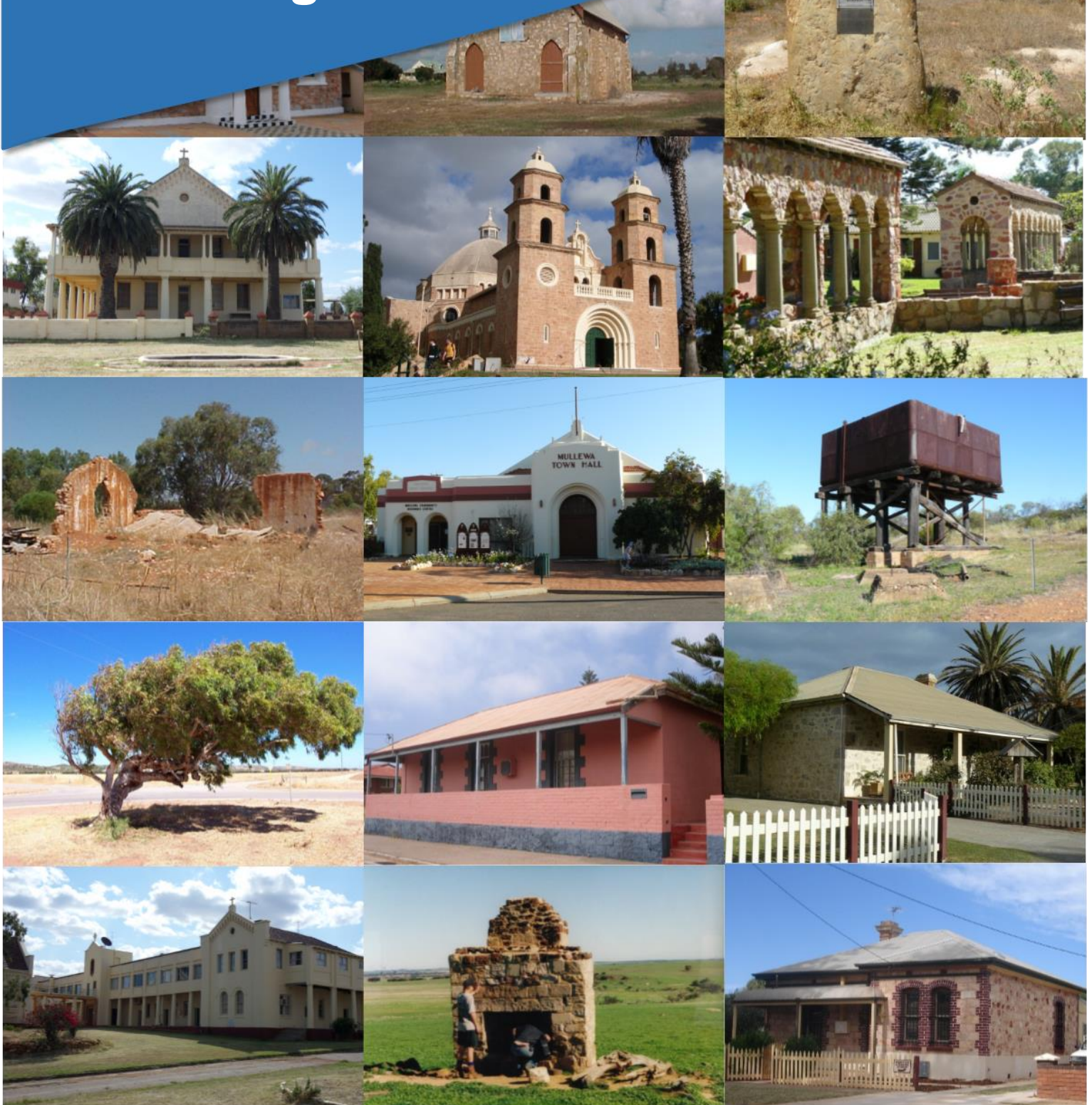


City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places



Place No.	Details	Council Adoption	Document Updated
	Include volume abbreviation (GN, GR, MW) in document	N/A	19/08/2019

INTRODUCTION

Heritage is based on those aspects of our past that we want to recognise, retain and pass on to future generations. It encompasses many things – the way we live, the traditions we hold dear, our history and values. Heritage is also reflected in the natural and cultural diversity of places and objects that help us to understand our past and our effect on the Australian landscape. Heritage places may evoke special meaning for us as individuals or as a member of a community.

Local Governments, including the City of Greater Geraldton, are responsible for identifying, protecting, promoting and managing the majority of Western Australia's heritage. The City of Greater Geraldton is home to a rich and diverse range of heritage places which, combined with the beautiful natural environment, reflect the historical development of the region and its people and contribute to a unique sense of place.

Section 45 of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 requires the local government to compile and maintain an inventory of heritage places in its district which in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance. Places are not necessarily buildings, but can be historic sites of former buildings, activities or events as well as built structures such as mines, wells and roads. Entry of a heritage place into the Municipal Inventory is recognition of its importance to the community. Depending on the level of significance afforded to each place listed in the Inventory a management category is allocated which provides a recommendation for the future conservation of the place.

The City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places (the MI) covers an area which formerly comprised the City of Geraldton, the Shire of Greenough and the Shire of Mullewa. Following the amalgamation of firstly the City of Geraldton and the Shire of Greenough in 2007, and then the City of Geraldton-Greenough and the Shire of Mullewa in 2011, the three inventories have been combined and now include a total of 694 places identified as having heritage significance. Nevertheless there still remains a clear separation of places within their former local government areas, with three parts to distinguish the heritage places from the original municipalities. In summary the heritage places are dispersed as follows:

Part 2 – Geraldton Heritage Places (GN) - 409 Places
Part 3 – Greenough Heritage Places (GR) - 224 Places
Part 4 – Mullewa Heritage Places (MW) - 61 Places

However, it should be noted that these place numbers are not definitive and final as some places may have inadvertently been overlooked during the compilation and review process. The Heritage Act requires the local government to update its Inventory annually and to review it every four years. Consequently, additional places may be entered into the Inventory and information added to the existing place record forms as it becomes available. Indeed, if the community considers it appropriate, some places already identified may be downgraded or removed to Archive status. Thus, the MI should be viewed as a working, evolving document.

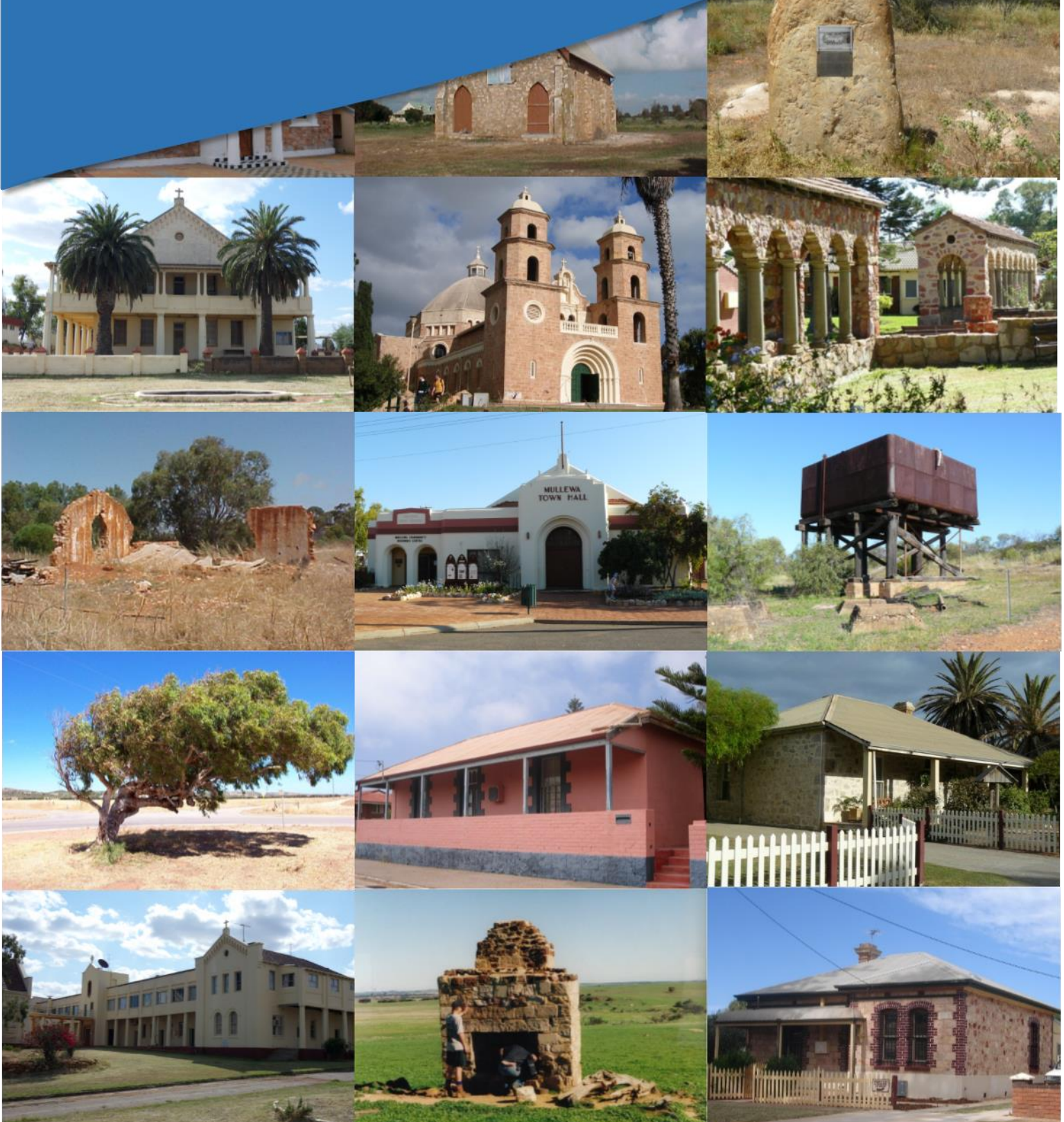
To date, all three separate Municipal Inventories, Geraldton, Greenough and Mullewa, have been through an initial compilation and subsequent review process, as is summarised in the following table:

	Geraldton MI	Greenough MI	Mullewa MI
Compiled	1996-7	1997-8	1996
Adopted	23/6/1998	22/12/1998	.
Reviewed	2007-08?	2004-05	2011-12
Adopted	28/06/2011	31/08/2005	24/06/2014

As this report interrelates the thematic history of the Greater Geraldton local government area with a survey of heritage places it provides an aid to the community so that they may easily recognise and identify the essence of their surrounding heritage. Change, development and progress are inevitable. While stagnation through the implementation of prohibitive preservation laws is not proposed, the enhanced awareness by individuals of their City's heritage assets is strongly encouraged. Development proposals which reinforce those assets rather than diminish them are more likely to gain acceptance from people with enhanced awareness of such local assets. Thus, the MI is designed to contribute to the conservation of our heritage through:

- its contribution to the town planning process, assisting with the management of the community's resources and environment, and to help to ensure that change is managed with due regard for heritage values.
- its contribution to community projects such as townscape, main street, heritage trails, local history, cultural, tourism and community plans and the like.
- assisting to define the community's sense of place by identifying places that are a tangible embodiment of cultural, aesthetic, historical, scientific and social values.
- contributing to a body of reference information against which to judge the significant individual places and in doing so in a public way fostering a community ownership of the listed places and a collective responsibility for their management.

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places Part One – THE FRAMEWORK



Part One – THE FRAMEWORK

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1.0 THEMATIC FRAMEWORKS

The Geraldton, Greenough and Mullewa Thematic Frameworks provide a broad overview of the historical development of the district, from the time of European discovery and early exploration to the present.

The Thematic Frameworks are not intended to be thorough, all-inclusive history of the greater Geraldton region. Rather they are to be used as a guide for the compilation of comprehensive lists of significant places which reflects the history and development of the area. In the absence of sound Thematic Frameworks places could be undervalued or indeed overlooked. Thus, the Frameworks should be used as tools of selection and assessment for heritage places included in the Municipal Inventory.

The Thematic Frameworks should be regarded as working documents which, like the Municipal Inventory as a whole, will evolve and develop in the future. They includes two sections:

1. a Historical Chronology, and
2. a Thematic Matrix.

The Historical Chronologies offer a brief outline of the history of the area in chronological order. The chronology also highlights any related heritage places which are included in the inventory.

The Thematic Matrices provide a summary of the information contained in the Historical Chronologies and relate it directly to six broad themes, which have been commonly applied in the preparation of Municipal Inventories throughout the state. They are as follows:

- A. Demographic Settlement and Mobility
Why people settled; why they moved away; the things they left behind.
- B. Transport and Communication
How people and goods moved; how people communicated and exchanged information.
- C. Occupations
What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour.
- D. Social and Civic Activities
What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs.
- E. Outside Influences
Events, decisions or changes which affected the community, but were beyond its control.
- F. People
Women and men from all walks of life who left their mark on the community.

1.1. Geraldton Historical Chronology

The Geraldton Historical Chronology was prepared using the following sources:

1. Halley, E.M. & Wilson, H.H., *More About the Victoria District*, Geraldton, 1948.
2. *The First Hundred Years: Geraldton Centenary 1850-1950*.
3. Bain, M.A., *Ancient Landmarks*, UWA Press, 1975.
4. *Opening of the Geraldton Town Hall* (A Souvenir Booklet), 1907 [Battye Library PR2321]
5. Bryant, R.G., *Geraldton*, Graylands Teachers College Thesis, 1960.
6. Bain, M.A., *A Life of its Own*, City of Geraldton, 1996
7. Thiel, P.W.H., *Twentieth Century Impressions of Western Australia*, Perth, 1901.
8. Norris, C., *Memories of Champion Bay*, Soroptimist International, 1989.
9. Gallaher, K., List of openings, inaugurations, foundations, Local Studies Collection, Geraldton Library.
10. Geraldton Library Local Studies Collection.
11. Marchant James, R., *From Cork to Capricorn*, Presentation Sisters, 1996.

- 1527 Menezes, a Portuguese navigator, blown off his course while on route to the Spice Islands, was nearly wrecked on reefs on the Western Australian coast. He wrote on his chart “abri vossos olhos” (keep your eyes open) [6, p1]
- 1611 Commander Brouwer from the Dutch East India Company established a new and shorter route to Java which brought shipping close to the Western Australian coast. [6, p1-2]
- 1619 29 July. The reefs identified by Menezes were sighted by Frederick de Houtman in the *Dordrecht* and named Houtman’s Rocks, and later the Houtman Abrolhos.
- 1628 Vianen sighted the mainland and named it “De Witts Land.”
- 1629 The wreck and mutiny of the *Batavia* commandeered by Francisco Pelsaert took place on the Abrolhos Islands.
- 1697 Commander Willem de Vlamingh, sailing north after exploring Rottnest Island and a portion of the Swan River, went ashore on the mainland between Champion Bay and Drummond’s Cove. Seeking a site for a future trading post, he named the Geelvinck Passage between the Abrolhos and the mainland. Vlamingh was unimpressed with the area. [6, p2]
- 1801 French explorer, Baudin, in the *Geographe* named Jurien Bay, the southern extremity of what later became known as the Victoria District, and Gantheume Bay, the northern boundary of the district. [6, p2]
- 1822 Captain Phillip Parker King in *Mermaid* surveyed the northern part of the Western Australian coastline, naming the Flat Topped Moresby Range, Wizard Hills, Cape Burney as well as noting what George Grey later named Mount Hill.

- 1829 Foundation of the Swan River Colony.
- Late 1830s The Colony was stagnating. There was a need for mineral finds and the discovery and opening up of pasture lands. However, instructions from England indicated that no new settlements were to be established due to cost and isolation.
- 1839 Lt. George Grey, shipwrecked at Gantheume Bay while on an exploration expedition, undertook an overland trek to the Swan River Settlement. He named and described the Victoria District, Port Grey, a natural harbour which was later re-named Champion Bay; the Greenough River after George Greenough, President of the Royal Geographic Society; and the Irwin River after Frederick Irwin, commander of a detachment of soldiers assigned to protect the Swan River settlement. Grey was impressed with the mineral, pastoral and granary potential of the area. [6, p3]
- 1840 Captain P.P. King, accompanied by George Fletcher Moore, the Advocate General, undertook a coastal survey. King confirmed Grey's favourable comments regarding Port Grey. Point Moore was named after G.F. Moore, on board *Champion*. [6, p3]
- Captain D. Dring, aboard H.M. Colonial Schooner *Champion*, located and renamed Port Grey as Champion Bay after his vessel *Champion*, designating the bay south of Geraldton as Port Grey. [6, p3]
- 1841 Captain J.L. Stokes in *Beagle* carried out investigations of coastal waters and the hinterland between Gantheume Bay and Port Grey. [6, p4]
- 1845 Avon River pastoralists, confronted with a shortage of pasture following a series of droughts, plus overstocked leases with little chance of expansion, pressured the Governor to explore the north-west.
- 1846 The three Gregory brothers, Augustus, Frank and Henry, undertook a private expedition beyond Lake Moore to discover the rich grass valley of the Irwin River and coal seams in the Strawberry District, named Depot Hill. [3, p16] The Gregory's confirmed Grey's discoveries of rich pastoral land and also travelled over additional large tracts of grazing country. [6, p4]
- 1848 Dr Ferdinand von Summer was appointed by the Executive Council to undertake a geological survey of the Victoria District. Accompanied by A.C. Gregory, they sailed on *HMAS Champion*.
- A member of the A.C. Gregory exploration party which planned to reach the Gascoyne River, discovered lead ore in the banks of the Murchison River. Also part of the group, York settler Lockier Burges predicted that in future years the northern plains would become the granary of the colony. [6, p5]
- Testing of the ore samples proved very positive with a lead content of 86%. [6, p5]
- Consideration was given to the potential location of a port. [6, p6]

December. Governor Charles Fitzgerald visited the site of the lead ore discovery. [6, p6]

1849 Due to the scarcity of labour in the colony a petition was established by the settlers calling for convict labour. [6, p7]

September. Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, previously against the establishment of new settlements due to distance and cost factors, consented to a settlement at Champion Bay. [6, p7]

8 November. A party of 15 including A.C. Gregory, Lockier Burges, John Drummond and five miners set off on an overland trek to Champion Bay. [6, p8]

18 November. The Government schooner *Champion*, under the command of Captain Elliot, set sail to Champion Bay to meet up with the overland party. On board were 30 men of the 99th Regiment and some interested settlers. [6, p9 & 11]

Once in Champion Bay A.C. Gregory was under instructions from John Septimus Roe to establish Geraldton, named after the Governor of the colony, Sir Charles Fitzgerald. Gregory was to mark out a townsite of 1,280 acres with between 25 and 50 half acre lots, reserves, roads and a suitable landing place for a jetty. The first surveyed allotments were between Fitzgerald and Gregory Streets bordered by Charles Street (now Lester Avenue). [6, p45] However, the location of the townsite was under dispute. William Burges wanted it at Drummond's (Smugglers') Cove. [5, p6]

A military garrison was established at Champion Bay. Its purpose was to protect the miners and ensure that ore from the Geraldine Mine could be safely transported to port. Lieutenant L.R. Elliot was in charge of the military. All necessary supplies as well as timber to construct a barracks had accompanied the troops on the *Champion*. The timber barracks was erected on the site of what is now the Geraldton **Yacht Club**, between Gregory and Francis Streets and the first church service was held there on December 12th. [3, p38]

The Murchison River area was classified as mineral land and the Geraldine Mining Company was founded, with Lockier Burges as the first Mine Superintendent.

1850 The town of Geraldton was proclaimed. [6, p45]

William Burges established The Bowes pastoral lease north of Champion Bay while Thomas Brown established the Glengarry pastoral lease east of the Bay.

11 January. The *Champion* left Champion Bay with 26 hundredweight of lead ore. Soon after a further two shipments of 30 and 32 hundredweights were made. [3, p38 & 40]

The first convicts from England arrived at Fremantle on the *Scindian*. Ticket-of-leave labour was used at the Geraldine Mine, with Government surveyors

and for public works in the district. [6, p14]

11 March. Report received that 40 half acre lots and reserves for public purposes had been surveyed. [2 & 6, p43]

Early 1850s Pastoral Stations established.

Four unstable sandhills, which were subject to drifting, were located around the settlement at Champion Bay. [6, p44]

The only road out of the Bay was a track leading north to the mines. [6, p47] However, it was not long before Brown's Track was established, heading east from the Bay to Glengarry. Later the Greenough Road was surveyed between the Bay and the north end of the Greenough Flats. [6, p51]

1851 June. The first sale of blocks in Geraldton was held by public auction in Perth at a knock-down price of £15 per block. There was not much interest. [6, p45]

Eliza Brown, the first white woman in the district, arrived at Champion Bay.

John Drummond took up 4,000 acres as pastoral lease north of Smugglers' Cove, named White Peak.

William Burges was appointed Resident Magistrate at Champion Bay.

A.C. Gregory surveyed the town of Pakington and the Lynton Depot at Port Gregory. [6, p19]

Work commenced on the Warribanno Smelter, erected three miles from the Geraldine Lead Mine. [6, p27]

15,600lbs of wool were exported from Geraldton. [5, p6]

1852 February. Governor Fitzgerald arrived at the Bay for a tour of inspection. [6, p47]

Anton Helmich, the Post Master for the Colony, reported that the only settlement of any importance to which there was no regular communication was the Champion Bay District. The mail at the Bay was handled by the Captain of the barracks who handled 255 items during the first six months of 1852. [3, p253]

c1852-early1870s Cornish and Welsh miners arrived at the Bay to work on the copper and lead mines established in the Northampton Mineral Field. [6, p28]

1853 A Convict Depot was established at Port Gregory, previously known as the Boat Harbour, to help abate the labour shortage in the district. At this stage it was envisaged that Port Gregory would be the "leading port of the north".

Whaling commenced at Port Gregory and went on until c1873. [6, p23]

1 July. The first overland mail service was established on a monthly basis. A

police constable with a native tracker carried mail by horseback from Perth via Guildford to Dandaragan Police Station where the P.C. there together with a tracker carried the mail to the Irwin River, from whence it was dispersed to the Greenough and Champion Bay.

Further allotments and streets were surveyed in Geraldton. [6, p45]

By 1853 Pensioner Guards were stationed at Champion Bay.

1856 A temporary Depot was established, following which permanent buildings were erected on the corner of Eleanor and Bayley Streets. The Depot provided for a pool of ticket-of-leave labour. [6, p53]

J. Harris, who deputised as Resident Magistrate for William Burges, described the Bay: "This station consists of several small cottages containing three pensioners and their families, a gaol, a (Government) store and office... with tolerable water at a distance of about half a mile. Not a doubt exists that the present station is useful as a landing place but is sterile and unsuited for any other purpose." [6, p48]

The Lynton Convict Hiring Depot closed.

1857 Governor Kennedy visited the Victoria District. [6, p105]

A jetty was built at the bottom of Gregory Street. It was 108ft long and 6ft wide. Probationary prisoners from the Depot were used to construct the jetty. [6, p55]

May. A further 23 town allotments were laid out by A.C. Gregory. [6, p51]

Town lots had been purchased in Geraldton and preparations were underway for private buildings. [3, p231]

The workforce from the Depot constructed a terrace of 4 pensioner cottages in Gregory Street, each having 2 rooms, and open fireplace and communal toilet, while a verandah was added later. [6, p56]

The cottages then were built between Francis and Gregory Streets on land allocated for government purposes. The moving sand hill immediately abutted the cottages. [3, p 131]

8 February. The first mass in the Victoria District was celebrated by Father Venancio OSB from the Benedictine Monastery at New Norcia. [11, p66]

The outbreak of the Crimean War had an impact on the transportation of ore with most shipping being diverted to carry troops and supplies. [6, p31]

Surveyor C. Evans discovered an excellent stone supply at Fossil Hill, prior to which stone was quarried along the new Greenough Road. [6, p55]

The closure of the Geraldine Mine resulted in a minor rush for land at the Bay. [6, p59]

- Geraldton, not Port Gregory, was to become the commercial and governmental centre for the Victoria District. [6, p59]
- George Shenton established a store at Geraldton. [6, p127]
- c1857-63 Years of prosperity and growth for Geraldton. Increased exports. [5, p8]
- 1858 8 January. John Bryant opened the first store at Champion Bay, with a gallon license.
- The first postmaster/customs officer, Major Commerford, arrived. [5, p10]
- Pensioner allotments were surveyed on the Greenough Flats by F.T. Gregory for Lynton Pensioners. [6, p25 & 54]
- The first crops of wheat, oats and barley were harvested. [6, p104]
- From 1859 Agitation for a railway between Geraldton and the Mines in Northampton. [5, p11]
- 1860 The mail service was extended to Port Gregory.
- Mail deliveries were taken over by contractors. [6, p233]
- March. Anglican Rev. G. Sadler, B.A. was appointed Minister to the Greenough, where there were more people. [6, p65] From 1863 he conducted services at the Courthouse in Geraldton. [2]
- Father Patrick McCabe was appointed as Champion Bay's first resident Catholic Priest. [11, p66]
- c1860s Stores established including Shenton's, **Wainwrights** [Place No. 307] and Gray's. [2]
- Sandalwood was exported from the Bay. [2]
- A shortage of currency in the district lead to the wide use of the barter system and the issuing of promissory notes known as 'shin plasters'. Charles Crowther and George Shenton were known to have issued notes in Geraldton. [3, p251]
- 1861 The first regular school classes were held in a building built by William Trigg. It was also used as a place of worship. Now known as the **Missions to Seamen** building. [Place No. 309] [2]
- The Residency** [Place No. 318] was built. It was later used as the Geraldton Maternity Hospital. [2 & 6, p56]
- 1861-1865 The American Civil War dislocated world trade and the movement of shipping. [6, p41]
- 1862 October. Governor Hampton visited the port. [5, p11 & 6, p35]

The **Geraldton Hotel** [Place No. 208] was established. [Geraldton Heritage Trail]

A turf club was formed. [3, p277]

An agricultural society was established. An application was made for a grant of land for showgrounds west of Gregory Street, bounded by Shenton, Francis, Gregory and Grant Streets. [3, p 277]

The Greenough Flats flooded. [6, p111] The Chapman River flooded and all communication to the north was cut off. [3, p375]

c1862 The sea wall was built by men from the Depot. [6, p178]

1863 7 October. The first Show was held at the Grant Street Showgrounds. [3, p 277]

The *African* was wrecked at the mouth of the Greenough River. [6, p175-76]

The first shipment of horses was exported from Champion Bay - bred by K. and M. Brown at Glengarry.

