

**SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP**  
**MUNICIPAL INVENTORY**

Prepared for: SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP

Prepared by: SJB TOWN PLANNERS  
Chatsworth House  
16 Chatsworth Road  
HIGHGATE W.A 6003  
Ph/Fax (08) 93282378

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Legislative Basis	3
1.2 Role in Conservation	3
1.3 Compilation Process	3
1.4 Historical Context	4
1.5 Existing Documentation	4
1.6 Place Record Sheets	4
1.7 Heritage Provisions in the Town Planning Scheme	4
1.8 Further Research	5
<b>2.0 HISTORIC AND THEMATIC CONTEXT</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Chronology	7
2.2 Thematic Framework	8
2.3 Themes and Sub Themes	20
2.4 Thematic Matrix	22
<b>3.0 NOMINATIONS</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>4.0 REFERENCES</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>26</b>

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Municipal Heritage Inventory has been prepared on behalf of the Shire of Jerramungup by SJB Town Planners. The purpose of this report has been to satisfy the requirements of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* as well as provide the Shire of Jerramungup Council and community with a comprehensive list of places within the shire boundaries which are of cultural heritage significance.

Cultural Heritage significance is the aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value a place may have for present and future generations. This may be a place which has played an important role in the history of the area, a building which has a particular architectural style or association with a person or a natural feature which should be conserved as a place for people to use.

Thus, the aim of the Inventory was to provide a heritage asset register which could be used within the Town Planning Scheme to provide for areas of the shire as precincts as well as individual places.

### **1.1 Legislative Basis**

The Municipal Inventory is a local heritage list which has been brought about by a provision in the *Act 1990*. The Act requires public consultation although the decision to enter places of cultural heritage significance on either the town planning scheme and/or State Register rests ultimately with the local municipal council. Legal implications predominantly relate to the local town planning schemes and/or amendments affecting places in an inventory list must be referred to the Heritage Council for advice.

### **1.2 Role in Conservation**

Although the Act requires a local council to provide the Heritage Council with a copy of its inventory, the place listed can not be considered for entry into the register without further assessment. The Municipal Inventory has an important role in the conservation of local areas especially when related to design guidelines, tourism studies and the community's sense of place.

### **1.3 Compilation Process**

The process of compiling the Inventory list was carried out over several months and required involvement of federal, state and local public bodies as well as members of the community. A Steering Committee of local residents, which represented a broad diversity of community interests, knowledge and expertise, assisted in the process and overview of all nominations.

Community consultation meetings were organised to educate and inform the public as to the expectations and outcomes of the Municipal Inventory as well as to accept nominations

## **1.4 Historic Context**

A history of the area was prepared in order to establish criteria to assess nominations and to locate the heritage places within a historical and architectural context. The chronology illustrates the development of the area within the wider social context of Western Australia. The thematic framework is a comprehensive social history of the area which defines historic themes from which the heritage places can be categorised. Themes and sub themes identified in the history were refined as a matrix to clearly illustrate this relationship over time. Essentially, the development of the history of the area was to ensure that the inventory list represented all aspects of the community.

## **1.5 Existing Documentation**

All previous heritage places have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated into the inventory. This included listings from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Geographic List, classifications by the National Trust of Australia (Western Australia) and recorded places in the Register of the National Estate.

### **Geographic List – Heritage Council of Western Australia**

The geographic list of heritage places maintained by the Heritage Council was inherited from the former Western Australia Heritage Committee. However, only a minority of those places have had assessment and in many cases the reason for the entry is not known. All places on this list have been included in the inventory and some further information has been recorded. It has not been the purpose of this commission to provide further assessment or analysis of these properties for the Heritage Council.

### **National Trust Classifications**

All National Trust of Australia (Western Australia) classifications and listings have been included in the inventory and treated in a similar manner to those recognised by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

## **1.6 Place Record Sheets**

Nominations for additional places in the inventory list were received from the steering committee and community. All individual community nominations were reviewed by the consultant and Steering Committee and further information for each place was assembled in order to demonstrate reasons for inclusion. Management recommendations were also assigned to each place to assist the Council in policy decisions relating to the town planning scheme.

## **1.7 Heritage Provisions in the Town Planning Scheme**

The purpose of the inventory is to contribute to the management of the community's heritage assets and resources. This can be achieved through appropriate integration with community planning and development control.

## **1.8 Further Research**

This document represents the beginnings of a register of heritage places for the Shire of Jerramungup which will be continually expanded. In accordance with the Act, it will be required to be reviewed annually and updated every four years. Any additional properties and amendments will need to be adopted by Council.

It has not been the purpose of this report to research previously listed properties and, where any works are proposed, adequate assessment should be prepared in accordance with Heritage Council of Western Australia requirements.

Finally, it is anticipated that the inventory will be continually updated and improved. It should be viewed as a foundation to which the continually changing and developing environment of Jerramungup can be recorded. This will ensure that both the public organisation and the community have suitable information to address and promote the heritage of Jerramungup and enhance the distinctive style and character of the Area.

## **2.0 HISTORIC AND THEMATIC CONTEXT**

The following section of the inventory represents the history of Jerramungup, locating it within a wider historical setting as well as specifically defining those aspects essential to the development of the municipality. Essentially, the documentation of the history for the area was to ensure that the inventory list represented all aspects of the community.

The chapter is divided into four sections as follows:

### **2.1 Chronology**

This illustrates the development of the Shire of Jerramungup in the context of the municipality as well as the wider social context of important dates in the history of Western Australia.

### **2.2 Heritage Framework**

This includes a comprehensive written history of the Shire of Jerramungup. Settlement of the area, commerce and industry, life in the community, key personalities as well as other influences are detailed in this section. Photographic and archival evidence is also presented here.

### **2.3 Themes and Sub Themes**

These have been identified from the framework and represent the essential factors affecting the area.

### **2.4 Thematic Matrix**

The themes and sub themes were refined as a matrix to clearly illustrate the relationship of events over time.

## **2.1 Chronology**

- 1848 Settlement at Jerramungup and first house built by Hassell
- 1857 Wellstead homestead built – Bremer Bay
- 1861 First homestead built at Jerramungup
- 1875 Bremer Bay first telegraph station
- 1885 Quaalup Homestead built
- 1896 Bremer Bay second telegraph station
- 1905 Shearing shed erected – Hassell
- 1906 Present day homestead erected - Hassell
- 1950 Mr. E. Hassell sold land to crown for War Service Land Settlement Scheme
- 1953 Colin Cameron took charge of War Service Land Settlement Scheme
- 1955 The first farms were allocated under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme
- 1957 Jerramungup Townsite selected
- 1958 First school in Jerramungup, two houses constructed, town hall and last farms allocated.
- 1961 CBH Grain Silo constructed
- 1962 First Powerhouse opened – Jerramungup
- 1982 The area was proclaimed the Shire of Jerramungup

## 2.2 Thematic Framework

This thematic framework is a chronological overview of the development of the Shire of Jerramungup since European settlement. It identifies evolving themes as well as the stories and events which occur within them.

The framework is intended to serve as a basis for the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places for the Shire of Jerramungup. It is a guide which has been used to establish a comprehensive list of the significant buildings, features and places which reflect the history and citizens of the Shire, and which should be protected or marked for the pleasure and education of current and future residents and visitors.

### 2.2.1 Jerramungup

In 1835 John Septimus Roe, the State's first Surveyor General, led an expedition to explore the country between Perth and King George 111 Sound. On this journey he explored part of what was to become the Gnowangerup Shire (Jerramungup was apart of this Shire until 1982), travelling east as far as the Pallinup River. In 1848 he led further expedition to explore the south-eastern part of the colony with the express purpose of evaluating its potential for future grazing and possible coal-mining; he had noted the fertility of the region on his earlier journey and it had long been rumoured that there were signs of coal in the region. In late October, Roe recorded in his journal that;

We were gladdened by the view of a large extent of good grassy country to the N.E., Lightly timbered, and at this time well watered by a river and its numerous branches. It is known to the natives as Jeer-a-mung-up... the valleys were lightly wooded with yeit (sic) casuarina and black wattles.

He also recorded "between 12 and 15, 000 acres of excellent grazing country...with a prospect of its being much more extensive." It was later learned that the Aboriginal name for the area meant 'the place of the upstanding yate tree'

Ten years before John Septimus Roe discovered and named the Gairdner River and wrote of the excellent grazing country which spread on either side, a chain of circumstances was already laying the foundations for a future development of the area. In 1838, the cargo vessel "Dawson", owned and commanded by Captain John Hassell, anchored in King George Sound for the purpose of replenishing water supplies. During the two days that the vessel was in port, Captain Hassell and his wife were the guests of Sir Richard Spencer, who represented the Imperial Government of Albany.

Sir Richard was so convinced that Western Australia would become a leading State in Australia that he persuaded Captain Hassell to return and settle on the

land. On his return a year later John Hassell purchased “Kendenup” station from Mr. George Cheyne, and in 1849 took up about 20, 000 acres of the new region opened by John Septimus Roe. This was the birth of the “Jarramongup Station”, which in 1894 passed into the hands of Mr. Albert Young Hassell after the death of his father in 1885

“Jarramongup” was well known to Albert Hassell, who was the second son of the original owner, for in 1861, at the age of nineteen, he had been sent by his father to manage the property. During the two years of his management the first homestead, of solid stone and clay, was built on the banks of the Gairdner River. Originally built with a thatched roof, it contained six rooms, the walls of which were slotted for rifle fire. Although additions and minor alterations have been made, the original building is still much the same as the day it was built. A mill, which was erected to grind the flour, still stands today in the old stone room, amongst many other relics of a century ago. Surrounding these buildings are the remains of the large stockyards and stables constructed of yate and marluck rails. Nearby is the spring which supplied the fresh water. Set into the rock bed of adjacent river is a concrete sheep dip, ingeniously placed to take advantage of the eroded formations and the natural water supply.

In 1906 saw the erection of the present homestead.

Although Mr. A.Y. Hassell preferred to live in Albany he made frequent trips to “Jarramongup” travelling along the “Donkey Track”. So named because it was common practice for the Hassell family to drive mules in their buggies when using the track. The sub-management of the station was left to his youngest son, Mr. Humphrey Hassell, for whom the wood and iron cottage erected near the same old stone house.

The cottage was used, over half a century later, as the headquarters for one of the heaviest assaults on virgin land in Australian History.

