural Style	Courthouse: Functional Inter-War Lock-up: Vernacular
Physical description	Courthouse: Timber weatherboard structure painted yellow, Zincalume roof, two brick chimneys, and five sets of doors across the front of the building. Former Lock-up: Timber framed, red painted corrugated iron clad structure, consisting of two cells and a small enclosed yard section.
Condition	Courthouse: Good Former Lock-up: Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities Law and Order
Construction Date(s)	Post & Telegraph Office: 1893 Former Lock-up: 1906 Courthouse Conversion: 1907 Majority demolition and rebuild: 1932
Year of Demolition	Partial demolition of original structure in 1906
Associations	William Ardagh Gardiner Walter – District Magistrate and Greenbushes Mining Registrar (1893- c.1902)
Historical Notes	<p>The Old Greenbushes Courthouse was originally the Post and Telegraph Office and the Wardens Office (mining and lands) with the courthouse use incorporated in 1899. The Post Office moved into its new premises in 1907 and conversion of the old Post Office into an enlarged Courthouse (and Warden's Office) began the same year.</p> <p>The building was largely demolished in 1932 by Herbert and Sons after being damaged by white ants, and subsequently rebuilt as a courthouse to a different design, using some existing portions and materials of the building. The only remaining original room is the northern most room known as the Warden's Room. (Joanne Godfrey interview with Les Herbert, 1993). It would appear that the existing 1932 building was built around two of the original chimneys which are still in situ.</p> <p>By 1971, the use of the building as the Greenbushes Courthouse had ceased. The place was under the management of the Shire and was already being used by the Greenbushes Girl Guides Troop.</p> <p>The timber and iron lock-up was built in 1906 as holding/short stay cells, and were possibly used up until 1977 when the Police Station closed.</p> <p>Around 1983 the Police Lock-up Cells were transferred from their original position south of the Police Station to the current position outside the Old Courthouse, so that the Greenbushes</p>

	<p>Tin N.L. could build a bund to insulate the school from the effects of open-cut mining nearby.</p> <p>Greenbushes Girl Guides and Brownies ceased use of the building in 1988 and around 1990 it was used for Greenbushes Youth Centre and a Drama School in 1992.</p> <p>The Greenbushes Telecentre leased the Old Greenbushes Courthouse building from late 1996 until June 1999 and in 2003 it became home to the Greenbushes Playgroup, who still use the building.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<p>The Old Greenbushes Courthouse is significant for the historic and social values arising from its associations with the original post office and the subsequent use of the place as a courthouse.</p> <p>The current building, as largely reconstructed in 1932, has historic and social values associated with the ongoing use of the site for judicial purposes through the mid-twentieth century, and its use by various community groups since 1971.</p> <p>The relocated former lock-up is significant for its historic values and as a good representative example of a small lock-up built to serve a rural police station.</p> <p>Both buildings were integral to the development of Greenbushes in relation to Law and Order, and Communications.</p>
Aesthetic Value	The functional character of the courthouse (as reconstructed in 1932) contributes to the historic streetscape of Blackwood Road.
Historic Value	The Old Courthouse and Lock-up are of high historic value for their purpose and use in the development of Greenbushes.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	<p>The Old Courthouse is of high social value for its associations with the original Post Office, Courthouse and Wardens Office, and for its subsequent use as a courthouse.</p> <p>It remains socially valuable as the venue for the community playgroup.</p>

Integrity	<p>Medium</p> <p>The building has had varied public uses since first constructed. It continues to be a public building, now used for community playgroup.</p>
Authenticity	<p>Old Greenbushes Courthouse: Low-Moderate</p> <p>Little remains of the original 1893 post office, however the place retains a medium level of authenticity with regard to its redevelopment in 1932.</p> <p>Former Lock-up: Medium</p> <p>This building has been relocated from its original site but the structure retains a high degree of authenticity.</p>
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	<p>The Old Courthouse (original Post Office, Warden's Office) and former Lock-up are representative as a group of buildings constructed in a small rural town to provide government services relating to communications, mining activities, and law and order.</p> <p>The relocated former lock-up is a good representative example of a small lock-up built to serve a rural police station.</p>
SOURCES	
	<p>http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/walter-william-ardagh-gardner-8972</p> <p>Oral History - Les Herbert 1993</p> <p>The Western Mail 21 February 1903 Pg 33 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper)</p>

G6 EXCHANGE HOTEL	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	NA
Location/Address	Lots 6 and 7 (22) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.222521 Vol/Fol 1348/530 412964E 6254173N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A31675
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Commercial (Hotel) Commercial (Hotel)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Courthouse Hotel (once stood adjacent on southern side)
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 266 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey and inclusion in the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Program (current)
	
Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015



Historical photograph

Sunday Times 5 December 1927 p 48**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Construction Materials:

Roof

Iron

Walls

Brick

Other

Architectural Style

Federation Free Style

Physical description

The Exchange Hotel is a two storey brick building with an elaborate plaster pediment and closed Italianate parapet balustrading. The building has painted banding across the front, including over the ground floor arched windows and doors. Internally the building contains original leadlight windows, fine Jarrah detailing (including the staircase and balustrade), pressed tin ceilings and ornate square ceiling rose.

Condition

Good

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Historic Theme

Occupations: Hospitality and Tourism
 Social and Civic Activities: Cultural Activities

Construction Date(s)

1907

Year of Demolition


NA

Associations

Architect: Louis Bowser Cumpston
 First Owner: Mr W Johnston

Historical Notes	<p>The Exchange Hotel was built in 1907, a period in which Greenbushes was largely transformed with the addition and renovation of many commercial and public buildings, including the more permanent use of brick. This building in particular was said to be unrivalled in the South West as a hotel, not only for its fine façade, but as commodious, well designed premises with fine internal fixtures and furnishings. The hotel was built for Mr W Johnston, who made his initial fortune from the tin mining fields himself, in turn entrusting his belief in the continued prosperity of the townsite and mining fields by reinvesting his money in the construction of such a fine hotel.</p> <p>The Exchange Hotel was designed by Louis Bowser Cumpston, a Perth based architect who was “particularly successful with hotel design”, including the Osborne Hotel, Claremont; Exchange Hotel, Greenbushes; Gosnells Hotel; Boyup Brook Hotel; Nungarin Hotel; Ocean Beach Hotel, North Cottesloe Hotel; Parkerville Tavern; Railway Hotel, Mullewa; Salmon Gums Hotel, and Cunderdin Hotel. His work was, however, very diverse and also included residences, local government buildings, churches, shops and factories.</p> <p>The original two storey verandah has been replaced with an awning. The hotel’s ‘Stinton’s Restaurant’ is named in honour of David William Stinton Esq, founder of the Greenbushes Tinfields.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Exchange Hotel is significant to the social and historical development of the town. It is also of aesthetic significance for its Federation Free style design, with majestic façade on the main street of Greenbushes and is a good representative example of the work of Louis Bowser Cumpston, Architect.
Aesthetic Value	The Exchange Hotel is an iconic feature and important landmark of the Greenbushes streetscape, with its prominent two storey facade with majestic plaster pediment atop.
Historic Value	The Exchange Hotel was built in 1907, in a period when the tinfields in the district were well established and prospering. It is the largest remaining hotel in Greenbushes, exemplifying the high standard of accommodation provided for visitors, and the facilities provided for them and the local people, by a substantial and well known country hotel.
Research Value	The Exchange Hotel is of some research value into the building and design techniques at the turn of the century, particularly by such a prominent architect such as Cumpston.
Social Value	As a notable social institution within the Greenbushes community for well over a century, the Exchange Hotel is of high social and cultural value.
Integrity	<p>High</p> <p>The Hotel has high integrity, having run as a hotel from 1907 to present day, providing a public bar, formal dining room, informal lounge/dining and guest accommodation.</p>

Authenticity	Moderate-High The removal of the original two storey verandah has somewhat diminished the authenticity of the building, however the facade and internal fixtures, materials and design are of high authenticity and largely original.
Rarity	
Representativeness	The Exchange Hotel is a fine representative example of a substantial hotel in the Federation Free Style design and a good representative example of the work of Louis Bowser Cumpston, Architect. The Exchange Hotel is representative of the early and ongoing success of the mining industry in Greenbushes.
SOURCES	
	The Blackwood Times Friday 5 July 1907 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) Greenbushes Heritage Amble Signage Battye, J.S., 'Louis Bowser Cumpston', <i>Cyclopedia of Western Australia</i> , Hussey & Gillingham for the Cyclopedia Co. Adelaide, Vol.1, 1912, p.634-5. [Note: This includes a photograph of the hotel with its original two-storey verandah] Taylor, John J., 'Louis Bowser Cumpston (1865-1931)', <i>Western Australian Architect Biographies</i> , http://www.architecture.com.au/i-cms?page=13453 , accessed 25 February 2017.

G7 GREENBUSHES CLUB ROOMS (FMR)	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	
Location/Address	Lot 55 (33) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.222521 Vol/Fol 1176/363 412855E 6254269N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A17358
Place Type	Individual Building (or Group)
Use: Current Original	Single Storey Residence Single Storey Residence (or Club)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	NA
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 0268 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Corrugated Iron Timber Weatherboards
Architectural Style	This place was designed as a functional weatherboard house and does not illustrate any of the key Architectural styles. The original design has been partly obscured by later additions.
Physical description	The Greenbushes Club (former) is a yellow painted jarrah weatherboard cottage, with a green iron roof (the majority of which remains short sheet). The external window and door surrounds, as well as guttering and verandah posts, are painted green. The high pitched gabled-roof portion of the building at the front appears to have been an early addition to what is an otherwise traditional turn of the century cottage with wrap around verandahs.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement & Mobility Social & Civic (Community Services & Utilities) Institutions
Construction Date(s)	1890's
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Greenbushes Club Ltd F & Lucy Hancock (Previous Owners 1904) Eric Schwenke (Mine Manager and Previous Tenant in 1950's) The Greenbushes Library and Institute
Historical Notes	The Greenbushes Club Limited commenced with 22 members around August 1899, for the most part by the efforts of F Hancock, with Maynard Hugh Jephson having made application for a liquor license as secretary for the new club, situated at Lot 64 Tourmaline Street, which is now Lot 384 (19) Tourmaline Street.

“APPLICATION FOR CLUB CERTIFICATE.

I, MAYNARD HUGH JEPHSON, being the Secretary of the Greenbushes Club, Limited, established in Greenbushes, do hereby make application for a certificate for the said Club under The Wines, Beer and Spirits Act, 1880, Amendment Act, 1893. The premises Occupied by the Club are situate in Tourmaline Street, Residence Area Lot No. 64, Greenbushes aforesaid, and the number of members of the Club at present is twenty-two.

MAYNARD HUGH JEPHSON, Secretary Greenbushes Club Limited. Dated at Greenbushes this 18th day of August 1899.”

At about the same time a one line reference in the Bunbury Herald of 18 August 1899 simply stated that “a Greenbushes club has been formed”

By 1903 the rooms appear to have been relocated to ‘Walter Street’ (*The West Australian* 29 August 1903 p 2)

“APPLICATION for CLUB CERTIFICATE

I JAMES HUDSON WILLIAMSON being the Acting-Secretary of the Greenbushes Club, established in Greenbushes, do hereby make APPLICATION for a Certificate for the said Club under “The Wine’s, Beer, and Spirit Sale Act, 1880, Amendment Act, 1893.” The premises occupied by the Club are situated in Walter-street Greenbushes aforesaid; and the number of members at present is twenty five (25).

Dated at Greenbushes aforesaid this 19th day of August 1903 J. H. WILLIAMSON, Acting-Secretary of the Greenbushes Club.”

At this time, ‘Walter Street’ was what is now Blackwood Road, hence this can be assumed to have been the premises at Lot 55 (33) Blackwood Road.


A large room at the ‘Walter Street’ premise was used by the Greenbushes Club as a billiards room for the gentlemen. While another room contained a library. The premise also housed the caretaker.

An article in the *Sunday Times* 20 January 1907 p 3 indicates that it was what would have been considered a “gentleman’s club”, with invited membership and suggested that the Greenbushes Club Ltd was “a retreat for the local bloods who, like all bloods, look upon themselves as the cream of the earth, and far too good to associate with the common, horny-handed horde, the beastly-fellow, y’ know, that works.”

The Club collapsed into liquidation in 1909 and vacated the Club House. In June 1909 W H Gale, the landlord of “the premises of the Greenbushes Club Limited”, advertised a planned sale of the contents of the building “under distress for rent”.

The premise was later used as a private residence for a Doctor, and around the early 1950’s was occupied by Mine Manager and Engineer Eric Schwenke and family.

CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes Club Rooms is significant for its high social value as well as aesthetic and historic values.
Aesthetic Value	<p>Sited on the main street, the Greenbushes Club Rooms is aesthetically significant as a fine example of a residence/clubroom of the late 19th century in Greenbushes and most likely one of the more substantial homes in Greenbushes at that time.</p> <p>The appearance of this house has been altered by the addition at the street frontage, but its original design as a turn of the century weatherboard residence can still be readily understood.</p> <p>In its design as a relatively substantial house for the settlement at that time, it helps to illustrate the transition of Greenbushes from a mining camp to an established town.</p>
Historic Value	This building has historic value for its use as the Greenbushes Club Rooms (c.1900-1909), and for its use as a residence for local Doctors and Mine Manager.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	The Greenbushes Club Rooms played an important social role in the Greenbushes community as a support network for its members.
Integrity	<p>Medium</p> <p>The building continues to be used as a single storey residence, (which appears to have been its original use).</p>
Authenticity	<p>Medium</p> <p>It retains many of its original features and out houses.</p>
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The Greenbushes Club is representative of private gentlemen's clubs of the late 19 th to early 20 th century.
SOURCES	
	<p>Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including:</p> <p>The West Australian 29 August 1903 p.2</p> <p>Sunday Times 20 January 1907 p 3</p> <p>The Blackwood Times, 13 July 1909, p.3</p> <p>Southern Times of 4 May 1915, p.4</p> <p>The Blackwood Times 8 June 1909 p.2)</p> <p>The Blackwood Times. Tuesday 3 December 1907 Pg.2</p> <p>Blackwood Times – May 25, 1905</p> <p>Greenbushes Road Board Rates book 1904</p>

G8 GREENBUSHES DISTRICT HALL	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	Greenbushes Miners' Institute Hall; Miners Hall
Location/Address	Reserve 2822, Lot 350 (8) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.171007 LR3150/182 413047E 6254019N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A17150
Place Type	Individual Building (or Group)
Use: Current Original	Government (District Hall) & Health (Other) Mining (Other)
Ownership Details	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	NA
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 269 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey and inclusion in the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Program (January 2004)
	
Photograph(s): date taken	February 2014

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Zincalume
Walls	Jarrah weatherboard and brick
Other	Tiled facade
Architectural Style	The original façade design has been concealed by the functional c.1959 street front addition (which was influenced by the streamlined detailing of the Post-War International style)
Physical description	The original hall is rectangular in shape and of jarrah weatherboard and iron gable roof construction (now Zincalume), and is largely unchanged aside from additions. Around 1959 a brick and tile addition was made across the front of the building creating extra toilets, a community room, foyer and upper cinema box. In the early 1980's a kitchen and bar (also of weatherboard construction) were added to the northern side, with serveries opening directly into the hall. At some stage an addition was made to the rear of the building, increasing the holding and storage area back stage.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities (Institute, Sport, recreation and entertainment; Cultural activities. Occupations (Mining)
Construction Date(s)	1895; 1959; c.1980's
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	
Historical Notes	<p>In September 1894 a list of Government funding for new works (<i>The West Australian</i> 26 September 1894 p 2) included a sum of £250 for the Greenbushes Miners Institute. In May 1895, the Public Works Department announced that the lowest tender for the new Institute had been submitted by Mr Parker. The opening of the new Miners institute was celebrated with "an amateur performance and ball" in December 1895 (<i>Bunbury Herald</i> 21 December 1895 p 3) (<i>The West Australian</i> 2 May 1895 p 4). A further £250 Grant in Aid was advertised in October 1900 (presumably for further works or facilities).</p> <p>The Miner's Institute (District Hall) was regularly used as a Dance Hall and Picture Theatre. It was also used as a school when the original 'Assembly Room' school had to be vacated by Public Health Order due to the 'nuisance' of the ablutions in 1899. The use of the Miner's Institute at this time was extended due to the new school being built.</p> <p>By 1918 the Miners Institute had an associated Tennis Court and Bowling Green. The hall structure has been upgraded a number of times since those early days and was vested to the Greenbushes Road Board in 1935.</p> <p>In 1960 the new brick section was officially opened as part of the Greenbushes Road Board Jubilee. The room to the right of the foyer has been used as the Doctors Consult room where Dr Nigel Jones</p>

	<p>has run a weekly surgery one day a week since c.1974. During consult hours the hall is used by those socialising while waiting to see the Doctor.</p> <p>The Greenbushes Hall continues to be used for dances, community events, private functions, school performances and the Doctor's Clinic.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes District Hall is significant to the social history and the development of Greenbushes and helps to illustrate the government support provided for the development of mining and mechanics institutes in the period around the turn of the century. Primarily this was seen as a means of supporting workers through education and improvement, as well as a means for providing community meeting places.
Aesthetic Value	The building has aesthetic value for the local community as a major landmark of Greenbushes, at what was once the entry point of the town.
Historic Value	The Greenbushes District Hall has historic value for its original development as the Greenbushes Miner's Institute, which played a significant role as a meeting and educational venue for its members. It was also important for its more general use as a community hall for many important social and formal occasions, including the visit of Prime Minister Billy Hughes in 1922.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	The Greenbushes Hall is of social value as the first substantial meeting place for the community of Greenbushes, and continues to be the main place of communal and cultural gathering for the people of Greenbushes and surrounding localities.
Integrity	<p>High</p> <p>Although the Hall began as the Miners' Institute, its main purpose remains, for the gathering and recreation of the local town's people.</p>
Authenticity	<p>Medium</p> <p>The original building remains with additions to the front, rear and northern side.</p>
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	<p>Representative of the development of Greenbushes, from an early mining settlement to a long term community town site.</p> <p>Representative of the development of Mining Institutes (and the equivalent Mechanics Institutes) throughout Western Australia. In the period around the turn of the century these were commonly developed through a combination of subscriptions by local workers and the assistance of Government grants, with the underlying aim of exerting a civilising and educational influence on working men.</p>

SOURCES

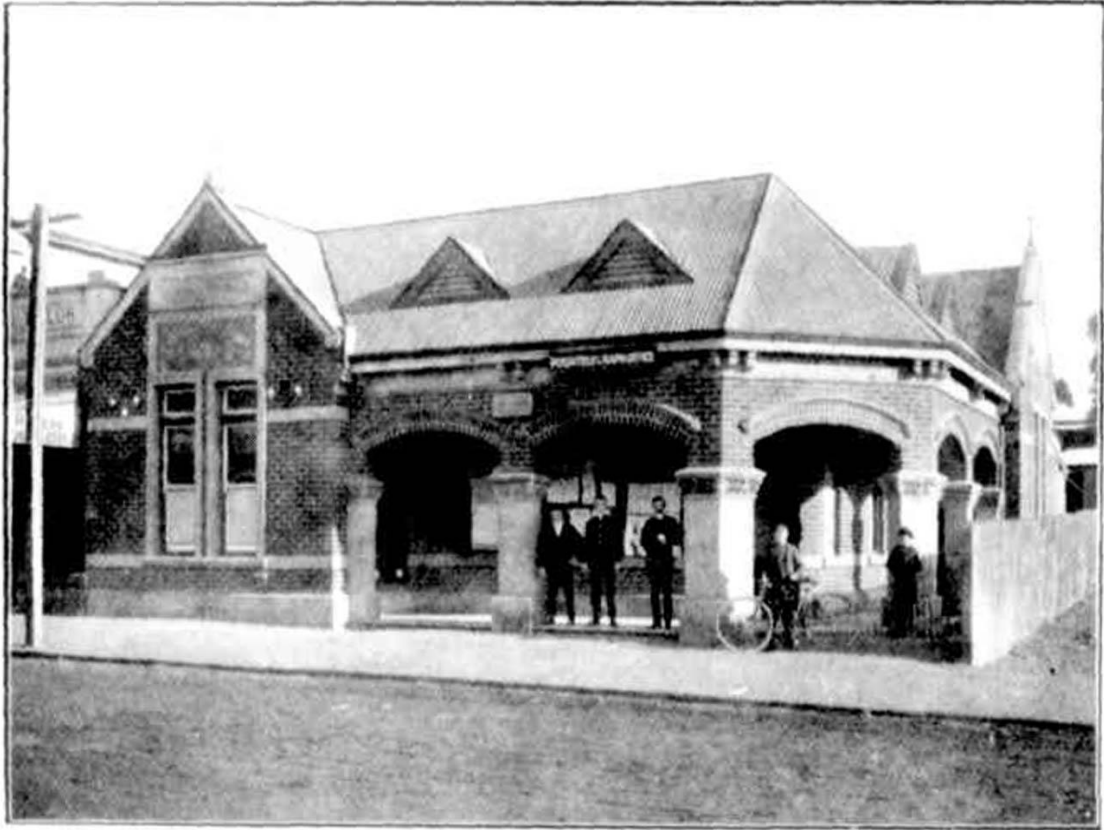
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: Bunbury Herald (13 October 1918 Pg.4) Donnybrook Bridgetown Mail (9 January 2014) South Western Times (29 April 1922 pg. 8)
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G9 GREENBUSHES POST OFFICE (FMR) AND SHOP**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Greenbushes Post and Telegraph Office
Location/Address	Lot 11 (45) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	Plan 222521 Vol/Fol 1176/363 412765E 6254019N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A36495
Place Type	Individual Building (or Group)
Use: Current Original	Commercial Premise (with Residence) Post Office (with Residence)
Ownership Details	Privately owned
Public Access	Yes (Commercial Premise)
Associated place(s)	Old Courthouse (G.5) (Original Post & Telegraph Office) Greenbushes Newsagency (Attached Shop)
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 271 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Photograph(s): date taken	January 2017
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Historical photograph

Western Mail 1 November 1912 p 24**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Construction Materials:

Roof

Zincalume

Walls

Rendered Brick

Other

Architectural Style

Federation Free Style

Physical description

The former Post Office features a prominent gabled wing at the street frontage, with an abutting return verandah framed by masonry arches.

The facade has been painted off white with contrasting green detailing. Originally the facade was face brick with white banding across the protruding front wall, at window sill height and two thirds of the way up. The window bays also had white band surrounds and decorative plaster and features above the windows extending to the apex. Only a small portion of this still remains. Since the previous heritage survey photo taken in 2000, a pair of ventilation gables have been removed from the front of the roof and the ironwork fencing between the front arches has been added, as well as the window bars.

Internally, the front portion is divided into two large rooms with fire places, wide timber jarrah floor boards, pressed metal detailing and other period features which still exist. A door from the first room connects to the residence at the rear.

	The attached shop features a stepped parapet with a raised triangular pediment at the centre. The symmetrical shop front retains its traditional detailing, with display windows framing a raked recessed entry. The original timber flooring of the attached shop has been removed in recent years. There is a doorway connecting through to the Post Office.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Transport and Communications (Mail Services)
Construction Date(s)	1907
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Mrs Janet Wilson (Original Owner) Mr Arthur Leach (transferring Post Master from Old (Courthouse) Post Office to new premise) Australia Post Building Contractors: Shirlaw and White Business Occupants: Patterson's Enterprises; Tiger's Treasures.
Historical Notes	This building was used as a Post Office from 1907 until 1993. Since then the building has also been used as a café, offices, and second-hand shop. A red phone box was once located on the front verandah of the building. The original Post and Telegraph Office was situated where the Old Courthouse building now stands. (refer to G5) The edge of the attached shop (with what appears to have been a raked verandah) can be glimpsed in a photograph of the Post Office published in the <i>Western Mail</i> of 1 November 1912.
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes Post Office was built at a time of great growth in Greenbushes, resulting from the local mining boom early in the 20th Century. The building was constructed to reflect a more permanent township which was developing, and was possibly the second longest single occupant public building in Greenbushes, until its closure in 1993. The building is particularly significant for its aesthetic, social and historic values.
Aesthetic Value	The Greenbushes Post office is an aesthetically pleasing building on the main street. It has created a very strong sense of place both as a business and as a building, for the community, over numerous generations. It is a fine example of a Federation building of the early 1900's and has high aesthetic value.
Historic Value	The Greenbushes Post Office is of high historic value for its role in communications in the community for 86 years. The attached shop illustrates the development of the main street with more substantial services in the early twentieth century.
Research Value	NA

Social Value	For many years, the Greenbushes Post Office provided the only form of long distance communication, thereby being highly valued socially. It also contributes to the community's sense of place as an integral part of the main street since its construction in 1907.
Integrity	Medium The original Post Office was both a post and telegraph service as well as a residence to the rear. The residence at the rear remains in use as such, while the commercial portion has mostly been leased as a shop front since the closure of the post office in 1993.
Authenticity	Former Post Office: Medium The original design of the building can still be readily understood, but the rendering of the main façade has altered its traditional character. Attached Shop: High
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The Greenbushes Post Office is typical of moderate sized country post offices and is similar to other country post offices in the South West. These exhibit similar plans, but have individually treated street elevations, with characteristic street arcades and hipped roofs. The place is representative of a Federation Free Style purpose built post office. The attached shop is typical of early twentieth century retail premises in rural towns throughout Western Australia
SOURCES	
	<i>Bunbury Herald</i> (1892 - 1919) Tuesday 29 October 1907 p. 3 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper)2000 Place record photograph

G10 SHAMROCK HOTEL**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Welford Hotel Cosgrove's " Tattersall's"
Location/Address	Lot 98 (61) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.222521 Vol/Fol 1-106A 412639E 6254481N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A488220
Place Type	Individual Building (or Group)
Use: Current Original	Hotel Hotel
Ownership Details	Hocking
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	NA
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 273 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey and inclusion in the Register of Heritage Places Assessment Program (current)



Photograph(s): date taken	February 2014
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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Iron (Painted) Brick
Architectural Style	Based on the period and general detailing this hotel may have originally been designed in the Federation Filigree style (which was a common style for large two-storey hotels at the turn of the century)
Physical description	The two-storey brick and iron structure has a double gable to the main façade, a two-storey front verandah, and a green-painted corrugated iron roof with two corbelled chimneys. The main façade is highlighted by contrasting face-brick and stuccoed bands that frame the timber sash windows and doors on both storeys. The Hotel consists of a front bar and formal dining room, a rear lounge, kitchen and second storey accommodation.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Occupations: Hospitality and Tourism Social and Civic Activities: Cultural Activities
Construction Date(s)	c.1900 (Northern half); 1907 (southern half); 1927 (additions to rear)
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	FW Welford (First Licensee / Manager) T. Cosgrove (subsequent Licensee) Frederick Heywood (Proprietor in 1942)
Historical Notes	<p>The Hotel was constructed around 1900 and first managed by Mr FW Welford and so named. By 1910 the License was held by Mr T Cosgrove, and although named the Shamrock at this time, the hotel, or at least a portion of it, was known as Cosgroves "Tattersall's". This may indicate a betting and gambling business was run by Cosgrove at the Hotel.</p> <p>The local (Horse) Race Club meetings were regularly held at Mr Cosgroves (licensee) 'Tattersalls' from as early as 1905.</p> <p>In December 1906, the Shamrock Hotels licence was renewed "conditionally upon a wooden portion of the hotel, which was previously condemned by the police, being replaced by brick" A 1907 photo shows the original northern gable (half) portion of the hotel as being established, with a very large pile of bricks on the road verge, and construction going on to build the southern (half) portion of the building, a replica of the existing with a complementing façade. Presumably this replaced the condemned wooden portion of the Hotel.</p> <p>A recent family history search in the West Australian suggests a Mr Frederick Heywood owned the Hotel in 1942.</p>

	The Hotel continues today as a local place of gathering. Local darts and pool teams are based at the Shamrock Hotel, hosting competitions with neighbouring towns.
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CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	The building is of local historical significance for its contribution to the development of the town of Greenbushes as well as for its social and aesthetic values.
Aesthetic Value	The Shamrock Hotel is of aesthetic value for its architecture and its landmark value in the centre of Greenbushes.
Historic Value	The Shamrock Hotel is of high historic value as an early place of social gathering.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	As a notable social institution within the Greenbushes community for over a century, the Shamrock Hotel is of high social and cultural value.
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium to High
Rarity	Of at least an original seven hotels in the area, the Shamrock Hotel is the oldest surviving hotel in Greenbushes and is one of only two remaining.
Representativeness	The Shamrock Hotel is representative of the success of the mining, timber and farming industries in the Greenbushes district around 1900 and the large numbers of men who were attracted to the area for work. It is also representative of the enduring township, despite the reduction in population due to the industrialisation of mining and ease of transport for workers to commute from other areas.