The **Chapman River Bridge** [Place No. 331] was built by convicts.

An outbreak of rust in wheat ruined crops. [2, 5, p8]

A fire caused considerable damage to the Greenough Flats. [6, p111]

The first Anglican service was held in the old Courthouse. [6, p66]

The Bay was declared a 'warehousing port' and a large warehouse was built. [6, p181]

1864 Floods. [5, p8]

A lantern was established on Flagstaff Hill, but was largely ineffectual for guiding shipping. [5, p10]

Exports included horses, hay, chaff, flour and sheep. Imports included mining equipment, building materials, hardware, furnishings and food stuffs. [5, p10]

The Anglican Bishop consecrated a small cemetery at the east end of town. [6, p66]

The Northampton Townsite was declared. [6, p67]

1865 The jetty was lengthened to 327ft, three times its original length allowing larger vessels to berth. [6, p181]

"In this year the town consisted of nearly sixty houses, nearly all built of stone. There were five stores, two inns, the Courthouse, built in 1864

(Bonded Stores added in 1867), Place of Worship, Residency built in 1862 (should read "1861") and other private residences." [5, p9]

A description of Geraldton by J.P. Stowe of the *Forlorn Hope* indicates that there were roughly 60 houses in the settlement, nearly all built of stone. "Some were extensive and substantial buildings, the principal one being Mr Crowther's store... Further west appeared the Resident Magistrate's house, a capacious, one-storeyed dwelling with several acres of lawn attached, and surrounded by a stone wall." [6, p69]

The H. Gray & Co Store was established in Geraldton. [7, p598].

The Wesleyan Minister T.C. Laurance arrived at the Bay. He left in 1881. [6, p65]

February. Fr Adolphus Joseph Lecaille was appointed as resident catholic priest at Champion Bay. He died in September, 1908. [6, p67 & Op Cit, Marchant James, p67]

An outbreak of diphtheria in the settlement resulted in a number of deaths. [6, p142]

1865-68 Ship building was being undertaken at the Bay. [6, p117]

1866 The first post office was built. [5, p10]

1867 The Courthouse and Bonded Store opened in Gregory Street following many delays caused by labour shortages. (Now demolished, in the 1950s the building was used by the Boy Scouts and the CWA.) [2 & 6, p57]

The Rectory was built. [2]

H. Gray established his store on the seaside, west of Elwies Street. [6, p80]

A small hospital was erected at the **Convict Depot** [Place No. 55]. [6, p227]

1867-69 The National Bank operated in Geraldton. [6, p73]

1868 The transportation of convicts from England ceased.

13 December. The foundation stone for the future **Christ Church** [Place No. 283] was laid and blessed. Lot 360 cnr Elwies St & Marine Tce. [6, p66]

Red rust (*Puccinia Graminae*) began to attack wheat crops causing large loss of production, in excess of 4,000 acres at a value of approximately £80,000. A day of prayer was held at the Bay and throughout the district with the closure of shops and hotels. [3, p378-80]

19 June. The Geraldton Working Men's Society, later the Geraldton Mechanics Institute and in 1960 the Geraldton Cultural Trust, was formed. [9]

1869 18 April. The **Methodist Church** [Place No. 302] was opened by T.C. Laurance, a Wesleyan Minister. Designed by W. Phelps, it was the first

denominational church in Geraldton. A Manse was built some distance away to the east, on what is now the corner of Chapman Road and Durlacher Street. [2 & 6, p65-66]

1870 1 June. Passing of the Bill setting up the Legislative Council. Writs were issued on 18 July and Major Logue was duly elected as the first representative for the Victoria District. [2 & 3, p320]

19 July. The **Anglican Christ Church** [Place No. 283] was consecrated by Bishop Hale. [6, p67]

Geraldton exported one third of the state's exports. [5, p15]

The population of the Bay was 1297 persons. [3, p257]

1871 The Education Act made attendance at school compulsory for all children. [6, p38]

17 January. A Road Board statute was passed establishing Municipalities and Road Boards. [6, p110] The Municipalities Act extended the authority of the Road Trusts by giving local councils jurisdiction over roads, drains, wharves, public buildings, pounds, boundaries, fences and sanitation with power to rate and borrow. [2 & 6, p287]

The Geraldton Town Trust was incorporated as the corporate body responsible for the administration of the public affairs of the Town of Geraldton. [4, p4] Mr D.H. Scott, who was the first Chairman, became the first Chairman. Initially the Trust met in the **Geraldton Hotel** [Place No. 208] until the Government Barracks in Gregory Street were vacated by the Pensioner Guards. This was then the seat of municipal administration from 1871-1897 when the **Council Chambers** [Place No. 45] were opened on a site next to the **Town Hall** Place No. 46]. [2]

The population of Geraldton was approximately 500. [4, p4]

The **St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church** [Place No. 271] opened. [6, p67]

The Convict Depot closed. [6, p227]

1872 February. A summer cyclone centred on Champion Bay. Flooding caused damage to farming properties. [5, p15] The sea wall was washed away and the 'lighthouse' on Flagstaff Hill was destroyed. [6, p178] Many houses lost their roofs, both hotels lost their chimneys and the jetty was severely damaged to the point it had to be rebuilt. [3, p387]

Surveying of the Northampton Railway line was undertaken. [2]

The **Victoria Hotel** [Place No. 296], a one-storey building, opened. [6, p132]

1873 A monthly intrastate steam ship service commenced. [6, p233]

1874 March. John and Alexander Forrest passed through Geraldton on route to

Alice Springs. [5, p16 & 6, p78]

5 June. The telegraph line was established between Newcastle (Toodyay) and Geraldton. [6, p233]

22 October. Governor Weld turned the first sod of the Geraldton - Northampton Railway line. [2]

The first steam schooner, *Georgette*, sailed into Champion Bay. [3, p359]

New postal facilities, with living quarters attached, were built alongside the courthouse. [6, p57]

The Pensioner Guards moved from the Bay to the Greenough Flats. [6, p58]

An outbreak of diphtheria in the settlement resulted in a number of deaths. [6, p142]

1875 Jessie Hammond successfully tendered to erect the **lighthouse keeper's cottage** [Place No. 73] and tower for £4,000 at Bluff Point. [Considine & Griffiths Architects, *Bluff Point Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters Conservation Plan*, 1994, p2]

Trefusis Aerated Water and Cordial factory opened opposite the Geraldton Hotel on Gregory Street. It was the first such factory in the colony. Originally managed by Mr Martin Hosken, it was later managed by Mr William Jose who had worked there from the beginning. [6, p117-18 & 7, p601]

1876 The West Australian Bank, the Union Bank (1878?) and the National Bank commenced operations in Geraldton. Originally their premises were in Gregory Street. [2 & 6, p73]

1877 The **Point Moore Lighthouse** [Place No. 401] was constructed by engineers, Chance Bros of Birmingham. Building materials were brought out from England on board the *Lady Elizabeth*. Prior to this there was a lighthouse on Flagstaff Hill which was later scooped into the harbour to reclaim land for the wharf. [2 & 5, p15]

18 October. The Geraldton Masonic Lodge was consecrated. [Burns, A.C., "Geraldton Lodge No. 3", 1977]

1878 The Union Bank commenced operations in Geraldton. [2] (1876?)

5 April. The telegraph line was extended to Northampton. [2]

Lady Ord opened the **Geraldton Primary School** [Place No. 140]. [2]

The *Victoria Express* newspaper was founded by Mr Isaac Walker. [2 & 6, p167]

July. The Trustees of the **Methodist Church** [Place No. 302] bought a portion of Lot 43 with the church on it from Edward Shenton for £10. [6, p65]

- 1879 26 July. The Northern Railway line from Geraldton to Northampton was officially opened. At a total cost of £147,217, the line linked the port with the Northampton lead and copper mines. The train ran along Marine Terrace. The first **Geraldton Railway Station** [Place No. 305] was located opposite the entrance to the **Esplanade Jetty** [Place No. 308] in a building later enlarged and used as the Mechanic's Institute. [2]
- By 1880s Geraldton was now a prosperous town and port exporting much of the wool produced in the Murchison pastoral areas, ore from the Northampton copper and lead mines and grain from the crops on the Greenough Flats. Communication was still easier and quicker by sea than by land - shipping was the lifeline between the north-west districts and the capital of the colony.
- 1880-84 Drought years in the Murchison District and the Bay's hinterland. [6, p75]
- 1882 D. Harwood and J.S. Malley opened the Victoria Brewery, which later became the Geraldton Brewery, opposite the Geraldton Hotel. [5, p17 & 6, p129]
- A fire destroyed Crowther and Shenton's Store, which was subsequently rebuilt. [5, p18]
- 1883 Flooding of the Greenough Flats caused considerable damage and heavy losses of stock.
- Mr Charles E. Broadhurst leased islands at the Abrolhos and worked the phosphatic deposits. [2 & 5, p17]
- 1884 The last consignment of horses from Glengarry were exported from Geraldton, largely ending this export trade. [5, p17 & 6, p103, 183]
- 1885 The telegraph line was extended to Carnarvon and then Derby in 1889. [2]
- Ti-trees were planted to offset the encroaching sand dunes around Geraldton. [5, p17]
- The Club Hotel** [Place No. 287] was built. [5, p19]
- 1886 The first Mayor of the town was George Baston.
- 1887 1 July. The line from Geraldton to Walkaway opened. [2]
- Wainwright's** [Place 307], a London firm, took over Crowther and Shenton's Store and went on to dominate wool exporting, sandalwood and financed pastoralists. Also owned a lot of property. [6, p77]
- The **Chapman Smelting Works** [Place No. 67] was erected. [5, p18]
- Construction of the **Victoria Districts Hospital** [Place No. 56] was completed in Geraldton. [6, p227]

- 1888 June. Gold was discovered at Mulga Mulga and Berrin Stations. [6, p159]
- 1889 The first stock agent, Edward Wittenoom, a representative of Dalgety's, commenced business in Geraldton. [5, p18]
- Extensive additions to the **Hospital** [Place No. 56] were completed in time for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee - the hospital being named after her. [6, p227]
- 1889-1891 Excellent rainfalls. [6, p253]
- Late 1880s Decline of the lead and copper mines in the Northampton Mineral Field. [6, p41-2]
- Wool prices fell to an all-time low. [6, p116]
- c1890s Gold Rush. Gold discoveries in the Murchison district had a significant impact on the port and resulted in a prosperous decade for Geraldton. There were increased numbers of people coming to the district with a steady flow of coaches and wagons operating between the port and the Murchison.
- A gentlemen's school was conducted in a private house for the sons of the wealthier families, while a girls' school was conducted in Wesley Hall. [8, p9]
- Several soft drink factories were opened in Geraldton, including J. Shephard's factory in Fitzgerald Street. [6, p119]
- Japanese and Chinese in Geraldton, many involved with market gardening. [6, p147]
- 1891 The first Roman Catholic School was opened by the Presentation Nuns. Prior to this catholic students were taught by communities of Mercy and Josephite Sisters. [2]
- 24 September. The Murchison Goldfield was proclaimed. [6, p159]
- 1891-1903 Sporadic years of drought. [6, p253]
- 1892 June. The Salvation Army was established in Geraldton by staff Captain Edward Knight. The first meeting was held at Mr Jose's blacksmith's shop, near the Geraldton Primary School. [GLLSVF - Churches, 10]
- 1893 A new jetty, known as **the Railway Jetty** [Place No. 102], was built at the foot of Durlacher Street, on the plans of Sir John Coode who suggested it in 1886. It was 756ft long. [6, p184-85]
- Over the next few years the commercial centre of town shifted from Gregory Street to Durlacher and Marine Terrace. [2 & 6, p57]
- The second Geraldton Railway Station was built. [2]
- Christ Church** [Place No. 283] was enlarged - the new foundation stone being laid by Mr Maitland Brown R.M. on 22 November. [2]

22 July. Mrs McKenzie Grant laid the foundation stone of **St John's Presbyterian Church** [Place No. 266]. [2]

The north wing of the **Victoria District Hospital** [Place No. 56] was constructed. [6, p227]

December. The **Post Office** [Place No. 279] in Marine Terrace was built. [6, p233]

The Homesteads Act was enacted. [6, p251]

Mr Carl Beringer took over the Victorian Tannery from Messrs Wainwright and Co, the site of which is near Olive Street. [*Victoria Express*, 1 September, 1893]

1894 The Midland Railway was completed between Midland Junction and Walkaway, thus lessening the isolation of the district. [6, p233]

The rails were pulled up from Marine Terrace. [2]

November. The railway to Mullewa was opened. [2]

c1894 The railway sheds and shunting yards were erected. [6, p219]

1895 4 September. The Telephone Exchange opened in Geraldton [Place No. 279].

The Gas Works were founded as a branch of the Colonial Gas Company. [2]

The *Mayhill* was wrecked off the coast. [6, p181]

1896 Gas lighting was introduced to Geraldton. [4, p4]

The Agricultural Purchase Land Act was introduced allowing for closer settlement in the colony by providing for the non-renewal of leases and for the resumption of others.

The Geraldton Chamber of Commerce was initiated. [5, p20]

The **Recreation Ground** [Place No. 185] opened. It was granted by Queen Victoria for the recreation of the people of Geraldton.

1897 The new **Council Chambers** [Place No. 45] were opened. [4, p4 & 5, p20]

1 October. The **Courthouse and Public Buildings** [Place No. 272] were officially opened by Acting Premier, the Hon. E.H. Wittenoom in a move to appease the secessionist movement. [6, p220]

The east wing of the **Victoria District Hospital** [Place No. 56] was constructed. [6, p227]

- October. The first Geraldton Agricultural and Horticultural Show was held. [*The Express & Murchison & Yalgoo Goldfields Chronicle*]
- 1898 The railway was extended to Cue. [2]
- The Eastern Goldfields railway was extended to Leonora, taking some trade away from the port. [5, p24]
- August. The Diocese of Geraldton was founded and Bishop Kelly became the first Bishop of Geraldton. [2 & 6, p230]
- 1899 The Geraldton Brewery was sold and became known as the Star Brewery. [6, p130]
- 1899-1902 The Boer War. [6, p239]
- 1900 Reports of several deaths in Fremantle caused by the Bubonic Plague resulted in an isolation hospital being built in Geraldton on the corner of Burges Street and Marine Terrace. [6, p223]
- 1901 The Census figures reveal that there were 51 Chinese living in Geraldton - 48 males and 3 females. They worked variously as cooks, market gardeners, and in domestic service. [6, p82] Further, the Census states that "122 people (in Geraldton) were still living under calico, canvas or hessian whilst 17 families still lived in wattle and daub dwellings." [6, p223]
- The Star Brewery was sold and changed its name to the Victoria Brewery. [6, p130]
- Federation.
- Early 1900s Decline of the Murchison Goldfield - impact on Geraldton through less imports and exports. [5, p24 & 6, p165]
- There were aboriginal camps in the sandhills around Geraldton. [8, p20]
- The fishing industry in Geraldton commenced, especially Norwegians, Danes, Swedes and Finns and later Italians. [6, p200]
- 1902 **The Railway Jetty** at the end of Durlacher Street was extended [Place No. 102]. [6, p185]
- The Chapman Research Station was established to assist with agricultural developments in the district. [6, p252]
- 1903 The railway was extended to Nannine. [2]
- 16 November. Bluff Point was officially proclaimed as a suburb, but was established before this. [6, p298]
- 1904 Charles Broadhurst's lease on Abrolhos guano deposits expired. The lease was taken up for a short time by Mr Fallowfield. [5, p26]

- 1906 *The Guardian* was published by partners Messrs E. Constantine and F.J. Gardiner. [2]
- Outbreak of the Bubonic Plague resulted in several deaths and an exodus of people from the town. [6, p142 & 6, p225]
- 1907 “Of 29 miles of streets within the municipality over 13 miles have been metalled, 7 miles gravelled, 1 mile formed, and 2 miles cleared. Recreation grounds and pleasure resorts have been acquired, improved, and beautified, such as Victoria Square, Queen’s Park, and the Esplanade and pier, for the recreation and enjoyment of the people.” [4, p4]
- 12 July. The **Geraldton Town Hall** [Place No. 46] was opened. [4, p1 & 6, p220]
- The **Oddfellows Lodge** [Place No. 136] was completed. [6, p220]
- The population of Geraldton was approximately 2,800. [4, p4]
- The **Victoria District Flour Milling** Co. Ltd. was established. [6, p263]
- 1908 The *Windsor*, a steamer carrying sandalwood from Fremantle to Hong Kong, was wrecked off Pelsart Island. [1]
- A brewery was established on Evans Street. It was sold to a group called **The Globe** [Place No. 90] in 1915 and closed in 1949. [6, p130]
- The Ice Works were established in Armstrong Street. [5, p26] (1925?)
- 1909 **The Railway Jetty** [Place No. 102] at the end of Durlacher Street was extended to 1,350ft. [6, p186]
- The Salvation Army Hall in Lester Avenue was opened by the Mayor, John Urch, prior to which meetings were held in various other buildings. [GLLSCVF - Churches]
- 1910 29 January. The **Victoria District Flour Mill** [Place No. 59] Co-op Ltd was opened on the corner of Phelps Street and Chapman Road. [6, p263]
- The railway was extended to Meekatharra and Sandstone. [2]
- 1 October. The Chapman Valley Railway was constructed. [6, p233]
- The Anglican Diocese of North West Australia was inaugurated. [6, p232]
- 1910-1914 Drought years. [6, p253]
- 1912 Construction on the third railway station commenced. [Place No. ?] [2]
- The **Stella Maris College** [Place No. 357] opened. [2]
- 1913 Having taken over the Gas Works in 1910, the Council installed the Electric

- Light Works as a municipal enterprise. [2]
- A bad fire caused considerable damage to the **Murchison Inn** [Place No. 43] and the adjacent **Council Chambers** [Place No. 45]. [6, p133]
- The Chapman Valley Railway was extended to Yuna. [6, p254]
- 1914 The establishment of the Wool Appraisalment System impacted on the export of wool. [5, p27]
- Construction commenced on the Buller River earthen dam to provide a water supply for the town. It collapsed in 1917. [6, p144]
- 1915 The third **Geraldton Railway Station** [Place No. 50] was opened. [2]
- The Wongan Hills railway line to Mullewa opened. It had a significant impact on Geraldton, diverting traffic from the Murchison Goldfields direct to Perth. [2]
- WWI Exports reduced. [5, p28] Embargo on the export of base metals, the port lost trade as the concentrates were railed to Fremantle. Ban lifted in 1920, re-imposed in 1921 and ceased in 1923. [5, p29]
- 1916 Geraldton exported wheat, lead, sandalwood and flour worth £500,000 - a record year. [5, p27]
- Harbour works commenced, but ceased in 1917. [5, p28]
- Wesfarmers was established in Geraldton. [5, p30]
- Construction of the **St Francis Xavier Catholic Cathedral** [Place No. 39] commenced. [6, p231]
- 1918 18 August. The unfinished cathedral was officially blessed. [6, p232]
- 1921 The first civilian airport at Wooree.
- Harbour works modernisation restarted, including the construction of a breakwater to offset the effects of the westerly winds was completed in 1926. Dredging and reclamation works were undertaken using sand from Flagstaff Hill and stone from White Peak Quarry. This work was completed in 1929 following which construction of the wharf began. Although this work was not completed until 1935, the official opening was in 1930. [5, p30 & 6, p188-190]
- August. Major Brearley was awarded the contract to operate Australia's first air service between Geraldton and Derby. The North-West Air Service was officially inaugurated by the Governor on 3 December. [2 & 6, p236]
- An earthen-wall dam was constructed at Wicherina with 3 miles of steel piping taking water to a reservoir and providing a water supply for the town. [6, p146]

- 1922 A Butter and Bacon Factory was established at Bluff Point. [6, p135]
- By 1923 There were 150 to 200 acres of land under cultivation for tomatoes, extending from Chapman River to Bluff Point and including Waggrakine. [6, p150]
- 1924 **The Residency** [Place No. 318] was converted into a maternity hospital. [6, p230]
- 1925 The Geraldton Ice Works opened at the east end of town. [6, p202]
- 1926 The Christian Brothers' College was set up in temporary premises in Cathedral Avenue under Rev. Brothers O'Donnell and Ryan. [2]
- 1928 The Commercial Bank commenced operations in Geraldton. [2]
- October. The town of Geraldton was placed under the jurisdiction of the Anglican Bishop of the North-West, prior to which the town was part of the Perth Diocese. [6, p232]
- 1929 The Commonwealth Bank commenced operations in Geraldton. [2]
- The Christian Brothers' School was established in Cathedral Avenue. [2]
- The Express* and *The Guardian* amalgamated. [2]
- Anglican Rev. Halley arrived in Geraldton. [6, p232]
- 9 February. The Geraldton branch of the Country Women's Association formed. [9]
- 1929-34 The onset of the Depression resulted in a fall in exports. There was considerable unemployment, with many involved with sustenance work. [6, p190 & 234] There was a glut in tomato growing as many unemployed turned to it for work. [6, p152] There was also a fall in wool prices. [6, p264]
- 1930 Cuming Smith - Mt Lyell Farmers Fertilisers Ltd commenced operations producing superphosphate. [2]
- Crayfishing commenced. Crayfish sent to the Eastern states markets. [5, p33]
- 19 October. The first harbour berth was officially opened for shipping. [6, p188 & 191]
- The "talkies" came to Geraldton. [6, p302]
- 1930s A severe drought hit the Murchison. [6, p164]
- Crayfishing commenced. [6, p205]
- 1930-40 Rabbits were in plague proportions around Geraldton. The problem continued until the mid 1950s when poisoning and myxomatosis brought it

- under control. [6, p256]
- 1931 Crayfish were processed at Port Gregory by the Nor' West Fisheries and sent to Perth. [5, p33]
- 1932 Redtail Canning and Packing Co. established a canning factory in Geraldton. [5, p33]
- The Geraldton Tomato Growers' Association was formed to assist and support tomato growers. [6, p152]
- 7 February. **Lester Square Park** [Place No. 21] was opened by the Mayor, George Lester. [9]
- 1933 November. The second and third harbour berths were completed. The main export item was wheat, contributing 80% of trade. [6, p188]
- By 1933 There were approximately 200 market gardeners, the majority being Italians, Macedonians, Greeks and Yugoslavs. The market gardens extended from Buller River to Narngulu. [6, p152]
- 1935 May. The foundation stone of **St. George's Anglican Church** [Place No. 74] was laid. The church was consecrated by the Bishop of the North-West on 15 December. [2]
- 31 August. **Birdwood House** [Place No. 47], named after Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, was officially opened. [2]
- 1936 A local company started the first radio station - 6GE.[2] (1937?)
- The **Christian Brothers' College** [Place No. 23] was established in George Road. [2]
- The St. John of God Hospital was opened by Bishop O'Collins. [2 & 6, p232]
- Rosella Hospital** [Place No. 22] was opened. [2]
- A bulk-handling plant was added to the port's facilities. [5, p33] It consisted of 2 bins of 300,000 bushels capacity. [6, p192]
- 1937 6GE Radio came on air. [6, p301]
- 1938 Small cottages were established at West End Beach. [5, p34]
- The **St Francis Xavier Cathedral** [Place No. 39] was completed. [6, p232]
- 1939 22 July. Mr Willcock opened the **Geraldton High School** [Place No. 34]. Mr R.A. Fowler was the first headmaster. [2]
- Late 1930s Gold was discovered at Big Bell and Wiluna. [5, p33]
- Pre WWII There were only three boats crayfishing from Geraldton. [6, p207]