The homestead was originally built by Wellsteads (see Section 2.2.2)

“Warriup”, a property near Cape Riche, was managed by the owner’s second son, Mr. E. A. Hassell, who succeeded to the ownership of “Jarramongup” and eventually become the last of the Hassells to be connected with the property after more than a century of family possession. Humphrey Hassell had joined the army at the outbreak of war in 1914, and was killed in action at Gallipoli while serving in the 10<sup>th</sup> Light Horse. His position at “Jarramongup” had been taken over by his brother Edmund (Edney) Hassell, who had been managing “Warriup”. Four years later when A. Y. Hassell died. Edney continued to manage the property for the trustees. The estate was split up between the members of the Hassell family, but Edney gradually bought them out, until he remained the sole owner of the station, which consisted of 20, 000 acres freehold at Jarramongup, 4, 000 acres freehold and 20, 000 acres under lease at

Quaalup and Doubtful. Between 1925 and 1930 Edney Hassell also held the lease for 7, 000 acres across Corackerup, where he ran about 1, 800 sheep. Prior to 1916 all shearing was done at Doubtful Island Bay, where 30 shearers worked with blades to produce the annual clip which was then shipped to London. Following the Date the shearing was carried out at “Jarramongup”, where a new shearing shed had been erected about a mile to the north of the new brick and stone homestead which had been built in 1905.

A dominant feature in the shed is the 80 year old wool press which towers above the wool table and bins. With stands for seven shearers and shelter approximately 700 sheep it is obvious that the shed was built to cater for large numbers of sheep. The shearing season of 1919 saw about 14, 000 sheep go over the boards.

At first the wool clip was taken to the coast by horse drawn drays, fifty bales at a time, over rough and arduous tracks. This practice ceased in 1920, was taken to Ongerup for the first time. The year 1925 brought about two further changes. Motor transport (a Ford T truck) was used for the first time to deliver the bales to Ongerup and native shearers were used for the last time. In that year 18, 000 sheep were shorn, a job which took the seven shearers six weeks to complete. These numbers were almost the peak to be carried on the Hassell estate and strike contrast with those of 1950, the last year of the Hassell regime, when approximately 4, 000 sheep were shorn.

Unfortunately for Edney Hassell, none of his sons were interested in taking over the management of the estate. With great reluctance he was persuaded to put the property up for sale. He had often expressed his desire to remain on his beloved “Jarramongup” until his death. When he finally agreed to sell out it was all or nothing as far as he was concerned.

Although the property was on the market for sometime, it was not until 1950 that the State Government was given the option of purchase. In January of that year, a notification of Transactions Act was passed by parliament to enable Lands Purchase Board to have first choice in negotiating with vendors with a view to purchase. On 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1950, after inspections by War Service Land Settlement officials and bargaining by both parties, the sale was negotiated and finalised and the Hassell Estate passed into the hands of the Crown for the purpose of sub-division for War Service Soldier Settlement.

#### MARKING TIME 1950-53

Although the “Jarramongup Estate” had been purchased in September 1950 by the Western Australian Government for the purpose of Sub-dividing for Soldier settlement, and approximately 60, 000 acres of Crown Land had been reserved for inclusion, it was not until late in 1951 that the commonwealth Government

to take over this property that at one stage the State Government considered re-selling it to private buyers.

“Jarramongup Station”, when purchased, was still in a very much undeveloped state, particularly in regards to the provision of water. Apart from the natural pools along the Gairdner River, which were in the main too brackish for stock soon after the river ceased to flow, there existed only a few soaks and several small excavations that had met with rock formation at a shallow depth. The existence of many large granite outcrops and the rock that had been exposed in the bed of the river, gave ample evidence for concern regarding the difficulties that might be encountered in the establishment of suitable excavation dams. Grave doubts were felt by many that sufficient water could be stored in to make the scheme more successful. The best land is valueless for grazing unless it can be watered and this was the main concern for the Commonwealth representative with whom rested the final approval for the repurchasing of the estate and the inclusion in the War Service Land Settlement Scheme.

A number of large holdings and farms had previously been purchased for inclusion in the scheme and in the majority of cases they were found to be very badly watered. There had been very little attempt made to water “Jarramongup” and it was also apparent to Commonwealth officials that testing for dam sites had not been carried out by the previous owner. Before the Hassell Estate could be accepted by the Commonwealth Government an inspection had to be made to prove that suitable and sufficient dam sites could be obtained. With that aim in view, Mr. R. Bailey, the War Service Land Settlement Field Supervisor for the Katanning District, and Mr. R. Fitzsimmons, the water supply officer from the Land Settlement Board, visited the area early in July 1951.

Although the doubt regarding sufficiency of suitable sites for water points had been lifted, and the Commonwealth Government had repurchased the estate for inclusion in the scheme, very little was done towards development and settlement of the area, much to the dismay and frustration of the Gnowangerup Board, which had high hopes for that particular section of its district. The board members, and particularly the chairman, Mr. T Wellard, felt that the delays would eventually lead to the collapse of the scheme and ultimate disappointment, as had happened previously, at North Sterling. Through a former chairman of the Board. Mr. R. Austin, who was a member of the Albany Regional Development Committee, and by direct approach to the agricultural Department, the Gnowangerup Board had tried for years to have the area east of Ongerup opened up for settlement. Experimental plots on similar country near Borden and field days were logging methods were tried and evaluated, were all part of their efforts to prove that the land to the east was an economic proposition. When E. A. Hassell sold out to the State Government and a large area of virgin land was set aside for soldier settlement, it seemed to them that at least their efforts were being rewarded. However, the delays and

apparent lack of action by the War Service Land Settlement Board were a source of bitter disappointment to the Road Board for nearly two years.

Little did they realise, however, that the delays were going to prove for the best. The task of organising and controlling such a large project was going to need the right person, and though the WSLS Board had their person picked out, he was not immediately available. That person was Mr. Colin Cameron, an ex-army Major who had fought two World Wars, had been accustomed to handling large numbers of men and tough situations, and who had a lifetime of experience with cattle and sheep. At the time of the take-over and early doubts about the Hassell Estate, Mr Cameron was successfully supervising the Waddi project. He had proved that his "go ahead" methods were successful and got things done. Such was the drive and supervision by this gentleman, that by January 1953, the Waddi project was drawing to a successful conclusion well ahead of schedule.

Although Mr. Cameron had rapidly applied for a war service farm, his applications were refused; to him a rather unjust, but to the WSLS Board a wise, and as time has proved, fortunate decision. With the Waddi job almost done, the Board offered him the job of Field supervisor at "Jarramongup". After due deliberation and without much enthusiasm, he decided to visit "Jarramongup" to examine the proposition.

## **THE TEMPO QUICKENS**

Accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Colin Cameron left Waddi and travelled to Perth where he picked up a utility before setting off for "Jarramongup". They did not travel far that day, preferring to camp about seven miles from Katanning, and make an early start the next morning. On resuming their journey next morning they travelled on through the agricultural stands of Katanning, turned east at Broomehill and off the bitumen road. At Ongerup they left the farming world behind and headed into the unknown (to them) land to the east. A short distance out of Ongerup the track led into solid mallee and, with the exception of a small settlement at Needilup, the mallee continued right through to "Jarramongup". Although it was in good condition the track was narrow, and the mallee overhanging on either side seemed to meet in the distance. This, in addition to the numerous kangaroos, constituted a traffic hazard to the travellers. Twenty five miles east of Ongerup, the utility crested a hill and there in front and below lay "Jarramongup", the land of the moitch tree.

After lunching near the head waters of the Wilgerup creek they proceeded to the homestead, where they were able to scan the surrounding countryside. The land had altered from the grey, sandy loam of the mallee to the chocolate brown of the yate. Originally "Jarramongup" had been timbered with yate, jam

and needlewood, but over the years the jam had been cleared away until only a few small clumps remained. The terrain was hilly, interspersed with creeks and rocky outcrops, the main topographical feature being the Gairdner River. The soil was of granitic nature and looked good to Cameron. That however was the only pleasing feature on the place. "Nothing could have been more depressing than the general appearance of "Jarramongup" as we stood looking around us from the homestead that day in January, 1953."

The land had been partly cleared over the years by ringbarking and the use of the firestick, so that the country was covered with fallen timber. Some regrowth of yate gums had occurred. Fencing was old, neglected and practically worthless. Rabbits were there in unbelievable numbers. They had burrowed under the fallen trees, infested the rock outcrops and all water courses, and the Gairdner River teemed with them. The more edible grasses and weeds had been completely eaten out and the country presented a bare appearance not a fallowed paddock. "That they were a major problem required no second thought on my part."

No time was lost in getting on with the job. An office was set up, men were engaged and the camp organised. A large machinery workshop was erected in readiness for the machines which soon began to arrive. The building is now used as the Landcare office. Unfortunately, all the machines to be employed in seeding the fallow required attention before they could be used. In ordering the machinery, Cameron had requested heavy Shearer ploughs or alternatively Chamberlains, one of which he had seen being demonstrated at Coorow.

One of the first contractors to arrive on the scene was "Johnnie" Walker, who held a contract to roll 2, 000 acres of mallee and to rip the line of dog proof fence. He and his men, particularly his foreman, Vic Hill, were eventually to play a large part in the clearing operations of the project. Walker was a man who was most anxious to get on with job. After a discussion with Cameron in which it was decided that logging would be too slow, but that chaining might be the answer, he made a start on the big job which lay ahead. He had been told by Cameron that if he proved to be satisfactory his 2, 000 acre contract would be increased to 30, 000 and possibly more.

He needed no second telling. Night and day his tractors roared and the rolled area rapidly grew. The method was simple and effective. A 250ft length of anchor chain weighing, approximately five tons was attached to two tractors which dragged it between them, pulling down the scrub in its path. Quiet a lot of the mallee was torn out by the roots. The price for these operations was 10/- per acre, with fire breaks at so much per hour.

With clearing operations under way, a detailed inspection was made of farms as set out on paper. The only satisfactory way to do this was on horse back. Even so, some of the scrub was so dense that even the horse could not penetrate

it. This applied particularly to some areas of most country on the northern side of Jerramungup. The conclusion arrived by this inspection was that the blocks were too small to be an economical proposition in this isolated area with a rather light rainfall. This opinion was immediately submitted to WSLs head office with the request that some blocks be eliminated from the plan and the areas thus obtained be utilised to enlarge the remaining blocks. After some hesitation this was agreed upon with the result that the 30 blocks left in the plan were enlarged to the point where a farmer could expect to make a little more than just a good living. Time has shown that this decision to enlarge the blocks was most necessary.