SOURCES

	<p>Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nelson Advocate' 8 April 1927 Southern Times 14 September 1905 West Australian Friday 21 December 1906 Bunbury Herald Thursday 18 August 1910 Pg 3 <p>State Library e-Resources: http://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/slwa_b3469141_1</p>
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G11 LINDSAY'S STORE**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Mort's Store; James the Big Cash Store; Cargeeg (Bros.) Cowderoy Store; The Universal Cash Store; Greenbushes Tin NL offices; Greenbushes Discovery Centre
Location/Address	Lot 2 (38) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.72378 Vol/Fol 1795/307 412865E 6254305N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A17411
Place Type	Individual Building (or Group)
Use: Current Original	Education (Museum) Commercial (Shop)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Current Mining Office (Talison Lithium Pty Ltd) RSN 1662 Maranup Ford Road, Greenbushes
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6629 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Photograph(s): date taken February 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Zincalume Painted and rendered brick
Architectural Style	The façade displays a simple interpretation of classical elements to the parapet, which was common practice for single storey retail premises in country towns.
Physical description	<p>This single storey brick building features large rendered masonry pediments, which hide the tall double gables from the front. The large display windows make up the majority of the façade at street level and at some point the original timber verandah was replaced with a cantilevered verandah, retaining the use of timber posts.</p> <p>Although the exterior is largely original, the interior has undergone changes with removal of some internal walls to accommodate displays for Greenbushes Discovery Centre. In 1997 internal walls were removed to create a large central space and in 2002 internal walls were removed on the northern side to install the Discovery Decline replica underground mining display. In 2007 further internal walls were removed for installation of the Discovery Forest virtual indoor forest display. The pressed metal ceilings remain.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Occupations (Commercial and Services Industry)
Construction Date(s)	c.1901;1908
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Mort Family (Original builders/owners) Joseph Charles James (c.1906-1911); Cargeeg Bros. (1911-1917); Huntley Edward Lindsay; R & B & J Lindsay (c.1929) (Previous Owners)
Historical Notes	<p>A timber shop was built on this site in the late 1800's, and was replaced by the current building in 1901. It was built and run by the Mort family and later run by a succession of storekeepers.</p> <p>Whilst in the hands of Joseph James and run as "The Big Cash Store" the premises were further extended in 1908. The largest of the general stores in Greenbushes, it was crucial to the day to day living of those residing in the area, and the longest enduring general store.</p> <p>Further alterations were undertaken when the shop was purchased by Messrs. Cargeeg Bros. in late 1911:</p> <p><i>The new firm have entered upon their local business career with considerable dash and enterprise. The interior of the shop has been greatly altered so as to secure additional counter space, and already the establishment has quite a different appearance. The frontage is also to be greatly extended and improved. In a short time the old-fashioned</i></p>

	<p><i>windows facing the street will be replaced with 66 feet of plate glass and mirrors arranged in the most modern style and in keeping with city appearance. Direct lighting from the roof will also be arranged for, and the new firm are confident that in a few weeks the entire aspect of the shop will be so altered as to astonish their patrons.</i></p> <p>The Cargeeg Brothers sold the business in 1917 and the next known proprietor was Huntley Edward Lindsay, who was first listed as a storekeeper of Greenbushes in the Post Office Directory of 1929.</p> <p>In the 1970's the building was purchased by Greenbushes Pty Ltd and used as Mine Offices. Concurrently a portion of the building was used as the Old Greenbushes Laboratory or Mine Lab.</p> <p>Whilst still owned by Talison Lithium Pty Ltd, the building has been leased to the community for a 'peppercorn rent' since 1994 and is now run as the Greenbushes Discovery Centre.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	Lindsay's Store is particularly significant for its social value and its role and contribution to the development of Greenbushes and the Greenbushes District. It has been a significant landmark for the community of Greenbushes since 1901.
Aesthetic Value	Lindsay's Store is a relatively simple but elegant building with its large display windows and rendered parapet.
Historic Value	Lindsay's Store was historically significant as an Assay office, where minerals from the field could be brought in for testing and valuing.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Lindsay's Store (and originally as Mr Mort's Store) was of very high social value, not only as a crucial supplier of goods direct to the public, but also as an informal place of town meetings.
Integrity	Moderate Lindsay's Store was a shop from 1901 till the 1970's. Then used as a Mining Office until the 1990's when it became a museum.
Authenticity	Medium Despite lack of current written evidence it would seem there have been numerous changes to the exterior. The pediment may be original, however the verandah and shop windows appear to have been modified around the 1930's to 1940's, affecting the overall character of the building's facade. It would seem that the interior floor plan has only been somewhat modified.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	Lindsay's Store is representative of a substantial commercial building which served the township and wider district, which once boasted over three thousand residents.

SOURCES

Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express 16 August 1919
Joanne Godfrey with Norm Lindsay - Oral History – Oct 1994
Bunbury Herald 21 December 1892
Southern Times 26 October 1892 & 28 May 1892
The Blackwood Times 19 December 1911 p 3
Bunbury Herald Wednesday 14 August 1918 p 3
The Blackwood Times 19 December 1911 p 3
Greenbushes Heritage Amble Plaque
State Library of WA:
http://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/slwa_b2096993_1(photo 1922)

G12 GREENBUSHES WAR MEMORIAL**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	NA
Location/Address	Reserve 2822, Lot 350 (8) Blackwood Road
Map Reference	P.171007 LR3150/182 413035E 6254040N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A17150
Place Type	Individual Building (or Group)
Use: Current Original	Monument Monument
Ownership Details	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Bridgetown War Memorial, also by local Artisan Gordon Holdsworth
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 276 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Photograph(s): date taken

25 July 2106

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Marble veneer Statue: Bronzed Metal
Architectural Style	
Physical description	<p>Memorial Plaques, listing both fallen and returned servicemen from the Greenbushes District, are set onto a decorative marble wall, with a bronzed metal Anzac Soldier set centrally above. On the pediment atop is a bronze laurel wreath to signify victory.</p> <p>In April 2015 the original damaged brass name plaques were removed and replaced with bronze plaques. Some damaged marble fascia was also replaced at this time. The footpath pavers at the front of the memorial, including the inlaid Rising Sun emblem, were installed in the mid 1990's. Paving of the steps in front of the War Memorial took place in approximately 2012, with further paving subsequently installed at the rear of the War Memorial.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Outside Influences (World Wars & other Wars) People (Local heroes & battlers) Social and Civic Activities (Cultural activities)
Construction Date(s)	1922
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Prime Minister Billy Hughes (Officially Opened) (Hubert Augustus) Gordon Holdsworth - Memorial artist
Historical Notes	On Saturday the 22 April 1922, Australian Prime Minister Bill Hughes officially unveiled the Greenbushes War Memorial. The Memorial features an 'unknown warrior' created by noted Bridgetown artisan Gordon Holdsworth, a tinsmith, silversmith and painter who was born in England but emigrated with his family to Hester, Bridgetown. Holdsworth later went on to create artworks for churches including the Anglican Cathedral in Perth. The plaques were updated in 2014.
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes War Memorial is of great significance for its social, aesthetic, historic and research values.
Aesthetic Value	The Greenbushes Memorial is of high aesthetic value for its design, as well as its contribution as an important landmark on the main street of Greenbushes.

Historic Value	The War Memorial is of historic value for not only the history it represents, but for the cultural activities surrounding the memorial, and it being officially unveiled by Australia's wartime Prime Minister, William "Billy" Hughes.
Research Value	The War Memorial is of research value for the integral information it provides regarding the local men who served in wartime.
Social Value	The Greenbushes War Memorial is socially significant as the focal community meeting point for strong cultural memorial days such as ANZAC day, where large numbers gather for memorial services.
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High With the exception of the plaques which have been renewed and updated, the Memorial is in original condition.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The Greenbushes War Memorial is representative of Australian memorials commemorating local fallen Servicemen. It is a constant visual reminder for locals and visitors, of the ultimate contribution of local identities and their families, who lost their lives at War. Along with the Bridgetown War Memorial, it is representative of the fine work of local (and internationally renowned) artisan Gordon Holdsworth.
SOURCES	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: The Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express Friday 28 April 1922 South Western Times 29 April 1922 pg. 8

G13 KNIGHT'S HILL**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	South Western Highway, formerly known as the Greenbushes Road, Greenbushes to Bridgetown Road or Bridgetown to Greenbushes Road.
Location/Address	South Western Highway, Hester Brook Commences at Lilydale Farm and extends north
Map Reference	415552E 6249469N (Junction of Forest Park Avenue)
Assess No (Shire ref)	NA
Place Type	Road (Other)
Use: Current Original	Road (Highway) Road
Ownership Details	Main Roads WA
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Lilydale (Farm), RSN 23464 South Western Highway
Nominee	Mr J Williams
Level of Significance	Low (Management Category D)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6630 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Knight's Property ●

Photograph(s): date taken

Aerial Photograph December 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Sealed Road
Architectural Style	NA
Physical description	<p>Knight's Hill, although on South Western Highway, is also on the original Bunbury to Bridgetown Road. The long steep rise of Knight's Hill commences at Lilydale Farm (RSN 23464 South Western Highway) and rises to the north, with the peak being around Forest Park Avenue, before it descends to Hester Cascades Road. Just north of the hill is where the deviation (created in 1975) between the re-aligned South Western Highway and the original Bridgetown (to Greenbushes) Road divert. The latter, originally heading north through Greenbushes, is now closed in portions, much of it on Crown mining land, where it once met with the now Blackwood Road, Greenbushes.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Transport and Communications (Road transport) People (Early Settlers)
Construction Date(s)	Unknown
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Mr William Craig Knight (namesake of Knight's Hill and original owner of substantial orcharding property 'Lilydale')
Historical Notes	The hill was so named for Mr William Craig Knight, who owned and lived at Lilydale farm from c.1900. Lilydale was a very successful orchard property on the Bridgetown (to Greenbushes) Road, until his death at the residence in 1918, at which time it was bought by Godfrey Hester who built the present house.
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The naming of this hill by the residents of the district, indicates the significance of the slope of the hill and the respect for Mr Knight, who lived close-by. It was also significant as a geographical landmark between Bridgetown and Greenbushes.
Aesthetic Value	Knight's Hill has moderate landmark value in a geographical sense.
Historic Value	At a time when many roads were unnamed (other than by destination), the name given to Knight's Hill recognised both a local geographic landmark, and a nearby landowner.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	NA

Integrity	High It remains part of the essential road network.
Authenticity	Medium The road has been upgraded a number of times, however it would appear that the road alignment has not been significantly altered.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	NA
SOURCES	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: The Blackwood Times 13 December 1918 pg.3 Sunday Times 13 April 1919 pg.2 The Blackwood Times 2 November 1917 pg.3

G14 ST BARNABAS ANGLICAN CHURCH**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Greenbushes Church of England
Location/Address	Lot 34 (28) Telluride Street, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P 222521 LR3025-958 412869E 6254165N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A15895
Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Use: Current Original	Church Church
Ownership Details	Crown Land (Interest: Diocesan Trustees of Bunbury Inc)
Public Access	As Church (service times)
Associated place(s)	NA
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 277- Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015
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Historical Photograph	<i>Western Mail</i> 21 February 1903 p.33
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Corrugated Iron (painted)
Walls	Timber (Jarrah Weatherboards)
Other	
Architectural Style	Federation Carpenter Gothic
Physical description	Constructed of local jarrah with a corrugated iron roof, the building is rectangular in form with a steeply pitched gabled roof and a small entry porch on the front elevation. The 1903 photograph shows that the entry porch has since been extended, the front air vent was changed to a stained glass window and the original fretwork over the front apex of the roof has been removed. Internally the church features fine jarrah walls and ceiling panelling. The original pews and lectern which remains in use, were handmade by Rev. Robert Davies. The building is set in attractive church grounds. The original picket fence has been replaced by woven wire although some original posts remain. The woven wire fence does not detract from the place and shows the evidence of changing fashion in fencing styles over time.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities (Religion)
Construction Date(s)	1899

Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	First Reverend – Rev. WJ McClemons (Appointed in Oct.1899, who later founded Guildford Grammar School in Perth.)
Historical Notes	St Barnabas Anglican Church in Greenbushes was constructed in 1899. It contains a lectern and a pulpit donated by a mother grateful for the safe return of her son from World War I, as well as a baptismal font donated by children of the Sunday School in 1918 and an altar built by the pastor in 1950s. The 1916 bellows organ is still in use and came from the Organ & Piano Company, England. In 1954, 96 Pounds was spent on renovation and repainting of the Church.
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	Significant to the history of the development of Greenbushes. As the oldest remaining church in Greenbushes, it is a fine example of a timber church building constructed in the south west of Western Australia toward the end of the 19 th century.
Aesthetic Value	St Barnabas Church is a well presented picturesque church situated prominently on a main thoroughfare. It is an iconic feature of the Greenbushes streetscape and a fine example of a Federation Carpenter Gothic style Church.
Historic Value	St Barnabas Church is of historic value as the oldest remaining church building in Greenbushes
Research Value	NA
Social Value	The church remains socially valuable to its current and former members and their families.
Integrity	High The Church continues to be used actively by the Anglican community for worship and congregation.
Authenticity	High Some minor alterations to the facade have not diminished the Federation Carpenter Gothic character of the Church.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	St Barnabas is representative of a Church of England Church built in the late nineteenth century.
SOURCES	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: The West Australian 17 October 1899 The Western Mail 21 February 1903