- WWII Thousands of servicemen were stationed in the area. Local Geraldton residents joined up. There was rationing and black outs. Some shops and businesses closed down. Some people left Geraldton for country towns. A Home Guard was established, air raid shelters and trenches were built. [6, p240-42]
- The Railway Jetty** [Place No. 102] was dismantled for defence reasons. [6, p198 & 244]
- While wool production was not badly effected, wheat production dropped dramatically and shipments steadily decreased. [5, p35]
- Geraldton was a naval depot, a troop base, an RAAF Station and also had an Air Training School. [5, p35 & 6, p243]
- Japanese interned in South Australia. [6, 149]
- Early 1940s The **Seventh Day Adventists Church** [Place No. 368] was built in Shenton Street. [5, p38]
- 1941 A cannery opened in Geraldton but closed at the end of the war. [6, p208]
- 19 November. The HMAS *Sydney* was sunk. [6, p241]
- 1942 19 February. Japan bombed Darwin. [6, p242]
- 1943 Due to wartime rationing on rock phosphate from Christmas Island, Abrolhos guano was used. At the end of the war this industry was discontinued. [5, p36]
- January. A plan for Japan to bomb Geraldton did not eventuate. Port Gregory was bombed instead. [6, p248]
- 1944 The **Esplanade Jetty** [Place No. 308] was dismantled. [6, p198 & 244]
- 1945 Regional Radio Station 6GN was established.
- Post WWII The port prospered, with exports of wheat, wool, tomatoes, crayfish and lead. [5, p37]
- The suburb of Beachlands was established owing to demand for permanent housing in Geraldton following the war. [6, p299]
- 1946 The **Midland Railway Company** [Place No. 108] commenced a daily motor coach service. [2]
- The Rural and Industries Bank commenced operations in Geraldton. [2]
- 1947 The Golden Gleam Company exported uncooked, frozen crayfish to Great Britain, and to the United States in 1948. [5, p37 & 6, p209]

- Lead exports increased. [5, p37]
- By 1948 The Redtail and Golden Gleam factories were firmly established, and were soon joined by Planet Fisheries. [6, p209]
- 1949 A parcels bus service commenced. [2]
- c1949 The Fisherman's Co-op was established in Geraldton. [6, p210]
- 1950 Geraldton celebrated its Centenary. [6, p250]
- There were 110 fishing boats operating in the Geraldton area, including the Abrolhos Islands. [2]
- The discovery of Geraldton Clover increased the carrying capacity of land. [6, p260]
- 1953 A Fruit and Vegetable Market was established in Geraldton. [6, p155]
- c1953 Storage silos for wheat were erected. [6, p193]
- 1958 21 February. The **Mercantile Club** [Place No. 289] opened. [9]
- 1959 The inaugural Geraldton Sunshine Festival was held. [9]
- Late 1950s Boom years for the fishing industry. [6, p211]
- 1961 A new 300ft fishing wharf was completed. [6, p192]
- 29 September. The inaugural meeting of the Geraldton branch of the State Emergency Service was held. [9]
- 1962 7 February. A new wheat terminal was opened by the Premier, with a capacity of 2,200,000 bushels. [6, p198]
- The Geraldton Town Band was formed. [9]
- 22 July. The foundation stone for the **Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Cross** [Place No. 35] was laid. [9]
- 1962-66 Dredging of the harbour. [6, p192]
- 1963 24 March. The **Geraldton Civic Centre** [Place No. 38] was opened by Queen Elizabeth II. [6, p303]
- 1964 8 March. The **Anglican Cathedral** [Place No. 35] was consecrated by the Bishop of the North-West. [9]
- 4 December. The foundation stone of the Geraldton Regional Hospital was laid by the Minister for Health, Ross Hutchinson. [9]
- mid 1960s There was a decline in tomato growing. Tax incentives encouraged intensive

farming methods, competition from huge glasshouses in South Australia, increased costs of fertilisers and sprays and the collapse of the Singapore market all contributed to the decline. [6, p155]

- 1965 20 November. The new Methodist Church opened in Shenton Street. [9]
- 1965-66 The Allanooka Water Supply was constructed at a cost of \$2.5 million. [6, p147]
- 1966 March. Number 4 wharf was completed. [6, p191]
- March. New section of the harbour was opened by Premier D. Brand. [6, p193]
- The new Regional Hospital was completed at a cost of £1,750,000 and opened by Premier David on 1 October. [6, p230]
- 1967 6 February. Meals-on-Wheels commenced operations. [9]
- 17 June. The Geraldton Community Centre opened. [9]
- 8 December. The Allanooka Water Supply memorial in Maitland Park was unveiled by Premier, David Brand. [9]
- 1968 The Geraldton Port Authority was established. [6, p194]
- 31 July. The Geraldton branch of the Library and Information Service of WA opened. [9]
- 1969 Television transmissions were received in Geraldton. [6, p234]
- 19 June. The new Fire Station opened. [9]
- 1970 The District's population was 18,700. [6, p140]
- 1971 December. The Geraldton Airport was named the Brearley Airport. [6, p249]
- 25 June. The Geraldton Tourist Bureau opened. [9]
- 1972 9 December. The Geraldton and Districts Aquatic Centre was opened by the Governor, Sir Douglas Kendrew. [9]
- By 1973 There were only approximately 50 tomato growers in Geraldton, some of whom were part time. [6, p155]
- 1973 3 March. The Maritime Museum was opened in Geraldton. [9]
- 1974 20 September. Rangeway Primary School opened. [9]
- 1975 August. Construction of an all-purpose heavy duty No. 5 berth commenced. [6, p195]
- 27 August. Town Towers was opened by MLA Ray O'Connor. [9]

- 1976-77 Dredging of the harbour. [6, p196]
- 1977 The Shire of Greenough took control of the Geraldton Airport. [6, p249]
- 24 July. The Seventh Day Adventist Church in Holland Street was opened by the Mayor, L.G. Harris. [9]
- 1978 The new Salvation Army Hall was opened in Ainsworth Street by Lt. Col. Brian Harwood. [GLLSCVF - Churches]
- 1977-78 Extension to fishing boat facilities. [6, p197]
- 1979 6 April. No. 5 berth was officially opened by Premier Charles Court. [6, p196]
- 7 October. The Brearley Terminal at the Geraldton Airport was opened and the inaugural Geraldton-Greenough Air Show was held. [9]
- 7 December. The Waggrakine Primary School was opened. [9]
- 1980 5 September. The foundation stone for the **Queens Park Theatre** [Place No. 37] was laid by the Premier, Sir Charles Court. [9]
- 1982 27 March. The **Queens Park Theatre** was opened. [9]
- 1984 6 August. The Geraldton Art Gallery was opened in the **Old Town Hall** [Place No.46] by the Governor General, Sir Ninian Stephen. [9]
- 1980s Some Vietnamese immigrants arrived in Geraldton and commenced tomato growing. [6, p156]
- 1987 Extensive restorations works were undertaken at the fmr **Victoria District Hospital** [Place No.56] and it was named the Bill Sewell Complex. [6, p227]
- 1988 The Abrolhos Islands Task Force was established to deal with fishing, tourism and conservation issues. [6, p214]
- 22 April. Official visit from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and HRH the Duke of Edinburgh. Geraldton was declared a City. [6, p303]
- 1989 28 January. Opening of the **Geraldton Mosque** [Place No. 200] for the Islamic Community. [9]
- The Courthouse** [Place No. 272] was redeveloped. [9]
- 1992 The new St John of God Hospital was officially opened. [6, p232]
- 1995 February. The new Batavia Coast Marina was officially opened.
- 1999 November. The Aquarena Complex was officially opened.
- The Orana Cinema Complex was officially opened on the site of the former

Methodist Church. [Place No. 302]

- 2000 July. The new WA Museum Geraldton was officially opened at the Batavia Coast Marina.
- 2004 The Geraldton Port underwent significant expansion works.
- 2007 The City of Geraldton and the Shire of Greenough amalgamated to become the City of Geraldton-Greenough.
- 2011 The City of Geraldton-Greenough amalgamated with the Shire of Mullewa to become the City of Greater Geraldton.
- January. The upgrades to the Geraldton Airport were officially opened.
- The Pool of Remembrance was completed at the **HMAS Sydney Memorial** [Place No. 406] site.
- 2013 10 July. The National Broadband Network was activated.
- September. The Southern Transport Corridor was officially opened.
- 2014 March. The City of Greater Geraldton introduced free Wi-Fi to the Geraldton CBD.
- April. The Esplanade was officially opened.
- The MidWest Academy of Sport was established.

1.1.1. Geraldton Thematic Matrix

MAJOR THEMES	To 1848	1849 - 1870	1871 - 1890	1891 - 1910	1911 - 1945	1946 - Present
<p>A Demographic Settlement & Mobility Why people settled, why they moved away - the things they left behind. - Exploration & Surveying - Land Allocation & subdivision - Settlements</p>	<p>Aboriginal Occupation. Early exploration to open up new areas for grazing and agriculture. Search for mineral deposits to boost the dormant colony. Lead ore discovery on Murchison River (1848).</p>	<p>Settlement commences at Champion Bay (1849). Town of Geraldton surveyed (1849) & proclaimed (1850). Allocation of land grants. Geraldine Mine est. (1849) & other mines attracted people to the district. Pastoral Stations est. (1850-). Aboriginal camps in vicinity. Sale of town lots (1851-) Lynton Convict Depot (1853-56)</p>	<p>Convict Depot closed (1871) Pensioner Guards move from Bay to Greenough Flats (1874) Decline of Northampton Mineral Field & low wool prices, esp late 1880s - slow development.</p>	<p>Gold discoveries attracted people to district. Prosperous years for Geraldton as imports & exports boosted. Japanese and Chinese migrants. Commercial centre shifted to from Gregory to Durlacher St. Decline of Murchison Goldfield (1900s) impact on exports</p>	<p>Exports reduced due to Wongan Hills Railway, WWI, Depression. During WWII thousands of servicemen stationed in & around town. Some local residents left the town.</p>	<p>Port & Town prospered - increased exports. Need for housing after war resulted in new suburbs of Beachlands & Wontheila. Centenary Celebrations (1950) Further expansion of the town. Declared a City (1988) Geraldton Port expanded (2004)</p>
<p>B Transport & Communications How people & goods moved, how people communicated & exchanged information - Sea Transport - Droving - Road & Rail - Mail Services - Newspapers</p>	<p>Sea transport along coast. Ship wrecks Overland trekking (1839-)</p>	<p>Sea Transport - Geraldton emerged as major port of north, schooners eg <i>Champion</i>, jetty (1857) lantern (1864) Overland trekking, Stock Route. Horse & Cart North track to mines, Brown's track to Glengarry & Greenough Road (1850s) Chapman River Bridge (1863) Mail deliveries by ship, overland (from 1853) Post Office (1866-).</p>	<p>Sea Transport - services expanded, including steam ships Bluff Point Lighthouse (1876) Point Moore Lighthouse (1877) Northampton Railway (1879) G'ton-Walkaway Rail (1887) Newcastle-Toodyay Telegraph line inaugurated (1874), ext to Northampton (1878) Postal facilities upgraded. Newspapers Bicycles</p>	<p>Sea Transport - remains essential. Railway Jetty (1893) Coaches, wagons, teams of horses, camels 2nd railway station (1893) Midland & Mullewa Railways (1894) Cue (1898) Post Office (1893) Telephone Exchange (1895) Newspapers</p>	<p>3rd railway station (1915) Wongan Hills Railway (1915) diverted traffic away from Port. Harbour works - breakwater, dredging, reclamation (1920s) harbour berths constructed Jetties dismantled - WWII 1st civilian airport at Woorree (1921) North-West Air Service (1921) Radio Stations, Cars</p>	<p>Improved Roads - Car, Coach Services, Air Travel Expansion of Harbour - Fishing Wharf, Dredging, new Wharves, Geraldton Port Authority (1968) Television, Computers, Telephones, Facsimiles, Satellites - all ease isolation. Batavia Coast Marina (1995) Geraldton Airport upgraded (2011) Southern Transport Corridor – Road & Rail (2013). Square Kilometre Array (2013) NBN Activated (2013) City Free Wi Fi (2014)</p>
<p>C Occupations What people did for sustenance, paid & unpaid labour. - Pastoralism & Agriculture - Mining - Fishing/Maritime - Commercial - Manufacturing & Processing - Hospitality</p>		<p>Military Garrison (1849) Mining - lead & copper Smelting (1851-) Ticket-of-leave labour & Pensioner Guards. Pastoral Activities - wool, horses Whaling (1853-73) Agricultural - wheat, oats, barley Sandalwood, Tannery, Quarrying. Commercial - Stores, Bank Domestic Activities</p>	<p>Pastoral Activities - wool, grain, horses, Mining - lead & copper Factories - Aerated Water & Cordial, Tannery, Brewery, Smelting Commerce & Retail - Stores, Banks Abrolhos Phosphatic deposits Sandalwood, Quarrying Domestic Activities</p>	<p>Pastoral & Agricultural Activities- wool, grain Factories - soft drinks, Flour Mill, Brewery, Ice Works Market Gardens Commerce & Retail - Shops, Banks, Chamber of Commerce (1896) Fishing Sandalwood, Quarrying Domestic Activities</p>	<p>Agricultural Activities - wheat replaced wool as main export, Factories - Butter & Bacon, Flour Mill, Superphosphate, Cannery Sandalwood, Quarrying Market Gardens - tomatoes Commerce & Retail - Shops, Banks, Depression - unemployment Fishing - crayfishing, processing Domestic Activities</p>	<p>Agricultural Activities - Wheat Silos Market Gardens - Tomatoes Fishing - Crayfishing Government Infrastructure Health & Education Services Commerce & Retail - Shops, Banks Tourism Domestic Activities</p>

MAJOR THEMES	To 1848	1849 - 1870	1871 - 1890	1891 - 1910	1911 - 1945	1946 - Present
<p>D Social & Civic Activities What people did together as a community. - Government, law & order - Education - Community Services - Religion - Sport, Recreation & Entertainment - Institutions</p>		<p>Geraldton Hotel (1850) Religious services (late 1850s-) Churches - Methodist & Anglican First School (1861) Turf Club & Agricultural Society (1862) Agricultural Show (1863-) Courthouse (1864/67?) Working Men's Club, including library (1870)</p>	<p>Geraldton Town Trust (1871) Catholic Church (1871) Hotels Literary Institute (1875) Geraldton Primary School (1878) Hospital (1887) Sports</p>	<p>Private boys school Catholic School (1891) Salvation Army established Presbyterian Church (1893) Gas Works (1895) New Council Chambers (1897) Public Buildings (1897) Catholic Diocese of Geraldton (1898) Anglican Diocese of North West Australia (1910) Bubonic Plague (1906) deaths Town Hall (1907) Sports, Social Clubs</p>	<p>Stella Maris College (1912) Catholic Cathedral (1918-38) Maternity Hospital (1924) Christian Brothers School (1929) "Talkies" (1930), Bands St George's Anglican Church (1935) Birdwood House (1935) Christian Bros College (1936) Hospitals (1936) High School (1939) 7th Day Adventist Church Sports, Social Clubs</p>	<p>Kindergarten Civic Centre opened (1963) Allanooka Water Supply (1966) Regional Hospital (1966) St John of God Hospital (1992) Sports, Social Clubs & Institutions - CWA, RSL etc. Aquarena & Orana Cinema Complex (1999), New Geraldton Museum (2000) Local Government amalgamations – Geraldton & Greenough (2007), and with Mullewa (2011) resulting in City of Greater Geraldton. MW Academy of Sport (2013).</p>
<p>E Outside Influences Events, decisions or changes which affected the community but were beyond its control. - World Wars - Natural Disasters - Depression & Boom - Markets</p>	<p>Foundation of Swan River Colony (1829)</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets Transportation of Convicts (1850-68) Crimean War (1857-) American Civil War (1861-65) Floods (1862, 64) Legislative Council est. (1870)</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets Municipalities Act (1871) Education Act (1871) Cyclone (1872) Drought Years (1880-84) Floods (1883 & 1888) Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee (1889)</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets Gold Rush Drought Years (1891-1903) Homesteads Act (1893) Agricultural Land Purchase Act (1896) Boer War (1899-1902) Federation (1901)</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets Drought Years (1910-14 & 1930s) World War I World War II Depression (1929-34)</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets Korean & Vietnam Wars Drought (1976-81) Wool Surplus, Wheat Quotas Recession Bicentenary (1988)</p>
<p>F People Women & Men from all walks of life who left their mark on the community. - Early Settlers - Local Heroes & Battlers - Famous & Infamous</p>	<p>Portuguese, Dutch, French & English Explorers. George Grey (1839) P.P. King & D. Dring (1840) A.C. Gregory (1846 & 1848) Governor Fitzgerald (1848)</p>	<p>A.C. Gregory Lockier & William Burges John Drummond Lt. Elliot & 99th Regiment Governors Fitzgerald (1852) & Kennedy (1857) Frances Wittenoom Fr Lecaille (1865) G. Shenton, H. Gray, C. Crowther, Builder - W. Trigg Major Logue (1870)</p>	<p>D.H. Scott - 1st Mayor (1871) John Forrest (1874) Martin Hosken William Jose Wainwrights</p>	<p>Faiz Mahomet Presentation Nuns Bishop Kelly (1898) J.J. Jenner - builder Len Sheppard Dr MacAleer</p>	<p>Fr. John Hawes Walter Vernon Sewell</p>	<p>Sir David Brand Bill Sewell Charles Eadon Clarke Max Kramer</p>

1.2. Greenough Historical Chronology

- 1527 Menezes, a Portuguese navigator, blown off his course while on route to the Spice Islands, was nearly wrecked on reefs on the Western Australian coast. He wrote on his chart “abri vossos olhos” (keep your eyes open). (Bain, M.A., *A Life of its Own*, City of Geraldton, 1996, p.1)
- 1611 Commander Brouwer from the Dutch East India Company established a new and shorter route to Java which brought shipping close to the Western Australian coast. (Ibid, pp.1-2)
- 1619 29 July. The reefs identified by Menezes in 1527 were sighted by Frederick de Houtman in the *Dordrecht* and named Houtman’s Rocks, and later the Houtman Abrolhos.
- 1628 Vianen sighted the mainland and named it "De Witts Land".
- 1629 The wreck and mutiny of the *Batavia* commandeered by Francisco Pelsaert took place on the Abrolhos Islands.
- 1697 Commander Willem de Vlamingh, sailing north after exploring Rottnest Island and a portion of the Swan River, went ashore on the mainland between Champion Bay and Drummond Cove. Seeking a site for a future trading post, he named the Geelvinck Passage between the Abrolhos and the mainland. Vlamingh was unimpressed with the area. (Ibid, p.2)
- 1801 French explorer Baudin in *Geographe* named Jurien Bay, the southern extremity of what later became known as the Victoria District, and Gantheaume Bay, the northern boundary of the district. (Ibid)
- 1822 Captain Phillip Parker King in *Mermaid* surveyed the northern part of the Western Australian coastline, naming the Flat Topped Moresby Range, Wizard Hills, Cape Burney as well as noting what George Grey later named Mount Hill.
- 1829 Foundation of the Swan River Colony.
- Late 1830s The Colony was stagnating. There was a need for mineral finds and the discovery and opening up of pasture lands. However, instructions from England indicated that no new settlements were to be established due to cost and isolation.
- 1839 Lt. George Grey and his exploration party, shipwrecked in Gantheaume Bay while on an exploration expedition, undertook an overland trek to the Swan River settlement. Grey named and described the Victoria District; Port Grey, a natural harbour which was later re-named Champion Bay; the **Greenough River** [Place No. 5] after George Greenough, President of the Royal Geographic Society; and the Irwin River after Frederick Irwin, commander of a detachment of soldiers assigned to protect the Swan River settlement. Grey was impressed with the mineral, pastoral and granary potential of the area. (Ibid, p.3)

- 1840 January. Captain D. Dring, aboard H.M. Colonial Schooner *Champion*, located and renamed Port Grey as Champion Bay after his vessel *Champion*, designating the bay south of Geraldton as Port Grey. (Ibid)
- 1841 Captain J.L. Stokes in HMS *Beagle* carried out investigations of coastal waters and the hinterland between Gantheaume Bay and Port Grey. (Ibid, p.4)
- 1845 Avon River pastoralists, confronted with a shortage of pasture following a series of droughts, plus overstocked leases with little chance of expansion, pressured the Governor to explore the north-west.
- 1846 The three Gregory brothers, Augustus, Francis and Henry, undertook a private expedition beyond Lake Moore, to discover the rich grass valley of the Irwin River and coal seams in the Strawberry District, named Depot Hill. In December two of the brothers crossed the mouth of the Greenough River as far as **Bootenal Spring** [Place No. 6] in a return trip to Champion Bay to bring back coal samples. (Bain, M.A., *Ancient Landmarks*, UWA Press, 1975, p.16) The Gregory's confirmed Grey's discoveries of rich pastoral land and also travelled over additional tracts of grazing country. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.4)
- 1848 A.C. Gregory, returning southwards from the North with a party of explorers which included Lockier Burges, C.F. Gregory and James Walcott, camped on the Greenough Flats and proclaimed the pastoral qualities of the land. The party also found lead ore on the banks of the Murchison River north of Champion Bay (which led to the foundation of the Geraldine Mining Company in 1849) and good pastoral country in the hinterland of Champion Bay, at the Hutt and Bowes Rivers. Burges was impressed with the pastoral possibilities of the eastern Irwin, for cattle and agriculture rather than sheep. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975, p.17)
- 1849 Due to the scarcity of labour in the colony a petition was established by the settlers calling for convict labour. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.7)
- September. Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, previously against the establishment of new settlements due to distance and cost factors, consented to a settlement at Champion Bay. (Ibid, p.7)
- 8 November. A party of 15, including A.C. Gregory, Lockier Burges, John Drummond and five miners set off on an overland trek to Champion Bay. Ten days later the Government schooner *Champion*, under the command of Captain Elliot, set sail to Champion Bay to meet up with the overland party. On board were 30 men of the 99th Regiment and some interested settlers. (Ibid, pp.8-9 & 11)
- The Murchison River area was classified as mineral land and the Geraldine Mining Company was founded with Lockier Burges as the first Mine Superintendent.
- A military garrison was established at Champion Bay. Its purpose was to protect the miners and ensure that ore from the Geraldine Mine could be safely transported to port. Dr. Robert Foley accompanied the garrison as

Army Surgeon. He subsequently took up Lot 13 on the Chapman River, dying there in 1868. **Dr. Foley's Olive Tree** remains at this site. [Place No. 176] Dr. Foley commenced a private practice and became Geraldton's first Doctor. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975, p.38 & Stan Gratte)

1850 Once in Champion Bay, A.C. Gregory was under instructions from John Septimus Roe to establish Geraldton, named after the Governor of the colony, Sir Charles Fitzgerald. Gregory was to mark out a townsite of 1,280 acres with between 25 to 50 half acre lots, reserves, roads and a suitable landing place for a jetty. (Ibid, p.45) However the location of the townsite was under dispute, with William Burges wanting it to be located at Drummond's (Smugglers') Cove. (Bryant, R.G., "Geraldton", Graylands Teachers College Thesis, 1960, p.6)

Pastoralists William Burges and Thomas Brown settled the Champion Bay District with parties from the Avon Valley. Burges established The Bowes pastoral lease north of Champion Bay - three leases totalling 60,000 acres, while Brown established the **Glengarry** [Place No.165] pastoral lease east of the Bay - leases no. 63 and 64, consisting of 40,000 acres. With Brown were J.S. Davis, James Walcott and Major Logue who all leased land in the area north, south and east of Wizard Peak. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

The first convicts from England arrived at Fremantle on the *Scindian*. Ticket-of-leave labour was used at the Geraldine Mine and for public works in the district. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.14)

Existing terms of leasing land from the Crown were cancelled and a new system of A Class and B Class Lands was established which allowed for the creation of large pastoral runs. A Class Lands, defined as being within 2 miles of a river or close to settlements, could be leased annually from the Crown at £1 per 1,000 acres. B Class Lands, included all other land in the colony, could be leased for 8 years at a yearly rental of 10/- per 1,000 acres. The maximum lease was 20,000 acres to be used only for pastoral purposes. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

Early 1850s Pastoral stations were established in the district.

The only road out of Champion Bay was a track leading north to the mines. However, it was not long before Brown's Track was established, heading east from the Bay to **Glengarry** [Place No. 165]. Later the Greenough Road was surveyed between the Bay and the north end of the Greenough Flats. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, pp.47 & 51)

1851 Tillage leases were promulgated. Pastoral leases were liable to forfeiture if cultivated without being covered by a tillage lease. At expiration of either lease, the land could be auctioned by the Crown. Tenants had pre-emptive rights and purchased 30-40 acres around permanent springs or water holes where homesteads and station buildings were established. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

Eliza Brown, the first white woman in the district, arrived at Champion Bay to visit her husband Thomas Brown at the fledgling **Glengarry** homestead [Place No. 165]. (Ibid) The first homestead was built. (Geraldton Camera

Club, *Homesteads of the MidWest Region of Western Australia*, Guardian Print, 1997)

John Nichol Drummond took up 4,000 acres as pastoral lease north of Smugglers' Cove, named "White Peak". In 1852 Drummond married Mary Shaw of Belvoir, Upper Swan, and took out a further 3,000 acres south of White Peak plus 10 acres at the mouth of the Buller River where he built a cottage and outbuildings named "Red Cliffs" which was demolished c1960. (Ibid & Stan Gratte)

The Colonisation Assurance Company leased 60,000 acres in three pastoral blocks covering the Greenough Flats and planned to settle immigrant farmers on small blocks. The corporation employed Henry Gregory and F. Scott to survey the Front Flats into allotments, but the scheme foundered the following year. (Ibid & Red Book No. 1223, p.68)

The name Greenough was given to the area in honour of George Bellas Greenough, President of the Royal Geographic Society, which had sponsored Lieutenant George Grey's 1839 expedition. (Dransfield, D. & Embry, J., "Sequent Occupation of the Greenough Community", Geraldton Senior High School, 1978, A)

William Burges was appointed Resident Magistrate at Champion Bay.