The wheels now started to turn in earnest. Sheep were purchased from South Australia and the fencing program was stepped up. It had been decided to enclose the whole project with a dog proof fence and this was well under way. Additional gangs were put on to hasten this work, and sub-divisional fencing was started. Building operations were commenced by erecting sheds to hold seed and superphosphate and to collect rainwater. Lack of water was, and remained, one of the biggest problems. Two dam sinking contractors were at work, but no dam filling rains fell during 1953-54, making the water position rather acute. With the exception of a few soaks there was no water on Jerramungup, so to keep stock alive and the workers supplied, constant catering was necessary. This was done from Needilup and Ongerup dams or anywhere around the countryside where water could be found.

With the exception of a few small patches all chaining was completed by November 1953 and the next phase of the project lay ahead. Burning as the next big operation and here some trouble was experienced. Such a large area had to be burnt, and with a high possibility of early rains causing delays that could mean a year's loss, it was decided to start burning operations well before the official opening of the burning season. By burning when the weather was hot and dry, a great deal of work and expense could be saved on stick picking. Although the out of season burning brought forth a flood of criticism, the venture proved most successful with all precautions and safeguards being taken.

By June 1954 the Jerramungup project, which included the Corackerup area, was in full swing and the initial construction of the 41 blocks was almost complete. Houses, sheds and miles of fencing had been erected and dam sinking operations were well advanced. Some 40, 000 acres had been rolled, burnt and ploughed, and the second ploughing was in progress. The first crops, owing to light spring rains plus the depredations of the rabbits, were only moderately successful. One point, however, had emerged from the result of the first cropping. Pasture had been planted with the wheat at the rate of 4 lb. Wimmera Rye per acre. The result was a terrific stand of Wimmera Rye and in all subsequent operations the Wimmera was reduced to 2 ozs. per acres.

1953 had been a fairly dry year (1285 points) and in 1954 was proving even drier. 1954 finished as the driest year since rainfall registrations were first recorded in 1895. Water was terribly scarce and causing great concern but the greatest obstacles had been removed with the elimination of the rabbits. At this stage the end of the operations would have been in sight for Cameron and his team had it not been for the sudden renewed interests and awareness by the WSLS Department of the increasing tempo of construction at Jerramungup. They decided to take a second look, for more than 100 farms were still required to satisfy waiting applicants. Since sales controls had been removed, the price of properties for repurchase had put them beyond consideration and the WSLS Board was forced to turn to undeveloped Crown Land for their source of farm lands. Rolling away from Jerramungup were literally millions of acres of undeveloped Crown Lands in temperate climate with reasonably sure rainfall. The Jerramungup administration and work force had the experience and were geared for the job of attacking new country. So it was that one night in August 1954, Project Officer A. Wild arrived in Jerramungup to explore and report on the country which extended south of Jerramungup project to the Bremer Road.

## **EXTENDING THE FRONTIER**

During the two day examination of the Crown Land south of Jerramungup, Project Officer A. Wild was shown a considerable area of the country which was typical of the million of acres which stretched southwards to the coast and eastwards to Ravensthorpe. His favourable report resulted in an order being sent to Jerramungup to have the track taken by the utility during the previous inspection bulldozed so that a Commonwealth representative could see for himself the type of country available. Within a few days, a track suitable for motor vehicles had been pushed through to the Bremer Road by one of Walker's bulldozers under the control of Vic Hill. With the completion of the track, an inspection was made by the Chairman of the WSLS and a representative of the Commonwealth Government. The result of their inspection was a decision to proceed with the area and turn it into farms. "The area now known as the Gairdner project had been submitted to the Commonwealth with the proposal to develop 100 farms; some for sheep and cereals and those in the southern portion with a heavier rainfall, for grazing farms"

As soon as the "go" signal arrived in Jerramungup, preliminary steps were taken to prepare for the onslaught. The country which was about to be converted from virgin Crown Land into 100 farms, covered an area of approximately 350, 000 acres and extended eastwards from the Corackerup creek to the Gairdner River, south to the Borden-Bremer Road and link up with the Jerramungup-Corackerup project in the north.

As speed was the order of the day, little time was spent on preliminaries. A party of soil classifiers arrived on the job and proceeded to make a quick classification of the area. Their method was to cover the country at intervals of 20 chains. Although this method gave a general idea of the soils in was not considered as a thorough classification. Another party of surveyors began to mark out access tracks and roughly delineate block boundaries.

The access roads were made by logging the scrub along the line marked by the surveyor and then pushing it off with a bulldozer. A plan showing block positions had been prepared and handed to the supervisor with instructions to go ahead. Included in the instructions from head office was an order to the supervisor to inspect personally the areas concerned before letting the contract clear them as it was realised that the classification was not very accurate. This was a considerable task. Besides the countless other things that required his supervision and authorization, the field supervisor was expected to inspect personally the 350, 000 acres all of which was dense scrub and could only be traversed on foot. Added to that, was the fact that the contractors were working 24 hours a day and rolling down as much as 2, 000 acres in that time.

Walker was the first to receive a contract, this time for 90, 000 acres at 7/- per acre with responsibility for clearing firebreaks. Clearing operations began immediately, and although the method employed for finding block positions could be regarded as rough surveying. It worked very well and with astonishing accuracy. Simply it was this: The driver cleared, given a starting point at a corner boundary peg, a compass bearing to maintain and told to keep on that bearing for so many hours (worked out on the speed of his tractor). Then he had to alter course at right angles and travel on the new bearing for another period before changing course again to bring his tractor back along a track parallel to the first run. When that was completed he had to completely roll the country left between the tracks; an area of approximately 5-6, 000 acres.

The entire project, Jerramungup, Corackerup and Gairdner, (so named after the main topographical feature in the area, the Gairdner River) was by the end of 1954 well under way and being administered from the office at Jerramungup as on unit. The first farms at Jerramungup were being prepared for occupation, and throughout the project there was ample evidence of rapid progress, with thousands of acres going down before the big anchor chains every day. Although the year was extremely dry, the crops on Jerramungup yielded 15-16 bushels per acre, and were considered by those attending a field day, held to view progress at Jerramungup and Gairdner, to be the best in the Gnowangerup District.

Surveyor Henderson and his party, and the classifying team, were camped in a reserve 25 miles south of Jerramungup and had been carting water from Jerramungup to a 2, 000 gallon tank at their camp. Overnight their camp was flooded and they were forced to return on foot to Jerramungup. When they

eventually returned to camp they found the 2, 000 gallon tank wedged between two trees some 200 yards further away. The flood waters had knocked the bottom of the tank and were flowing through it as though it was a culvert.

At this time of the heavy falls in February 1955, the first eight settlers were moving onto their farms and were in residence by March 1955. Their arrival created the problem of getting their twelve children to school. The nearest school was twelve miles from the project depot, and consisted of six children in the Needilup Hall. The field supervisor's daughter and three other children from a contractor's family had been travelling in the school bus which came out from Needilup, but the additional numbers were too many for the accommodation in the bus and it was some time before the settler's children were able to attend school.

A dog proof fence similar to that which had been built around Jerramungup was commenced on the Gairdner Project. This was pushed rapidly, along with shed buildings, as large quantities of seed and super to be stored. The sheds also served as temporary accommodation for contactors and were useful for catching rainwater.

More farms were being allotted to settlers on Jerramungup and the first seeding took place on Gairdner.

As 1956 drew to a close it was evident that something would have to be done about a school in Jerramungup. With the additional allotments on Jerramungup, accommodation at Needilup School was at its limits. A meeting to discuss the matter was held at Needilup. It was attended by the District Superintendent of Education, Mr H. Horner, and a recommendation was sent to the Education Department that a temporary school be established in a suitable building at Jerramungup. The wool room of the old shearing shed on "Jarramongup Station" was selected and in February 1957, after some alterations and improvements had been effected and approval given by the Education Department, 16 children lined up for their first day as pupils at Jerramungup school.

The question of a suitable townsite had been discussed from time to time during the establishment of the Jerramungup project, but not until the Gairdner design was being drawn was any area set aside for that purpose. The final decision upon the townsite was delayed mainly because of opposition from other centres. This in turn undoubtedly delayed the establishment of the Jerramungup School. However, on 12th February 1957, a meeting was held in the Gnowangerup Road Board office for the purpose of fixing the site of the Jerramungup Township.

Attending the meeting were the Surveyor General, Mr. Fyfe, the head surveyor for the Southern Division, Mr. T. Cleaver, the town planning commissioner,

Mr. Hepburn, and the District Superintendent of Education, Mr. H. Horner. The outcome of this meeting was the selection of a 960 acres block adjoining the Ongerup-Ravensthorpe Road and approximately five miles west of the Gairdner River. Further consideration was also given and a site selected for a township at South Gairdner. This was located at the junction of the Bremer-Borden Road and the North-South Road which passes through the Gairdner project.

With the establishment of a school at Jerramungup, a Parents and Citizens Association was formed and at their first meeting it was decided to establish a building fund for a hall and to apply to the Education Department for a school building on the townsite. However, before the school could be built, the children had to be moved from the wool shed to an empty house on a farm adjoining the town block, as the shed was required for shearing purposes. Although the two roomed school and quarters for a married teacher were completed late in 1957, the buildings were not used until the beginning of the next school year. To raise funds for the hall, the root picking teams, numbering several hundred men, were approached and asked to donate some of their time to picking roots in selected paddocks, the proceeds to go towards the hall funds. These men readily agreed, giving two days work each. The settlers then proceeded to burn the roots, and the contract money 2, 200 received for the job was paid into the fund. A seventy acre crop was sown as a community effort and the hall was assured. Although the settlers had contributed much towards the hall, it was the effort of the New Australian Root pickers that made possible the building of a hall at such an early stage in the development of the town.