G15 GREENBUSHES MASONIC HALL**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Greenbushes Lodge No. 85
Location/Address	Lot 273 (10) Tourmaline Street, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.120083 Vol/Fol 1077/748 412916E 6254476N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A15340
Place Type	Individual Building (or Group)
Use: Current Original	Social/Recreational (Masonic Hall) Social/Recreational (Masonic Hall)
Ownership Details	Greenbushes Masonic Lodge
Public Access	Restricted (Members Only)
Associated place(s)	Grand Lodge of Western Australia (Perth)
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 278 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey




Photograph(s): date taken

February 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Corrugated Iron (Painted)
Walls	Limestone
Other	Plasterboard addition
Architectural Style	The building was designed with minimal interaction between the internal and external spaces, typical of all masonic halls. It does not illustrate any of the key Architectural styles.
Physical description	The original portion of the Greenbushes Masonic Hall is a simple building with limestone walls and a hipped corrugated iron roof. A later addition to the eastern length was constructed of hardboard walls with a skillion roof.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities (Education and Science; Community services and utilities; Cultural activities; Institutions)
Construction Date(s)	c.1907
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Grand Lodge of Western Australian Freemasons Inc.
Historical Notes	Attempts to establish a Masonic Lodge in Greenbushes were reported in the newspapers in mid-late 1905 and again in May 1907. The Greenbushes Masonic Lodge was consecrated on the 19 September 1907.
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	Greenbushes Masonic Hall is significant for the social input the Lodge Members have made in the local community over many years, as well as having housed their cultural gatherings, reinforcing the members' prominent place in the community.
Aesthetic Value	The Greenbushes Masonic Hall is situated on one of the less prominent street corners of Greenbushes, not on the main street and was never designed to stand out. The original portion of the building however is now aesthetically prominent due to its architecture and age.
Historic Value	The Greenbushes Masonic Hall has been the meeting place of the Greenbushes Lodge of Freemasons since 1907. The Hall reflects the growth of Greenbushes early in the 20th Century, following the discovery of tin and other alluvial metals in the district, and is an example of the supporting cultural and social institutions that were a product of such growth.
Research Value	As quite careful records were kept for Masonic Lodge meetings, there is great research value into the Masonic Hall, the members and activities of the Lodge, although, by their nature, these records have restricted access.

Social Value	The Masonic Hall and Lodge has played an important social role throughout the history of Greenbushes, not only as a support network for its male members, but also through donating money and time to the community.
Integrity	High The building has remained in use as the Greenbushes Masonic Hall since 1907.
Authenticity	Moderate to High Despite the eastern wing additions to the building, the original portion remains largely authentic.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The Greenbushes Masonic Hall is representative of rural Masonic Halls built in the early 20th century.
SOURCES	
	State Library of WA: (http://slwa.wa.gov.au/pdf/mn/freemasons/greenbushes.pdf)

G16 TRINGTON	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	-
Location/Address	Lot 20 (27) Jephson Street, Greenbushes
Map Reference	D.68441 Vol/Fol 1934/784 413010E 6254101N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A15188
Place Type	Individual Building (or Group)
Use: Current	Single storey residence
Original	Single storey residence
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Gladstone Mine which was once operated by Williams and Sons
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6631 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Brick Zincalume
Architectural Style	The house was designed with restrained characteristics of the popular Federation Queen Anne style.
Physical description	The house was designed with a projecting front wing, flanked by a verandah that extends across the remainder of the main façade. It is constructed of tuck pointed brickwork with contrasting rendered string courses at both above and below window height. It has a gable-hipped iron roof, decorative corbelled brick and render chimney and a tall gable finial at the front. The flying gable over the projecting front wing is supported by a decorative plaster cornice and curved brackets. Full length double hung sash windows open onto the verandah.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement & Mobility (Settlements)
Construction Date(s)	c.1907
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	(George) Maunder Williams – original owner Blackwood District School board (and Education Department)
Historical Notes	<p>Trington was built by George Mauder Williams, local JP, Storekeeper and Mine owner circa 1907.</p> <p>Williams, who was born in South Australia, settled in Western Australia in the mid 1880s and after several years prospecting for gold became involved in the establishment of the tin mining industry in Greenbushes (where, together with his father and brother, he operated the Gladstone Mine).</p> <p>During this time, Williams was also involved in a number of community organisations including the Greenbushes Miner's Progress Association, Blackwood District School Board and the local Police Court.</p> <p>However, his obituary confirms that he left Greenbushes in c.1911, and for about 20 years was engaged in farming in Beverley, Aldersyde and Bullaring before returning to Greenbushes after his retirement from active work.</p> <p>In the 1930's and early 1940's Trington was occupied by popular local doctor, RS Andrews. Many local residents had a photograph of Dr Andrews on their mantelpiece.</p> <p>Mr George Maunder Williams sold Trington to the Education Department in 1944, (following the death of his wife), and it was used as the School Headmaster residence until 1981.</p> <p>Written historical accounts express local views that Trington was the finest (and only) brick home in Greenbushes.</p>

CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	Trington is significant to the history of the development of Greenbushes. It is also significant aesthetically as a pleasing landmark on a main street corner of Greenbushes.
Aesthetic Value	An attractive building that forms an important landmark at the corner of Stanifer and Jephson streets.
Historic Value	Historically significant as the home of (George) Maunder Williams, a significant early settler of Greenbushes, then as the Doctor's residence in the 1930's and Headmaster's house from 1944 – 1981.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	Trington has always been of social value as a family home.
Integrity	High The house remains as a private residence.
Authenticity	High The house appears to have had very little alterations externally.
Rarity	This quality of home was rare in Greenbushes in the early 20 th century, where only the grander homes were of brick construction.
Representativeness	The house is a good example of a typical "urban" residence of its era and representative of the success of Williams who worked tirelessly in his business pursuits, based in Greenbushes and Bunbury End, having faith in the local mining community and its growth.
SOURCES	
	inHerit database - State Heritage Office Bridgetown The Early Years Book Two - Fran Taylor From Slates to Silicon Chips - Joanne Godfrey (Oral History - Don Perks) <i>Western Mail</i> 12 April 1945 p 22 (Obituary for George Maunder Williams)

G17 CALTURA**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	-
Location/Address	Lot 203 (32) Stanifer Street, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.110081 Vol/Fol 878/190 412726E 6254101N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A16770
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current	Single storey residence
Original	Single storey residence
Ownership Details	Shirley Williams
Public Access	Private residence
Associated place(s)	Dumpling Gully Tenements and Gladstone Mine - once owned by the Williams Family
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6632 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey





Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Zincalume Timber (Railway Sleepers)
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	Caltura is a simple Federation Bungalow, with all external walls and some internal walls constructed of timber railway sleepers. The verandah on all sides is set under an extension of the main roof, supported by plain timber posts. The sash windows are timber framed. The interior of the building contains original features and early pioneer building materials. The rear eastern corner under the verandah was built in at some stage to add a wash house.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	People (Early Settlers; Innovators)
Construction Date(s)	1906
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	(Henry) Robert Williams (Original Owner)

Historical Notes	Caltura was built in 1906, using remnant railway sleepers from the construction of the Donnybrook to Bridgetown Railway as its walls. This use of resources was not only cost effective but also very insulating. The house was constructed by Mr. Robert Williams (c.1838-1915), who was one of the early pioneers of the Greenbushes tin fields and owner of the Gladstone Tin Mine, Dumpling Gully. Presently the house is still occupied by his great-grand-daughter Miss Shirley Williams. The building is largely in original condition including the unusual sheet tin chimney. It is the only remaining house of its type in Greenbushes.
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	Caltura is of aesthetic, historic and research value, being the home of such a significant early settler and for its rare construction materials and type.
Aesthetic Value	Caltura is recognised as being an architectural achievement for its construction type, which also makes it very interesting aesthetically. As such, Caltura has been a landmark of Greenbushes for over a hundred years.
Historic Value	Caltura is historically significant as the home of Robert and Emily Williams, significant early settlers of the Greenbushes district.
Research Value	Caltura is of research value for its unusual construction materials and type.
Social Value	Caltura has social value as the family home of four generations of the Williams family.
Integrity	High Caltura remains as a Williams family home.
Authenticity	High The building is in largely original condition including unusual sheet tin chimney.
Rarity	Caltura is rare for its construction technique and materials. (Railway Sleepers)
Representativeness	Caltura is representative of the life that early settlers carved out for themselves, making the best of what they had.
SOURCES	
	Miss Shirley Williams (Caltura) - Oral Bridgetown The Early Years - Book Two (Fran Taylor) Western Mail 13 August 1915. Pg 20 (obituary of Mr H R Williams) (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper)

G18 GREENBUSHES RAILWAY STATION**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	North Greenbushes Railway Station
Location/Address	Railway Reserve, Throssell Street, North Greenbushes
Map Reference	Reserve 412217E 6256793N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A18297
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Vacant/Unused Railway Station and Other
Ownership Details	Public Transport Authority
Public Access	To external area, not building
Associated place(s)	Bridgetown (Terminus) Railway Station Whittakers Mill (now Auswest Timbers)
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6633 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey Note: In 2012 it was determined that this place did not meet the entry criteria for the State Register of Heritage Places)





Photograph(s): date taken	2 September 2016
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Iron
Walls	Jarrah Weatherboards
Other	
Architectural Style	This was designed as a simple, utilitarian railway station and does not illustrate any of the key Architectural styles.
Physical description	The Greenbushes Railway Station and surrounds include the station building, associated railway lines, mounted goods crane and station platform. <i>“The building is a single-storey timber framed former railway station clad with weatherboard, with a galvanised corrugated iron roof. The roof extends to form a verandah over the bitumen faced gravel passenger platform. The interior comprises four rooms; the station Master’s Office, a ticket office, ticket hall and a ladies waiting room.”</i> The Station has some decorative timber work, wooden doors and architraves and is painted cream yellow with green and red detailing on doors and windows. There is an avenue of four exotic trees on the entry road to the Station.
Condition	Fair
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Transport and Communications
Construction Date(s)	c.1898; 1904; 1905-1906
Year of Demolition	Station - NA; Goods Shed & associated buildings - unknown date of demolition or removal.
Associations	Donnybrook to Bridgetown Railway Line - CY O’Connor (see below)

Historical Notes	<p>Greenbushes Railway Station was a significant station on the Donnybrook to Bridgetown Railway Line. This was a passenger and goods station. Local timber, particularly from Whittakers Mill which is situated adjacent to the station, as well as the requirements and products of local mining, were transported by train to and from the Greenbushes Station. The Station opened with the line in October 1898. Plans for the station were designed by Public Works Department prior to 1896, under the guidance of George Temple Poole, Chief Architect.</p> <p>In 1904 a porch was added to the structure and in 1906 the ticket office was extended by 12 ft and the platform verandah was extended the length of the building and out to the edge of the platform. In 1924 a "refreshment stall" was added to the passenger platform.</p> <p>In 1921, The Prince of Wales passed through the Greenbushes Station, but did not exit his train. The station remained open to passenger rail until 1985.</p> <p>In 2003 the Greenbushes Ratepayers and Residents Association coordinated the first stage of a restoration project for the building with support from the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Sons of Gwalia Mining Operations, Whittakers Timber Mill, Curtin University of Western Australia volunteers and the local community. External cleaning and painting and repairs to roof were made to extend the life of this important historical building for the community.</p> <p>In 2012 the Public Transport Authority granted permission to remove the building from this site for community use, however the building presently remains in its original location. A number of buildings associated with the site, including a Goods Shed and Station Master's House, no longer exist, with the Station Master's House destroyed by fire in the 1990's.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes Railway Station is of high local significance. The introduction of the Railway to the lower South West boosted the local and state economy through the transportation of local produce, namely fruit, timber, and minerals, exported both interstate and overseas.
Aesthetic Value	<p>Medium</p> <p>The aesthetics of the Railway Station have been somewhat diminished by the removal of associated buildings. The station is of simple design, however the remaining railway line, platform and goods crane allow continued interpretation and appreciation of the area of the Railway Station and remains a strong landmark.</p>
Historic Value	The Greenbushes Railway Station has historical significance as a tangible reminder of the importance of railways in the economic development of the lower South West region and the State. They illustrate the railway's vital role in the provision of passenger, goods, produce and mail transport, as well as the importance given to stations and other buildings and structures that were integral components of the railway system.