A.C. Gregory surveyed the town of Pakington at Port Gregory, considered to be the leading port of the north. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.19)

1852

J.S. Davis, Walcott & Co. took two leases totalling 40,000 acres to the east and north-east of Brown's Glengarry leases. These holdings were the nucleus of the **Tibradden** homestead [Place No. 225]. (Red Book No. 1224, p.129 & Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.88)

John Taylor of York leased 16,000 acres east of White Peak, later taken over by Ewen Mackintosh and James Drummond. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

Samuel Sewell became the managing partner of the Yarri and Oakabella leases.(Ibid)

Captain at the Barracks at Champion Bay was appointed first official postmaster at £5 per year. Mail arrived regularly by sailing ship. (Ibid, p.253)

Hamersley and Co., which already had holdings in the Irwin River valley, expanded into the Greenough and became a key force in future development of the Flats. The company, also referred to as 'The Cattle Company', leased 10 blocks totalling 200,000 acres and took over pastoral lease Nos. 61 and 62, B-class land on the Flats formerly held by the Colonisation Assurance Corporation. (Red Book No. 1224, pp.124-26 & 132)

The first baby was registered in the Victoria District to William Criddle of Bootenal, at the northern end of the Front Flats. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975, p.103)

George Shenton applied to lease 1,280 acres at the southern end of the Greenough Flats, south of the river elbow at Wagawa, now known as **Old**

Walkaway [Place No.71]. William Cousins, a relative of Shenton's, established a wheat crop on this land, probably the first on the Flats. (Red Book No. 1224, p.132; Ahearn, M.E., *I Remember*, Snap Instant Print, Perth, p.15 & Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.96)

c1852-1870s Cornish and Welsh miners arrived at the Bay to work on the copper and lead mines established in the Northampton Mineral Field. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.28)

1850's The Pastoral Company, with headquarters at **Minninooka** [Place No. 159], was established by J. & F. du Boulay, Robert Logue and Alex Manses.

Cattle were being grazed on the Flats and the Lower Irwin at this time.

1853 On the recommendation of Lord Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Lynton Convict Depot was established at Port Gregory north of Geraldton to help abate the serious labour shortage in the district. In May 60 men and pensioners arrived at the Swan from England in the *Pyrenees* for dispatch to the Lynton Depot.

Settlers were aware that climate and soil in the district were suitable for the growing of wheat, however cropping was impossible under the existing pastoral leases. Surveyed tillage leases if adjoining or within pastoral leases could be rented, but at a greater expense than pastoral leases and payable in advance £10 p.a. per 100 acres for 8 years. There were also problems with the type of wheat available for the climate, and irritating delays in the surveying of fee simple or tillage blocks. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

William Burges wrote to the Governor, without success, seeking new consideration of the right to crop land without a tillage lease or payment of rent, and a lifting of the restrictions regarding size and shape of cultivated paddocks. (Ibid)

1 July. The first overland mail service was established on a monthly basis. A police constable with a native tracker carried the mail by horseback from Perth via Guildford to Dandaragan Police Station where the P.C. there together with a tracker carried the mail to the Irwin River, from whence it was dispersed to the Greenough and Champion Bay. In 1860 the service was extended to Port Gregory. (Ibid)

Dr. Foley took up land in the area. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book & Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.87)

Frank and Julius du Boulay settled at **Minninooka** [Place No.159]. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.89)

By 1853 Pensioner Guards were stationed at Champion Bay.

1854 The system of payment of postal fees by the recipient was superseded by a new system of prepayment - proof of payment being by adhesive postage stamps.

William Burges again approached the Governor without success, stressing the shortage of flour in the colony and the lack of prospects that future supply would equal demand. The northern colonists wanted to protect themselves and their families by growing enough corn for their own consumption - the existing land laws prevented this. During the decade, all the concerned settlers purchased portions of their leases, concentrating on land that included natural fresh water springs. Some blocks were cropped; on others they built farmhouses and outbuildings. (Ibid)

Thomas Whitfield, who opened the first flour mill on the Greenough River, took up a 20,000 acre lease on the east branch of the Irwin River. (Ibid)

There were 353 people - 280 men and 73 women - in the Victoria District, which included Champion Bay, Greenough and the Irwin. This figure included convicts and military personnel but excluded Aborigines. (Census, 1859)

There were reports of settler-Aborigine skirmishes in the Greenough hinterland..."the natives are still continuing their depredations on the stock of the settlers". Aborigines used the **Bootenal Spring** [Place No. 6] thicket on the Front Flats as a base for raids and settlers attacked them there. (Burges to Col. Sec. June 3 & 8, Aug 28, Sept 13, 1854. CSR 309)

It is believed that Dr. Foley took up Victoria Location 1076 which subsequently became the site of the **Woorree Homestead** [Place No. 175], however this requires verification. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

By 1856 The original 60 ticket-of-leave men had increased to 103, most hired out to work on the stations or at the Geraldine Mine. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

There were thirteen pastoralists in the district leasing 765,840 acres. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.92)

1856 Lynton was closed as a convict hiring depot. The remaining Pensioner Guards stayed on, moving from their tents into the stone buildings of the Depot, until transference to Champion Bay and the Greenough Front Flats in 1858. (Ibid)

Two Aborigines were killed by settlers near Wizard Peak after a series of skirmishes. (Burges to Col. Sec., May 14, 1856. CSR 367/65)

Thomas Brown leased 9,200 acres at the northern end of the Front Flats - this property ran down the coast to the Greenough River mouth and included the lower estuarine reaches. At the same time, Hamersley and Co. leased 6,000 acres in the southern Flats area. (Map Vic. 37, Cons. 3869, Red Books No. 1227, pp. 261 & 246)

Colonial Secretary Barlee visited the northern districts, including the Greenough, and the tour stimulated the survey and sale of blocks on the Flats. Barlee encountered homesteads at the Greenough... "it surpasses beyond comparison any part of this colony that I have seen". (Barlee to Gov. Kennedy, Oct 6, 1856. CSR 358/31-2)

In March, A.C. Gregory was instructed to survey roads and blocks at the Greenough Flats to enable the area to be opened up for settlement. He surveyed 20,000 acres in locations from 10 to 50 acres. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

Hamersley and Co. bought a series of freehold blocks on the Front Flats before the land sale later in the year, exercising pre-emptive rights of purchase. The company focused on three areas - the **Bootenal Spring** [Place No. 6], the Central Flats and **Old Walkaway**, probably because they offered access to water. Of these lots location no. 22 became the site of the **Old Walkaway Cottage** [Place No. 71], location no. 23 the site of **Anderson** [Place No. 13] and **Harrison Cottages** [Place No. 18] and location no. 66 the site of the **Hampton Hotel** [Place No. 58]. William Criddle also bought two blocks before the November auction, on one facing Gregory Road, location no. 60, he built his cottage – **Criddle Cottage**. [Place No. 11] (Red Books No. 539, pp.5-15 & No. 576, pp.34, 46-47)

In November a sale of Greenough blocks, at the upset price of £1 an acre, attracted strong bids from Walter Padbury, George Shenton, Lockier Burges and others. (Gov. Gaz. Aug 26, 1857)

The Greenough Flats were opened up and settled; four families moved north to Greenough: John Broad with his wife Anne and five children; John and Jane Rhodes and their seven children; Edward Tuncliffe and his wife; and Joseph and Elizabeth Coker and their five children, all of whom took up tillage leases for yeomen from the Colonisation Assurance Corporation. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

A Pensioner Guards village was established at the northern end of the Greenough Front Flats near Bootenal Spring facing Gregory Road. 32 pensioners from Fremantle and Lynton settled on Lots G1 to G33. Title deeds for these 10 - 20 acre lots were issued from 1871 onwards to the occupant after 7 years of service, or the equivalent. The occupant was given £10 towards the erection of a cottage plus entitlement to the services of men from the hiring depot to work on the construction of the building. Of the Pensioner allotments, location G31, settled by John McNeece became the site of **McNeece's Cottage** [Place No. 8]; location G14, settled by James Adlam, the site of **Corringle and Adlam Cottage** [Place No. 9]; and location G5, settled by James Carson, the site of **Carson's Cottage** [Place No. 12]. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975 & Roe to Col. Sec., Aug 27, Nov 26, 1857. CSR 386/182)

John Patience built a small stone cottage, later known as **Rock of Ages** [Place No. 18], on location 23. (Baskerville, B., *Felon to Farmer*, Thomas Harrison, 1983/84, p.33)

Walter Padbury, a colonial merchant and property owner who had leases on the Irwin since 1852, became a key investor at Greenough. Padbury held several tillage leases on the west side of Company Road, at the southern end of the Flats, where he planned to build cottages and settle tenant farmers. The Padbury leases were later converted to freehold titles, location nos. 174, 443-445 where **The Rectory** [Place No. 55], **Rock House** [Place No. 57] and **Warrener's Cottage** [Place No. 60] were later established. (Red Books No. 1224, pp. 125 & 127, & No. 1228, pp. 294, 297-8)

Fredericke W. Waldeck, a Wesleyan who became a prominent figure in Greenough, was granted a tillage lease of 102 acres on the corner of Hamersley (later McCartney Road) and Company Roads at the cost of £10 / 4. He took a similar lease of 100 acres on the opposite corner, later converting both these blocks to freehold titles, locations Nos. 76 and 77, which became the sites of **Mount Pleasant Farmhouse** [Place No. 29], **Gray's Store** [Place No. 50] and the first schoolroom, later the **Temperance Lodge** [Place No. 51]. (Red Books No. 1228, pp.293-4, No. 576, p52 & Op Cit, Ahearn, p.21)

Governor Kennedy visited the Victoria District. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.105)

8 February. The first Mass in the Victoria District was celebrated by Father Venancio OSB from the Benedictine Monastery at New Norcia. (Marchant James, R., *Cork to Capricorn*, Presentation Sisters of WA, 1996, p.66)

1858

Alex Dewar was granted a 200 acre tillage lease on Gregory Road opposite location no. 22 at the southern end of the Flats, which was later converted to freehold title location no. 726, later to become the site of the **Greenough Farmer's Club Hall** [Place No. 73]. (Red Book No. 1229, p.319)

Joseph Green was granted the title to location nos. 83-85, sites of **Waldeck's Cottage** [Place No. 47], **Stone Barn** [Place No. 48] and former **Wesley Church** [Place No. 49]. (Red Book No. 576, pp. 53-4)

Lockier Burges was granted the title to location no. 160, site of **Ahearn Cottage** [Place No. 53] on McCartney Road. (Red Book No. 576, p.78)

G.D. Armstrong was granted the title to location nos. 156 and 158 which became the site of **Hackett's Cottage** [Place No. 41]. (Red Book No. 539, p.23)

James Rudd was granted the tillage lease for 100 acres, lease no. 1060. The property was on the road between Champion Bay and the Greenough Flats, 6.5 miles from the Champion Bay jetty, and could be the location of the quarry known as Rudd's Gully. Rudd and his workman, Thomas Bott, were killed by Aborigines in 1863 at Butterabby near Mullewa. (Red Book No. 1229, p.318 & Stan Gratte)

Burges complained of a dearth of labour in the district and claimed it had hampered agricultural and pastoral development. (Burges to Col. Sec. June 1, 1858. CSR 413/43)

There were 204 ticket-of-leave holders in private service in Champion Bay (which included Greenough at this stage), the second highest tally of any district in the colony. A convict party was sent to the Greenough Road, with the help of two teams supplied by settlers for transport. They set to work making roads, which were generous - usually about 66 feet wide for driving sheep flocks. (Burges to Col. Sec. Sep 1, 1858. CSR 413/77 & Symmons to Col. Sec. Aug 14, 1860, CSR 460/82 & BPP 15, No. 7)

Land in the vicinity of what became Central Greenough was held as freehold property, so tillage leases were granted on the south Flats, between Gregory

and Company Roads. Applications for these leases included Joseph Ridley, Robert Bell, George Shenton and Edward Whitfield. (Red Book No. 1229, pp. 313-17)

Jimmy Eakins and J. Shoe were granted a tillage lease of 100 acres on Gregory Road, which later became freehold location nos. 288-291. Location no. 288 (later no. 1036) became the site of **Pioneer Gardens** [Place No. 23]. (Red Book No. 1229, p. 315)

Thomas Duncan operated a small horse drawn mill for grinding locally grown grain, probably on one of four blocks, Nos. 91-94. Lot No. 94 became the site of **Raphoe** [Place No. 20]. (Burgess to Col. Sec. Sep 3, 1858. CSR 413/81 & Red Book No. 539, pp. 18 & 22)

Walter Padbury funded Edward Whitfield and his partner Robert Sutherland in establishing the first steam-driven mill on the Flats, at Whitfield's 110 acre tillage lease no. 1100 which was granted in the same year on Gregory Road.

Whitfield later acquired the freehold title to 25 acres of this land upon which the mill, later known at **Clinch's Mill** [Place No. 31], and **Cliff Grange** [Place No. 32] were built. The rest of the original tillage lease became location no. 848, subsequently the site of key Central Greenough buildings, including **St. Catherine's Hall** [Place No. 33], the **Road Board Office** [Place No. 35], **St Catherine's Church** [Place No. 36], **Old Gaol** and **Post Office** [Place No. 37], **Central Greenough State School** [Place No. 39] and the **Old Store** [Place No. 40]. (Red Books No. 1229, p. 326, No. 576, p.120 & Op Cit, Bain, 1975, p.248) (The mortgage was foreclosed in 1860, due to lack of money, high interest and lack of experience, and Padbury employed William Forrest of Bunbury to manage the mill until 1869 when Forrest returned to the south and the business was offered to Thomas Clinch. Clinch later purchased the mill, extended it, and in the late 1880's modernised the building and the machinery and installed a silk screen.) (Ibid)

With expanding settlement came a concomitant rise in settler-Aborigines conflicts, particularly as higher stock numbers led to increased competition for water resources. (Burgess to Col. Sec. Jan 3, July 1, 1858. CSR 413/1, 51)

Pensioner allotments were surveyed on the Greenough Flats by F.T. Gregory for the Lynton Pensioners. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, pp.25 & 54)

The first crops of wheat, oats and barley were harvested and ecstatic reports in Perth newspapers referred to the area as "the granary of the colony". Many crops were reported as 20 bushels to the acre, but this did not continue. (Ibid, pp.102-4)

John Jones purchased **Belay** [Place No. 120]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1859

There were 935 people in the Victoria District - 679 men and 256 women. This figure included convicts, and reveals a marked increase over the 1854 statistics, driven in large by the expansion of settlement on the Greenough. (Census 1859, No. 2)

Edward Whitfield was granted freehold title to lot no. 159, 35 acres on the west side of Gregory Road. Surveyed by Charles Evans, this property later

became the site of the **former Priest's House** [Place No. 43], **Ned Goodwin's Cottage** [Place No. 44], **St Peter's Catholic Church** [Place No. 45] and **the Greenough Convent** [Place No. 46]. (Red Book No. 576, p. 78)

Thomas Walsh was granted freehold title to location no. 293, 25 acres on Gregory Road. This property became the site of the **Greenough Hotel** [Place No. 30]. (Red Book No. 576, p.119)

Plans for a bridge over the Greenough River at the Hamersley Road crossing were drawn but a stone causeway was built instead. The bridge was eventually built in the 1860s and came to be known as **Maley's Bridge, and later the Convict Bridge** [Place No. 52]. Note - Hamersley Road was later renamed McCartney Road. (Palassis Architects, *The Historic Greenough District Conservation Masterplan*, 1994, p.22 & Gary Martin)

William Criddle purchased and moved to 80 acres in two sections on the northern Greenough Front Flats, south-east of Bootenal Spring. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

The whole of the Front Flats were occupied by the end of this year, in lots ranging from 20 to 120 acres. (Ibid) Many of the tillage leases were sold to the wealthiest pastoral lease holders who in turn leased the land to tenant farmers. Many tenant farmers were from the Geraldine Mine which had recently closed. This tenancy system prevailed for some thirty years. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, pp.97-8)

There were 2,551 acres under cultivation in the Victoria District with another 2,037 cleared ready for cultivation. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.90)

George Brand bought the property known as **Ironbarks** [Place No. 10] and subsequently built the homestead. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1850s-1860s Timber for construction was scarce on the Flats, but the **Bootenal Spring** [Place No.6] thicket was cut for local use. (Burges to Col. Sec. July 4, 1851. CSR 218.)

c1860s Around 1860 farmers on the Greenough Flats were living a self-contained existence although some improvements in amenities had been realised. Hand digging of wheat field disappeared by 1860, although single farrow ploughs were common - but useable only after the rains had softened the hard ground. The Front Flats were alluvial river flats, where clearing was not necessary except for isolated wattle, and where manuring was unnecessary in the early years. Two or three furrow ploughs were still uncommon in the 1880's. Fields were ploughed once, with no further treatment of the soil. Seed was sown "broadcast" often by women and children, from a bag thrown over the shoulder. Later, the seed was scratched into the ground with a crude harrow. In the first years, grain crops were reaped with a sickle, and hay was cut with a scythe. Sheaves were tied with wisps of hay and stoked to dry, later to be carted to haystacks or barns. The scythe eventually supplanted the sickle; in turn reaping machines were introduced in the 1880s, drawn by 3 or 4 horses. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

1860's John Jones of the Back Flats was milling his own wheat plus that of his neighbours. Sampson Sewell did likewise at Yarri, and John Davis with his wind-driven mill at **Tibradden** [Place No. 225]. (Ibid)

1860 Father Patrick McCabe was appointed as Champion Bay's first resident Catholic priest. (Op Cit, Marchant James, p.66) He was stationed at Central Greenough and raised subscriptions for a church, the original **St Peter's** [Place No. 34], near Padbury's (Clinch's) flour mill. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975, p.273 & Op Cit, Ahearn, M., 1977, p.7)

The Anglican minister for Greenough (from 1858), the Rev. George Sadler, was granted freehold title to 165 acres, lot no. 90, which became the site of **Bishop's Cottage** [Place No. 28]. At this stage there was no Anglican Church on the Flats, but Sadler used old convict tents as a temporary church and school. (Red Book No. 576, p.56, Blue Book 1858, p.145 & Symmons to Col. Sec., March 3, 1860, CSR 460/16, 20)

By this time there were three mills - one steam-driven and two horse-driven, on the Flats. In 1860 John Stephen Maley arrived and built a store, blacksmiths and later the district's second steam mill on 50 acres of land owned by George Shenton, lot no. 142. Built by Edward Willis, **Maley's Mill** [Place No. 17] traded as the Victoria Flour Mill and the first silk dressing machinery to be used in the colony was installed in 1872. By 1862 Maley had built a stone cottage on the same block, known as **Home Cottage** [Place No. 16]. (Blue Book 1860, p.218)

George Sewell established Sand Springs (later **Sandsprings**) [Place No. 166]. For the first five years he employed a manager for the property but settled there in 1865. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.87)

Major Logue established **Ellendale** [Place No. 179] and subsequently built the homestead. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1859 - 1861 Bumper harvests were recorded on the Greenough Flats. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

1861 George Shenton, an influential Wesleyan, had attracted a strong band of Methodists to the Greenough area. Their need to study the Scriptures personally meant that reading at least was an essential part of the education of the children. In 1860 F. Waldeck and Henry Gray, both Methodists, arranged a public subscription to build a school on a ½ acre of land given by Waldeck for the purpose near Gray's Store and the future town site of Hampton. A Board of Education was appointed and the school completed by the end of 1861. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975) In 1862 the school had 34 pupils, then 43 in 1863 which was the year it closed. The building was then used as a meeting hall and literary institute and is now known as the **Temperance Lodge** [Place No. 51]. (Op Cit, Ahearn, 1977, p.3)

Mount Pleasant [Place No. 29], the home of Frederick Waldeck was built. It had 12 rooms and stone steps with a curved balustrade leading to the front entrance. The house was used as a gathering place for the Wesleyan community and also as a church, doctor's surgery, courthouse and post

office. (Op Cit, King, pp.62 & 79) However, please note, there is some doubt as to whether Mount Pleasant was ever used as a courthouse.

Under pressure for more land to satisfy demand in Greenough, Governor Kennedy resumed 20,000 acres on the Back Flats, which comprised the core of pastoral leases Nos. 61 and 62 held by Hamersley and Co. since 1852. He opened the land for selection, sale and tillage lease. A wave of applications followed, but powerful interests still won out - Hamersley and Co. were granted large holdings under tillage leases. (Proclamation, July 11, 1861. CSR 476/162 & Red Books No. 1233, pp505-508. No. 1234, p.518)

Henry Gray established a shop, **Gray's Store** [Place No. 50], on the coastal side of the Greenough River Front Flats. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

The Rev. George Sadler resigned his chaplaincy at Greenough after residents complained of his performance to Bishop Hale. (Sadler to Col. Sec. Aug 1, 1861. CSR 474/58)

1861-1865 The American Civil War dislocated world trade and the movement of shipping. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.41)

1862 J.S. Maley built **Home Cottage** [Place No. 16] adjacent to the Mill in Greenough, in anticipation of his marriage to Elizabeth Waldeck. During the 1860's Maley acquired a gallon license which he retained until the opening of the **Golden Sheaf Hotel** [Place No. 14] in 1885, just east of the mill. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975 & Joy Clinch, "The Golden Sheaf Hotel")

Purchases of freehold title and applications for tillage leases continued, especially on the Back Flats, as a new wave of settlement occurred following initial agricultural success. (Red Book No. 1234)

Francis Watson Pearson was granted freehold title to 60 acres, lot no. 78, after leaving his job at the Geraldine Mine on the Murchison. (Red Book No. 576, p.52)

Governor Hampton visited the Greenough in October and the settlers petitioned for a bridge across the river, improvements to roads, the construction of a port and the assignment of police to the district. (Op Cit, King, p.66)

Winter rains flooded the Greenough Front Flats and resulted in the loss of two lives while hail ruined half the barley crop. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.111 & Op Cit, King, p.65)

The Victorian Agricultural and District Society was established. (Minutes CSR 513)

New land laws were promulgated, altering the boundaries of A & B class leases and instigating new C class lands east of longitude 121 degrees - near present-day Menzies and Coolgardie - and north of the Murchison River. Away from rivers, land within this area previously gazetted "B" prior to 1860 was now "A" and leased to prevent large areas being taken out by one man or one group of men. Licenses were yearly at a rental of £1 per 1,000

with no right of renewal although licenses were regranted preferably to existing lessees. Lessees could pasture only horned cattle or horses, or both, at the rate of 10 head per 40 acres. Sheep graziers were to be satisfied on B-class lands east of Wongan Hills and north of the Murchison River on C-Class leases. Tillage leases were now increased to £10 per year minimum with a maximum area of 320 acres. The encouragement to find more pastoral lands came officially from respective governors and the legislative council. Surveyors were released to lead expeditions into the interior. Adoption of the 1864 land laws for "C" class leases were recommended to England. (Op Cit, Bain, 1975)

1863 A season for good crops and fat stock - but fire destroyed 300 acres of crops and some buildings around the Bootenal Pensioner Village and spread to the **Bootenal Spring** [Place No. 6] thicket on the Northern Front Flats at Greenough. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, pp.102 & 111)

The first resident police were stationed permanently at Central Greenough. (Occ. Book. Mar. 1, 1863)

The **Greenough River** [Place No. 5], still unbridged, was impassable in the wet season. The new school near Gray's Store, later the **Temperance Lodge** [Place No. 51] was therefore cut off in the wet season to many settlers.

The first shipment of horses was exported from Champion Bay - bred by K. & M. Brown at **Glengarry** [Place No. 165]. Exporting continued until the last shipment in 1884. By 1862 most pastoral stations were breeding horses for the Indian market.