Water still remained one of the greatest problems. On Jerramungup, all attempts to find useful underground water had failed, so dams were the only possible supply. On the Gairdner, boring met with some success in the southern portion of the Project, although many holes were too salty to be of use. As at Jerramungup, dams were the only answer on the Gairdner and clay became the all important commodity. The Gairdner soil, particularly in the southern portion is a sand loam over gravel with clay. At about two feet or more and except in flood years no run off is possible. At Jerramungup, experiments had been made with catchments formed by pushing topsoil into long mounds exposing the clay. This was known as "roading" and proved very successful. This roading led into a main drain which in turn fed into the dam. By this method the area of five acres would keep a 3, 000 cubic yard dam topped up even in years of light rainfall. However, to achieve success with this method, the clay had to be reasonably close to the surface. On the lower and central Gairdner the clay was found to be too deep, so other ideas had to be tried. One of these was to completely push the burden off a patch of clay which was then roaded in the usual way. This was effective but much more expensive, another method tried and proved successful was to surface an area of ground with the clay excavated from the dam. This was then rolled until it formed a hard surface and a suitable

catchment. By these various methods, water was stored throughout the project, but each section presented new problems that had to be met and conquered.

The year of 1958 saw the end of basic development, and except for minor adjustments the big job was too finished. The remaining blocks on Gairdner were seeded, their previous year's seeding was top dressed with superphosphate and the last of the houses were completed. Early in the year, the Superintendent of Primary Education, Mr. Thornbury, officially opened the school at Jerramungup.

## **CONSOLIDATION**

A change in the rate of development during 1959 marked the beginning of the next and final stage of this tremendous land settlement project. With the initial development completed on all 141 farms, work done by the WSLD Department was confined to general improvements and pasture renovations on those blocks considered to be below standard. Surface improvements were mainly those associated with the maintenance of areas already pastured. Root picking, poison control and top dressing comprised the essential work carried out on all un-allocated farms.

The allotment of blocks continued to be held at varying intervals from 1959 until late in 1962 when the last available farm on Gairdner was occupied. By the end of 1962 a large majority of settlers had been on their farms for at least five years and throughout the project there were visible signs of progress and consolidation.

With the rapid increase in grain production at Jerramungup, Co-operative Bulk Handling was persuaded to erect a grain silo for the district. Completed for the 1961 harvest, it was soon considered to be inadequate, as the 1963 season needed storage double that capacity of 300,000 bushels. As the original plan for the project envisaged that the middle and southern portions of the Gairdner would be developed as grazing properties, the present grain production figures are based solely on the returns from the Jerramungup farms.

During the 4 ½ years that the former Field Supervisor, Mr. C. Cameron has been on his property he has been able to more than double its stock carrying capacity and more than treble the cropping acreage. This is typical of the progress made by many others in the area. The township of Jerramungup has continued to develop in keeping with the rapid growth of the district. In January 1958 two houses and a two roomed school, standing amongst tall mallee and mort thickets, were the only indications to the traveller that a township existed. Actually the mallee was so tall and dense and the road so rough that most travellers passed by without noticing any habitation whatsoever. Now a modern township has replaced the scrub and the traveller can ride over a sealed road right through the city. Besides the business depots

of the various oil and stock companies and the large general store, the town has a hall, a three roomed school, a modern four bed hospital, a hotel and many houses.

The town which owes its existence to servicemen reflects the service atmosphere in the names of its broad, well lit streets. Spitfire Avenue, Tobruk Road, Lancaster Road, Coral Sea Road, and Kokoda Road are typical of the names given. To perpetuate the name of the pioneer family of the district, a park formed in the centre of the town has been called Hassell Park and the road which runs north and south through the project is known as Hassell Highway. In the town block and within a mile of its centre is an area of yate and mallee country which has been set aside as a greater sports ground. Already a nine hole golf course, tennis courts, a football ground and a modern club house have been constructed within the area. These sports are the nucleus of the Jerramungup Country Club.

A universal church was built in which all may worship irrespective of their denomination.

In 1958 the Jerramungup Town Hall was opened after concerted community effort to raise funds.

In 1963 a powerhouse was built which supplied power to Jerramungup until 1980, when the Western Power grid system from Kwinana to Jerramungup opened.

In 1982 the Shire of Jerramungup was created and the Council offices were built.

### **2.2.2 BREMER BAY AREA**

The Bremer area is also rich in history.

The verdant hills and plains near the pacific bay of Bremer Bay, and John's Cove, watered by the Wellstead Estuary of the Bremer River was chosen by John Wellstead of Albany, previously of Ry-O, Sussex, England and his wife Mary Ann with their first children as a home and farm on a squatter basis in the mid-eighteen fifty. This section of the Coast had been traversed by E. J. Eyre on his east-west journey in eighteen forty One; and later in the same year by George Maxwell with the view if the extension of pastoral settlement in the hinterlands of the area between Esperance Bay and Albany.

Around the same time John Wellstead built a homestead about 1885.

A decade or so later, Bremer Bay gained importance as one of the five telegraph stations between Albany and Eucla in the trans-Australia telegraph

link which was completed in eighty seven seven. John Wellstead Senior's eldest daughter, Mary, was one of its first operators.

John Wellstead Senior had, in eighteen seventy five, to take out freehold purchase and further leases on his properties due to the Lands Act of that Year. The Wellstead family was an almost self-sufficient unit, but traded with the locally-owned schooners which frequented the coastal bays, supplying those staffed at the telegraph stations, and those settlers who desired trade.

The original house occupied today by Mr. and Mrs. Max Wellstead. The farm yard area is scattered with ancient farming implements and the stone sheds and outhouses still shelter some of the modern farm machinery.

The Wellstead's made their permanent home at Peppermint Grove and their first house was a wattle and daub-thatch structure until the completion of the stone residence.

The year eighteen seventy five was rather exciting and consequential for the Wellsteads. Because of the Lands Act that year, Wellstead was required to take out freehold leases on the land on which he was "squatting". These large areas of virgin grazing and pastoral crown lands could be leased by the purchase of small areas containing permanent fresh water sources.

This Act was the end of an era in Western Australia for those using the fringes of no-man's land, unmarked by the Survey Department as grazing area. At this time too, was the development of surrounding areas in the Kent area location; George Cheyne and son (Cheyne Beach), Muirs and Moirs (Chillinup), Grahams, Captain John Hassell and son (Jerramungup).

January the first, eighteen seventy five, Albany, was when the Governor Wild erected the first telegraph pole which would carry the telegraph to Eucla, thus "connecting" Western Australia with the rest of the continent and via Darwin, the rest of the world.

The line to Bremer Bay was completed by October, eighteen seventy five, but not formally open for the traffic till March the eighth, eighteen seventy six, due to the question of the number of people to man the stations. The finally agreed number was a station master, assistant, a linesman and a native for field work. Miss Mary Wellstead, daughter of John Senior was operator until the appointment of the above at the end of eighteen seventy seven.

The first Bremer Bay telegraph station was built in 1875 from timber, and had a shingle roof. The chimney and verandas were added later.

The new Telegraph station was erected in 1896, just next to the first one. This time local stone was used. The building became a well known landmark with its colourful walls.

After 1930, the P.M.G put the station to tender and Mr. William Sparks, a farmer of Needilup became the next owner, at a cost of less than 50 pounds.

Since then, the Station has been a private dwelling. In 1947 the lat North Garnett purchased the building and it is now occupied by J. Garnett and family.

The decision to erect the first station at Bremer Bay instead of West Mount barren as at first planned brought its first settler within an hour's walk of the telegraph Station, one hundred and seven miles east of Albany. This proved a boon to the officials who served it.

The Albany Mail of September, eighteen eighty one recorded the marriage of Bridget Muir, third daughter of Robert Muir, Merchant of Albany, to John Wellstead Junior, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wellstead Senior, of Peppermint Grove, Bremer, on September the fourth, in Saint John's Anglican Church. After their wedding, the couple travelled to their future home at Wattle Grove, Bremer Bay.

Their house is a stone structure, some five hundred yards further up the slope from the first residence, Peppermint Grove, still standing today. Between the houses and the orchard is a well, which supplemented the rainwater tanks. Behind the house is a building which includes a wash house, storage room and the fireplace for the bread oven.

The house is typical of all early farms houses; that of a large kitchen, into which the family crowded for meals and general get-togethers when not using the living room.

The house had three bedrooms.

### **2.3 Themes and Subthemes**

- **WHY PEOPLE SETTLED**

- Demographic settlement

- Immigration /emigration

- Racial contact and interaction

- Exploration and surveying

- Settlements (including Workers and War Service Housing)

- Land Allocation and Sub Division

- Resources Exploitation/Depletion

- Technology/Technology change

- HOW PEOPLE/GOODS MOVED

- Railways
  - Tramways
  - Road transport
  - Mail Services
  - Newspapers
  - Telecommunications

- WHAT PEOPLE DID TO EARN A LIVELIHOOD

- Occupations
  - Domestic activities
  - Other forms of commerce
  - Major forms of employment
  - Industrial activities
  - Commercial and service sectors
  - Caring services
  - Hospitality and tourism

- WHAT PEOPLE DID TOGETHER AS A COMMUNITY

- Local government and politics
  - Education
  - Law & order
  - Community services and utilities
  - Sports, recreation and entertainment
  - Religion
  - Cultural activities
  - Clubs, societies etc.

- OUTSIDE LINKS

- World wars and other wars
  - Government acts and regulations
  - Government actions
  - Depression and boom
  - Major Transport
  - Major infrastructure

- FAMOUS PEOPLE/EVENTS

- Aboriginal people
  - Explorers
  - Early settlers
  - Local heroes and battlers
  - Innovators
  - Famous and infamous people

## 2.4 Thematic Matrix

### JERRAMUNGUP THEMATIC MATRIX

<b>THEMES</b>	<b>1848 - 1906</b>	<b>1907 - 1956</b>	<b>1957 +</b>
Why People Settled	First house built by Hassell in 1848 at Jerramungup First house built by Wellstead in 1857 at Bremer Bay 1885 Quaalup Homestead built	Hassell farm sold to crown for War Service Land Settlement Scheme in 1950 1955 first farms were allocated under the War Service Settlement Scheme	1957 Jerramungup townsite selected
How Goods/People Moved			
What People Did for a Livelihood		1955 first farms were allocated under the War Service Settlement Scheme	
What People Did as a Community			
Famous People/Events	Hassell 1848 Wellstead 1857	1953 Colin Cameron took charge of War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Set up in current Landcare Office - Jerramungup	1957 Jerramungup townsite selected 1958 first school in Jerramungup, two houses constructed, town hall. 1963 first powerhouse opened 1982 area was proclaimed the Shire of Jerramungup

### 3.0 NOMINATIONS

The following places have been:

- Listed by the Heritage Council of Western Australia on the Geographical List;
- Classified by the National Trust of Australia
- Listed in the Survey of the National Estate, or;
- Nominated by a member of the Shire of Jerramungup community and/or Steering Committee.