Research Value	With a high level of historical activity across the yards and associated buildings, both surviving and demolished, the place as a whole has considerable archaeological potential. Of particular research interest could be the former loading areas, demolished infrastructure and underfloor deposits within the remaining building. The significant raising of the ground level over the years may have preserved such archaeological deposits.
Social Value	The place formed a significant cultural environment. It was a place of employment, a meeting place for local producers bringing goods to be sent to market, and an arrival and departure point for both visiting and local passengers and the transport of regular mail.
Integrity	The building is no longer used as a station or any other purpose.
Authenticity	It would appear that few changes were made to the station whilst in use.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The place is a fine example of an intact timber railway station building dating from the late 1800s and designed by the Public Works Department of Western Australia for the Department of Railway and Tramways, under the leadership of Engineer in Chief, C Y O'Connor; Greenbushes Railway Station represents the type of place considered appropriate for the provision of services for passenger and goods transport in the late 1890s and subsequently.
SOURCES	
	Site Visit Government Heritage Property Disposal Process Assessment by State Heritage Office 9 Nov 2012 Statement of Cultural Significance - Greenbushes Railway Station by John Stephens and David Singe Architects Oct 1994 (Commissioned by the Greenbushes Discovery Centre)

G19 GREENBUSHES POLICE STATION (FMR)**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Greenbushes Primary School Resource Centre
Location/Address	Reserve 7019, Lot 188 (3) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.210462 LR3019/377 413051E 6253936N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A39275
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Educational - Primary School Government - Police Station/Quarters
Ownership Details	Government - Education Department
Public Access	Restricted (school)
Associated place(s)	Greenbushes Courthouse and Lock-up. (G5)
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 270 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Photograph(s): date taken

February 2015



Historical Photograph	<i>The Western Mail</i> 21 February 1903 p 33
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Zincalume Jarrah Weatherboard
Architectural Style	This was designed as a simple, utilitarian police station and does not illustrate any of the key Architectural styles.
Physical description	The former Greenbushes Police Station is a simple rectangular building with a gabled roof. The front verandah is under the main roof and a portion of the building sits under a skillion roofline to the rear. It has cream/yellow painted jarrah weatherboards and a Zincalume roof. Timber window frames and sash windows have been painted green to match the verandah timbers.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities (Law and Order) Education
Construction Date(s)	c.1901
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	H Hart - Builder Sargent Smythe and Constable Wilson - 1899 Postings Constable Francis Hubert Norman

Historical Notes	<p>Funds were allocated for the construction of the Greenbushes Police Station in 1899 and in April 1900 it was reported that the lowest tender (£586 16s. 4d) had been received from H Hart.</p> <p>The Greenbushes Police Station served as both an office and residence for early Police Officers.</p> <p>The building ceased use as a Police station in 1977 and in 1983 was handed to the Greenbushes Primary School.</p> <p>The 'Lock - up' original sat on the same parcel to the south of the Station and was later relocated. (See G5)</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes Police Station (fmr) is significant for its historic and social values, as well as for its aesthetic value.
Aesthetic Value	The Greenbushes Police Station (fmr) is aesthetically valuable to the community as an important landmark at the southern end of Blackwood Road, which was once the entrance to town.
Historic Value	Historically valuable as a government building for law and order.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	The Greenbushes Police Station (fmr) contributes to the community's sense of place as an integral part of the collection of civic buildings situated at the southern end of Blackwood Road, Greenbushes. It was of high social and civic importance as the Police Station.
Integrity	<p>Low</p> <p>The building ceased use as a Police station in 1977 and in 1983 was handed to the Greenbushes Primary School.</p>
Authenticity	<p>High</p> <p>The 1903 photo indicates very little change to the form of the building. The north facing windows and verandah balustrade were later alterations.</p>
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The Greenbushes Police Station (fmr) is representative of a government Police Station and Quarters, typical in design for its respective period.
SOURCES	
	<p>Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including:</p> <p>Southern Times 10 April 1900</p> <p>The Western Mail 21 February 1903</p>

G20 GREENBUSHES HOSPITAL (FMR)	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	-
Location/Address	Strata Lot 2 (43) Diorite Street, Greenbushes
Map Reference	Strata Plan 63317 412411E 6254339N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A16996
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Single Storey Residence Hospital
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	Greenbushes Golf Club
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6635 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey





Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015
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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:	
Roof	Zincalume
Walls	Jarrah Weatherboard
Other	Timber Frame
Architectural Style	This building was designed in the form of a simple Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The yellow painted weatherboard building sits on stumps and has a wide verandah under the main roof wrapping the front and two sides. Two original face-brick chimneys protrude from the Zincalume roof, which replaced the original corrugated iron. Many original features remain, including the doors, windows and transom windows.
Condition	Good (with ongoing restoration)

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities)
Construction Date(s)	1906/1907; 1940;1960
Year of Demolition	The main building and an adjoining secondary building are still in place. The nurse's quarters were dismantled at some stage and rebuilt as part of the club house at the Greenbushes Golf club (previously Trotting Track and Agricultural Grounds).
Associations	Contractors: Sherlaw & White Health Department

Historical Notes	The Greenbushes Hospital was built in 1907 with the majority of funding by the State Government, and the remainder raised by the Hospital Building Fundraising Committee. In 1909 The Hospital Committee were given an ultimatum by the State Government, to either take private control of the Hospital or it would be closed and residents would need to be once again referred to Bridgetown Hospital. After much debate and attempted refusal, the Hospital Committee agreed to take over responsibility of the hospital, with the State Government continuing to pay approximately half the running costs. New Committee members who were more capable of carrying any potential financial loss were well received and elected. Additions were made in 1920 and 1940. The hospital closed around 1949 but continued to be used as a one day a week medical clinic until at least 1952. The Theatre Block was sold and removed in 1954. The morgue has also since been removed from the rear.
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes Hospital was of high significance to the Greenbushes district community between 1907 and 1949.
Aesthetic Value	The Greenbushes Hospital remains aesthetically pleasing as a home, looking much the way it did when it was a hospital.
Historic Value	The Greenbushes Hospital is of historic value as the first and only Hospital to have operated in Greenbushes.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	The Greenbushes Hospital was of social value to the community of Greenbushes whilst it functioned as a hospital.
Integrity	Low The Hospital became a private residence c.1960.
Authenticity	Medium The building was extended in both 1940 and 1960, however the original build and its character remain.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The Greenbushes Hospital is representative of a purpose built rural hospital in the early 1900's
SOURCES	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: Bunbury Herald 29 October 1907 Pg. 3 The Blackwood Times 3 September 1954

G21 GREENBUSHES CWA HALL	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	-
Location/Address	Lot 21 (17) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.222521 Vol/Fol 1087/94 412962E 6254117N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A17231
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current Original	CWA Hall Single Storey Residence
Ownership Details	Greenbushes Country Women's Association
Public Access	Some. CWA members or private hire.
Associated place(s)	Grimwade, as previous location of building.
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6636 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Corrugated Iron (Painted) Weatherboard and Plasterboard
Architectural Style	Vernacular inter-war cottage
Physical description	The Greenbushes CWA Hall is a symmetrical timber weatherboard and fibrous sheet cottage with an iron roof. The front verandah has a dropped raked roof with a small central gable.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities (Community Services and Utilities)
Construction Date(s)	Pre 1935
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Country Women's Association of Australia Mrs McKay - First President
Historical Notes	<p>The Country Women's Association began in Western Australia in 1924 as a non-party political, non-sectarian and not for profit organisation with the first branch being at Nungarin. The aim of the Association then, and still, is to improve the wellbeing of all people, especially those in country areas by promoting courtesy, cooperation, community effort, ethical standards and the wise use of resources. The CWA was formed to meet the needs of the time – to help women in isolated rural communities and to provide a voice to Government to seek solutions to the difficulties facing families in such areas.</p> <p>The Greenbushes branch of the CWA was formed on 12 June 1935, with the first meetings held in the Miners Hall (Place G8). A Mrs McKay was the commencing President, with 20 members enrolled. The building was transported from Grimwade timber settlement by horse and jinker, to its current site that same year.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<p>The Greenbushes CWA Hall is a good representative example of the domestic scale and character of many CWA halls erected during the inter-war era.</p> <p>It is of historic and social value for its association with the efforts and influence of the women of the district; and in particular their social and economic contribution to Greenbushes and surrounding areas.</p> <p>It is also of local significance as a long-standing focal gathering point for the women of the community.</p>
Aesthetic Value	This neat and tidy early Twentieth Century cottage presents a pleasing aesthetic on Blackwood Road, the main street of Greenbushes.

Historic Value	The Greenbushes CWA Hall is of historic value as the headquarters for a community services group, and as a meeting place for local women, since 1935.
Research Value	-
Social Value	The Greenbushes CWA Hall is of high social value to the current and past members of the CWA since 1935.
Integrity	Medium This building began life as a timber workers or family cottage in Grimwade and has since been used for the Greenbushes CWA.
Authenticity	Medium A rear addition was made to accommodate a new kitchen and some internal walls were removed. The facade and front rooms remain of high authenticity.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	This building is an example of a timber settlement cottage which was transported and re-used as a community facility. It is a good representative example of the domestic scale and character of the many CWA halls during the inter-war era.
SOURCES	
	Sunday Times 16 June 1935 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) The West Australian 27 June 1935 p 12 Oral history: current and past members of Greenbushes CWA CWA of WA: http://www.cwaofwa.asn.au/history.html

G22 GREENBUSHES SCHOOL MANUAL TRAINING ROOM (FMR)**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Manual Training Shed Greenbushes Kindergarten/ Pre-primary Room
Location/Address	Reserve 2167, Lot 189 (7) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes (Facing Telluride Street)
Map Reference	P.210462 Vol/Fol 3019/378 412950E 6253945E
Assess No (Shire ref)	A39275
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Kindergarten / Pre-primary Classroom Manual Training Room
Ownership Details	Department of Education (WA)
Public Access	Limited (School /Classroom)
Associated place(s)	Greenbushes Primary School
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6637 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Photograph(s): date taken

February 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Zincalume
Walls	Timber weatherboard
Other	
Architectural Style	Inter–War era weatherboard classroom
Physical description	The former Manual Training Room is typical of an early 20 th century weatherboard classroom and retains most original features including sash windows and air vents. A small porch and entrance ramp was added to the eastern side in more recent years.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Social and Civic (Education and Science)
Construction Date(s)	c.1910
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	NA
Historical Notes	<p>In December 1909 tenders were called for the construction of manual training rooms at Albany; Collie; Greenbushes; Midland Junction and Narrogin – all of which were expected to cost in the order of £150-£190.</p> <p>A tender of £181 14s, submitted by J L Tostevin for the Greenbushes manual training room, was accepted in April 1910. This physical evidence confirms that this was constructed to a standard plan prepared by the Public Works Department for manual training classrooms, which provided a single roomed teaching space with a rectangular plan that varied in length depending on the size of the school. The standard design included a double-door entrance at one end of the main façade and a skillion store and washroom on the other side of the building (immediately opposite the entrance). Windows were typically located on both of the long sides of the building, with blackboards mounted internally on at least one of the short sides. As part of a survey undertaken in 2001, surviving examples of early twentieth century manual training rooms were identified at Claremont, Greenbushes, Highgate and Quairading Primary Schools.</p> <p>The Greenbushes Manual Training Room was originally used as a boys classroom for learning practical skills such as construction, mechanics and maintenance. This was the only classroom to survive the Primary School fire in 1965, following which it was immediately cleaned out for use as a classroom. It is now used as the Kindergarten and Pre-Primary classroom of the Greenbushes Primary School.</p>

CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Manual Training Shed is significant as a representative example of an early twentieth century manual training classroom built to a standard Public Works Department design (a type which was once common but may now be relatively rare). It is also of local significance for its authenticity and integrity as a classroom surviving from the early development of the school (which was otherwise destroyed by fire in 1965).
Aesthetic Value	NA
Historic Value	The Manual Training Shed is of some Historic Value as an example of an early twentieth century manual training classroom built to a standard Public Works Department design.
Research Value	NA
Social Value	This building is of Social Value as a school classroom.
Integrity	High The building continues to be a classroom on the same site.
Authenticity	High Despite the minor additions and alterations, the building appears to have retained clear evidence of its original design.
Rarity	This building type may now be a relatively rare example of an early twentieth century manual training classroom built to the standard Public Works Department design.
Representativeness	The building represents classrooms of the early 20 th century as well as the importance that was placed on teaching boys the use of tools and construction methods etc.
SOURCES	
	<i>Daily News</i> 9 December 1909 p 6 <i>Sunday Times</i> 8 May 1910 p 8 Greenbushes Heritage Amble From Slates to Silicon Chips (Joanne Godfrey) Pg. 155 Department of Education Heritage Inventory – A Pictorial Guide to Standard Terminology for Government School Buildings (1890-1945) (Kelsall Binet Architects for the Department of Housing and Works, September 2001)

G23 STRATHLEA AND BRAESIDE COTTAGES**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	-
Location/Address	Lot 3 (22) and Lot 2 (24) Stanifer Street, Greenbushes
Map Reference	Lot 3 D.2626 Vol/Fol 1879/68 Lot 2 D.2626 Vol/Fol 1710/437 412950E 6253945N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A17097 (22) A17083(24)
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Single Storey Residence(s) Single Storey Residence(s)
Ownership Details	Private
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	House 26 Stanifer Street (The third of the three cottages on original Lot 59)
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6638 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey



Strathlea - 22 Stanifer Street




Braeside - 24 Stanifer Street

Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Iron (24 Stanifer); Tile (22 Stanifer) Timber weatherboard
Architectural Style	Vernacular timber cottages
Physical description	<p>These two timber jarrah cottages date back to early 1900's. Both were designed with a simple rectangular plan under the main gabled roof, with a central entrance and sash windows to the two front rooms, all opening onto a raked-roofed verandah. Strathlea cottage at 22 Stanifer Street has been modified with the replacement of the tin roof with tiles and the addition of wrap around verandahs. Braeside cottage at 24 Stanifer Street remains largely authentic in its facade, layout and materials, retaining a short sheet iron roof. Both homes have been extended at the rear.</p> <p>A third house on the original joint lot (corner) is no longer discernible from the street vista as an original cottage.</p> <p>In style these houses are similar to the vast number of simple timber cottages built throughout the south-west of Western Australia in the early to mid-twentieth century.</p>
Condition	Fair


HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements
Construction Date(s)	Early 1900's
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Early Owner: Richard Findlay (1907) Early tenants: Keyser & Family (Keyser's Store Owner) and; George (Jock) and Lillian (Lily) Kerr (Kerr Bros. Garage Owner).
Historical Notes	<i>"There are three timber cottages fronting onto Stanifer Street on three separate lots but early records show the street front was at one time just one lot [59]. Greenbushes Road Board Rate Books from 1907 list this lot as being owned by Richard Findlay and the ratepayer as being Herbert George Keyser and his wife Rosina, the proprietors of Keyser's Store. For a time the local journalist George Reading also resided at this location. Geo E Reading was a member of HE Reading and Sons publishers of the Southern Times Newspaper in Bunbury and was most likely working for a local newspaper during his time of residence in Greenbushes". "The Timber cottage opposite the Anglican Church was also the original residence of Mr and Mrs Jock Kerr [and later extended family]. The home was situated in close proximity to the Kerr Bros Garage and Power Station across the road".</i>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	These houses are significant as good examples of simple early 20 th century timber cottages, a typical home of average families in Greenbushes in the early 1900's.
Aesthetic Value	These two cottages have high aesthetic value. From the road, 24 Stanifer Street looks near original and both are well kept.
Historic Value	These two cottages are of some historic value as the known early residents were business owners and contributors to the development of Greenbushes.
Research Value	-
Social Value	These two cottages are of some social value as family homes.
Integrity	High Both cottages remain as private residences.
Authenticity	Medium to High Lot 3 (22) Stanifer Street is of medium authenticity, having had side verandahs added and the original tin roof replaced with tiles. Lot 2 (24) Stanifer Street is of high authenticity, retaining its original shape and form. Both houses have had additions to the rear, however the original facades and form are identifiable. In comparison the third house on the original lot has had many additions and is much less identifiable as an early settler cottage.
Rarity	NA

Representativeness	These cottages are representative of the relatively modest cottages and family homes built in Greenbushes in the early 1900's.
SOURCES	
	Greenbushes Ratepayer Books Greenbushes Heritage Amble Slates to Silicon Chips – Joanne Godfrey Amanda Lovitt

G24 CORNWALL PIT	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	South Cornwall Pit
Location/Address	Located on Crown Land, Mining Tenement addressed as RSN 1662 Maranup Ford Road, Greenbushes.
Map Reference	413041E 6253597N
Assess No (Shire ref)	-
Place Type	Historic Site
Use: Current Original	Mining (other) and Education (other) Mining (Other)
Ownership Details	Managed by Talison Lithium Pty Ltd
Public Access	Limited. Viewing platform accessed via pathway at southern end of Telluride Street, Greenbushes
Associated place(s)	Bunbury End; Greenbushes Well
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6639 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
<i>An open pit tin-tantalum lithium mine located in SW Western Australia</i>	
Photograph(s): date taken	Aerial Photograph November 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	NA
Architectural Style	NA
Physical description	The pit is 265m deep with a further 200m of underground development beneath the pit. Cornwall main shaft was sunk in 1907 to a depth of 205 feet. The active mines immediately surrounding the original Cornwall Pit are referred to as Central Lode (C1, C2 and C3)."
Condition	NA
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Occupations (Mining) Demographic Settlement & Mobility (Resource exploitation & depletion; workers)
Construction Date(s)	Mining activities began in the area in 1888. The Cornwall Mine was officially opened on 10 August 1899 with the 'leaves' pegged that year.
Year of Demolition	The main Cornwall Pit became inactive in 2003, but mining activity continues in the Cornwall Pit tenement area, referred to as Central Lode (C1, C2 and C3)."
Associations	Tin and Strategic Mineral Company Pty Ltd, Greenbushes Tin NL, Greenbushes Limited, Sons of Gwalia, Gwalia Consolidated Ltd, Talison Minerals/Talison Lithium, Global Advanced Metals
Historical Notes	Mineral Tin was likely first reported by E Harman in a Government Geological report in 1886. Mining commencing in 1888 by David Stinton, co-founder and on behalf of the Bunbury Tin Mining Company, comprising Messrs Harvey, Holiday, Hough, Moore and Stinton. Tin was mined almost continually since 1886, historically in the alluvial washes in creeks around Greenbushes. The Cornwall Pit was originally mined by dredging for surface deposits of tin and tantalum. By 10 August 1899, when the mine was officially opened by the Greenbushes Tin Development Company, the shaft was already "98 ft deep and the lode in places running 8ft to 12ft wide". By 1900 the Government had erected a five-head battery at Greenbushes (a machine that crushes ore to extract tin). In 1906 the then maximum production from the field occurred with 782 tonnes produced. Then by 1910 mining of the fields was in decline. A post War boom occurred with small parcels of Tantalite sold, but it wasn't until 1944 during the Second World War that interest in the mineral increased due to its use in telecommunications, electronics and radar. By 1970 alluvial deposits were dwindling and development of weathered pegmatite commenced in 1974. With the inception of large scale mining machinery, more aggressive exploration

	<p>methods were possible and drill and blast methods were introduced, with the large scale removal of mineral and waste made possible by hydraulic excavators and 150 tonne dump trucks.</p> <p>An underground decline was developed early 1980's in the Cornwall Pit area to undertake exploration activities in newly discovered host pegmatite. Underground operations were undertaken in the early 1980's. Underground mining activities were carried out in 2000 and again in 2005 to exploit a sub-surface high grade tantalite deposit, before the area was placed on care and maintenance.</p> <p>In January 1999, the Cornwall Pit was 150 metres deep, and in 2003 excavation ceased at a depth of 265 metres.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Cornwall Pit is of historic and research value, and was once of great social importance.
Aesthetic Value	NA
Historic Value	The Cornwall Pit is historic as the first large scale Tantalum pit in Australia.
Research Value	The Cornwall Pit is of research value as a world class ore body and a highly mineralised pegmatite which is geologically significant on a global scale.
Social Value	The Cornwall Pit tenement area continues to be a significant focus of mining activities at the Greenbushes Mine, employing a large number of people in the district and further afield, therefore having a high social value. An interpretive viewing area above the pit is easily accessed by the public, to learn about the minerals and processes of extraction. As a tourism attraction of learning value, it continues to have social value.
Integrity	<p>Medium</p> <p>Although the original Cornwall Pit is not currently active, it remains an open cut pit (mine) which is viewed by many tourists each year, while the immediate surrounding area continues to be mined.</p>
Authenticity	High
Rarity	Greenbushes is recognised as the longest continually operated mine in WA.
Representativeness	Cornwall Pit is representative of modern mining technology which has overlaid and removed evidence of early mining methods.
SOURCES	
	<p>Talison Lithium Pty Ltd Staff Gwalia Greenbushes Operations Company Information Booklet http://investorintel.com/technology-metals-intel/mt-marion-lithium-super-pit-making/ Southern Times Sat 12 August 1989 Pg 3 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper)</p>

G25 GREENBUSHES POOL	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other name (s)	Norm Lindsay Reserve; Greenbushes Swimming Pool; Mitchell's Dam
Location/Address	Reserve 22315. Lot 11339 Spring Gully Road, Greenbushes
Map Reference	P.144249 411843E 6254085N
Assess No (Shire ref)	A20086
Place Type	Landscape
Use: Current Original	Park/Reserve Mining (incl. processing)
Ownership Details	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Cornwall Pit; Dumpling Gully; New Zealand Gully; Schwenke's Dam
Nominee	Joanne Godfrey
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number 6640 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey
	
Photograph(s): date taken	February 2015

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Other	Timber Jetty and Boardwalks Brick Toilet Block Steel and Colorbond picnic shelters Playground equipment
Architectural Style	NA
Physical description	Norm Lindsay Reserve covers 4.8 hectares and includes the 'Greenbushes Pool' (which is a natural waterhole), a boardwalk with interpretive signage encircling the pool, and additional amenities of jetty, entry/exit steps, toilet block, playground, gazebos and BBQ.
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities (Cultural Activities; Sport Recreation & entertainment; and Environmental awareness)
Construction Date(s)	Waterhole - NA; Toilet Block - c1970's/1980's; Gazebo, platform and limestone entry steps - 2009; Boardwalk and interpretive signage - 2010; playground c.2012
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Norm Lindsay
Historical Notes	<p>The Greenbushes Pool was previously dredged for tin minerals and used as a water source for mining activities in the Spring Gully area. The dam was being used as a public reserve and swimming pool by 1945, under the management of the local Advancement Association, with water sampling being done by the Greenbushes Roads Board. The pool was used for leisure, swimming lessons, town swimming races and similar events until the 1970's. It remains a popular recreation, picnic and swimming spot.</p> <p>The Norm Lindsay Reserve was formally named in 2010, in recognition of Norm Francis Lindsay, a descendant of one of the pioneering mining and business families in Greenbushes district. He served in World War II and was an active member of the business, sporting and church communities of Greenbushes until he passed away in February 2009.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes Pool is of high cultural and aesthetic value in the Greenbushes and wider community.
Aesthetic Value	High The Greenbushes Pool is a very picturesque water hole, particularly with improvements and amenities. It is also a strong landmark for the community of Greenbushes.
Historic Value	The Greenbushes Pool is of historic value as a place of cultural gatherings, particularly the town and district sporting events of the past.

Research Value	NA
Social Value	The Greenbushes Pool has remained a significant recreation attraction for locals and tourists in Greenbushes.
Integrity	High The Greenbushes Pool and Norm Lindsay Reserve continue to be used for swimming and other recreation, including camping.
Authenticity	Medium The pool (dam) was widened and somewhat flattened out at the edges in 1945, making it more appropriate as a public swimming pool, and amenities were added within the reserve over time.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	Representative of bygone days where the local 'swimming pool' was a 'natural' body of water. In this case it is still used 'unofficially' by the community of Greenbushes.
SOURCES	
	Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Blackwood Times 12 October 1945 The Blackwood Times 17 January 1947 The Blackwood Times 16 July 1948 The Blackwood Times 28 April 1950 The Blackwood Times 4 January 1952 The Blackwood Times 2 February 1951 The Blackwood Times 24 December 1954 Geographic Names Committee Approval by Minister for Lands. (19 January 2010)

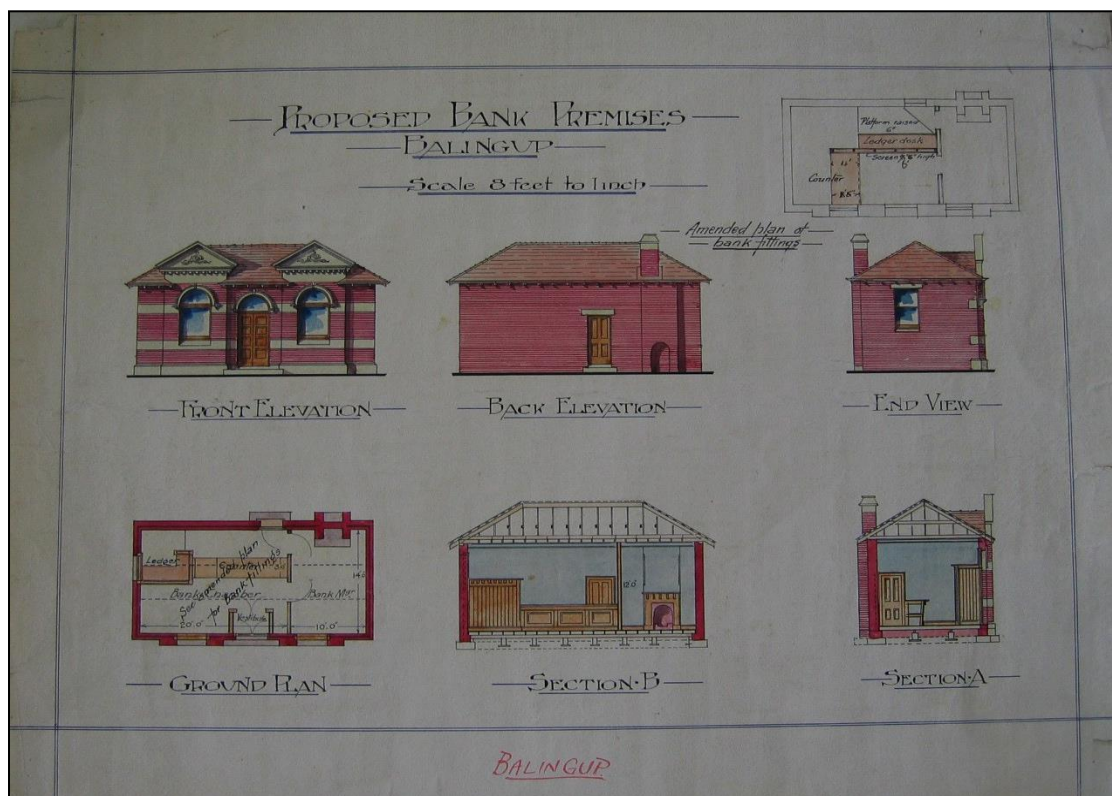
G26 THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK GREENBUSHES (FMR)**PLACE DETAILS**

Other name (s)	Bank of New South Wales; Rural & Industries Bank (R&I) Greenbushes Telecentre; Greenbushes Community Resource Centre
Location/Address	Lot 66 (46) Blackwood Road, Greenbushes
Title & Map Reference	P.222521 Vol/Fol 1545/425 -33.847297; 116.057307
Assess No (Shire ref)	A17493
Place Type	Individual Building (or group)
Use: Current Original	Government – Office or Administration Building (CRC) Commercial – Bank with residence
Ownership Details	Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd (Main Building) & Greenbushes Community Resource Centre (2014 weatherboard addition meeting room)
Public Access	Yes as Community Resource Centre
Associated place(s)	NA
Nominee	Talison Pty Ltd
Level of Significance	Exceptional (Management Category A)
Other Heritage Listings:	inHerit database Place Number # 272 or # 3861 - Referring to entry in the Local Heritage Survey.



Photograph(s): date taken

14 September 2018



The design produced for the 'Proposed Bank Premises, Balingup' includes some close similarities to the Greenbushes premises, which is not surprising given that, in periods of rapid expansion, banks often used similar designs for their various rural premises. The design generally matches the layout of the Greenbushes bank chambers and manager's office, but there are some variations to the façade and roofline, and the proposed Balingup plan lacks an attached residence.