The *African* was wrecked at the mouth of the **Greenough River** [Place No. 5]. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, pp.175-6)

Francis Watson Pearson was granted a public house license and officially opened the **Hampton Hotel** [Place No. 58] on 1 May. The Hampton Arms Hotel became a focal point for settlers, especially those on the ocean-side properties often cut off by floods. (Greenough Police Station Occurrence Book)

The first Sunday School picnic was held in June and was organised by Frederick Waldeck. (Op Cit, King, p.78)

1863-83 Cotton was grown on the Back Flats with Government assistance, but the scheme was not very successful. Tobacco and coffee at Waggrakine were also tried without success. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.108)

1864 The town site of Northampton was surveyed and declared. (Ibid, p.67)

John Mills donated land for the Gothic style **Wesley Church** [Place No. 49], opposite Gray's Store, and the building was completed in 1870. (Bishop Hale's Diaries, 13 Oct, 1864)

Convict labour commenced building **Maley's Bridge** [Place No. 52] over the Greenough River at Hamersley Road, but by the end of 1865 the bridge was

still unfinished because settlers were unwilling to cart timber. It was completed the following year. (BPP 16/1 & 16/2)

c1864 The Greenough district held its first race meeting on a site believed to be close to the Hampton Arms Hotel. (Op Cit, p.80)

1864-early 1868 Seasons of good crops.

1865 The Victoria District, driven largely by agricultural development at Greenough, became the most extensive grain producing region in the colony, with a total of 10,203 acres under cultivation. The next most cultivated region, Toodyay, had 7,283 acres cropped. (Blue Book 1865, p.234)

The first outbreak of Red Rust, a disease of wheat was recorded in the district. (Op Cit, p.83)

Tenders were called for the erection of a school on location no. 848 in Central Greenough, facing Gregory Road (now Brand Highway). Built by William Trigg, by 1866 the school had 20 pupils. (**Central Greenough State School** - Place No. 39) (Board of Ed. to Col. Sec., Nov. 2, 1865, CSR 555/126 & Blue Book 1865, p.156)

Father A. Lecaille replaced the original Roman Catholic priest, Father McCabe who had been the resident priest since 1860. Previously, in the 1850's, the New Norcia clergy administered to the Roman Catholic flock. On his arrival, Fr. Lecaille found a small stone church built to roof level at Greenough to which he added a small room on one side as his living quarters for the next 45 years. A bell was erected at this church in 1874 which was later moved to the second **St Peter's Church** [Place No. 45] at Central Greenough. (**Original St Peter's Chapel** - Place No. 34) (Op Cit, Bain, 1975, p.273 & Op Cit, Ahearn, pp.7-9)

Roads were in poor condition and appeals were made for more convict labour to be sent to the district. Ticket-of-leave men had been allocated to the squatters rather than to public works on roads - labour shortage was serious.

A Mechanics Institute was built on land donated by J.S. Maley adjacent to his Mill on the Front Flats in Phillips Road, Greenough, and became a focal point for local Pensioners and settlers. (J. Turton, Diary, p.6)

There was a scarcity of cash money at Greenough and settlers used a highly developed barter economy, with promissory notes drawn on local storekeepers such as Gray and Maley. (Bayly to Col. Sec. March 23, 1865. CSR 564/19)

1866 Maitland Brown, son of early pastoralist Thomas Brown, was appointed first Resident Magistrate at Greenough. Previously the district was served by the Champion Bay magistrate; the appointment of Brown suggested a recognition of Greenough's relative importance. (Brown to Col. Sec. Sep 3, 1866. CSR 581/21)

Convict parties worked on roads in the Greenough area and 108 probationers were on public works in the Victoria District. (Blue Book 1867, p.22)

Padbury's steam mill, later known as **Clinch's Mill** [Place No. 31], on Gregory Road and 195 acres of land (100 acres under crop) was offered for sale. The buildings included a large stone house with roof of sawn mahogany and shingles, a detached kitchen and stables of stone, and the mill of stone and sawn mahogany. The mill had three floors and could store 25,000 bushels of grain. Thomas Clinch bought the mill in 1868 and soon after he renovated the stone mill, cleared and fenced land and built extra rooms on the house. (*Perth Gazette*, Oct 31, 1866; *Inquirer*, April 17, 1867, & Rev. F.W. Gunning, "A Pioneer Miller - Thomas Clinch of Greenough", in *The West Australian*, April 4, 1934)

1867 The Cattle Company was dissolved.

The population in the Greenough and Irwin districts had grown to 3,235, plus 454 ticket-of-leave men and prisoners.

Families in South Greenough requested a school in the vicinity as their children were between 4-12 miles from the Central Greenough School. The Board of Education appointed a teacher and asked settlers to provide a room for a temporary school for the 26 pupils. (CSR, Blue Book 1867, p.43)

The **Greenough Hotel**, built near Padbury's (later Clinch's) Mill, was opened around this time. (Also referred to as **Mill Farm** - Place No. 30)

St. Peter's Catholic Church [Place No. 34] was opened on 12 May. The timber roof and flooring were installed by local carpenter Louis Leverman. The church was also used as a school. (Op Cit, Marchant James, pp.68 & 73)

Sessions of the Greenough Court were held in a building at **Donneville Farm**. [Place No. 68 - **Donaville**] (Gary Martin)

1868 Red Rust, which first appeared after 1865, was now a severe threat to the crops on the Flats and resulted in a poor harvest. This brought hardship to the farmers on tillage leases - seed could not be paid for in 1868/69. Between 1868 and 1870 the Governor agreed to help rust-affected farmers by supplying seed wheat at cheap rates. They were set to work placing brush on sandhills in the region in part repayment. Red Rust remained a significant problem for farmers, with outbreaks throughout the 1870s. There was also a flood in 1868. (Adlam, "Farming at Greenough, an Octogenarian's Reminiscences" in *West Australian*, July 31, 1937, Brown to Col. Sec. July 8, 1868. CSR 622/139 & *Inquirer*, Nov 4 & 18, Dec 16, 1868)

A Schoolhouse (**North Greenough State School** - Place No. 15) was erected on the south-east corner of the intersection of Georgina Road and Gregory Road, near Maley's Mill, Greenough, to accommodate children of the pensioners and settlers around the Bootenal and North Company Road areas. Built by J.S. Maley, the school was on reserve no. 275. (Board of Ed. to Col. Sec. March 3, 1868. CSR 613/104)

The transportation of convicts from England to Western Australia ceased, however convicts were still working out their sentences on public works. (BPP 16/3)

Public House licences were granted to Peter Reynolds for the Traveller's Rest in South Greenough (Bookara) and to Thomas Walsh for the **Greenough Hotel** [Place No. 30] in Central Greenough. (Gov. Gaz. April 28, 1868, p.86)

The Brown brothers reputedly had 25,000 sheep grazing on the **Glengarry** [Place No. 165] and **Newmarracarra** [Place No. 156] pastoral leases. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.94)

1869 Wool prices fell and poor late rains produced an unsatisfactory crop. Public works on roads and fords were established, the value of work done to be credited against debts owing.

There were extensive mineral explorations, principally for possible gold bearing ground, in the Upper Greenough. (Brown to Col. Sec. Sep 8, 1869. CSR 645/172)

10,000 bushels of seed wheat were donated but could not alleviate the combined effects of red rust and drought on the tenant farmers, many of whom were forced off their leases. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.113)

1870 Census figures for the Greenough and Irwin Districts (by this time Champion Bay statistics were calculated separately) showed 1,557 inhabitants - 970 males and 587 females. The region enjoyed the highest rate of population growth in the colony over the preceding 10 years. Occupations listed for 623 people, almost all men, show that the overwhelming proportion - a total of 482 - were involved in agriculture and grazing; 65 were artisans and tradesmen, such as blacksmiths, carpenters and masons; 48 were non-agricultural labourers; while 18 were involved in enterprise and commerce. (Census 1870, Nos. 1-2, 7)

There were 162 houses in the Greenough area, and given the sparse settlement of the pastoral hinterland, the great proportion of these homes must have been on the Front and Back Flats. There were 104 small cottages, 56 larger dwellings, but just two large houses of two stories or more. House construction depended largely upon the size of the dwelling. Small homes of less than four rooms were built with stone or timber walls and generally the roofs were thatched. In larger homes, stone was almost exclusively chosen for walls, and most had shingle roofs. (Census 1870, No. 9)

There were 19,956 acres in crop in the Victoria District, comprising more than a third of the colony's total. (Blue Book, 1870, p.63)

There were 54 convicts on public works in the Victoria District. (Blue Book, 1870, p.67)

George Shenton Jnr. was returned as Member for Greenough at the first election for the Legislative Council. (Gov. Gaz. Oct 25, 1870 & March 5, 1872)

Edward Hayes Laurence was appointed the Resident Magistrate for the Greenough District. (Laurence to Col. Sec. March 31, 1870. CSR 664/223)

Many farmers were forced to let the land lie idle. This was a year of scattered drought which nevertheless produced some average crops. The price of sandalwood dropped which affected those farmers who had turned to the gathering of this product for their livelihood.

Work began on the **Police Station, Lock-Up and Courthouse** [Place No. 37] at Central Greenough on the former tillage lease held by Edward Whitfield. The complex included a dwelling, prisoner's kitchen and stables at the rear. (Manning to Col. Sec. March 29, 1870. CSR 660/176)

Wesley Church [Place No. 49] was completed and opened on the Greenough Front Flats on 1 acre of land given by John Mills. (Op Cit, King, p.65)

Agricultural technology had advanced by this time with mowing, reaping, threshing and winnowing machines in use, but a lot of work was still done by hand, especially on smaller holdings. (Census 1870, No. 15)

Thomas Clinch planted a half acre of vines and made his own wines, storing the vintage in underground cellars. It appears that **Cliff Grange** [Place No. 32] was built, or at least modified, by this time. (Ducas, I., p.21 & Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1870-1871 A further 23 lots on the west side of Gregory Road to Bootenal, Greenough were marked out for Pensioner Guards - Lots X3 to X22 at 10 to 20 acres each.

1870s An attempt was made to establish a commercial tannin extraction business at **Windarra (Moonyoonooka)** [Place No. 160]. The enterprise failed due to the low tannin content of the local wattle trees. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book & Stan Gratte)

Glengarry [Place No. 165] was considered to be the colony's superior horse breeding establishment. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.102)

1870 to 1894 A lack of medical assistance and widespread protein deficiency, together with malnutrition, heat and worry took its toll - the greatest number of deaths occurring among the children.

1871 17 January. A Road Board statute was passed establishing Municipalities and Road Boards. The Municipalities Act extended the authority of the Road Trusts by giving local councils jurisdiction over roads, drains, wharves, public buildings, pounds, boundaries, fences and sanitation with power to rate and borrow. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, pp.110 & 287)

The Greenough Road Board District was gazetted, with election of members set down for 18 February at the **Greenough Court House** [Place No. 37]. The board was granted a budget for the year of £550. (Gov. Gaz., Jan 24, 1871, pp.11-12)

The Education Act made attendance at school compulsory for all children. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.38)

Between 1865 and 1871, William Stokes of South Greenough gave land on the South Flats for an Anglican Church, and George Shenton gave ¼ acre of land beside the church allotment for a public school. [**South Greenough State School Site** - Place No. 81 and **St James' Anglican Church** – Place No. 82]

Two schools were erected on the Back Flats during this same period, and a third school was completed there by the mid 1870's.

This year produced good rains.

Additional Pensioner allotments were surveyed near the Bootenal Spring, lots X2-X22. Seventeen of these lots were converted to freehold title by 1889. (Phelps Field Book No. 11)

1871 -1873 Land Laws were adjusted by an Act which gave tillage holders the possibility of owning their own land. Leases could be redeemed and those farmers who held leases since 1864 could credit rents against the purchase cost. Many farmers were already heavily in debt.

1872 A summer cyclone centred on Champion Bay, flooded the Irwin River, and destroyed extensive areas of wheat, cut and standing. The district was impoverished. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.112)

The **St. James' Anglican Church** [Place No. 82] in South Greenough was built and the Reverend Clay was the minister. (Foundation Stone & Op Cit, Ahearn, p.7)

A quarry was gazetted adjacent to lot no. 232, and Phillips Road (Reserve 7A). Land was reserved for a Roman Catholic chapel, priest's house, cemetery and glebe on Kennedy Road adjoining lot no. 199 (Reserve 6A) on the Back Flats. The Catholic Church [**Fmr St. John's Catholic Church** - Place No. 97] was reserved 15 acres at Bootenal, bounded by Scott and Geraldton Roads, and Pensioner Allotment X2 (Reserve 14A). These grants on the Back Flats and at Bootenal show consolidation of sub-centres apart from Central Greenough. (Gov. Gaz. Aug 13, 1872, p.174 & Gov. Gaz. Dec 17, 1872, p.310)

Regulations for Special Occupation Leases were announced. Leases were to be between 100 and 500 acres. Lease payments could be deferred to assist immigrants establishing themselves on the land. Fifty eight such leases were granted in the Greenough and Chapman areas during the following 18 months and prevented a disastrous loss of population in the area. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.113)

An economic depression began. Its causes were numerous and included scab in the colony's sheep flock, rust in the wheat crop, loss of finance from the closure of the convict establishment as well as floods and drought. (Ibid)

1873

Almost the entire crop of the district failed due to red rust.

Good yields of crops on the tenant farms were considered to be 7-9 bushels per acre. (Ibid, p.104)

Bishop Hale consecrated the first purpose-built Anglican Church, **St. James Church** [Place No. 82], on the South Greenough Flats. (Hale Diary, July 27, 1873)

The Greenough Farmers Club began holding agricultural shows at a ground near Walkaway. (Oral History - Leslie George Knapp interviewed by Carol Cahill, 6/6/1989, OH2463) However, the first agricultural shows were held in a paddock near Maley's Bridge. (Gary Martin)

1874

5 June. The inauguration of the telegraph line from Newcastle (Toodyay) to Geraldton produced a great development in communication, dispelling the former isolation of the settlers in the Victoria District. The first telegraph line in the colony had been installed between Perth and Fremantle in 1869 - by 1872 York, Toodyay, Northam and Albany were linked to Perth. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.233)

The **Post and Telegraph Office** was completed adjacent to the **Court House** [Place No. 37] at Central Greenough, confirming its relative importance as a bureaucratic centre compared with north and south Greenough. The telegraph had enormous implications for a district so isolated from Perth, with the possibility of transmitting messages instantly, when previously they had taken days to arrive. (Fairbairn to Col. Sec. Aug. 17, 1874. CSR 780/158)

A **Rectory** [Place No. 55] was built on Location 174, a 100 acre farm donated by Walter Padbury near **Bridgeman's Cottage** (Location 1106) [Place No. 54] west of the river. (Doncaster, E.W., *One Hundred Years on the Greenough*, Geraldton, Geraldton Newspapers Printing Pty Ltd, 1964, p.5)

The bell at **St. Peter's Catholic Church** [Place No. 34] was erected at a cost of £23 0 9d. (Op Cit, Marchant James, p.69)

St. John's Catholic Church-School [Place No. 97] was established by Fr Lecaille near Bootenal on the North Back Flats. (Ibid, p.73)

1875

John Morrell and his wife, Mary Waldeck, took over **Ironbarks** [Place No. 10] from George Brand. (Op Cit, Ducas, I., p.11)

Despite setbacks in the past seven years, Greenough was still the pre-eminent grain producing region in the colony, with 14,941 acres in crop. This comprised of wheat - 9,437 acres and barley - 2,461 acres. By comparison the next best cropped region, Toodyay, had a total of 9,023 cultivated acres. Greenough also had significant numbers of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs.

However, Red Rust continued to threaten crops. (Blue Book, 1875, pp.75-6 & Laurence to Col. Sec. Nov. 9, 1875. CSR 809/71)

Just 19 convicts were on public works in the Victoria District. (Blue Book 1875, p.80)

Six schools - three on the Front Flats and three on the Back Flats, at the north, south and middle, served a total of 141 pupils. There were 76 students at the Front Flats schools and 65 on the Back Flats. (Blue Book 1875, p.39, Op Cit, Ahearn & Hale Diary, July 27, 1873)

Central Greenough was the focal point for key social interactions, for example, the **Court House** [Place No. 37] was used for special residents' meetings. (Fairbairn to Col. Sec., May 5, 1875. CSR 809/23)

1877 The first 18 miles of the Northern Railway were opened, extending from the port of Geraldton north to the lead and copper mines.

After 1877 Timber from the southern areas now achieved a prominent place in the trading of the colony, second to wool. The boom was due to investment from other colonies as much as an increasing demand for the colony's hardwoods from the Busselton district.

1878 **St. Thomas' Catholic Church** [Place No. 112] was opened on 30 June. (Op Cit, Marchant James, p.73)

1879 26 July. The Northern Railway line from Geraldton to Northampton was officially opened. At a cost of £147,217, the line linked the port with the Northampton lead and copper mines.

Minninooka Homestead [Place No. 159] was built by the owner Thomas Readhead. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

By 1880s Geraldton was now a prosperous town and port exporting much of the wool produced in the Murchison pastoral areas, ore from the Northampton copper and lead mines and grain from crops on the Greenough Flats. Communication was still easier and quicker by sea than by land - shipping was the life line between the North-West districts and the capital of the colony.

1880 In the district, the shepherd gave way to the boundary rider as extensive wire fencing was introduced through the establishment of agencies by Lysaghts, the wire manufacturers.

By this year the southern Back Flats school had closed, yet the other five schools in the Greenough District had a healthy total of 111 pupils, 73 of whom were on the Front Flats. Miss Duncan was listed as the teacher at **Central Greenough School** [Place No. 39]. In addition there were three provisional schools supported by the Government at **Rudd's Gully (School)** [Place No. 4], the South Flats and Greenough South. (Blue Book, 1880, p.71)

The run of mediocre years for agriculturalists began to take its toll and was reflected in a drop in acreage under cultivation. A total of 12,125 acres were

under crop, but this was exceeded by York, with 14,903 ¼ acres and nearly matched by Toodyay with 12,103 ¾ acres. Significantly, 1,292 acres were left fallow at Greenough. (Blue Book, 1880, p.74)

Commercial travellers visited the Flats selling a range of wares, in particular farming implements. (P. Hogan Diary, Jan 26, 1888)

1880-1886 These were years of drought which caused further hardships throughout the district. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.114)

1880s Messengers from the **Post Office** at Central Greenough carried mail to Bookara in the south and Cream's, a property at Rudd's Gully at the northern end of the Greenough Flats. (Op Cit, Ahearn, p.2)

There was a wide range of societies on the Flats - the Young Men's Society met fortnightly in 1888, while the Farmer's Club ran agricultural show days. (P. Hogan Diary, Dept 30, 1888)

Ploughing competitions were popular in the district. (Op Cit, King, p.80)

1881 The first permanent school room near Gray's Store on the Greenough Front Flats was reopened for use as a reading room. The building had also been used as a Lodge of the Good Templars - the ruin today is known as the **Temperance Lodge** [Place No. 51].

The population of the area continued to increase, with a total of 1,768 people in Greenough/Irwin this year. As the community consolidated the disparity in numbers of males and females began to fade. Yet occupations of the residents were almost exclusively within agricultural and pastoral industries. (Census, 1881. Part 1, No. III & Part IV, No. I)

Land around Bootenal not yet taken up was reserved for use by Pensioners living in the district, under the management of the Greenough Commonage Board. (Gov. Gaz. March 8, 1881, p.80)

Work commenced on the construction of the **Golden Sheaf Hotel** [Place No. 14] by J.S. Maley. (Freytag, J., *Golden Sheaf Hotel*, June 1990, p.1)

Arthur Duboulay leased **Woorree** [Place No. 175] and built a new home. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.90)

1883 The **Golden Sheaf Hotel** [Place No. 14] opened at North Greenough and traded until 1904. Maley had been granted a gallon licence in 1869 but had to wait till 1884 for a publican's licence. (Gov. Gaz. March 26, 1885, p.154)

1884 The last consignment of horses from **Glengarry** [Place No. 165] were exported from Geraldton, largely ending this export trade. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, pp.103 & 183)

1885 The total area under crop was declining, by this year 11,329 ½ acres were under cultivation, and the district had been eclipsed by Toodyay and York. (Blue Book 1885, pp.109-12)

Four schools were operating on the Flats at this time, with a total of 139 children. There were three Catholic churches - **St. Peter's** [Place No. 45] at Central Greenough with room for 250, one at Upper Greenough [**Fmr St. John's** - Place No. 97] with room for 100 and one at Central Upper Greenough [**Fmr St Thomas'** - Place No. 112] with room for 100. The Methodists had a chapel with room for 150, while the Church of England used **St. James' Church** [Place No. 82], which held 60. (Blue Book 1885, pp.93, 95-6)

McKenzie Grant bought **Newmarracarra** [Place No. 156] in partnership with Maitland Brown. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1886 Thomas Criddle, son of William Criddle, established the **Back Flats Hotel** [Place No. 110]. (*Victorian Express*, Mar. 17, 1888)

A contract to construct a railway line from Geraldton to Walkaway was signed by J. Arthur Wright, Engineer-in-Chief and the Commissioner of Railways. The contract was let to Edward Keane at a cost of £42,561. (Considine & Griffiths Architects, *Walkaway Railway Station Precinct Conservation Plan*, Perth, 1996)

The design of the **Walkaway Railway Station** [Place No. 132] is attributed to George Temple Poole and its construction commenced this year. (Ibid) In addition a number of **Railway Gatekeeper's Cottages** were built. [Place Nos. 114, 119, 197 & 198]

Edward Keane was also contracted to construct the railway line from Guildford to Walkaway. The Western Australian Government planned to finance the construction based on a land grant of 12,000 acres for each mile of line built. (Ibid)

1887 British Government approved Surveyor General John Forrest's new Crown Land Regulations designed to encourage sons of pioneers and new immigrants to take up land, to settle a "bold peasantry" on land already surveyed and set aside for agriculture - as opposed to increasing revenue for the Government from the sale of land. The regulations introduced a deferred payment system requiring farm sites to be cultivated before the settler could own the land.