1. Original Wellstead Home – Bremer Bay
2. Wellstead Homestead – Bremer Bay
3. Bremer Bay Telegraph Station
4. First House – Bremer Bay Townsite
5. Bark Hut – Bremer Bay
6. Quaalup Homestead
7. Hassell Homestead and Barn – Jerramungup
8. Jerramungup School
9. Shire of Jerramungup Council Offices
10. Jerramungup Town Hall
11. C. Cameron's office – now Landcare office
12. Jerramungup Powerhouse
13. Second Jerramungup Homestead

1. My Dusky Friends Ethel Hassell
2. Bushlore F.G.E.P. Wellard 994.1 WEL
3. The Fruit of the Country – a history of the Shire of Gnowangerup – Western Australia – Merle Bignell 994.12 BIG
4. Gnowangerup District Heritage Sketchbook – Peter Rohan 994.1 ROH
5. South Coast Heritage Trail – Heritage Council of W.A.
6. Jerramungup Heritage Trail – Heritage of W.A.
7.
  1. The Hassell Family and Jerramungup
  2. JDHS 24<sup>th</sup> Anniversary 1957-1982 Section of history in Jerramungup and inception of school and photo.
  3. Pioneers of Needilup and Radio Talk
8. From the Memoirs of the Colin Cameron O.I.C Jerramungup War Service Project 5.4.63
9. Pioneers of Needilup
10. Wellsteads of Bremer Bay – Sally Thomas 1972
11. A History of Jerramungup 1848 – 1967 - I. Kenny
12. Early History of Jerramungup – L. B. Brice

## **APPENDIX A**

NOMINATION FORM

# MUNICIPAL INVENTORY

## NOMINATION FORM

*Please attach any additional information to the back of this form. Complete as much of this form as possible. Leave Blank where unsure*

### GENERAL DETAILS

Name of Place \_\_\_\_\_

Former or Other Names \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Location \_\_\_\_\_

*(If necessary, include a description of the site and how to find it. Provide a map and reference if possible. Attach a plan or sketch of the boundaries if the place does not have a defined location. Indicate north and the distance between two points)*

Map Reference/Area of Site \_\_\_\_\_

### OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS

Owner Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone/Fax \_\_\_\_\_

C/T:Vol/Folio \_\_\_\_\_ Lot/Location \_\_\_\_\_ Diagram/Plan \_\_\_\_\_

Any Reserve Details: No \_\_\_\_\_ Vesting \_\_\_\_\_ Purpose \_\_\_\_\_

Occupied YES/NO \_\_\_\_\_ Occupier Name \_\_\_\_\_

Public Accessibility (*circle*) OPEN RESTRICTED NIL

Details of any Leases (*eg mining*) \_\_\_\_\_

### BUILDING DETAILS

Type (*eg residence, shop, office, factory*) \_\_\_\_\_

Construction Date \_\_\_\_\_ ESTIMATED/KNOWN

Indicate Sources (*eg dated plans, foundation stone*) \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Designer/Builder \_\_\_\_\_

### USE OF PLACE

Original Use \_\_\_\_\_

Later and Current use(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Place (*type other than building*) \_\_\_\_\_

*(State whether Aboriginal site, natural area, tree, statue, site of event)*

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction Materials \_\_\_\_\_

Any Modifications \_\_\_\_\_

Extent of original fabric remaining intact (%) \_\_\_\_\_

General Condition: VERY POOR POOR FAIR GOOD VERY GOOD

Describe the place and its original setting as accurately as possible. Refer to notable features. Attach a sketch of the place showing significant parts, if necessary.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Express what is significant about the place in terms of its historic, scientific, aesthetic and social heritage value. Use additional pages if necessary.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## HISTORIC THEME

*(Identify how the place relates to the historic thematic framework for the area)*

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Photographs *(list)* \_\_\_\_\_

Bibliography \_\_\_\_\_

*(Provide full particulars of author, publisher, title and date)*

## PREVIOUS LISTINGS

N.TRUST AHC HCWA OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

## NOMINATION DETAILS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Nominated by: NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Address \_\_\_\_\_

Ph \_\_\_\_\_ Owner/Occupier consulted YES/NO

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials: Brick  
Iron  
Timber, etc.

Modifications

Extent of original fabric: %

General Condition VERY GOOD  
GOOD  
FAIR  
POOR  
VERY POOR

### Description:

General description of the place and its setting referring to notable features.

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC  
HISTORIC  
SCIENTIFIC  
SOCIAL

RARITY  
REPRESENTATIVESNESS

CONDITION  
INTEGRITY  
AUTHENTICITY

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Place identified according to relationship with thematic framework and matrix.

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Highest level of protection appropriate

Recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.

2. High level of protection appropriate.

Recommended for entry under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.

3. Retain and conserve if possible.

Endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the town planning scheme. Photographically record the place prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

4. Historic site without built features.

Recognise the community interest in place. Implement appropriate action such as plaque, place number or reflection in urban or architectural design.

5. Significant.

Important but not essential to the understanding of the history of the district. Photographically record prior to any further redevelopment or demolition.

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

Recent Photograph of Listed Place

*This is an example data sheet which indicates information completed where available, for each community nomination.*

**PLACE DETAILS**

No: Number related to combined list  
Name of Place: Common name of place  
Address/Location: Postal Address

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name;  
Lot/Location: Diagram/plan: Vol/Folio: C/T:  
Map reference/Area of Site:  
Occupied: YES or NO  
Public Access: Open or Restricted or Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: RESIDENCE  
COMMERCIAL  
RETAIL  
INDUSTRIAL  
COMMUNITY  
RELIGIOUS  
PUBLIC RESERVE  
Etc.

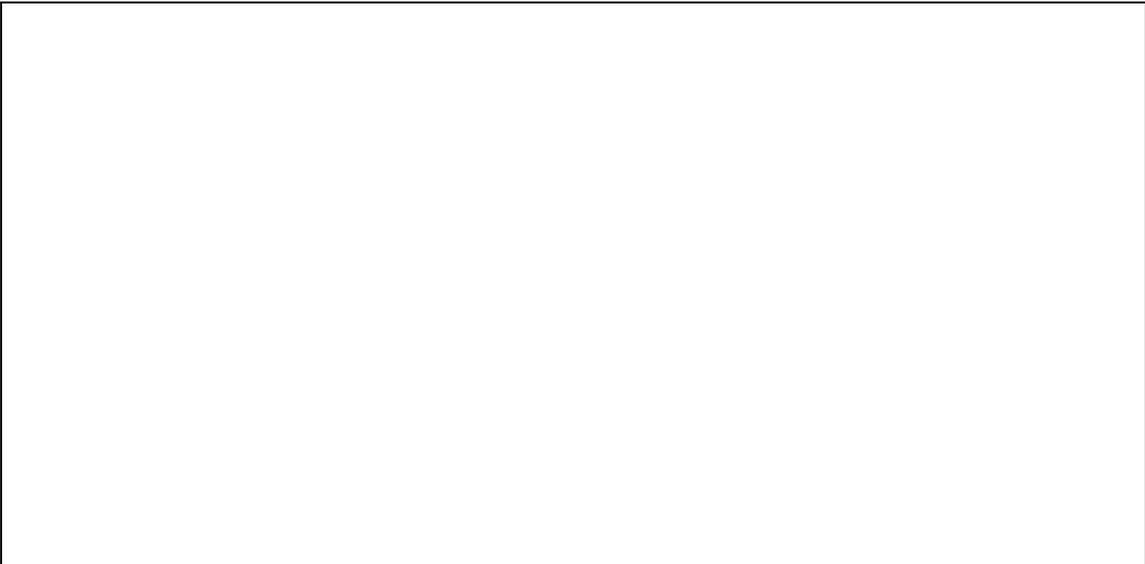
Construction Date:  
Architect/Designer/Builder:

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use:  
Later and Current use(s):

## **APPENDIX B**

INDIVIDUAL PLACES



*Source of Nomination: Community*

**Place Details**

Name of Place: Wellstead Homestead and surrounding buildings (blacksmith shop, shearing shed, woodwork room, saddle rooms and lime kiln – Bremer Bay)

Address/Location:

<b>OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS</b>	
Owners Name:	Max Wellstead
Lot/Location:	
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
<b>BUILDING DETAILS</b>	
Type:	Residential
Construction Date:	1875
Architect/Designer/Builder:	John Wellstead
<b>USE OF PLACE</b>	
Original Use:	Dwelling
Later/Current Use:	As Original
<b>HCWA</b> Registered	Y
<b>NT</b> Classified	Y
<b>RNE</b> Listed	N

---

## **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Rush Thatch
Modifications	
Extent of original fabric:	5 %
General Condition	POOR
Description:	Single storey residence

---

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

The original house built for settlement and farming at Bremer Bay by the Wellstead family.