Historical photograph showing the place prior to the 2013/14 alterations
(Greenward Consulting, October 2010)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Zincalume
Walls	Tuck pointed (façade) common brick
Other	Rendered detailing to façade and chimneys
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	<p>The Western Australian Bank (Fmr) is constructed of common brick (tuck pointed on façade) and a Zincalume hipped roof which replaced the original corrugated iron. The original chimneys remain intact and feature bands of render and tuck-pointed brick.</p> <p>The former bank has a symmetrical façade, featuring a central entry (door modified), flanked by two slightly projecting rectangular window bays. The façade is dominated by projecting gables over each window bay, with moulded decorations to the pediments. Below the gables there is a deep cornice, with rendered eaves brackets and decorative mouldings. The three main openings have moulded segmental arches, with decorative key stones. Other rendered detailing includes moulded and plain string courses, window sills and plinth.</p> <p>Both front timber windows have leadlight highlights in three panels each. However the fanlight window above the main entrance is now clear glass, where it was presumably once also stained glass.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>Both the pediment motif and frieze are very similar to that shown on original design drawings for the 'Balingup' Bank (see above). A photo taken in the 1970's, while the building was used for the R&I bank, also indicates that the original entrance vestibule was similar to the Balingup proposal, but in more recent years the internal glass door with wood frame has been removed, and the external door replaced.</p> <p>The original bank chamber occupied the front portion of the building, with the Managers Office in the front southern corner. The Counter appears to have run the length of the Chamber north to south, where it separated the two entrances to the Manager's Office, with the public entrance in front of the counter (now an internal window) and the private entrance behind. Currently the Manager's Office is used as a public Library, (sub-centre of the Bridgetown Library), where the original safe still stands, and the Bank Chamber is used as a public computer room.</p> <p>From the back of the Bank Chamber runs a corridor the full length of the residence, to the rear external door. The westernmost rooms of the corridor are now used as a small private computer room to the north and a small meeting/ club room on the south. The southern side main entrance and corridor to what was the private Manager's residence is now the main entry point for the Greenbushes Community Resource Centre, and retains the original doors and side panels with leadlight glass.</p>

	<p>As part of the additions and alterations made in 2014, an administration window was cut into the entry hallway wall (from what is now the administration office, previously the formal lounge/reception room of the residence) in order to receive clients/visitors. The formal lounge features a decorative dark stained timber fire surround and a full height double hung sash window with single panes, looking onto the rear verandah. This may have originally been an external door with fanlight window, as there is a wooden entry step at floor height onto the verandah, matching the same at the back verandah door.</p> <p>The remaining central rooms on the north side of the corridor include what would have been two bedrooms, now a private computer room and partitioned offices, an old kitchen, most likely not the original, which contains a Metters oven and is now used as a therapy/consult room, possibly an original bedroom. The current kitchen is situated in the room entered from the back verandah, which was most likely the original kitchen with open fireplace.</p> <p>The back verandah is semi enclosed by a new toilet block built in 2013/2014, which replaced the previous bathroom built under the back southern corner of the verandah.</p> <p>Adjoining the toilet block at the south east corner, a new meeting space and kitchen wraps around the southern verandah. These 2013/2014 additions included the removal of an early weatherboard addition on the south wall (in front of the entrance to the residence as seen by the remaining paint on the exterior wall). A new community shed at the rear was also added in 2014.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Occupations (Commercial and Service Industries) Social and Civic Activities (Community Services & Utilities)
Construction Date(s)	c.1905
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Major General Sir John Talbot Hobbs (Architect) Thomas Harris Parsons & Son (Builders) Western Australian Bank; Bank of New South Wales Western Australia Community Resource Network
Historical Notes	<p>The Western Australian Bank established a branch in Greenbushes in 1899, 11 Years after David Stinton first began mining in the area. In August of that year it was reported that :</p> <p><i>The importance of the township was recognised last week when the Western Australian Bank opened a branch there. The bank observed considerable secrecy in regard to this matter, even the manager of the Bunbury branch who was sent to open the bank for business, not being aware of the intentions of his manager until he actually received instructions to proceed to Greenbushes, where a suitable building had been secured.</i></p>

Six years later plans had been prepared for substantial new premises on another site (at which time it was one of 40 Western Australian Bank branches in rural centres across WA):

TENDERS are invited until noon of Thursday, 22nd inst., for the ERECTION of new Banking Premises for the Western Australian Bank at Greenbushes. Plans, specifications, etc., can be seen at W.A. Bank Greenbushes, or the Office of the Architects, St. George's-terrace. Perth. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. HOBBS, SMITH, and FORBES. Architects and Surveyors. June 10, 1905.

The new building was officially opened for business on 15 January 1906:

The most handsome recent addition architecturally to Greenbushes is undoubtedly the new W.A. Bank premises. These were opened for banking business on Monday last. Compared to the old banking premises they are an indication of the way in which Greenbushes is progressing. The building is a handsome structure with a solid frontage to the main street. The banking chamber is 18ft. by 20ft., and the manager's office 14ft. by 10ft. 6in. The private residence for the manager attached is equally commodious. Messrs. Hobbs, Smith and Forbes we[re] the architects, and Messrs Parsons and Son, the contractors. The fittings in the banking chamber are solid and complete, and should provide for a considerable expansion or business in keeping with the prospects of Greenbushes.

Subsequent newspaper articles and family notices indicate that Thomas Harris Parsons (c.1848-1910), contractor of Guildford, was facing bankruptcy proceedings in 1908. By the time of his death he had taken up farming at 'St Erney', in the Warren district.

The firm of Hobbs, Smith & Forbes, Architects, had been established in 1905 by Joseph John Talbot Hobbs (1864-1938). Hobbs was a prominent Western Australian architect who was responsible for the design of numerous public and private buildings throughout the state including other Western Australian Banks in Perth, Bunbury, Southern Cross, York, Beverley and Midland Junction. Hobbs was a founding member of the West Australian Institute of Architect in the 1890s; president of the WAIA in 1909-1911; played key roles in the military during WWI; and was awarded a knighthood in 1918.

In the early 20th century, the Greenbushes branch of the West Australian Bank was an important contributor to the operations of the local mining industry, providing financial services, capital support and export arrangements. In fulfilling this role the branch also extended its services for the benefit of the mining community. For example, on 21 June 1905 it was reported that it was common for the local manager to open for business of an evening, in order for the local miners to fulfil the fortnightly consignment of minerals by night train, with cash in hand.

In 1927 the Western Australian Bank merged with and became the Bank of New South Wales.

In around 1972 the Greenbushes building was bought by Greenbushes Tin Ltd and made available to both the

	<p>Commercial Bank and R&I Bank for use as a part time agency. Greenbushes Tin was later absorbed by gold miner Sons of Gwalia, which collapsed in 2004. In 2007 Talison Lithium Pty Ltd bought the Greenbushes mining operations and local assets from Sons of Gwalia, which included the Bank building.</p> <p>The building was leased to the Greenbushes Telecentre in 1995 and since been renamed the Greenbushes Community Resource Centre. Talison retains a very strong link with the organisation, as both the owner of the building and a strong user of the facilities and services made available by the CRC.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Western Australian Bank (Fmr) is of particular significance for its design by Hobbs, Smith & Forbes; its aesthetic value as a well designed Federation Free Classical building; its historic and social values as the primary banking service in Greenbushes for much of the 20 th century; its role as Community Resource Centre since 1995; and its high authenticity.
Aesthetic Value	<p>The former bank building has aesthetic value as a well designed Federation Free Classical bank.</p> <p>Together with the Post Office and Store opposite, it is a landmark building along Blackwood Road, Greenbushes.</p>
Historic Value	<p>The building has historic value for the role the bank played in the viability and success of the commerce and industry of the town and surrounding areas.</p> <p>The building also has historic value as a good example of the architectural work of Hobbs, Smith & Forbes.</p> <p>The scale and architectural style of the building illustrates both the success of the Western Australian Bank in the early 20th century and the promise and success of the Greenbushes Tinfields at that time.</p>
Research Value	-----
Social Value	<p>WA Bank (fmr), Greenbushes is of social value, not only as the only bank to have ever had a purpose-built branch in Greenbushes and as a Community Resource Centre, but also for the vital role that both institutions have played in strongly supporting both the local mining activities as well as the local residents.</p> <p>WA Bank (fmr), Greenbushes also has associations with the managers and staff who worked at the place, as well as their clients, during its use as a banking institution. Numerous newspaper reports detail the strong link that the various Bank Managers had with the community, and how well they were thanked by the community upon transferring to another branch.</p>
Integrity	<p>Low to Medium</p> <p>The place has not been used as a bank branch with an attached residence, or as a bank agency, since the 1970s. However, its original use can still be readily understood through an interpretation of its design.</p>

Authenticity	<p>High</p> <p>The building has had some minor modifications internally but the original layout has not been altered. The exterior of the building has had very little modification and strongly retains its original Federation Free Classical character.</p>
Rarity	<p>The place is relatively uncommon in the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes as an example of a well detailed, and highly authentic Federation Free Classical building.</p>
Representativeness	<p>The place is representative of the solid and prosperous image portrayed by bank premises in thriving rural and metropolitan communities in the period around the turn of the century.</p> <p>The bank is a representative example of the work of the architect, John Talbot Hobbs, who was a prolific and well-regarded Western Australian architect, both individually and in association with the firm of Hobbs, Smith & Forbes.</p>
SOURCES	
	<p>Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.au/newspaper) including:</p> <p>Western Mail. 25 August 1899. Pg.31</p> <p>Western Mail. 25 August 1899. Pg.36</p> <p>The West Australian 20 June 1905 Pg.3</p> <p>Blackwood Times 21 June 1905 Pg.4</p> <p>The Daily News 8 November 1905 Pg.6</p> <p>Blackwood Times 17 January 1906 Pg.3</p> <p>Southern Times 24 February 1906 Pg.4</p> <p>Blackwood Times 30 December 1910 Pg.3</p> <p>http://www.greenbushes.crc.net.au/about.html</p>

G27 GREENBUSHES GOLF COURSE AND CLUBHOUSE	
PLACE DETAILS	
Location/Address	Lot 500 (RSN 72) Greenbushes-Boyup Brook Road, North Greenbushes
Title & Map Reference	P.76411 Vol/Fol LR3024650 -33.836378 116.066259
Assess No (Shire Ref)	A20329
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Social/Recreational (Golf Club) Social/Recreational (Horse Race Track)
Ownership Details	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	Greenbushes Hospital (Fmr) (G20)
Nominee	Pat Scallan
Level of Significance	Medium (Management Category C)
Other Heritage Listings	-----







Photograph(s): date taken

Clubhouse Front and Rear (March 2019)
Aerial Photo of Golf Course (November 2018)
Hole-2- green (March 2019)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials:

Roof

Zincalume

Walls

Timber frame with fibre cement sheeting

Other

Jarrah Weatherboard

Architectural Style

Mid twentieth century - functional

Physical description

The initial clubhouse was a transported timber weatherboard and corrugated iron cottage which was previously the Nurse's quarters at the Greenbushes Hospital (G20) on Diorite Street. This remains as the central part of the clubhouse, which was later extended, using fibre cement sheeting. Internally there is a large open space as the main clubhouse, with the original weatherboard portion of the building being retained as the kitchen area. The original brick chimney remains in situ to this also.

A rear wall of fibre cement sheeting has been replaced with Colorbond sheeting, assumedly due to damage, as can be seen in the photograph above.


The latter portions of the building have aluminium framed sliding windows, while there remain a couple of wooden window frames on the original weatherboard portion, which have been boarded up.

The Course has eighteen fairways utilising nine greens. As described on the Greenbushes Golf Club Website, "Over 6,000

	<p><i>square metres in length, the course winds its way amongst towering gum trees and local vegetation. In winter the fairways are lush with natural grass. In summer the fairways are dry and hard which in turn allows golfers to adapt their game to meet these conditions. The 9 grass greens are meticulously maintained 12 months of the year, offering golfers greens which rival any city course. In spring the course is adorned with beautiful wildflowers.”</i> For the most part, the course sits within the original Horse Racing Track. The alignment of the racetrack, developed in the early twentieth century and re-established as a show-grounds trotting track in c.1930, can still be interpreted from the surviving physical evidence.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities (Sport, Recreation & Entertainment)
Construction Date(s)	1959/1960
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	<p>Instigators and first Golf Club officials - Norm Morris (President), Dave Tindale (Captain), Bert Lindsay (Secretary) & Martin Noteboom (Treasurer).</p> <p>Greenbushes-Catterick [Agricultural] Show Association Greenbushes Race Club</p>
Historical Notes	<p>This site was developed as the Greenbushes (Horse) Race Track (officially known as the Greenbushes Racecourse Reserve), which ran meets from as early as 1899. Newspaper notices indicate that the Greenbushes Racing Club was still operating in 1924.</p> <p>In 1930 the site was redeveloped as the show grounds for the Greenbushes-Catterick Agricultural Society:</p> <p><i>Mr J. Lindsay has commenced dismantling the North Greenbushes Hall preparatory to shifting it to the new site at the Showground....</i></p> <p><i>The Show Grounds are transformed from what they were a few weeks ago. The bush has been cleared and the big trees cut into lengths. Fires are the order of the day. The working bees have been very busy, and although much remains to be done, it is now certain that the ring will be ready and in good order for the great day when the Greenbushes Agricultural Industry will be formally declared a permanent asset of the district, and a worth-while Show will be opened by His Excellency the Governor on November 14th next.</i></p> <p><i>It is claimed that the trotting track will prove to be one of the best in the South-West,</i></p> <p>The first show was held on the ‘new showground at Greenbushes’ in November 1930.</p> <p>In 1959 four men, Norm Morris, Dave Tindale, Bert Lindsay & Martin Noteboom initiated the Greenbushes Golf Club. Following the disbandment of the Greenbushes-Catterick Show Association, the men applied to the then Greenbushes Road</p>