The railway between Geraldton and Walkaway was opened on 21 June by Maitland Brown. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Crowther, Clinch and Waldeck. Concern was expressed that until roads connected the Front Flats and the railway line its economic viability was in doubt. Two weekly trips between Walkaway and Geraldton were scheduled and the first Station Master at the **Walkaway Railway Station** [Place No. 132] was C.F. Hicks. (Ibid)

The syndicate contracted to build the railway line from Guildford to Walkaway collapsed and work was halted. (Ibid)

Fencing of land in Greenough became compulsory, but only one in twenty properties were properly fenced. (Op Cit, King, p.62)

- 1888 February. Major flooding of the Greenough River caused loss of life, vast damage to crops, property and stock on the Front and Back Flats. (*Victorian Express*, Feb. 9, 1888)
- Thomas Clinch purchased the **Greenough Hotel** and it became known as Mill Farm. [Place No. 30] (Joy Clinch)
- More than 100 people and pigs, sheep and cattle were surrounded by floodwater at **Maley's Mill** [Place No. 17]. At the **Golden Sheaf Hotel** [Place No. 14], water flowed through the buildings, almost to the top of the bar counter. Some people caught by the flood moved to camp on the sandhills for a time. The original **St. Peter's Catholic Church** [Place No. 34] suffered considerable damage in the flood but was used till the 1890s. (Op Cit, Ducas, pp.13-15)
- 1888-1890s Ned Hackett built the four-roomed **Hackett's Cottage** [Place No. 41] on Stony Hill opposite the Police Station after the 1888 flood. Hackett later added a cobbler's shop, carpenter's shop, undertaker's premises and general store with a gallon licence. (Op Cit, Ahearn, p.1)
- 1888-1893 New Tariff Acts increased import duties to increase government revenue and to protect local industry from the inter-colonial and overseas competition.
- 1890 The decline in cropping continued with just 8,940 acres under cultivation. Four schools were open, one on the Back Flats and three on the Front, with a combined enrolment of 129 children. (Blue Book 1890, pp.175, 188, 199-203)
- Sandsprings Homestead** [Place No. 166] was built. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)
- Capital was raised in England to form the Midland Railway Company in Western Australia. (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)
- 1890's The pastoral monopoly of the 1850's and the highly remunerative agricultural period of the 1860's were over.
- The original pastoral stations were changing hands.
- The discovery of gold in the Murchison attracted young men away from the farms - both the lust for gold and the work demand arising from the support industries of cartage for, and supplying to, the towns on the gold fields. Many of the teamsters were the sons of local farmers. Blacksmiths moved out along the track to the Murchison and to the eastern gold fields.
- Blacksmiths were operating at **Old Walkaway** [Place No. 71] and **Clinch's Mill** [Place No 31]. (Op Cit, Ahearn, p.14)
- 1891 The Midland Railway Company had built the track from Walkaway to Mingenew and Guildford to Gin Gin. The WA Government guaranteed an overdraft sought by the Midland Railway Company of £60,000. (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)

- 1892 A timber and iron building sent out from England was erected on Company Road, to the south of the **Temperance Lodge** [Place No. 51]. It was consecrated on 25 March 1892 as the first **St. Catherine's Anglican Church** and used for 20 years [Place No. 56]. (*Victorian Express*, April 1, 1892)
- The original Walkaway Hotel, which was located on the site where the **Walkaway Store** [Place No. 131] and post office now stands, was burned down. (Shire of Greenough, *Walkaway Character Study*, 1996)
- 1893 The new Homestead Act was promulgated, allowing any man to obtain free a homestead farm of up to 160 acres in size provided he lived on and improved the farm for a period of 7 years.
- 1894 Bureau of Agriculture opened - to become the Department of Agriculture in 1898 - to provide technical knowledge and financial assistance through an Agricultural Bank to enable farmers to get started.
- Perth and Geraldton were linked by rail when the Midland Railway Company line reached Walkaway, where railway staff were stationed. (Midland Report, p.3) **Walkaway Railway Station** [Place No. 132] was controlled by the Midland Railway Company and the West Australian Government Railways. The Midland Railway Company also used an area south of the present railway station which was known as Walkaway Loco Depot. Walkaway became the change over location of the locomotives from one company to the other. (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)
- The state wheat acreage was half that of 1893, with no recovery for two years. The market for hay increased to supply horse and camel teams carting mining equipment, stores and food supplies to the mining areas of the State. The cash flow assisted farmers, particularly those close to the new railways, and enabled descendants of the original pioneering families to acquire the new farming machines for ploughing, seeding and harvesting, from the eastern States.
- The Western Australian Directory listed 244 householders and businesses in Greenough. (WAD 1894-95, pp.117-119)
- 1895 There was a slight resurgence in cultivation with a total of 9,200 acres cropped. Some farms were mixed, incorporating sheep grazing and/or small dairies housed in ti-tree sheds. In winter, several farmers grazed their sheep on the coastal dunes. (Blue Book 1895, pp.315 & 321, Op Cit, Ahearn, p.20 & Op Cit, Ducas, p.30)
- The Telephone Exchange opened in Geraldton.
- 1896 John Forrest introduced the Agricultural Purchase Land Act allowing for closer settlement in the colony by providing for the non-renewal of Leases and for the resumption of others. Pastoral Land generally was divided into small farms and taken up for agriculture.
- 1897 On the death of McKenzie Grant, the **Newmarracarra** [Place No. 156] pastoral property was divided between his four sons. David Edgar Grant was willed **Moonyoonooka** (later **Windarra**) [Place No. 160]. He converted the

timber shearing shed on the property into a homestead. Subsequently he built an 18 room homestead. The **Newmarracarra** part of the lease was willed to Walter McKenzie Grant who significantly upgraded the homestead there. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1898 A **Convent** [Place No. 46] was built opposite the Central Greenough School when the Dominican Sisters arrived in Greenough. The sisters had girl boarders and a day school. The last Back Flats government school had closed by this time but the three Front Flats schools were still operating. (Op Cit, Ahearn, p.3, & Blue Book 1895, p.286)

c1898 The Geraldton - Mullewa railway line was opened. The **Bringo Railway Cutting** [Place No. 154] on the line is the longest in WA. (Shields, B., *Around the Cutting*, Sun City Print, 1989, p.4)

1899 The homestead at **Corringle** [Place No. 9] was built and originally called **Woodburn House**. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

The Post and Telegraph Office opened at the **Walkaway Railway Station** [Place No. 132]. (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)

The Dominican Sisters opened a school in the large northern room of the **Convent** [Place No. 46] at Central Greenough which was known as St Joseph's School. They also taught at **St. Thomas' Church-School** [Place No. 112] on the Back Flats. (Op Cit, Marchant James, pp.138 & 154)

1890s-1900s There was a sports field with a cricket pitch and bandstand at the corner of Gregory and McCartney Roads, next to the Dominican Convent and opposite Wainwright's Store in Central Greenough. The field was also used to train men during the Boer War, 1899-1902. (Op Cit, Ahearn, pp.23-5)

c1900 **Well Station** [Place No. 138] was inherited by H.E. Hamersley and was used for raising beef cattle. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1900s A period of extensive road-making on the Greenough Flats. The roads were made of clay and gravel/stone, with a great deal of the stone coming from the Cream property at North Greenough. (Road Board Minutes, 2/4/1900, p.9, 11/6/1900, p.13, 2/7/1900, p.16)

Sporting facilities were well established - there was a cricket field and school reserve adjacent to the North Greenough School and the first rifle range was on the sea hills at the south end of Raphoe, and ran towards the sea. There were tennis courts on many properties including **Raphoe** [Place No. 20], **Mount Pleasant** [Place No. 29], **Corringle** [Place No. 9] and **Ironbarks** [Place No. 10]. (Op Cit, Ducas, p.40)

The Greenough Farmers Club continued its agricultural show at grounds near **Crampton Siding** [Place No. 74]. This area had a stone exhibition hall (**Greenough Farmers' Club Hall**) [Place No. 73], yards and stalls for horses, sheep and cattle, (Ibid, Ducas, p.36)

1901 There were 1,543 people in Greenough (these figures exclusive of the Irwin district, but including the Greenough hinterland). Of these, 884 were male

and 659 were female. At the same time there were 1,041 people in the Irwin and 2,717 at Geraldton. Figures were collected for Aborigines (23) and Chinese (21) residents of the district for the first time. (Census 1901. Part 1, No.13, No.61)

The housing stock was still largely stone-built - of 295 occupied homes, 170 were stone, 21 were wood, and 18 were brick. Canvas, calico and hessian were also used in cottage construction. (Census 1901. Part 1, No.19)

There were continuing problems with noxious weeds, such as Spanish Radish, on the Greenough Flats. (Road Board Minutes, 11/3/1901, p.32)

J.B. Percy and L.S. Davis purchased **Tibradden** [Place No. 225]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1902 **St. John's Convent** [Place No. 96] was opened at Bootenal. (Op Cit, Marchant James, pp.195-6)

The Presentation Sisters took over St. Joseph's School at Central Greenough and renamed it St. Peter's School – in the **Greenough Convent** [Place No. 46]. (Ibid, p.188)

The **Walkaway Public Hall** [Place No. 128] was built using local stone and volunteer labour. It served as a centre for social functions and Anglican Church services. (Op Cit, *Walkaway Character Study*)

1903 On 20 September the **Church of the Holy Trinity** [Place No. 148] at Walkaway was consecrated. (Ibid)

1904 The **Telegraph Office** at Central Greenough was closed and replaced by a telephone service to Walkaway. (Road Board Minutes, 6/9/1904, p.11)

A section of the police reserve at Central Greenough was earmarked for the **Road Board Office** [Place No. 35]. (Road Board Minutes, 2/8/1904, p.2)

1905 The Post Office Directory listed 85 households and businesses. Most householders were listed as farmers, but a boarding house proprietor, bootmaker, storekeepers, wheelwright, carpenter, postmistress, and flour millers were also included. (Wise, 1905, pp.149-50)

The relative importance of Central Greenough in the Road Board district was diminishing at this time. There was a strong argument for the proposed offices to be built at Walkaway and for alternate ratepayers meetings at Walkaway and Greenough. **St. Catherine's Hall** [Place No. 33] was used for ratepayers' meetings and the **Courthouse** [Place No. 37] used for Road Board meetings till the offices were built. The **Road Board Office** was eventually built at the original site, but only after a hotly contested referendum of voters. (Road Board Minutes, 13/6/1905, p.81; 14/3/1906, p.145 & 4/7/1905, p.76)

A public pound was established on two acres on the north side of Company Road. (Road Board Minutes, 5/12/1905, p.119)

Maley's Bridge (Convict Bridge) [Place No. 52] was repaired and some of the timber was replaced. The old timber was used for the shelter shed at the McCartney Road beach. (Road Board Minutes, 5/12/1905, p.120)

Reserve No. 292 on Gregory Road, was handed over to the control of the Road Board for continued use as a Public Cemetery. (Road Board Minutes, 4/7/1905, p.80) [**Pioneer Cemetery** - Place No. 26]

The Waldeck Memorial windows in the **Wesley Church** [Place No. 49] were unveiled. (Op Cit, King, p.65)

1906 The **Road Board Office** [Place No. 35] in Central Greenough was completed, with the exception of tuckpointing, by contractors. (Road Board Minutes, 3/7/1906, p.173)

The **Bootenal Hall** [Place No. 91] was opened. Annual prize givings and musical concerts presented by the students of St. John's and St. Peter's Schools were held in the building. (Op Cit, Marchant James, p.197)

1907 A school at Kojarena (Reserve 10453 excised from Railway Reserve 3606) was opened for the children of the railway fettlers with Mr Clarence Eakins as headteacher. (Op Cit, Shields, p.6)

The Walkaway Palace Hotel was built, later known as the **Walkaway Hotel** [Place No. 127]. (Op Cit, *Walkaway Character Study*)

1908 The foundation stone was laid for the second **St. Peter's Catholic Church** [Place No. 45] in Central Greenough. Some stone from the original **St. Peter's Church** [Place No. 34] was used in its construction. (Op Cit, Ahearn, p.7 & Oral History - Leslie George Knapp interviewed by Carol Cahill, 6/6/1989, OH2463) The new church was designed and built by Mr. W. Martin with Mr Short contracted to do the masonry. The church opened the following year. (Op Cit, Marchant James, p.190)

The **Newmarracarra** [Place No. 156] estate was subdivided and the property known as **Yanget** [Place No. 164] was operated by Alexander Edwin Grant. (Op Cit, Shields, p.32) He increased the landholdings to 22,000 acres. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

John Gordon Grant inherited **Glengarry** [Place No. 165], also previously part of the **Newmarracarra** lease. (Ibid)

1910 There were 104 households and business listings in the Greenough section of the Post Office Directory. (Wise 1910, p.144)

Ned Hackett built a store at Walkaway opposite the railway station which was managed by Maude Ahearn till her marriage in 1914. [**Hackett's Store** - Place No. 124] (Op Cit, Ahearn, p.1)

Koogereena [Place No. 162] was subdivided from **Tibradden Station** [Place No. 225]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

- A new homestead was built at **Glengarry** [Place No. 165]. (Ibid)
- 1911 A telephone exchange was installed in the Greenough **Post Office**. (Op Cit, Ducas, p.43)
- 1913 The Rowan Family from New South Wales bought **Woorree Homestead** [Place No. 175]. The palm trees in the front garden were planted soon after. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)
- 1914 The Road Board set up a War Patriotic Fund Trust to raise money for the war effort. (Road Board Minutes, 1/9/1914, p.33)
- The second **St. Catherine's Anglican Church** [Place No. 36] was consecrated at Central Greenough. (Op Cit, Ahearn, pp.7-9 & Gary Martin)
- 1915 The Post Office Directory had 86 listings for Greenough; including the Clinch flour millers, a grocer and draper, a fruiterer, a carpenter, postmistress, wheelwright, and a boarding house proprietor. (Wise 1915, p.170)
- 1915-16 Noxious weeds were a continuing problem in the district and eventually prompted the Road Board to call for the appointment of a Noxious Weed Inspector. Box thorn was a particular problem along the roads, but the Board still decided to allow farmers to graze their sheep on road frontages in winter. (Road Board Minutes, 4/5/1915, p.72; 3/8/1915, p.82 & 2/5/1916, p.115)
- 1916 A local recruiting committee for the Army was formed by the Road Board. (Road Board Minutes, 1/2/1916, p.101)
- Rudd's Gully was being used as a quarry and it was a well-known landmark on the Geraldton-Greenough road. (Road Board Minutes, 2/5/1916, p.115)
- St. Peter's School** [Place No. 44] closed until the end of World War I. (Op Cit, Marchant James, p.191)
- c1917 Construction on **Koogereena** Homestead [Place No. 162] commenced. The Chapel of Ease was designed by Monsignor Hawes. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)
- 1920 The Post Office Directory had 75 listings for Greenough, including Arthur Clinch of the flour mill, a carpenter, postmistress, wheelwright, constable and Ryan's Store. (Wise 1920, p.110)
- A porch was added to the **Walkaway Public Hall** [Place No. 128] to commemorate the end of World War I and local citizens who served in the war. (Op Cit, *Walkaway Character Study*)
- 1920s Floods of the Greenough River continued to inundate the Flats to varying degrees. Farmers used a range of techniques, including digging wells and opening the river mouth, to try and drain floodwaters. (Oral History - Stephen Onslow Harrison interviewed by Ronda Jamieson, June/July, 1983. OH570, p.48)

There were still significant sections of bush and scrub on the Flats. Towards the sandhills there was ti-tree, iron barks, quandongs, wattle and gum trees. Along the banks of the river grew gum trees and wildflowers. However, clearing of the land for farming continued. (Oral History - Ibid, pp.52-4 & Road Board Minutes, 7/12/1915, p.97)

Fishing was increasingly popular along the coast. (Oral History - Leslie George Knapp interviewed by Carol Cahill, 6/6/1989, OH2463)

The **North Greenough State School** [Place No. 15] closed during this decade. (Oral History - Ken Harrison interviewed by Carol Cahill, 1989, OH2261/14, pp.7-8)

Cultivation and sheep farming predominated on the Flats while the emphasis on wheat production had waned. (Ibid, p.6)

1922 The **Golden Sheaf Hotel** [Place No.14] was demolished by Mr Crothers, a Geraldton builder. Arnold Armstrong and Mr Cuneo are also believed to have been involved with the demolition work. (Op Cit, Freytag, p.2 & Stan Gratte)

1925 There were only 69 listings in the Post Office Directory for Greenough. (Wise 1925, pp.116-7)

1927 Another flood of the Greenough River caused extensive damage to crops, buildings and roads, especially the main Perth to Geraldton Road. (*West Australian*, 12/4/1927)

1920-40 Rabbits were in plague proportions around Geraldton. The problem continued until the mid 1950s when poisoning and myxomatosis brought it under control. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, p.256 & *West Australian*, 8/2/1927, p.5)

1930 The Post Office Directory listed 78 households and businesses in Greenough. (Wise 1930, p.273)

A new homestead was built at **Georgina** [Place No. 108]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

c1930 The **St. John's Catholic Church-School** [Place No. 97] at Bootenal was extensively damaged by fire. (Op Cit, Marchant James, p.197)

1930s Farming households subsisted on their own produce during the Depression. Horse teams were still being used for ploughing and other agricultural work as the Depression prohibited wide use of mechanisation, such as tractors. Some locals hunted foxes for payments from the Road Board, ten shillings a scalp. (Oral Histories - Ken Harrison interviewed by Carol Cahill, 1989, OH2261/14, pp.13-14 & Charles Duncan, 23/9/1981, OH434, pp.12-16)

North Greenough State School [Place No. 15] remained standing until it was eventually knocked down when purchased by the Ruddock family, who also bought **Maley's Mill** [Place No. 17] nearby. (Oral History - Op Cit, Ken Harrison)

Greenough was infested with noxious weeds, including Star Thistle and wild turnips, and landowners were directed by the Road Board to clear buffer zones around their properties. (Road Board Minutes, 1/9/1936, p.25 & 7/9/1937, p.100)

A new **Post Office** was built at Central Greenough immediately to the north of the State School. [Place No. 38] (Joy Clinch)

1934 Machinery was removed from **Clinch's Mill** [Place No. 31] which had ceased operating in 1926. (Joy Clinch)

1935 24 November. The **St. James Chapel** [Place No. 163] at Kojarena was opened. Designed by Priest-Architect Monsignor John Hawes, it is believed to have been built by Arthur Osborn. (Op Cit, Shields, p.28)

1935-6 The population dropped further during the Depression. There were only 59 listings for Greenough in this year's Post Office Directory, including a storekeeper, postmaster and two gardeners. (Wise, 1935-6, p.281)

1936 There was discussion on the need for a combined Central District School for Greenough, incorporating existing schools at Central and South Greenough. **Central Greenough School** used **St. Catherine's Hall** [Place No. 33] at this stage because the school buildings were in disrepair. (Road Board Minutes, 4/8/1936, p.17)

H.M. Royce purchased Woodburn House and renamed it **Corringle** [Place No. 9]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

24 June. M.S. 'Stanford' was wrecked on African Reef. (Joy Clinch)

1937 The Road Board employed sustenance workers on road-making and maintenance in the district. (Road Board Minutes, 2/3/1937, p.69)

Walter McKenzie Grant forfeited **Newmarracarra** [Place No. 156] to the bank because of the effects of the depression and drought. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

WWII Thousands of servicemen were stationed in the area. Local residents joined up. There was rationing and black outs. (Op Cit, Bain, 1996, pp.240-242)

1940 With the start of World War II, Greenough's population continued its pre-war slide. In the Post Office Directory there were just 47 listings, including one for a postmaster, but no commercial interests such as storekeepers or millers. By 1945 this had dropped to 29 listings. With many men away on service very little cropping was done, but farms kept going with sheep and cattle. (Wise, 1940, p.329 & 1945, p.339 & Oral History - Charles Duncan, 23/9/1981, OH434)

1940s Families were advised to move their children out of Greenough because of fears of a Japanese invasion of the coast. (Oral History - Clifton George Connolly interviewed by Carol Cahill, 29/9/1989, OH2261/5)

Tennis courts, on land donated by the Clinch Family in the early 1920s, in front of **Clinch's Mill** [Place No. 31] became popular with locals. (Oral History - Ken Harrison interviewed by Carol Cahill, 1989, OH2261/14, p.16)

The Kojarena-**Bringo** [Place No. 155] school site was a popular area for picnics with trains bringing passengers from Geraldton as well as locals attending. (Op Cit, Shields, p.24)

Newmarracarra Homestead [Place No. 156] was used as an army hospital. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

The Sewell Family purchased **Koogereena** [Place No. 162]. (Ibid)

1942 There were 40,000 servicemen stationed in the area. (Stan Gratte)

St. Peter's Boys' School was transferred to Wiluna and **St. Peter's Convent** [Place No. 46] was used as the headquarters for the Australian Infantry Forces until the end of the year. (Op Cit, Marchant James, pp.168 & 193)

The RAAF training school was established opposite **St. John's Convent** at Bootenal. (Ibid, p.198)

1944 Additions to the **Walkaway Railway Station** [Place No. 132] to accommodate an assistant station master were completed. (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)

1945 There was strict rationing of goods and materials post war, especially of construction supplies, piping and windmills. (Oral History - Charles Duncan, 23/9/1981, OH434)

The Clune Family bought **Newmarracarra** [Place No. 156]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1949 Greenough's population seems to have recovered to some degree post-war. The Post Office Directory included 54 listings, including a postmaster, market gardener and contractor. (Wise 1949, p.361)

The School at **Bringo** [Place No. 155] closed. (Op Cit, Shields, p.1)

1950 The stone garden wall was built around **Woorree Homestead** [Place No. 175] and a second storey was added. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

1950s The extent of agricultural lands in the Greenough District was increased due to the opening up of sandplain country and the clearing of considerable amounts of land.

1950-51 A significant amount of building and construction work was taking place at Walkaway, both new house constructions and renovations.

1952 The Greenough Road Board amalgamated with the Geraldton Road Board, forming the Geraldton-Greenough Road Board. This became known as the

- Shire of Geraldton-Greenough in 1961. In 1965 the Shire changed its name to the Shire of Greenough. (Honour Board)
- 1953 The last horse teams used on farms in the Greenough area were used by Don Grey at Northern Gully. (Stan Gratte)
- 1954 Diesel locomotives replaced steam on the WAGR system. (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)
- 1958 Diesel locomotives replaced steam on the Midland Railway Company system. (Ibid)
- An 80 ton diesel locomotive hauling 22 wagons loaded with 300 tons of wheat lost its brakes and was derailed near **Bringo**. The driver was not seriously hurt. (Op Cit, Shields, p.35)
- St. Peter's School** [Place No. 44] at Central Greenough closed. (Op Cit, Marchant James, p.188)
- 1962 The Presentation Sisters' Convent at Bootenal closed. [**St. John's Convent** - Place No. 96] (Ibid, p.199)
- 1964 The Midland Railway Company was incorporated into the government railway network and taken over by the WAGR. The Walkaway Loco Depot became the Walkaway Ballast Siding. (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)
- 1966 The Geraldton Historical Society opened Wonga Park Museum in J.S. Maley's old **Home Cottage** [Place No. 16], then owned by Peter Rudduck. (*West Australian*, 3/8/66, p.27)
- The **Walkaway Railway Station** [Place No. 132] was closed as an attendant station. (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)
- A new primary school was built at Walkaway, replacing the **Old Walkaway School** [Place No. 147]. (Greenough-Walkaway Heritage Trail)
- The Collins Family purchased **Tibradden** [Place No. 225]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)
- 1970 25 May. The **Post Office** at Central Greenough closed. (Oral History - Clifton Connolly interviewed by Carol Cahill, 29/9/1989, OH2261/5)
- Several of the Pensioner allotments on the Morrell brothers' farm were pegged for sale at auction after the farm was sold in 1969. (*West Australian*, 16/2/70, p.8)
- Peter Ruddock purchased **Raphoe** [Place No. 20]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)
- 1970s Hobby farming began to gain a foothold on the Flats, with people from Geraldton and other towns buying blocks of 20 to 50 acres. (Oral History - Charles Duncan, 23/9/1981, OH434)

Greenough was increasingly recognised as a historic precinct.

- 1971 The Martin Family purchased **Belay** [Place No. 120]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)
- The Walkaway Division of the Geraldton Historical Society was granted a lease by Westrail of the **Walkaway Railway Station**. [Place No. 132] (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)
- 1972 The **Walkaway Railway Station Museum** [Place No. 132] was opened. A train brought passengers, many in period dress, from Geraldton. (Ibid)
- A tourist resort was planned for the mouth of the Greenough River after approval was granted by the Greenough Shire Council. (*West Australian*, 22/7/72, p.8)
- 1973 The Shire of Greenough made a submission to the Inquiry into the National Estate regarding the Flats. By this time the National Trust had classified 13 buildings and recorded 11 others in the area. (*Trust News*, Sept 26, 1974, p.3)
- 1974 The Commonwealth Government granted funds for restoration work at Central Greenough. (*Trust News*, March 28, 1974, p.3)
- A fire at **Gray's Store** [Place No. 50] proved a major setback to restoration plans. All the woodwork, including the floor and roof, was destroyed by the blaze which is believed to have been lit by campers. (*West Australian*, 25/10/1974, p.18)
- 1975 The National Trust was acquiring buildings through purchase, gift or covenant, in this period. (*Trust News*, Aug. 20, 1975, p.5)
- 1976 A combination of drought and high winds on the Greenough Flats resulted in extensive soil erosion. (Oral History - Charles Duncan, 23/9/1981, OH434)
- The Thomas Family purchased **Koogereena** [Place No. 162]. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)
- 1977 The **Old Store** [Place No. 40] in Central Greenough, among 18 buildings acquired by the National Trust, was opened ahead of the precinct. (*West Australian*, 22/4/1977, p.18)
- 1978 The National Trust began leasing buildings for sympathetic use - a potter moved into the **Barn** [Place No. 48] on McCartney Road. (*Trust News*, Feb. 15, 1978, pp.8-9)
- 1979 Lady Kyle opened 14 buildings owned by the National Trust at Central Greenough at a ceremony held in the **Court House**. About 800 people attended the opening. (*Trust News*, No. 100, p.9 & *West Australian*, 10/4/79, p.21, 21/5/79, p.31)
- The Creagh Family purchased **Yanget** [Place No. 164]. In the same year the homestead was damaged by a cyclone. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)

- 1980 **Woorree Homestead** [Place No. 175] was reroofed. (Ibid)
- 1981 The **Hampton Arms Hotel** [Place No. 58] was fully re-licensed after a private restoration project.
- 1983 The Walkaway Recreation Hall was completed and opened. (Walkaway Character Study, p.21)
- 1985 The National Trust opened **Cliff Grange** [Place No. 32] after restoration work was completed. (*West Australian*, 8/6/1985, p.59)
- Walkaway was gazetted as a locality. (Op Cit, Considine & Griffiths Architects)
- 1986 Walkaway Public Siding was closed. (Ibid)
- 1993 The Greenough murders, at a house north of Central Greenough, brought unwanted notoriety to the district. (*West Australian*, 29/3/93, p.3)
- Glengarry** [Place No. 165] was purchased by Faye Smart who restored the Homestead and the gardens. (Op Cit, Homesteads Book)
- 1994 Walkaway hosted the National Polocrosse Championships.
- The financial collapse of MidWest Fodder resulted in much agricultural land at Central Greenough being subdivided and sold as hobby farms. (Gary Martin)
- 2005 August. The Walkaway Wind Farm was opened.
- 2007 The City of Geraldton amalgamated with the Shire of Greenough to become the City of Geraldton-Greenough.
- 2011 The City of Geraldton-Greenough amalgamated with the Shire of Mullewa to become the City of Greater Geraldton.
- January. The official opening of the upgraded Geraldton Airport was held.
- 2013 10 July. The National Broadband Network (NBN) was activated.
- September. The Mumbida Wind Farm was opened approximately 40 kilometres south-east of Geraldton.