---

## **HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

Theme:

- \* Why People Settled
- \* What People Did to Earn a Livelihood
- \* Famous People/Events

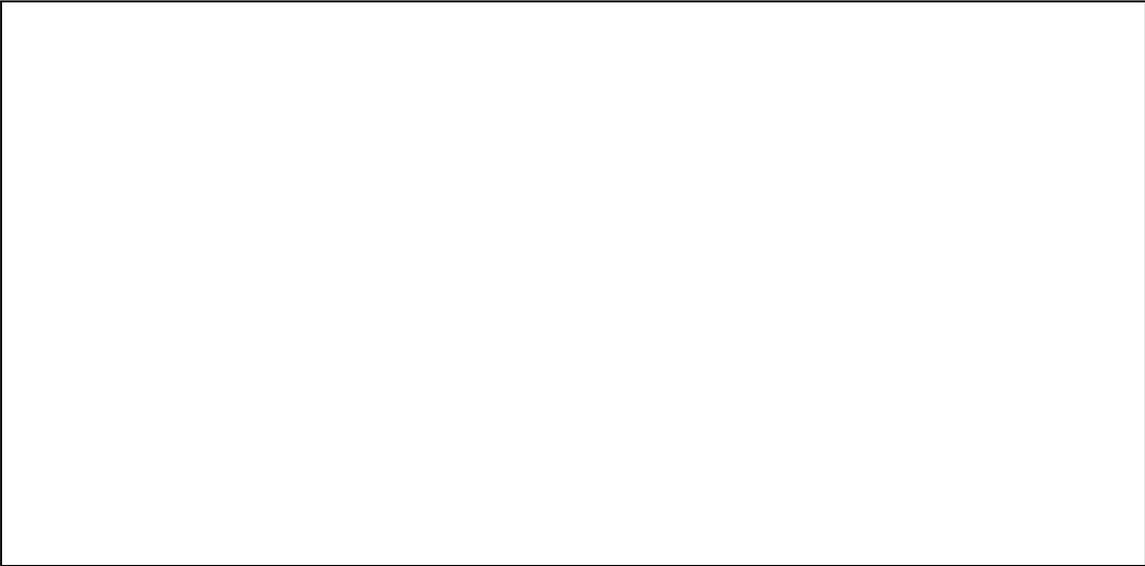
Sub-Theme:

---

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

2. High level of protection appropriate.  
Recommended for entry under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.

---



*Source of Nomination:* Community

**Place Details**

Name of Place: Original Wellstead Home – Bremer Bay

Address/Location:

<b>OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS</b>	
Owners Name:	Max Wellstead
Lot/Location:	
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
<b>BUILDING DETAILS</b>	
Type:	Residential
Construction Date:	1875
Architect/Designer/Builder:	John Wellstead
<b>USE OF PLACE</b>	
Original Use:	Dwelling
Later/Current Use:	Nil
<b>HCWA</b> Registered	N
<b>NT</b> Classified	N
<b>RNE</b> Listed	N

---

## **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Stone and Iron
Modifications	Single story additions
Extent of original fabric:	90 %
General Condition	GOOD
Description:	Single storey residence

---

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

The original homestead built by John Wellstead.

---

## **HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

Theme:

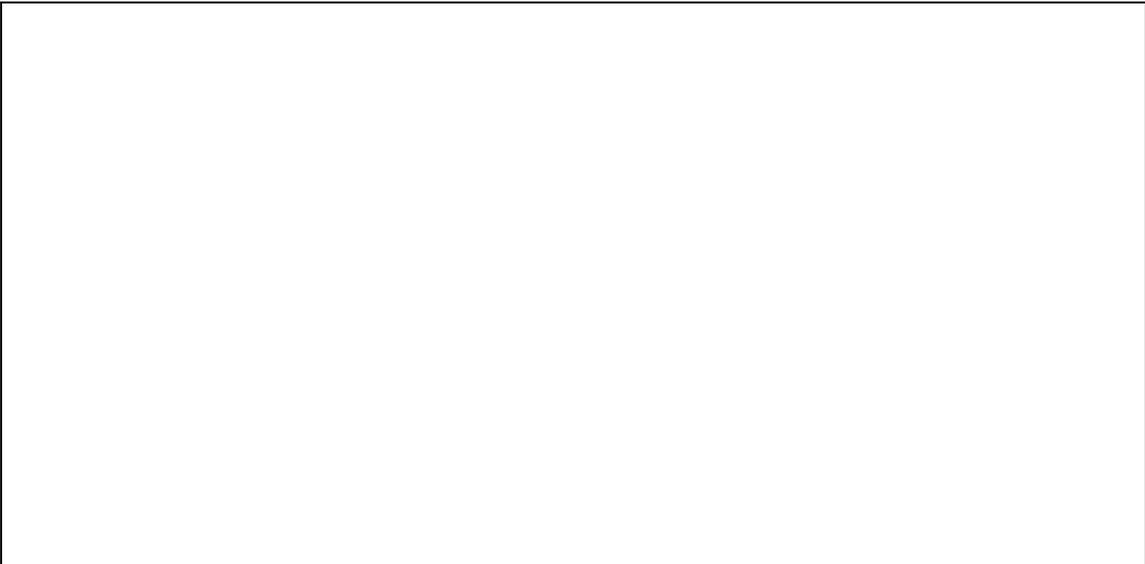
- \* Why People Settled
- \* What People Did to Earn a Livelihood
- \* Famous People/Events

Sub-Theme:

---

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Highest level of protection appropriate  
Recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.
-



*Source of Nomination: National Trust/Heritage Council*

**Place Details**

Name of Place: Bremer Bay Telegraph Station

Address/Location: Location 885 off Bremer Bay Road near corner of John Street

<b>OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS</b>	
Owners Name:	Mr. J. Garnett
Lot/Location:	885
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
<b>BUILDING DETAILS</b>	
Type:	Residential
Construction Date:	1896
Architect/Designer/Builder:	NA
<b>USE OF PLACE</b>	
Original Use:	
Later/Current Use:	As Original
<b>HCWA</b> Registered	Y
<b>NT</b> Classified	Y
<b>RNE</b> Listed	N

---

## **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Brick and Iron (now tile)
Modifications	Nil
Extent of original fabric:	90 %
General Condition	GOOD
Description:	Single storey residence

---

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

The telegraph station has considerable architecture and historical significance. Its style is particularly Australian and blends well with the environment. It is built of local stone in a random rubble wall and originally covered in corrugated iron and has verandas on all sides. It has an interesting entrance and ballustrading. Also it was one of the stations that linked the west coast with the south and is important for the early history of the area.

---

## **HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

Theme:               \* How People/Goods Moved  
                          \* Outside Links

Sub-Theme:

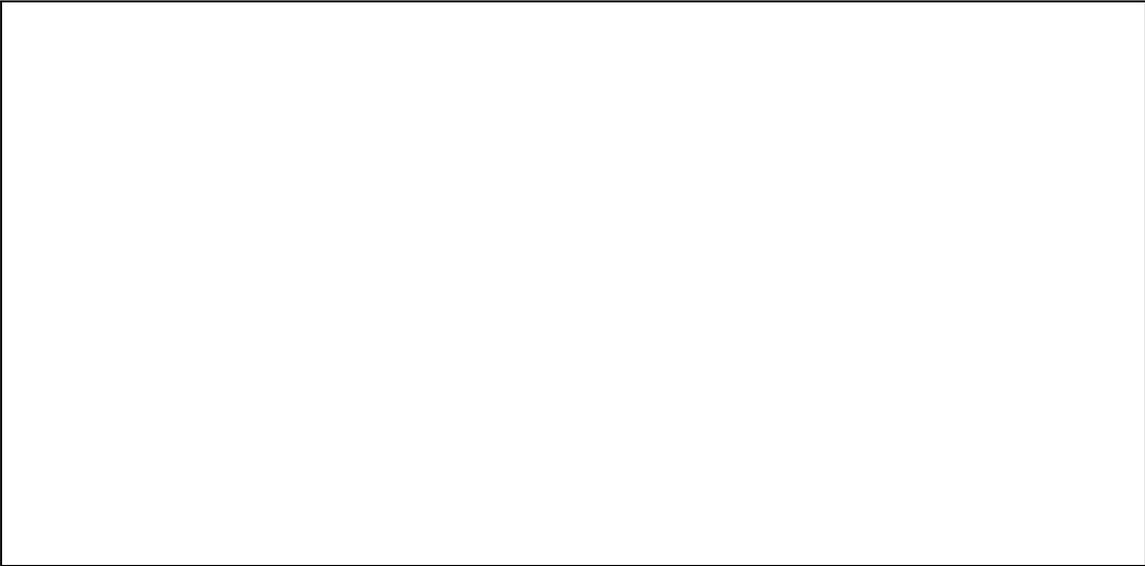
---

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Highest level of protection appropriate

Recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.

---



*Source of Nomination: Community*

### **Place Details**

Name of Place: Bark Hut - Bremer Bay

Address/Location: The Esplanade

### **OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: M. Krogdahl

Lot/Location:

Occupied: No

Public Access: Nil

### **BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Residential

Construction Date: N/A

Architect/Designer/Builder: Robert Wellstead

### **USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Dwelling

Later/Current Use: As Original

**HCWA** Registered N **NT** Classified N **RNE** Listed N

---

**DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Brick and Iron
Modifications	
Extent of original fabric:	50 %
General Condition	AVERAGE
Description:	Single storey residence

---

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

One of the original dwellings constructed in Bremer Bay townsite.

---

**HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

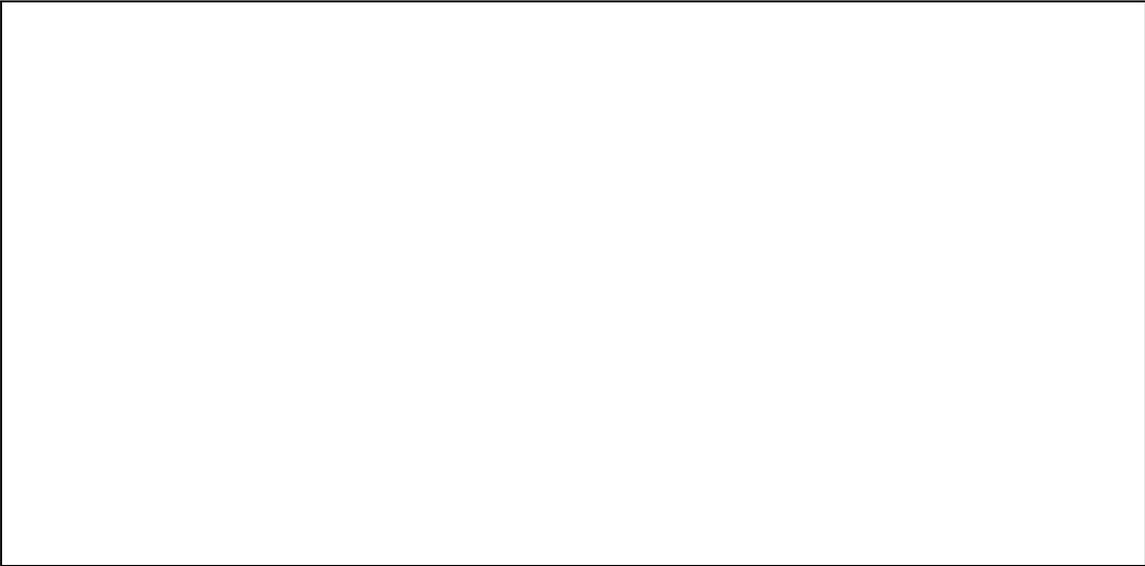
Theme:

Sub-Theme:

---

**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

2. High level of protection appropriate.  
Recommended for entry under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.
-



*Source of Nomination: National Trust/Heritage Council*

**Place Details**

Name of Place: Quaalup Homestead

Address/Location: Kent Location 1296, 1297 and 1298 – Bremer Bay  
Fitzgerald River National Park, Bremer Bay

<b>OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS</b>	
Owners Name:	Department of Conservation and Land Management/Mr. Keen
Lot/Location:	
Occupied:	Yes
Public Access:	Nil
<b>BUILDING DETAILS</b>	
Type:	Residential
Construction Date:	1885
Architect/Designer/Builder:	John Wellstead
<b>USE OF PLACE</b>	
Original Use:	Dwelling
Later/Current Use:	As Original
<b>HCWA</b> Registered	Y
<b>NT</b> Classified	Y
<b>RNE</b> Listed	Y

---

## **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Stone and Iron
Modifications	
Extent of original fabric:	90 %
General Condition	GOOD
Description:	Single storey residence

---

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

Historically the homestead is of importance for its association with pioneers John Wellstead and John Hassell. It is believed that the house was built by Wellstead about 1870 on his homestead block there and later was included in John Hassell's pastoral lease. Hassell used Quaalup as an outstation of his Jerramungup property and for some years, c. 1890's, his sheep on that part of the lease were shorn at Quaalup. The stone shearing shed no longer remains. Restoration has been carried out sympathetically and the building remains as a good example of the use of local materials and early methods of construction. Situated near the mouth of the Gairdner River and adjacent to the Fitzgerald National Park it is important in the environment.

---

## **HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

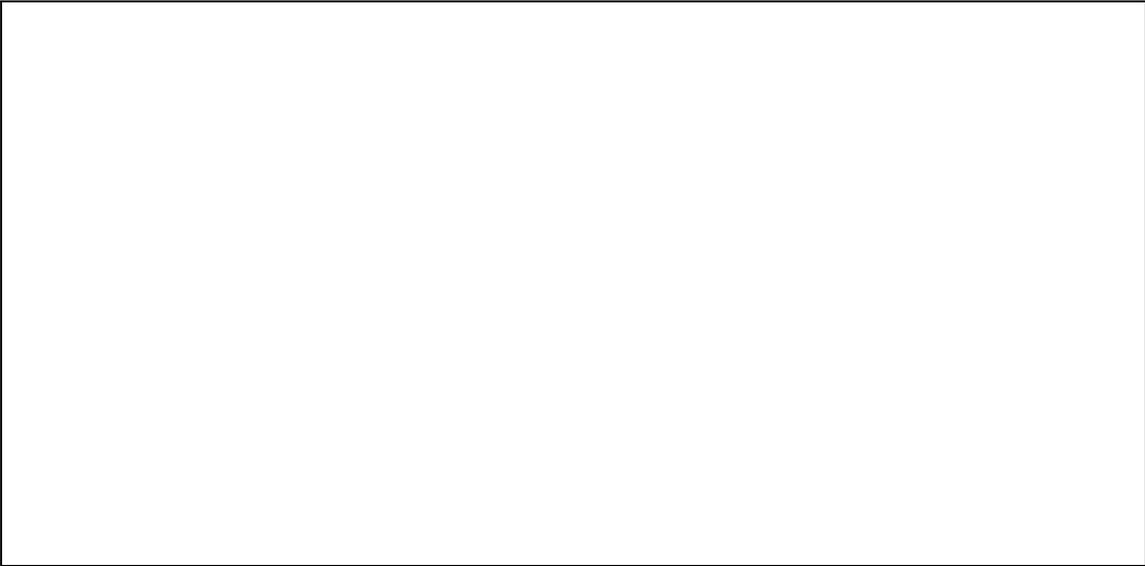
Theme:                   \* Why People Settled  
                              \* What People Did to Earn a Livelihood  
                              \* Famous People/Events

Sub-Theme:

---

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Highest level of protection appropriate  
Recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.
-



*Source of Nomination: National Trust/Heritage Council*

**Place Details**

Name of Place: Hassell Homestead and barn - Jerramungup

Address/Location: 6km east of Jerramungup

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Mr. R. Parsons

Lot/Location:

Occupied: No

Public Access: Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Residential

Construction Date: 1848

Architect/Designer/Builder: John Hassell

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Dwelling

Later/Current Use: As Original

**HCWA** Registered Y **NT** Classified Y **RNE** Listed Y

---

## DESCRIPTION OF PLACE

Construction materials:	Stone and Iron
Modifications	
Extent of original fabric:	70 %
General Condition	GOOD
Description:	Single storey residence

---

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

The old stone house with nearby store and barn was built by the Hassells (1859-61) and used by the family until the erection of the new house in 1906. No longer habitable but capable of being preserved further without deterioration these buildings are mainly of historical interest. Jerramungup – as the Hassells used to call the property – was taken up by John Hassell in 1849 and was one of the best known stations in the south of W.A. – mentioned in the journals of a number of explorers and remained in the ownership of the Hassell family for over 100 years (until brought for War Service land Settlement in 1951).

---

## HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME

Theme:

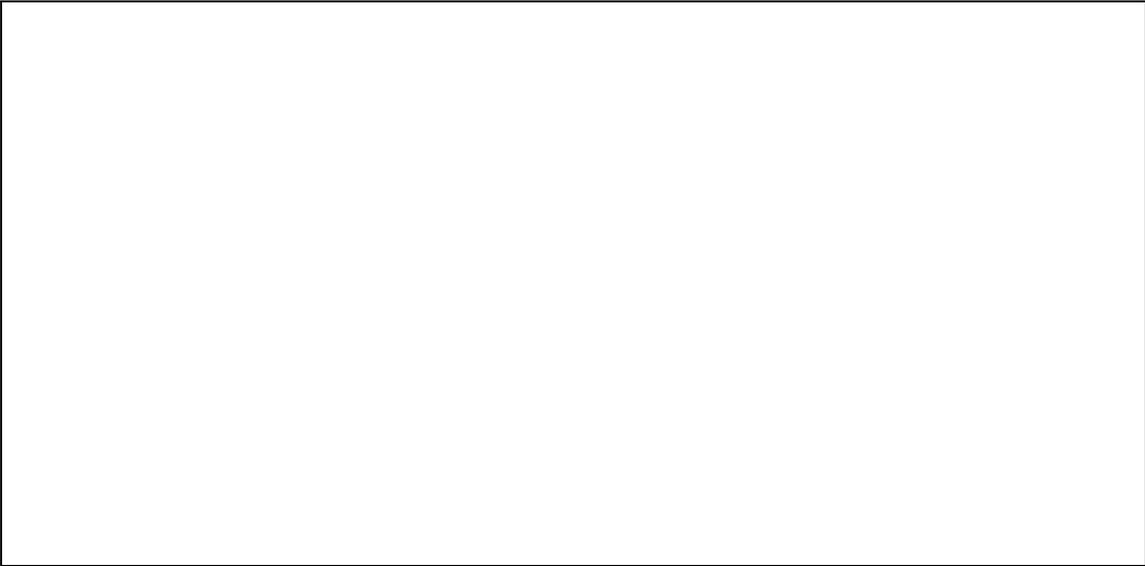
- \* Why People Settled
- \* What People Did to Earn a Livelihood
- \* Famous People/Events

Sub-Theme:

---

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Highest level of protection appropriate  
Recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.
-



*Source of Nomination: Community*

**Place Details**

Name of Place: Jerramungup School

Address/Location: Corner of Lancaster and Memorial Roads, Jerramungup

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Education Department

Lot/Location: Reserve 24772

Occupied: Yes

Public Access: Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: School

Construction Date: 1958

Architect/Designer/Builder: N/A

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: School

Later/Current Use: As Original

**HCWA** Registered N    **NT** Classified N    **RNE** Listed N

---

## **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Timber and Iron
Modifications	
Extent of original fabric:	70 %
General Condition	GOOD
Description:	Timber and iron building with veranda

---

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

First school built to service the district

---

## **HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

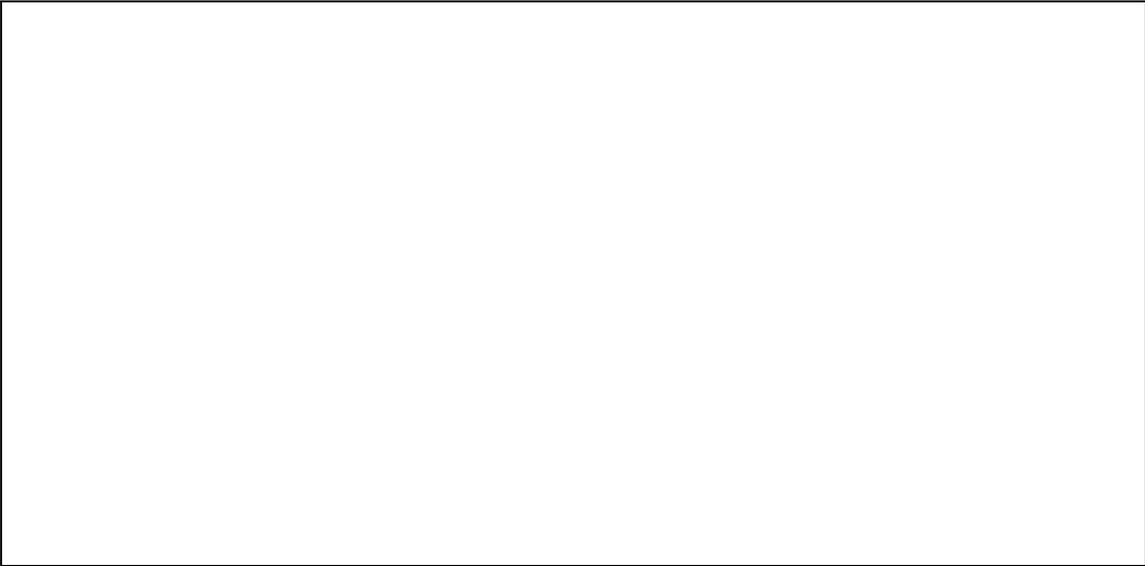
Theme: \* What People Did Together As a Community