	<p>Board, for the use of the vacant show grounds on the A-Class reserve.</p> <p>Mr Cyril Lloyd, a South Australian director of the George Smith Lumbar Company (Greenbushes Mill G*), donated £100 to the formation of the new Golf Club, which went toward the removal of the old nurse's quarters from the Greenbushes Hospital in Diorite Street, and its installation at the new golf course as a clubhouse. For this reason he was given the honour of teeing off the first ball in a mixed foursome game when the grass was finally ready for play in June 1961. Despite being founded in 1960, the club held its official open day with a 27 hole stableford event in September 1961.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes Golf Course and Clubhouse has significance for its historical and social values relating to both its current use and for the associations of the site with previous local sporting and agricultural events.
Aesthetic Value	<p>Moderate to Low</p> <p>The Greenbushes Golf Course is surrounded by State Forest, with each fairway separated by large gum trees and featuring grassed greens all year round and wildflowers in spring.</p> <p>The original weatherboard club house remains but has been built around, leaving only a rear portion visible.</p>
Historic Value	The Greenbushes Golf Course & Clubhouse site has historic value as a sporting and social venue since at least 1899.
Research Value	-----
Social Value	The Greenbushes Golf Club has social value as a local golf and social venue since 1960. The site also has value for its previous uses as the Greenbushes Racecourse (commencing c.1899) and the Greenbushes-Catterick Show Association grounds (commencing 1930).
Integrity	<p>High (relating to its use as a golf course)</p> <p>The Golf Club has occupied this site since 1960.</p>
Authenticity	<p>High (relating to its use as a golf course) to Low (relating the Club House)</p> <p>The Greenbushes Golf Clubhouse was adapted from the Greenbushes Hospital Nurses Quarters, which has been extensively modified over time.</p> <p>Medium to Low (relating to its former use as a race course)</p> <p>The Racecourse had no known buildings, but portions of the race track are still visible.</p> <p>Low (relating to its former use as a show ground)</p> <p>The old North Greenbushes Hall was moved to this site for use by the Greenbushes-Catterick Agricultural Society, but is no longer extant.</p>
Rarity	-----


Representativeness	The Greenbushes Golf Course and Clubhouse is representative of the evolution of recreation and sporting facilities on a Government Recreation Reserve, from c.1899 to present.
SOURCES	
	<p>“Greenbushes Golf Club Celebrates its 50th Anniversary in 2010” - Historic Account of Greenbushes Golf Club, written by Norm Lindsay and Ruth Haynes (March 2001).</p> <p>Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.au/newspaper) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The West Australian 18 November 1899 Pg.6 Bunbury Herald (Government Gazette Notification) 2 January 1900. Pg.3 Bunbury Herald 23 February 1903 Pg. 2 The West Australian 21 November 1930 Pg. 14 Manjimup Mail and Jardee-Pemberton-Northcliffe Press 24 October 1930 p 1 South Western Tribute 31 July 1930 Pg. 4

G28 KNAPTON'S GUESTHOUSE (FMR)	
PLACE DETAILS	
Other Name(s)	Greenbushes Mine Single Person's Quarters
Location/Address	Lot 12 (17) Jephson Street, Greenbushes
Title & Map Reference	P.222521 Vol/Fol 1543/25 -33.849097 116.060422
Assess No (Shire Ref)	A15089
Place Type	Individual Building(s) or Group
Use: Current Original	Single Storey Residence Single Storey Residence (Guesthouse)
Ownership Details	Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd
Public Access	No
Associated place(s)	-----
Nominee	Pat Scallan
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings	-----
	
Photograph(s): date taken	6 March 2019
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials:	
Roof	Zincalume
Walls	Timber Weatherboard
Other	Brick Chimney
Architectural Style	Federation – simple timber house

Physical description	<p>Knapton's Guesthouse (Fmr) has a simple symmetrical facade with timber weatherboard walls, a pair of timber-framed double-hung windows to either side of the main entry and a centrally placed front door with highlights and narrow sidelights. The roof is hipped with small gables (presumably former gablet vets) to either end of the ridgeline. The original face-brick chimney, which remains in situ at the north-western end of the building, has a simple corbelled cap.</p> <p>The front verandah, which has a dropped raked roof and square timber posts, is set close to the front boundary.</p> <p>In June 2011 the roof and battens were replaced with Zincolume (including gutters and downpipes) while in May 2012 the house was repainted inside and out.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Workers) & People
Construction Date(s)	Prior to 1914
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	Mary Knapton
Historical Notes	<p>Members of the Knapton family had settled at Greenbushes by the mid 1890s when W Knapton was advertising horse teams for hire in this district. This was probably William Clarence Knapton, a miner whose wife, Mary Knapton (nee Payne) (c.1846-1936) (also known as Granny Knapton, Minnie/Minna or Mrs Knapton Snr) operated a boarding house in Greenbushes for many years.</p> <p>From at least 1902 (when she applied for an eating, boarding and lodging house licence) until 1906, Mary ran the Temperance Hotel in Walter Street, Greenbushes.</p> <p>This place, which was owned by Denham and Draffin, was situated where the Exchange Hotel now stands on Lot 6 & 7 Blackwood Road (then Walter Street), Greenbushes.</p> <p>Mary still held the eating, boarding and lodging house licence for these premises in September 1906, but by that time her son-in-law, William Johnston had purchased the property and applied for a provisional certificate for new hotel on this site. As part of the ongoing application for a hotel licence December 1906 it was stated that</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>"...the Temperance Hotel [which was separately reported to have six bedrooms for guests] was kept by Mrs Knapton and people were repeatedly turned away. It had been full for the last twelve months"</i></p> <p>In the February 1907, Mr Johnston was granted a permit by the Greenbushes Road Board to move the Temperance Hotel (boarding house) to 'the other side of the street' in preparation for the construction of his hotel, which he promptly did. By March 1907 construction of the new hotel was well underway.</p> <p>No further information has been confirmed regarding the former Temperance Hotel following its relocation. However, the</p>

	<p>building on Lot 23 Blackwood Road (across the road from the Exchange Hotel) may well be this place.</p> <p>In Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory of 1906 there was a single line entry for '<i>Knapton Wm, miner</i>', but by 1907 a separate line entry was included '<i>Knapton Mary, boarding hse</i>' which suggests that Mary had established her own premises by that time. Mary continued to be listed as a boarding house proprietor until 1936, the year in which she died in hospital at Manjimup (where her daughters lived).</p> <p>It is not known exactly when Mrs Knapton took up residence and began running her lodging house from Lot 12 Jephson Street, Greenbushes. However, when her husband passed away in 1910, she was left with a sum of £350 and a number of lots in central Busselton, which would have well afforded her to buy or build a boarding house on this parcel.</p> <p>By 1914 there is a reference to Mary hosting at her residence, a farewell gathering for a Mr Clarence Delaney, who had 'been attached to the staff of the Greenbushes Post Office for 12 months'. This suggests he may have been a lodger with her at this time, as she is reported to have provided accommodation particularly for school teachers, bank staff and post office employees.</p> <p>In December of 1918, Mrs M Knapton lodged an appeal against rate charges on Greenbushes Lot 12, which indicates that the boarding house had been established on this site prior to that time.</p> <p>In addition to her role as a boarding house keeper, Mrs Knapton was an active woman of the Greenbushes community, especially within the St Barnabas Anglican Church.</p> <p>Talison Lithium purchased the guesthouse in September 2007 and it continues to be used as a private home.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	Knapton's Guesthouse (Fmr) is significant for its aesthetic and historic values as a good example of an early twentieth century mining town boarding house.
Aesthetic Value	Knapton's Guesthouse (Fmr) is of aesthetic value as an early twentieth century guesthouse. It is long-term landmark to the community.
Historic Value	Knapton's Guesthouse is of historic significance as an early boarding house in Greenbushes, catering particularly for Government employees; and as the home and business of Mrs Mary Knapton, otherwise known locally as Granny Knapton.
Research Value	-----
Social Value	As a guest house from the early twentieth century (possibly as early as 1907) until the inter-war period, Mary Knapton's Guesthouse was of social value to its numerous residents.
Integrity	Knapton's Guesthouse has been a private home from around 1920, but its original use can still be readily interpreted.

Authenticity	Knapton's Guesthouse cottage has been maintained with very few changes to the exterior.
Rarity	-----
Representativeness	Knapton's Guesthouse (Fmr) is representative of what would have been, in its day, a relatively well appointed weatherboard boarding/lodging house serving public servants and other relatively transient workers in a thriving mining community.
SOURCES	
	<p>Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.au/newspaper) including:</p> <p>Bunbury Herald 4 April 1894 Pg.2 Bunbury Herald 3 June 1902 Pg.4 Southern Times 25 September 1906 Pg.5 Blackwood Times 26 December 1906 Pg.5 Collie Miner 29 December 1906 Pg.3 Blackwood Chronicle & South-West Mining News 26th January 1907 Pg.3 Southern Times 4 April 1914 Pg.6 Bunbury Herald 28 December 1918 Pg.1 The Western Australian 13 July 1912 Pg.15</p> <p>Oral History: Kelvin Knapton Electoral Rolls 1936 : Mary Knapton (Greenbushes) Wises Western Australia Post Office Directories (slwa.wa.gov.au)</p>

G29 GREENBUSHES CEMETERY	
PLACE DETAILS	
Location/Address	RSN 18 Stinton Avenue, Greenbushes
Title & Map Reference	Reserve 10819, -33.878775; 116.086786
Assess No (Shire Ref)	A21254
Place Type	Historic Site
Use: Current Original	Cemetery Cemetery
Ownership Details	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Public Access	Yes
Associated place(s)	G1. Old Greenbushes Cemetery
Nominee	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes
Level of Significance	High (Management Category B)
Other Heritage Listings	NA
	
Looking south-eastwards from centre of cemetery	



Gravesite of David William Stinton



The new winding Memorial Wall to the rear of the undercover Niche Wall

Photograph(s): date taken	12 July 2019
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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Construction Materials: Roof Walls Other	Varied
Architectural Style	NA
Physical description	<p>The Greenbushes Cemetery is on a reserve covering 4 hectares of which only approximately a quarter is cleared of the native gumtrees. There are currently over 600 gravesites, a niche wall of 56 places and a new memorial wall with 'places' for 64 plaques. The native garden/bush verging the gravesites is also used for the scattering ashes.</p> <p>The cemetery is divided by one main avenue with gravesite plots laid out either side. There are separate sections catering for Anglican (Church of England), Roman Catholic and Methodist. The Greenbushes Cemetery has had further development over the years and now has a General section. The types of headstones, monuments and ledgers vary in size and materials.</p>
Condition	Good
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION	
Historic Theme	People (Early Settlers, Local Heroes & Battlers); Demographic Settlement & Mobility; Social & Civic Activities, (Immigration, Emigration, Settlements) (Community Services & Utilities, Religions)
Construction Date(s)	From 1910
Year of Demolition	NA
Associations	David William Stinton
Historical Notes	<p>The 'Old Greenbushes Cemetery', Reserve 6889 on South Western Highway near Da Ronch Road, North Greenbushes, was not a dedicated cemetery parcel, but rather a Crown bush reserve. Burials were at the 'Old Greenbushes Cemetery' may predate 1903. The memorial plaque at the Old Greenbushes Cemetery records the known burials from 1903 to 1910.</p> <p>The Greenbushes Cemetery (originally on the old Bridgetown Road) was set aside by the Lands Department for the purpose of Public Cemetery in 1907. The Greenbushes Road Board however considered that the 92 Pounds allowed by the Department for forming the Cemetery would scarcely cover the cost of clearing the land, and was therefore not in hurry to form the new Cemetery. The first recorded burial at the new cemetery was not until 9 January 1910.</p> <p>The early pioneers who shaped the district were miners, farmers, timber workers and the owners of the many support businesses that sprang up to service these industries. This Cemetery is the final resting place for many of these pioneers, including David William Stinton and his family.</p>

	<p>Stinton discovered tin at Greenbushes in 1888 which quickly resulted in the development of the Greenbushes townsites. This eventually resulted in the construction of the mine at Greenbushes, which today is still today one of the major employers in the Shire and an internally significant mine site.</p> <p>Stinton died of pneumonia at age 63, just eighteen days after his wife Fanny. His gravesite (plot 136 Anglican section) consists of a simple rough cut headstone surrounded by a low masonry wall.</p> <p>By 1914, the Greenbushes Cemetery Board had completed fencing the new cemetery and was preparing to draw a plan of all plots and ordering engraved numbered plates for each.</p> <p>A number of burials at the Greenbushes Cemetery were the result of the Typhoid outbreak around 1915. A number of burials are also representative of the inherit dangers in the early days of mining, not only for mine workers in the field, but also for children playing around work sites. One such incident left a 5 year old boy (James Selfe) deceased on May 9th 1911 after falling into a slurry pit while playing on the edges with other children.</p> <p>Other notable burials: GM Williams, miner, store owner in South Bunbury and Road Board committee member for many years.</p>
CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The Greenbushes Cemetery is a memorial, tribute and record of the people of the Greenbushes District, from the earliest settlers to the more recent.
Aesthetic Value	The Greenbushes Cemetery is of moderate aesthetic value as a well laid out cemetery, with simple to more elaborate gravesites, niche wall and memorial wall.
Historic Value	The Greenbushes Cemetery is of high historic value as a record of many of the early settlers of the Greenbushes district, their families that followed and other inhabitants over the years.
Research Value	The Greenbushes Cemetery is of high to moderate research value.
Social Value	The Greenbushes Cemetery is of high social value to the community. It is a place where family and friends come together either immediately following the death of a loved one or visit ongoing. It can be a place of research and interest for people tracing family or local history.
Integrity	The Greenbushes Cemetery has high integrity.
Authenticity	The Greenbushes Cemetery has had no changes to previous gravesites, but continues to grow and develop as more burials and memorial spaces are needed.
Rarity	NA
Representativeness	The Greenbushes Cemetery is typical of a country cemetery from the early 1900's.

SOURCES

	<p>Contemporary newspaper reports (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) including:</p> <p>Southern Times 14 May 1912 Pg. 3 The Blackwood Times 20 February 1914 Pg. 5 Southern Times 30 March 1915 Pg. 4</p> <p>https://www.greenbushes.com.au/greenbushes-cemetery Shire Records – Cemetery / Burials Record</p>
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