1.2.1. Greenough Thematic Matrix

MAJOR THEMES	To 1849	1850 - 1867	1868 - 1888	1889 - 1938	1938 - 1969	1970 - Present
<p>A Demographic Settlement & Mobility Why people settled, why they moved away - the things they left behind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration & Surveying - Land Allocation & subdivision - Settlements 	<p>Aboriginal Occupation. Early exploration to open up new areas for grazing and agriculture. Search for mineral deposits to boost the dormant colony. Lead ore discovery on Murchison River (1848). Settlement commences at Champion Bay (1849). Geraldine Mine est. (1849) & other mines attracted people to the district.</p>	<p>Town of Geraldton surveyed & proclaimed (1850). Allocation of first land grants. Pastoral Stations est. (1850-). Land on Flats leased - major players inc. the Cattle Company (1852-1867). Survey of Flats & Land sales (1857). Greenough Flats opened up & settled. Settler-Aborigine skirmishes. Pensioner Guards Village (1857). Opening up of land on Back Flats (1860s).</p>	<p>Increased number of tillage leases. Pensioner Guard allotments surveyed and Guards move from Bay to Greenough Flats. Decline of Northampton Mineral Field & low wool prices, esp late 1880s - slow development. Development of Central Greenough as important social and civic centre.</p>	<p>Gold Rush of 1890s attracted many to region, many farmers left properties to try their luck. Decline of Murchison Goldfield (1900s). Subdivision of original pastoral stations into smaller holdings. Importance of Central Greenough diminished from early 1900s. Depression had impact on pastoral station ownership. Population drop, esp during Depression. Land clearing continued.</p>	<p>During WWII thousands of servicemen stationed in the area. Some local residents left the area, esp children. Opening up of sandplain country to south and east. (1950s & 60s). Smaller land holdings close to Geraldton used for market gardens. Property development surrounding Geraldton to the east, (Utakarra & Karloo) and at Walkaway in 1950s.</p>	<p>Greenough Flats the subject of subdivision. Smaller land holdings suitable for hobby farms and market gardens. Considerable property development surrounding Geraldton to north (Glenfield, Drummond's Cove & Waggrakine), to the east (Moresby, Strathalbyn & Woorree) and to the south (Mt Tarcoola, Tarcoola, Wandina & Cape Burney), also at Walkaway. Development of Narngulu Industrial Estate.</p>
<p>B Transport & Communications How people & goods moved, how people communicated & exchanged information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sea Transport - Droving - Road & Rail - Mail Services - Newspapers 	<p>Sea transport along coast Ship wrecks Overland trekking (1839-)</p>	<p>Geraldton emerged as major port of north. Stock Route est. Horse & Cart. North track to mines & Brown's track to Glengarry, Greenough Road (1850s). Mail deliveries by ship & overland (from 1853). Greenough River causeway (1859) & Maley's Bridge (1866). African wrecked (1863)</p>	<p>Sea Transport - services expanded, including steam ships Newcastle-Toodyay Telegraph line inaugurated (1874), ext to Northampton (1878), Post & Telegraph Office opened at Central Greenough (1874), Postal facilities upgraded. G'ton-Walkaway Rail (1887), Walkaway Railway Station (1887), Newspapers Bicycles</p>	<p>Extensive road making, (1900s). Horse teams gradually replaced by mechanised vehicles. Midland Railway line to Walkaway (1894), Geraldton-Mullewa Railway (1898) inc Bringo Cutting. Post & Telegraph Office at Walkaway Station (1899), Telegraph Office at Central Greenough closed (1904), Telephone exchange at Central Greenough (1911). Newspapers, 1st civilian airport at Woorree (1921).</p>	<p>Improved Roads - Cars, Coach Services. Air Travel. Walkaway Railway Station closed as attendant station (1966), diesel locos replaced steam (1954/58)</p>	<p>Central Greenough Post Office closed (1970). Improved Roads - Car, Coach Services. Air Travel. Walkaway Public Siding closed (1986). Television, Computers, Telephones, Facsimiles, Satellites - all ease isolation. Geraldton Airport Upgrade (2011). National Broadband Network (2013).</p>
<p>C Occupations What people did for sustenance, paid & unpaid labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pastoralism & Agriculture - Mining - Fishing/Maritime - Commercial - Manufacturing & Processing - Hospitality 		<p>Pastoral Activities - cattle, sheep, horse breeding. Agricultural Activities - wheat, oats, barley. Milling - Clinch's etc. Ticket-of-leave labour - road making etc, Pensioner Guards. Police. Quarrying. Commercial - Stores. Domestic Activities General lack of labour in district.</p>	<p>Pastoral Activities - cattle, sheep, horse breeding. Agricultural Activities - wheat, oats, barley - Impact of economic depression of 1870s, also red rust caused crop failure. Mineral Exploration (1869). Tradesmen- blacksmiths, carpenters, masons. Police, Teachers. Postal & Railway Employees. Commercial - Stores Sandalwood, Quarrying Domestic Activities</p>	<p>Pastoral & Agricultural Activities- sheep, cattle, grain, weeds & rabbits a problem. Milling, closed in later years. Commerce & Retail - Shops, Sandalwood, Quarrying, Fishing. Postal & Railway Employees. Police, Teachers. Depression - unemployment, sustenance work eg road making, rabbit shooting. Commercial - stores Domestic Activities</p>	<p>Pastoral & Agricultural Activities - wheat replaced wool as main export. Sandalwood, Quarrying. Postal & Railway Employees. Police, Teachers. Market Gardens - tomatoes, Fishing. Commercial - stores Domestic Activities</p>	<p>Pastoral & Agricultural Activities - sheep, cattle, grain etc. Hobby Farming, Fishing. Market Gardens – Tomatoes etc Railway Employees. Industrial Workers. Teachers. Tourism - resort, caravan parks, hotels, farm stays. Commercial - stores Domestic Activities. Wind Farms - Walkaway (2005) & Mumbida (2013)</p>

MAJOR THEMES	To 1849	1850 - 1867	1868 - 1888	1889 - 1938	1938 - 1969	1970 - Present
<p>D Social & Civic Activities What people did together as a community. - Government, law & order - Education - Community Services - Religion - Sport, Recreation & Entertainment - Institutions</p>		<p>Religious Activities - 1st Catholic Mass (1857), Original St. Peter's Church, Anglican & Methodist Services. Education - Temporary church-school (1861), Central Greenough (1865). Hotels - Hampton Arms (1864) & Greenough Hotel (1867). Mechanics Institute (1865). Victorian Agricultural & District Society (1862). Sports - horse races.</p>	<p>Religious Activities - St. James (1868), Wesley Church (1870), St. Thomas (1878). Education - North Greenough School (1868), St. John's Church-School (1874). Hotels - Golden Sheaf (1883), Back Flats Hotel (1886). Courthouse, Police Station & Gaol est at Central Greenough (1870). Greenough Roads Board est. (1871) Literary Institute. Sports. Greenough Farmers Club, Agricultural Shows, Picnics.</p>	<p>Religious Activities - St. Joseph's Convent (1898), St John's Convent (1902), Holy Trinity (1903), St. Peter's (1908), St. Catherine's (1914), St. James (1935) Education - St. Joseph's (1899), Kojarena (1907), North Greenough School closed (c1920) Hotels - Walkaway Palace (1907) Golden Sheaf demolished (1922) Cental Greenough Road Board Office (1906), Walkaway Hall (1902), Bootenal Hall (1906). Sports - inc horse races, Social Clubs</p>	<p>WWII - rationing of goods & materials. Greenough Road Board amalgamated with Geraldton (1952), Shire of Greenough est (1952). Education - Bringo School closed (1949), St. Peter's closed (1958). Religion - Bootenal Convent closed (1962). Sports - inc tennis & polo, Social Clubs. Wonga Park Museum opened (1966).</p>	<p>Education - schools est. in new suburbs. Sports - inc. polo, Social Clubs & Institutions - CWA, RSL etc, Restoration of National Trust historic buildings (1970s). Walkaway Station Museum opened (1972). Hampton Arms Hotel relicensed after restoration (1981). Local Government Amalgamations: Geraldton & Greenough (2007), and Mullewa (2011)</p>
<p>E Outside Influences Events, decisions or changes which affected the community but were beyond its control. - World Wars - Natural Disasters - Depression & Boom - Markets</p>	<p>Foundation of Swan River Colony (1829) World Mineral & Agricultural Markets</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets. New Land leasing Laws. Transportation of Convicts (1850-68) Lynton Convict Depot (1853-56). Crimean War (1857-). American Civil War (1861-65). Floods (1862). Red Rust (1865-).</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets, Transportation ceased (1868) Legislative Council est. (1870) Municipalities Act (1871) Education Act (1871) Cyclone (1872) Drought Years (1880-84) Floods (1883 & 1888)</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets. Gold Rush. Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee (1889) Drought Years (1891-1903, 1910-14 & 1930s) Homesteads Act (1893) Agricultural Land Purchase Act (1896). Boer War (1899-1902) Federation (1901). World War I. Flood (1927), Depression (1929-34)</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets World War II</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets. Drought (1976-81). Wool Surplus, Wheat Quotas Recession. Cyclone caused damage (1979). Bicentenary (1988).</p>
<p>F People Women & Men from all walks of life who left their mark on the community. - Early Settlers - Local Heroes & Battlers - Famous & Infamous</p>	<p>Portuguese, Dutch, French & English Explorers. George Grey (1839) D. Dring (1840) J.L. Stokes (1841) A.C. Gregory (1846 & 1848) Governor Fitzgerald (1848)</p>	<p>A.C. Gregory Thomas & Eliza Brown John & Mary Drummond Governors Kennedy (1857) & Hampton (1862), Maitland Brown, Fr A. Lecaille (1865) Fr P. McCabe, Fredericke Waldeck, Walter Padbury, J.S. Maley, George Shenton, Henry Gray, F.W. Pearson, Major Logue, Dr. Foley</p>	<p>Thomas Clinch McKenzie Grant Maitland Brown George Shenton (1870) John Jones Hugh Hamersley</p>	<p>Dominican Sisters, Presentation Sisters. Fr. John Hawes. McKenzie Grant and sons. Nurse Mira Smith Arthur Charles Clinch Hugh Hamersley William John Wilson (Peak Hill) Dorcas Ann Logue Caleb Sewell Mrs Criddle (Walkaway Store)</p>	<p>Presentation Sisters Gladys Morrell Randolph Stow Gordon Garratt Rose Criddle Eric Sewell</p>	<p>Maude Ahearn Nancy Hamersley Ivy Ducas (Morrell) Bernard Clinch W. Robinson Greenough Murders (1993).</p>

1.3. Mullewa Historical Chronology

Prior to European settlement, the Mullewa district was home to Aboriginal people who led a nomadic lifestyle moving on a seasonal basis to alternative food and water supplies.

Mullewa is believed to have got its name from the indigenous people after a local spring known as “Mullewa Spring” or earlier “Mullwah Spring”, meaning ‘swan’. Prior to European settlement a significant number of black swans resided in the surrounding creeks and waterholes. However, there is some conjecture over the meaning of Mullewa, with another accepted meaning being “place of fog”. (Landgate website – Town Names)

- 1829 Foundation of the Swan River Colony.
- Late 1830s The Colony was stagnating. There was a need for mineral finds and the discovery and opening up of pasture lands. However, instructions from England indicated that no new settlements were to be established due to cost and isolation.
- 1839 Lieutenant George Grey and his exploration party were shipwrecked at Gantheaume Bay, resulting in a 400 mile overland trek back to the Swan River Settlement. Gray named and described the Victoria District, noting the mineral, pastoral and granary potential of the area. Grey also named the Greenough River after George Greenough, President of the Royal Geographic Society. (Bain, M.A., *A Life of its Own*, City of Geraldton, 1996, p.3)
- 1845 Avon River pastoralists, confronted with a shortage of pasture following a series of droughts, plus overstocked leases with little chance of expansion, pressured the Governor to explore the north-west.
- 1846 The three Gregory brothers, Augustus, Francis and Henry, undertook a private expedition beyond Lake Moore, to discover the rich grass valley of the Irwin River and coal seams in the Strawberry District, named Depot Hill. The Gregory's confirmed Grey's discoveries of rich pastoral land and also travelled over additional tracts of grazing country. (Bain, p.4)
- 1848 18 September. Augustus Charles Gregory's expedition party makes the first written record of European people entering the district to be known as Mullewa. The group, which sited the Greenough River and recorded Talling Hill, was impressed with the pastoral possibilities of the area. (Keeffe, B., *Eastward Ho to Mullewa and the Murchison*, p.x & Bain, p.17)
- 1849 September. Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, previously against the establishment of new settlements due to distance and cost factors, consented to a settlement at Champion Bay. (Bain, p.7)
- 1850 The townsite of Geraldton was established at Champion Bay and the first settlers arrived in the Victoria District.

The first pastoral leases were allocated in the Victoria District – The Bowes to William Burges and Glengarry to Thomas Brown.

- 1852 J.S. Davis, Walcott & Co. took two leases totalling 40,000 acres to the east and north-east of Brown's Glengarry leases. These holdings were the nucleus of the Tibradden Station. (Bain, p.88)
- 1859 The first 'B' class pastoral leases were issued in the Mullewa area to John Sydney Davis of Wooligan Well and Michael Morrissey at Bongan Well, Tardun, with others released shortly thereafter. The large tracts of land were used for sheep and cattle grazing, with shepherds tending the flocks. (Keeffe, p.1)
- 1861 The area around Mullewa was leased by J.S. Davis as an outstation of Tibradden. A shepherd's hut and well were built at Mullewa Spring. (Centennial Booklet)
- 1860s-70s Watering points were established and a number of tracks cleared, including the Eastward Road between Mullewa and Geraldton. These tracks were used by the pastoralists for transporting their provisions from and their wool to the port town of Geraldton. (Keeffe, p.17)
- Widespread conflict between the local Aboriginals and the shepherds with deaths resulting on both sides. (Centennial Booklet)
- 1872-76 Red rust destroyed the wheat crops on the Greenough Flats resulting in over 100 farmers cutting sandalwood around the Mullewa area to provide a secondary source of income. (Centennial Booklet)
- 1873 There was a severe sand fly plague in the district.
- 1876 The De Grey – Mullewa Stock Route was established.
- 1880 Catholic Priest, Fr Lecaille travelled through the Mullewa area out to Cue.
- 1885 A warehouse, known as the Murchison Wool Shed, was built at Mullewa for the transference of wool from the pastoralists' wagons to two wheeled drays for the trip across the sandplain to the port at Geraldton. This was the first major building in the emerging town. (Centennial Booklet however Barden states 1870s?)
- By 1890 The Murchison district was settled by pastoralists with many permanent stations and homesteads established. (Keeffe, p.20)
- 1890 Gold was discovered in the Murchison at Annean and as a result Mullewa soon developed into a bustling frontier town and service centre for the Murchison. (Centennial Booklet)
- 1890-92 Severe drought conditions.
- 1891 24 September. The Murchison Goldfield was proclaimed. (Heydon, P.R., *Gold on the Murchison*, Hesperian Press, 1986, p.1)

- The Mullewa Hotel opened.
- 1892 November. Reserve 1019, containing 2000 acres was created around Pindar Well for the purpose of a resting place for travellers. There was increasing traffic through the area caused by the Murchison gold rush.
- 1893 The Royal Hotel commenced operations in the Mullewa area. (Barden)
- 1894 Faiz and Tagh Mahomet opened a Mullewa branch office of their Camel Transport business. Camel trains a common sight in the area. (Barden)
- There was considerable interest in smaller blocks of land which originally comprised the landholding of J.S. Davis, being Tibbradden. (Barden)
- The original wood and iron **Railway Hotel** [Place No. 15] was built. Originally as a one storey building, it opened on New Year's Day 1895. (Barden)
- 18 November. The first recorded Anglican service in Mullewa was conducted by the Rector of Geraldton. (Conservation Plan for St Andrew's Church & Rectory, Mullewa, 1996, p.5)
- 21 November. The railway between Geraldton and Mullewa was completed. The original railway station was located on the north side of the railway line adjoining Gray Street. As the head of the line for over a year Mullewa became a bustling centre for both goods and people enroute to the Murchison Goldfields. (Barden & Keeffe, p.50)
- c1894 The Mullewa Progress Association was established to provide for some local governance and organisation to the growing centre. (Barden)
- 1895 3 April. The townsite of Mullewa was officially declared a Municipality. (Barden, W.D., *Mullewa Through the Years 1861-1961*)
- May. The Cemetery (**Pioneer Cemetery**) [Place No. 34] on the North Road north of Mullewa was officially gazetted.
- A Police Depot and Post Office were all established in Mullewa along with many commercial businesses as the town thrived. (Barden & Centennial Booklet)
- By October there were five hotels operating in Mullewa.
- There was an outbreak of typhus. One in three people died.
- c1895 The Escort Hotel opened in the vicinity of the Pindar Wells Reserve. (Keeffe, p.54)
- 1896 23 March. The head of the railway line was extended 18 miles east of Mullewa to Pindar. Many people relocated to the new head of the line and Mullewa witnessed a rapid decline. Many buildings were relocated to the bustling goldfields. (Keeffe, p.67 & Barden)

The Carriers Arms Hotel opened at Pindar Wells Reserve. (Keeffe, p.54)

The first public school was opened in Mullewa. (Barden & Centennial Booklet)

There was a minor gold discovery just out of Mullewa by Captain Fraser (of Austin's Murchison exploration party of 1894). (*The Inquirer and Commercial News*, 16/10/1896, p.4)

1898 1 July. Official opening of the railway which had been extended from Pindar to Cue at the heart of the Murchison Goldfields. (Keeffe, p.69)

1901 22 February. The Pindar Townsite, Reserve 6989, containing 243 acres with 32 half acre town lots was officially gazetted. (Thomas, B., *Pindar History 1873-1979*, p.4)

1905 There were approximately 20 residents in the town of Pindar. (Thomas, p.10)

Farming commenced in the Kockatea and Tenindewa areas.

c1905 The **Pindar Hotel** [Place No. 53] was built but problems trying to secure a liquor license meant that the hotel did not commence operations until March 1908. (*Conservation Plan for Pindar Hotel Fmr*, 1998, p.12)

1907-10 Wheat production rose rapidly in the area.

1909 Kockatea railway siding was renamed Tenindewa.

1910 Monthly Catholic services were conducted in the town. (Conservation Plan for Our Lady of Mt Carmel)

c1910 A considerable area of land was taken up for agricultural purposes in the Devil's Creek area. (Barden)

1911 The Mullewa Road Board was proclaimed. The first meeting of the Mullewa Road Board was held in the old Mullewa Court House In Gray Street on 4 October. (Barden)

1912 11 September. The Mullewa Agricultural Hall was opened on Jose Street. The following year, in 1913, the Agricultural Hall Committee agreed to hand over the hall to the Mullewa Road Board and thereafter it became the 'Town Hall'. (Keeffe, pp153-6 & Barden)

The "new" **Railway Hotel** [Place No. 15] was built on Gray Street. (Mullewa Heritage Trail)

The first two tractors arrived in the Mullewa district. (Barden)

The first Catholic Church in Mullewa was opened and blessed by Bishop Kelly.

A **Police Station** [Place No. 14] was constructed on the corner of Padbury and Mills Street.

- 1913 31 March. The first school at Tenindewa opened.
- 1914-1918 The onset of WW1 resulted in a slowing of development which did not recover until 1920. (Centennial Booklet)
- 1915 The Wongan Hills-Mullewa railway line was opened and enhanced access to much of the district. During the construction of the line the population of Mullewa increased by over 110, resulting in a general boom for commercial businesses at that time. (Keeffe, p.134)
- The **Presentation Convent** [Place No. 5] was constructed. (Conservation Plan)
- February. The Presentation Sisters commenced a school in Mullewa. (Conservation Plan)
- The **Mullewa Railway Station** [Place No. 30] was constructed.
- The second, and more substantial **Tenindewa School** [Place No. 38] was opened.
- 1916 Father John Cyril Hawes was appointed Parish Priest at Mullewa. He served here until 1938. (Conservation Plan)
- c1920s Further agricultural land in the Menang, Kockatea, Wokawah and Tardun areas was taken up, much under the returned soldiers' settlement scheme. (Barden)
- 1920 6 March. The Mullewa Road Board offices were officially opened on the corner of Padbury and Jose Streets. (Barden)
- c1920 Mullewa experienced an outbreak of pneumonic influenza and a nurse was sent to the town by the Health Department.
- 1921 2 February. The first Methodist service in Mullewa was conducted in the original Town Hall. (Mullewa Heritage Trail)
- 16 November. **St Andrew's Anglican Church** [Place No. 6] was officially opened. (Conservation Plan for St Andrew's Church & Rectory, Mullewa, 1996, p.6)
- 17 November. Mullewa Lodge No. 105 was officially dedicated by Archbishop Riley. (Conservation Plan)
- Telephone trunk line facilities were made available at Mullewa. (Barden)
- The first Tenindewa Store – a Westfarmers Co-operative and Post Office, opened.
- c1921 The first airplane, piloted by Major N. Brearley, landed in Mullewa. (Barden)

- 1922 A telephone exchange was installed at Mullewa. (Barden)
- 1920s Wheat prices stabilised at a reasonable level and the district and town prospered, resulting in a building boom, with new churches, shops and houses being built. (Centennial Booklet)
- 1922 The Mullewa Sub-Branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia was formed. (Barden)
- 1925 The Mullewa Road Board purchased its first motor vehicle – a motor truck with a tip body. (Barden)
- 1926 5 April. The **Mullewa Masonic Lodge** [Place No. 9] opened prior to which meetings had been conducted at the St Andrew's Anglican Church. (Conservation Plan & Barden)
- 1926-28 Land reissued for closer settlement on the Wongoondy and Mendel Estates as well as at Kockatea. The opening up of these areas of good class land gave a boost to the agricultural status of Mullewa. In the 1928-29 season there were approx. 7000 acres under cultivation and by the following year this had increased to almost 20,000 acres. (Barden)
- 1927 May. The Catholic **Church of Our Lady of Mt Carmel** [Place No. 3] was officially opened by Archbishop Clune. (Conservation Plan)
- The **Anglican Rectory** [Place No. 7] was built adjacent to the St Andrew's Anglican Church. (Conservation Plan)
- The Christian Brothers secured land east of Tardun to construct an agricultural school. The first students arrived in 1929.
- 1928 The Pallottine Missionaries established the Beagle Bay Farm east of Tardun.
- 1929 The first Mullewa Agricultural Show was held at the Showgrounds situated on the Pindar Road just east of Mullewa. (Barden)
- The **Catholic Presbytery, or Priesthouse** [Place No. 4] was completed. (Conservation Plan)
- 1930 March. The Mullewa Road Board purchased its first tractor – a Holt 15/25 model. (Barden)
- The **Bowtell Building** [Place No. 17] was constructed on the corner of Maitland Road and Stock Street. (Mullewa Heritage Trail)
- The **Kockatea School** [Place No. 44] operated until 1948.
- 1930s This was a period of world-wide depression with its effects felt particularly by agriculture.
- 1931 The **Uniting Church** [Place No. 8] (Methodist) on Mills Street was constructed. (Barden)

- 3 August. The **Mendels School** [Place No. 45] opened and operated until December 1934.
- 1932 1 June. The Mullewa Branch of the Country Women's Association was formed.
- 1933 Following the establishment of Co-operative Bulk Handling a bulk silo with a capacity for 5,000 bushells was installed at the Pindar Rail Siding opposite the Hotel. (Thomas, pp.29-30)
- 1934 1 November. **Mullewa District Hospital** [Place No. 10] was opened. (Barden)
- December. There was a minor gold discovery on the Government Water Reserve, about 2 miles out of town, resulting in a mild rush of prospectors and the pegging of leases. (*Western Mail*, 3/1/1935, p.17)
- 1935 4 September. The new **Mullewa Town Hall and Road Board Offices** [Place No. 1] were officially opened and on the 7 September a 'Grand Opening Ball' was held. (Keeffe, pp.153-6 & Barden)
- The "new" **Tenindewa Store** [Place No. 37] was built.
- 1936 The Mullewa RSL Memorial Hall was built. (Barden)
- 3 April. The **Country Women's Association Rest Rooms** [Place No. 26] were opened. (Mullewa Heritage Trail & Barden)
- 6 December. The original Main Building at the **Christian Brothers Agricultural School** [Place No. 50] was officially opened. (Conservation Plan)
- 1938 The Pallottine Missionaries Beagle Bay Farm was expanded to include school facilities and, in September, the new **Pallottine Monastery** [Place No. 49] building was officially opened.
- 1939 The **Tenindewa School** [Place No. 38] closed permanently.
- St Mary's Convent** [Place No. 52] at the Christian Brothers Agricultural School was built to accommodate firstly the Sisters of Nazareth (1938-1941, the Presentation Sisters (1941-1966) and the Sisters of Preparation (1967-1969). (Conservation Plan)
- 1939-45 World War II.
- 1940 A Mid-wifery block was added to the **Mullewa District Hospital** [Place No. 10].
- 1945 A school bus run commenced in Mullewa.