Sub-Theme:

---

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

3. Retain and conserve if possible.  
Endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the town planning scheme.  
Photographically record the place prior to any redevelopment or demolition.
-



*Source of Nomination: Community*

**Place Details**

Name of Place: Shire of Jerramungup Council Offices

Address/Location: Vasey Street, Jerramungup

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Shire of Jerramungup

Lot/Location:

Occupied: Yes

Public Access: Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Council Office

Construction Date: 1982

Architect/Designer/Builder: N/A

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Council Office

Later/Current Use: As Original

**HCWA** Registered N    **NT** Classified N    **RNE** Listed N

---

## **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Brick and Iron
Modifications	
Extent of original fabric:	70 %
General Condition	GOOD
Description:	Single Story

---

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

The first office built for the newly formed Shire of Jerramungup

---

## **HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

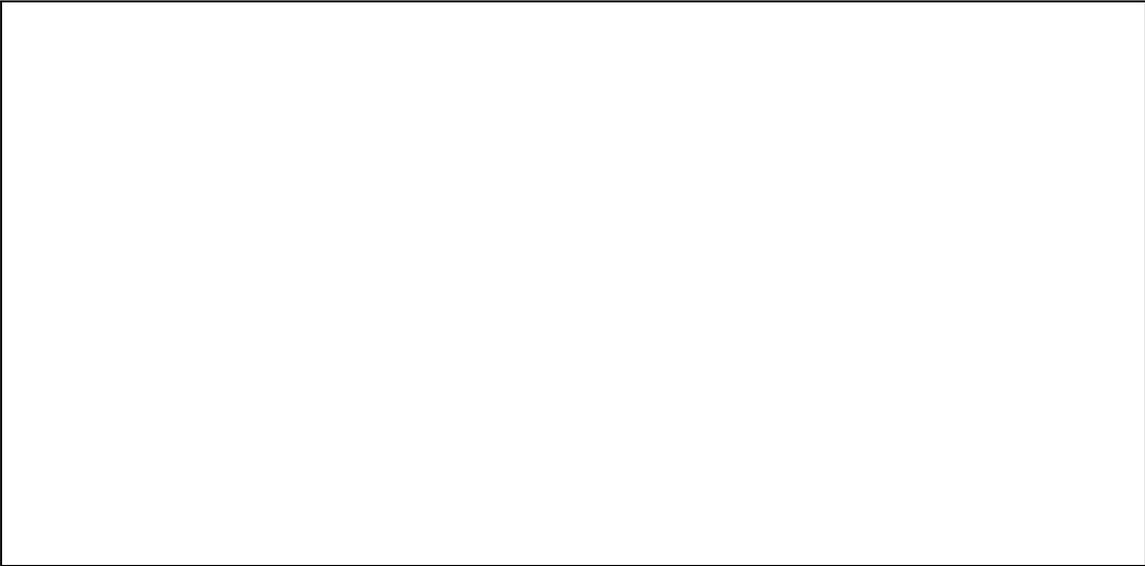
Theme:                   \* What People Did Together As a Community

Sub-Theme:

---

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

4. Historic site without built features.  
Recognise the community interest in place. Implement appropriate action such as plaque, place number or reflection in urban or architectural design.
-



*Source of Nomination: Community*

**Place Details**

Name of Place: Jerramungup Town Hall

Address/Location: Memorial Road, Jerramungup

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Shire of Jerramungup

Lot/Location: Reserve 25196

Occupied: Yes

Public Access: Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Town Hall

Construction Date: 1958

Architect/Designer/Builder: N/A

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Hall

Later/Current Use: As Original

**HCWA** Registered N    **NT** Classified N    **RNE** Listed N

---

## **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Metal and Iron
Modifications	
Extent of original fabric:	70 %
General Condition	GOOD
Description:	Single Story

---

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

First town hall built in Jerramungup. Built with funds raised by the community

---

## **HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

Theme: \* What People Did Together As a Community

Sub-Theme:

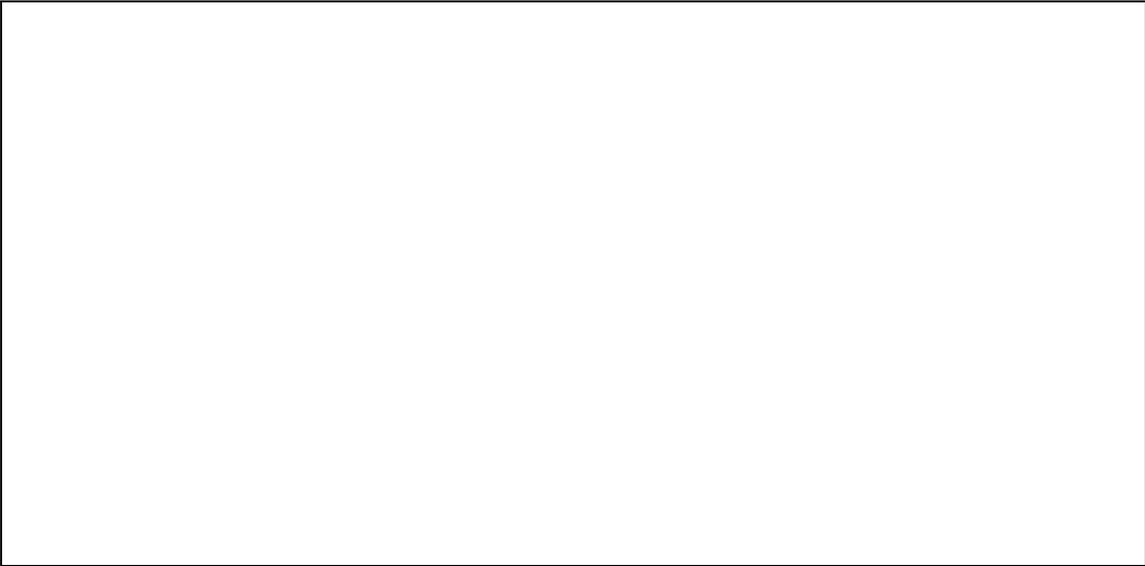
---

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

3. Retain and conserve if possible.

Endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the town planning scheme.  
Photographically record the place prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

---



*Source of Nomination: Community*

**Place Details**

Name of Place: C. Cameron's Office – now Landcare Office

Address/Location: Memorial Road, Jerramungup

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Shire of Jerramungup

Lot/Location: Reserve 25164

Occupied: Yes

Public Access: Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Office

Construction Date: 1953

Architect/Designer/Builder: N/A

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Office

Later/Current Use: As Original

**HCWA** Registered N    **NT** Classified N    **RNE** Listed N

---

## **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Brick and Iron
Modifications	
Extent of original fabric:	70 %
General Condition	GOOD
Description:	Single Story Building

---

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

The original building built for C. Cameron for the War Service Settlement Scheme.

---

## **HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

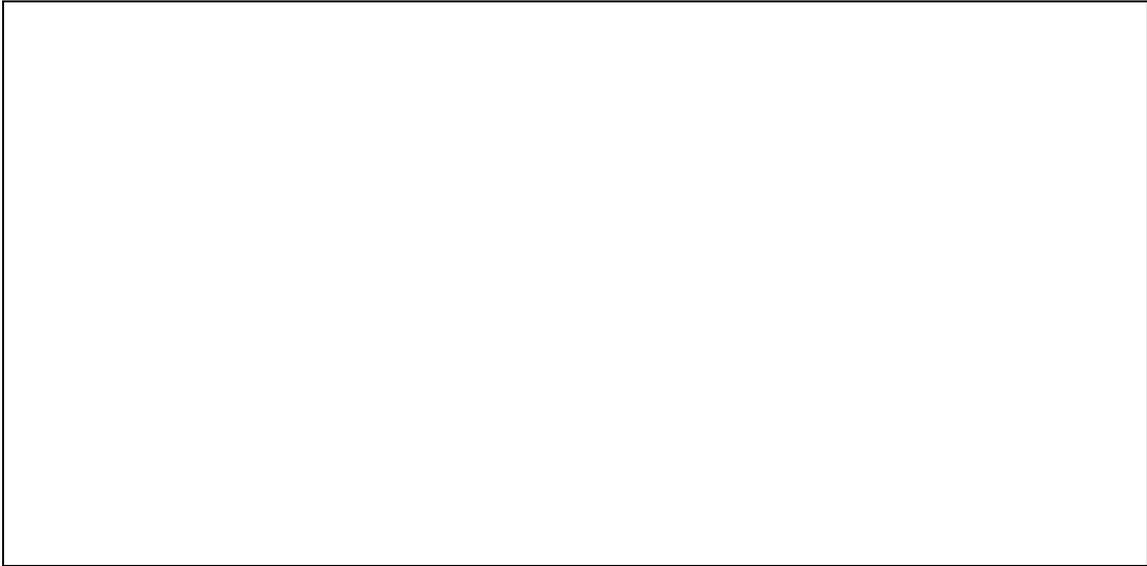
Theme:           \* Why People Settled  
                      \* Famous People/Events

Sub-Theme:

---

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

2. High level of protection appropriate.  
Recommended for entry under the town planning scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Maximum encouragement to owner to conserve the significance of the place.
-



*Source of Nomination: Community*

**Place Details**

Name of Place: Jerramungup Powerhouse

Address/Location: Tobruk Road, Jerramungup

**OWNERSHIP AND SITE DETAILS**

Owners Name: Shire of Jerramungup

Lot/Location: Lot 16

Occupied: Yes

Public Access: Nil

**BUILDING DETAILS**

Type: Powerhouse Shed

Construction Date: 1963

Architect/Designer/Builder: -

**USE OF PLACE**

Original Use: Powerhouse

Later/Current Use: Industry/storage

**HCWA** Registered N    **NT** Classified N    **RNE** Listed N

---

## **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE**

Construction materials:	Metal and Iron
Modifications	
Extent of original fabric:	70 %
General Condition	GOOD
Description:	Single Story

---

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The dwelling is significant for the following reasons:

The first power supply for Jerramungup and surrounding area.

---

## **HISTORIC THEME AND SUBTHEME**

Theme:               \* Outside Links  
                          \* What People Did Together As a Community

Sub-Theme:

---

## **MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

4. Historic site without built features.  
Recognise the community interest in place. Implement appropriate action such as plaque, place number or reflection in urban or architectural design.
-