- Post WWII The Government purchased Menang Station and re-released land for returned servicemen under the Soldier Settlement Scheme.
- 1950 7 May. The new purpose built school called Our Lady of Mount Carmel was opened.
- 1951 The Pindar bulk silo facilities were modernised and enlarged. (Thomas, p.31)
- 1952 3 October. Major additions to the **Mullewa District High School** [Place No.12] were officially opened.
- 1953 13 February. The new **Nurses' Quarters** [Place No. 11] were opened adjacent to the Hospital. (Barden)
- 1954 The **Mullewa District Hospital** [Place No. 10] was enlarged with a new wing added to the building. (Barden)
- 1955 28 June. The **Mullewa Infant Health Centre** [Place No. 27] was officially opened. (Mullewa Heritage Trail & Barden)
- 1957 The Devil's Creek Hall [Place No. 44] was built.
- 1958 The **Mullewa War Memorial** [Place No. 2] was unveiled adjacent to the Town Hall. (Barden)
- 1961 The Mullewa Roads Board celebrated its fiftieth year and changed its name to the Mullewa Shire Council. (Centennial Booklet)
- 3 March. The new **Mullewa Police Station and Courthouse** [Place No. 13] was opened by the Premier of Western Australia, David Brand. (Barden & Building Plaque)
- The **Club Hotel** [Place No. 16] was built, replacing an earlier building which burnt down.
- The **Mullewa Golf Club clubhouse** [Place No. 36] was constructed adjacent to the 18-hole course to the south west of town. (Barden)
- 1962 18 August. **St Mary's Chapel** [Place No. 51] at the Christian Brothers Agricultural School was blessed and opened.
- 1963 9 February. The **Mullewa Swimming Pool** [Place No. 28] was opened by the Premier of Western Australia, David Brand. (Centennial Booklet)
- 1965 The Drive-In Theatre was established at Mullewa.
- 1972 The sealing of the Mullewa-Pindar Road was completed. (Thomas, p.6)
- 1974 The Pindar bulk silo facilities were once again modernised and enlarged. (Thomas, p.31)
- The **Mullewa Railway Station** [Place No. 30] closed.

- 1975 5 January. The **Pindar Hotel** [Place No. 53] closed with the liquor license being terminated on 30 September. (Thomas, p.9)
- 11 October. The **Mullewa Recreation Centre** [Place No. 29] was opened by the Premier of Western Australia, Sir Charles Court. (Centennial Booklet)
- 1978 22 April. The last train passed through Pindar prior to the official closing of the railway beyond the town. (Thomas, p.10)
- 1983 23 April. The second stage of the **Mullewa Recreation Centre** [Place No. 29] was officially opened.
- 23 July. The Sir David Brand Village for Aged Persons was opened by Lady Doris Brand. (Centennial Booklet)
- 1985 The **Tenindewa Store** [Place No. 37] closed.
- 1986 The Drive-In Theatre closed in Mullewa.
- 1987 February. A new Presentation Convent was blessed and opened by Bishop Hickey
- 1991 19 May. The final service was conducted at the **Uniting Church** [Place No. 8]. (Mullewa Heritage Trail)
- 1993 12 July. The last meeting of Lodge 105 at the **Mullewa Masonic Lodge** [Place No. 9] was held. (Conservation Plan)
- 1995 The last of the Presentation Sisters departed Mullewa. (Conservation Plan)
- The new Mullewa Shire Office building was built on the corner of Padbury and Thomas Streets.
- 2004 February. The Talling Peak hematite operation commenced production of high quality lump and fine hematite ores.
- 2005 The Mullewa Branch of the CWA closed.
- 2010 The Mullewa Men's Shed and the Yamatji Sitting Place was officially opened.
- 2011 The Shire of Mullewa amalgamated with the City of Geraldton-Greenough to form the City of Greater Geraldton.

1.3.1. Mullewa Thematic Matrix

MAJOR THEMES	To 1859	1860-1892	1893-1910	1911-1945	1946 - Present
<p>A Demographic Settlement & Mobility Why people settled, why they moved away - the things they left behind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration & Surveying - Land Allocation & subdivision - Settlements 	<p>Aboriginal Occupation. Early exploration opened up new areas for grazing. Search for mineral deposits to boost the dormant colony. Lead ore discovered on Murchison River (1848). Settlement commenced at Champion Bay (1849). Geraldine Mine est. (1849) & other mines attracted people to the district. Morrissey and Davis took up first pastoral leases in the area (1859).</p>	<p>Mullewa Springs area leased by Davis as an outstation of Tibradden, shepherd's camp established (1861). Greenough farmers arrived in area to cut sandalwood (red rust destroyed crops 1872-76). DeGrey-Mullewa Stock Route established (1876). Murchison gold discoveries resulted in growth of area (1890-). Mullewa became service centre for Murchison. Travellers' resting place gazetted at Pindar Well (1892).</p>	<p>Opening of railway to Mullewa in 1894 resulted in short-lived population boom. Mullewa Townsite declared (1895). Minor gold discovery just outside of Mullewa (1896). Lure of Goldfields and extension of railway to Pindar (1896) & Cue (1898) resulted in exodus from Mullewa, buildings also moved. Population increased due to farming settlement (1900-07). Pindar Townsite proclaimed (1901). Farming commences in the Kockatea and Tenindewa areas (1905), Devil's Creek (from 1910).</p>	<p>Subdivision of original pastoral stations into smaller holdings. Land clearing continued. Mini population boom comprising rail construction workers (c1914-15). Returned Soldiers' Settlement Scheme (eg. Menang Station – 1918). Farming at Wokawah & Tardun (c1920s). Closer agricultural settlement – Wongoondy, Mendel & Kockatea. (c1926). During WWII thousands of servicemen stationed in the area. Some local residents left the area, especially children. Minor gold discovery near Mullewa resulted in small rush (1935).</p>	<p>Population increases as farming expands, then with increased efficiency and technology. Opening up of sandplain country for agriculture (1950s & 60s). Broadscale farming techniques are adopted and the size of farms grow.</p>
<p>B Transport & Communications How people & goods moved, how people communicated & exchanged information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Droving - Road & Rail - Mail Services - Newspapers - Telecommunications 	<p>Horseback main transport. Mail carried by early explorers.</p>	<p>Geraldton emerged as major port of the north. Watering points & tracks established, including Eastward Road between Geraldton and Mullewa area. Overnight camp stops for horseback riders at Eradu Hotel, Woolya Soak and Tenindewa, then Mullewa. Communications via telegraphic morse code (1880). Horse, camel, donkey and mule teams, bullocks for scrub rollers. Post Office in Mullewa.</p>	<p>Camels used as pack animals (1893) Railway between Geraldton and Mullewa opened (1894), on to Cue (1898) Post Office at Tenindewa (1910) Newspapers. Bicycles.</p>	<p>Road construction by local settlers. Wheel license introduced in area (1913). First tractors in area (1912). Wongan Hills-Mullewa Railway opened (1915). First plane lands at Mullewa (1921). Telephone (1922). Road Board purchased road making machinery (1925). First petrol pump license (1935).</p>	<p>Improved Roads - Cars, Coach Services. Mullewa-Pindar Road sealed (1972). Air Travel. Diesel locos replaced steam (1954/58), Mullewa-Meekatharra Railway closed (1978). Television, Computers, Telephones, Facsimiles, Satellites - all ease isolation. National Broadband Network (2013).</p>
<p>C Occupations What people did for sustenance, paid & unpaid labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pastoralism & Agriculture - Mining - Commercial - Manufacturing & Processing - Hospitality - Domestic Activities 	<p>Exploration, Shepherding.</p>	<p>Pastoral Activities – Shepherds around the Mullewa area (1860). Sandalwood cutting. First building in Mullewa – Murchison Wool Shed (1885). Commercial – Stores, Hotels, Post Office opened in town. Domestic Activities.</p>	<p>Pastoral Activities - cattle, sheep, horse breeding. Mining and Prospecting. Agricultural Activities – wheat, hay. Tradesmen- blacksmiths, carpenters, masons. Police, Teachers, Postal workers. Railway Employees. Commercial – Stores, Hotels. Sandalwood cutting. Domestic Activities.</p>	<p>Pastoral & Agricultural Activities - sheep, cattle, grain, silage. Commerce & Retail – Shops, Hotels. Mining and Prospecting. Sandalwood cutting. Railway Employees. Police, Teachers, Postal – Government Services. Depression - unemployment, sustenance work eg road making, rabbit shooting. Domestic Activities.</p>	<p>Pastoral & Agricultural Activities - wheat replaced wool as main export. Mining Activities (Hematite at Talling Peak: 2004-) Sandalwood cutting. Postal & Railway Employees. Police, Teachers. Commercial – Stores, Hotels. Tourism – caravan park, hotels, farmstays. Domestic Activities.</p>

MAJOR THEMES	To 1859	1860 – 1892	1893 – 1910	1911 – 1945	1946 – Present
<p>D Social & Civic Activities What people did together as a community. - Government, Law & Order - Education - Community Services & Utilities - Religion - Sport, Recreation & Entertainment - Institutions - Cultural Activities</p>	<p>Early explorers and first pastoralists observed Sunday as day of rest – writing letters, resting etc.</p>	<p>Catholic Priest, Fr Lecaille, travelled through Mullewa area to Cue (1880). Settlers in townsite (1890). Hotels (2),.</p>	<p>Mullewa Progress Association established (1894). Mullewa Townsite declared a Municipality (1895). Post Office, Police Station and various businesses opened in town. Cemetery gazetted (1895). Schools – public (1896) and Catholic. Religion – Anglican services (from 1894), Catholic services (from 1910), arrival of Presentation Sisters (1902). Sports eg horse racing, athletics, cricket. Picnics. Railway Hotel (1894), Pindar Hotel (1908)</p>	<p>Mullewa Road Board established (1911), RB Offices (1920). Town Hall (1912), new Town Hall & RB Office (1935), dances, card parties, picnic train trips to Bringo. Outdoor movies, WWI & II - rationing of goods & materials. Education – Teninewa School (1913-39), Catholic School (1915), Agricultural Schools (2) at Tardun (1927 & 28), Kockatea (1930-48), Mendels (1931-34), school bus run to Mullewa introduced (1945). Religion – 1st Catholic Church (1912), Anglican (1921), Catholic (1927) & Methodist (1931) Churches. Sports – football, horse races, Social Clubs – RSL (1922), Masonic Lodge (1921), CWA (1932). Agricultural Show– first (1929). Mullewa District Hospital (1934).</p>	<p>New Courthouse & Police Station (1961). Education – Mullewa District High School, Catholic School (1950). Infant Health Clinic (1955). Religion – Final Uniting Church service (1991). Sports - golf. Swimming Pool (1963). Drive In Theatre (1965-86). Social Clubs. Kembla Zoo. Pindar Hotel closed (1975). Recreation Centre (1975 & 83). New 'Mullewa Mail' commences (1976). Meals on Wheels (1980). Home & Community Care (1994). Masonic Lodge closed (1993). New Shire Office (1995). Mullewa Men's Shed & Yamatji Sitting Place (2010) Local Government Amalgamations: Geraldton & Greenough (2007), and Mullewa (2011).</p>
<p>E Outside Influences Events, decisions or changes which affected the community but were beyond its control. - World Wars - Natural Disasters - Depression & Boom - Markets</p>	<p>Foundation of Swan River Colony (1829). World Mineral & Agricultural Markets.</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets. New Land leasing Laws. Crimean War (1857-). American Civil War (1861-65). Municipalities & Education Acts (1871). Red Rust (1872-76). Bad sandfly plague (1873). Murchison Goldfield proclaimed (1891). Severe drought (1890-92).</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets. Gold Rush. Homesteads Act (1893). Outbreak of typhus (1895) – resulted in 1 in 3 dying. Agricultural Land Purchase Act (1896). Boer War (1899-1902). Federation (1901).</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets. World War I & II – slowing of development, impact on supplies & population. Army camps established in area during WWII. Great Depression (1929-34)</p>	<p>World Mineral & Agricultural Markets. Cyclone in 1951 wrecked Pindar Hall. Wool Surplus, Wheat Quotas. Recession. Drought (late 1980s). Bicentenary (1988).</p>
<p>F People Women & Men from all walks of life who left their mark on the community. - Early Settlers - Local Heroes & Battlers - Innovators - Famous & Infamous People</p>	<p>A.C. Gregory (1846 & 1848). John Sydney Davis & Michael Morrissey – first leaseholders in Mullewa district (1859).</p>	<p>J.S. Davis from Tibradden. Frank & Edward Wittenoom leased Yuin Station (1874). Fr A. Lecaille. Alexander Gregg, first permanent resident in Mullewa.</p>	<p>Faiz & Tagh Mahomet, camel owners, establish Mullewa branch office (1894). Mr Renner, first station master at Mullewa (1894). Mr J.E. Jones, first headmaster (1894). H. Richards, est Blacksmith shop at Pindar.</p>	<p>Thomas Molster, storekeeper (1911). Rev F.P. Christiansen, first Methodist Minister (1921). Dr J.R. Hobbs, medical practitioner at Maternity Hospital. Nurse M.J. Rose. Mons John Hawes, Catholic Parish Priest (1916-38). Presentation Sisters (1912), Christian Brothers (1927), Pallottine Missionaries (1928). F.T. Brand, first CWA President (1932). David Brand (later Liberal Premier of WA), attended Mullewa School. Prominent aboriginal families - Merritt & Cameron.</p>	<p>Prominent Mullewa families – Keeffe, Bone, Freeman, Barden, Eakins, Eves Prominent aboriginal families – Comeagain, Papertalk, Simpson.. Matron Helene Hart, long-serving nurse of district. Mr D. Brenkley, Chairman of the Road Board. Presentation Sisters - Sisters Ailsa Small & Elizabeth Barnetson – artists.</p>

2.0 MUNICIPAL INVENTORY FRAMEWORK

While the Thematic Frameworks provide the background and history for the City of Greater Geraldton, the MI provides descriptions, assessments and recommendations for listed heritage places. In this way, the MI acts as a record of the City's heritage places while also offering management guidelines for the conservation of those places via the allocation of a level of significance and a corresponding management recommendation.

2.1. Relationship to the Local Planning Scheme

Schedule 2 Part 3 cl. 8 (1) of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* requires the local government to establish and maintain a heritage list to identify places with the Scheme area that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation.

For the purposes of this clause Council resolved 15 December 2015 to adopt the City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places as the heritage list for the Local Planning Scheme No. 1 scheme area.

2.2. Summary of Management Categories

One of six Management Categories has been allocated to each place included in the MI depending on its level of cultural heritage significance. The management categories are as follows:

1.

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

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

2.

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

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

3.

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

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

4.

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

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

5.

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

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

6.

Municipal Inventory Archive: Place was previously included in the Municipal Inventory but has been removed due to demolition or diminished heritage significance.

The place does not form part of the relevant Local Planning Scheme Heritage List.

3.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In any specialist field it is sometimes necessary to use technical terminology that may not be familiar to some people. In addition, some terms and expressions in common usage are interpreted differently by different people. Therefore, for the sake of consistency and a common understanding, this glossary is provided to clarify the meaning given to the most widely used terms.

Authenticity - Refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

Burra Charter – This is a document that outlines the main principles and practices that guide the conservation of significant places in Australia. It was prepared by Australia ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites), and is the widely accepted standard for heritage conservation practice in Australia. Many, but not all, of the terms in this glossary were originally defined in the *Burra Charter*.

Compatible Use – A use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Condition - Refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which the place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental effects.

Conservation – Means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and will commonly be a combination of more than one of these.

Conservation Management Plan (CMP or conservation plan) – A document that details how to identify and look after the significant cultural values of a place. Its preparation is a systematic way of considering, recording and monitoring actions and decisions relating to all aspects of managing a place. There are guidelines for the preparation of conservation management plans to ensure that all important matters are considered; refer to James Semple Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* (available as a free download from <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/the-conservation-plan/>).

Cultural Heritage – Something inherited from the past and valued enough today to leave for future generations. This could include buildings, objects, traditions, stories and so on.

Cultural Heritage Significance – Aesthetic, spiritual, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

GN – Geraldton Heritage Place.

GR – Greenough Heritage Place.

Heritage Place – A site, area or building valued for its cultural heritage significance, together with associated contents and surrounds.

Heritage Act – The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, as amended from time to time. It is this Act that requires each local government to prepare a Municipal Heritage Inventory.

Heritage Assessment – A systematic assessment that describes a place and its setting and states the significant heritage values of the place based on the criteria outlined in the

Burra Charter. It is preferable for such assessments to be undertaken by people with relevant experience in this area of expertise.

Heritage Impact Statement – A document that evaluates the likely impact of proposed development on the significance of a heritage place and its setting, and any conservation areas within which it is situated, and outlines measures proposed to mitigate any identified impact.

Integrity - Is a measure of the likely long-term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the places to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process.

Interpretation - Is 'a means of communicating ideas and feelings which help people enrich their understanding and appreciation of their world, and their role in it' (Interpretation Australia). Effective interpretation allows visitors to gain a greater understanding of a place based upon its significance.

Management Category – A designation applied to each place included in the Municipal Heritage Inventory that gives guidance as to how the future of that place should be managed by the owner, developer and/or the local government.

Maintenance – The continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of the place and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.

MW – Mullewa Heritage Place.

Precinct – An area defined by the Town Planning Scheme for planning purposes.

Preservation – Maintaining the fabric of the place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Reconstruction – Returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by the introduction of materials (old or new).

Restoration – Returning the EXISTING fabric to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Significance - Means the importance and meaning we place on a landscape, site, building, object, collection or installation in the past, now and in the future. Significance is not absolute. It's about value. Different people value different things at different times in their lives. Values can be personal, family, community, national and/or international. Significance is assessed in terms of:

- historic values
- aesthetic values
- scientific values
- social values
- spiritual values

Statement of Significance – A statement that clearly and concisely sets out the significant heritage values of a place, based on the criteria set out in the Burra Charter.

Abbreviations:

GLLSC Geraldton Library Local Studies Collection.

GLLSCVF Geraldton Library Local Studies Collection Vertical File

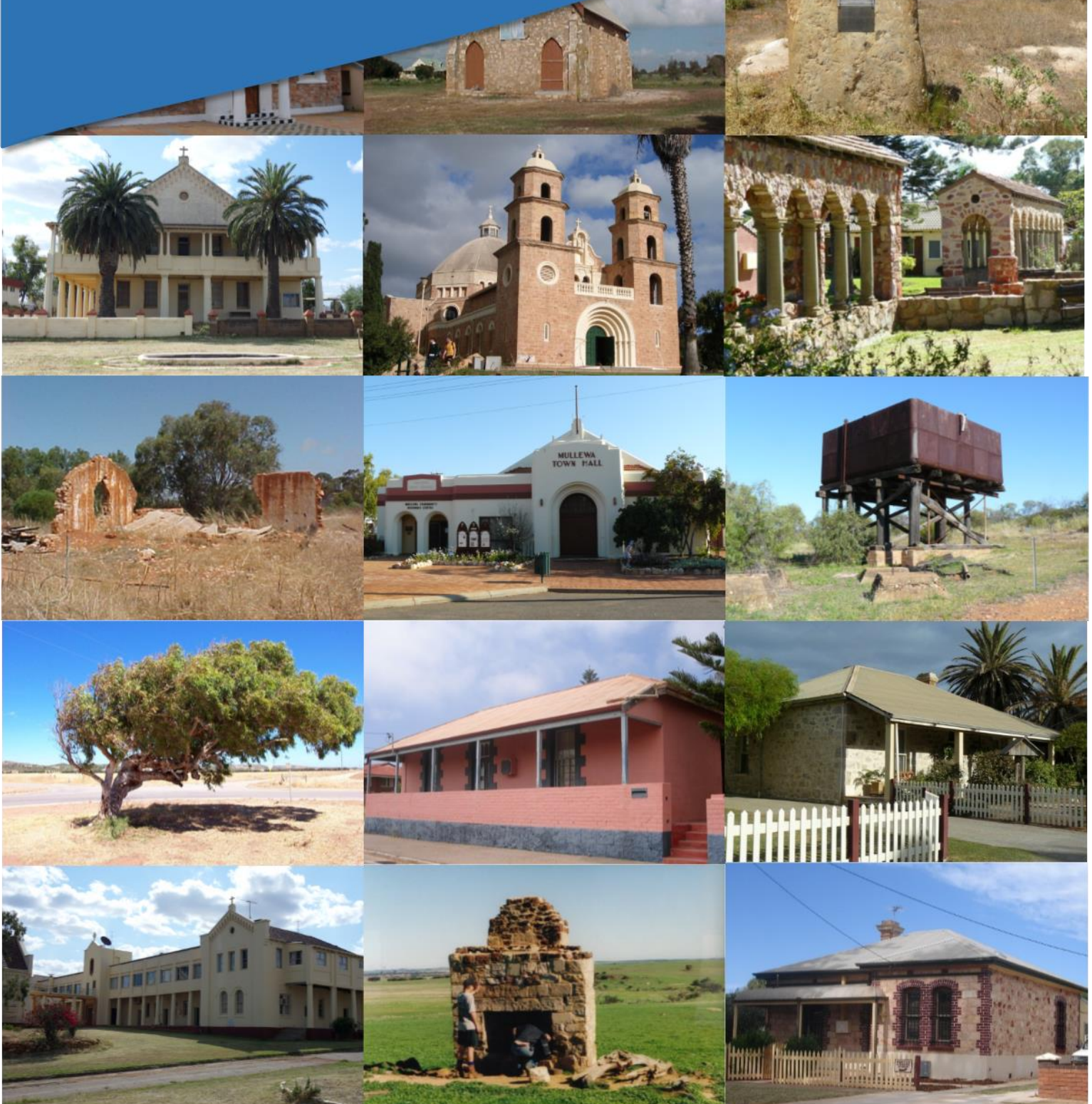
GLLSPC

Geraldton Library Local Studies Photographic Collection

HCWA

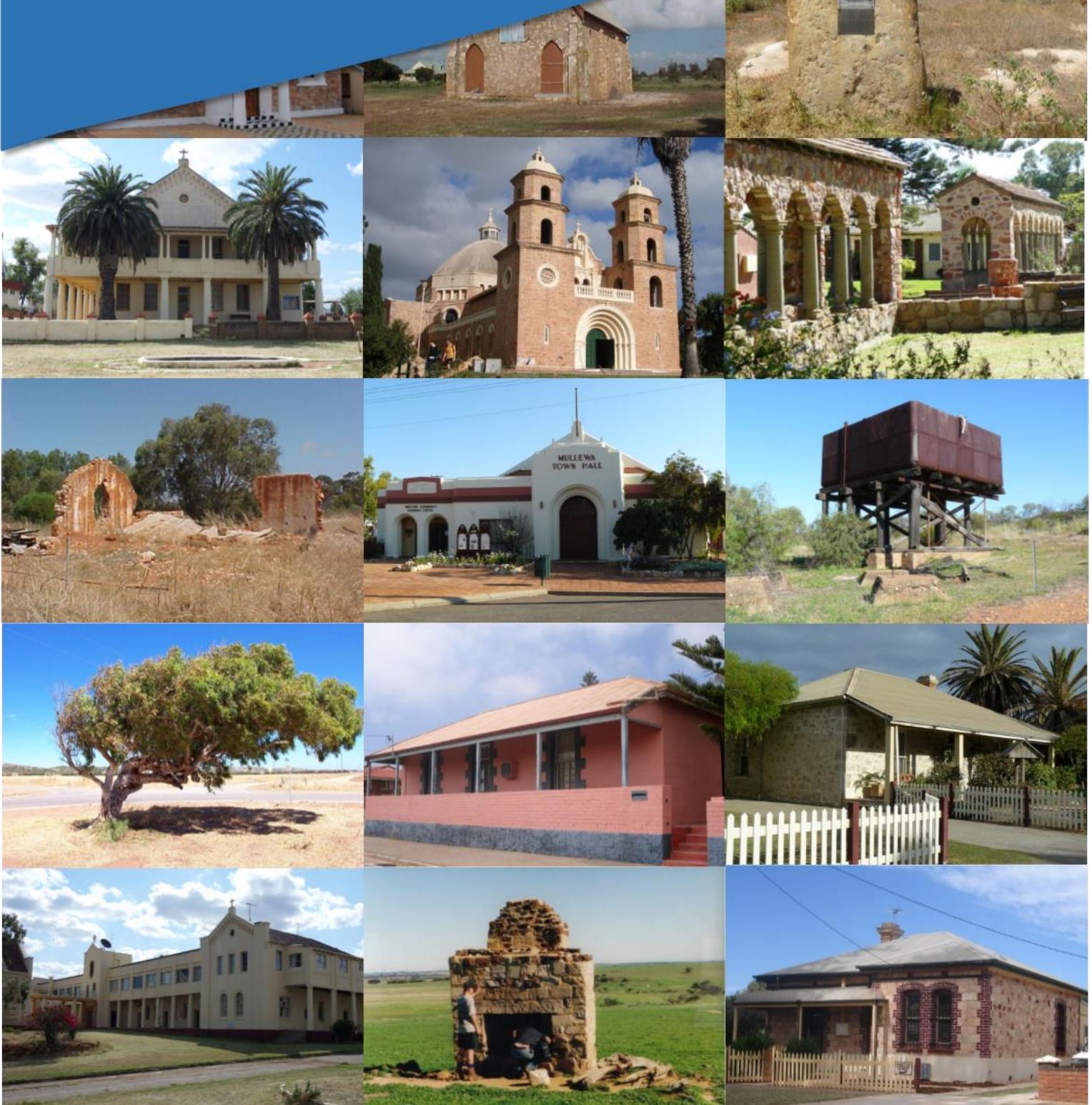
Heritage Council of Western Australia

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places Part Two – GERALDTON HERITAGE PLACES



City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places

Part Three – GREENOUGH HERITAGE PLACES



City of Greater Geraldton

Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places

Part Four – MULLEWA HERITAGE PLACES

