

**APPENDIX 2  
HERITAGE LIST**

**SHIRE OF PERENJORI  
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2023**

A review of the Shire of Perenjori's  
1999 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places

**REFER TO PRIMARY REPORT**

**FINAL January 2023**

**HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)**

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## HERITAGE LIST

### Categories 1 & 2 places

An important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Categories have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised. The Heritage List is subject to the provisions of the Planning Scheme and Local Planning Policy.

The Heritage List is comprised of:

**Category 1** A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Perenjori and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) Register of Heritage Places (R) or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

**St Joseph's Catholic Church**

St Joseph's Parish Hall (former)

**Bank of New South Wales (former) and residence**

**Caron Coal Stage**

**Category 2** A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Perenjori that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Perenjori's Planning Scheme and Local Planning Policy.

No.	inHerit	Place Name	Cat	District
15	1937	Perenjori Hotel	2	Perenjori
19	1941	Perenjori Post Office (former) and residence	2	Perenjori
20	14121	Perenjori War Memorial & Park	2	Perenjori
21	-	Perenjori Railway Station and crane	2	Perenjori
22	1939	Perenjori Shire Hall and Offices	2	Perenjori
24	11607	St Christopher's Anglican Church	2	Perenjori

<b>35</b>	5289	Perenjori Cemetery	2	Perenjori
<b>37</b>	1935	Perenjori Police Station (former)	2	Perenjori
<b>D23</b>	6463	Liebe Sheds Precinct	2	Bunjil
<b>D24</b>	14155	Liebe's Gates	2	Bunjil
<b>D27</b>		<b>SITE</b> Caron railway siding	2	Caron
<b>D33</b>	-	Caron Dam	2	Caron
<b>D42</b>	-	Latham District Hall	2	Latham
<b>D50</b>	-	Latham Cemetery	2	Latham
<b>D51</b>	14143	<b>SITE</b> Grave of Florence Minnie Taylor	2	Latham
<b>D57</b>	14135	Rothsay Cemetery	2	Rothsay

	Photograph	inHerit	Place Name	Address	Cat	Significance
1		1936	St Joseph's Church	Carnamah-Perenjori & Well roads	1	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Joseph's Church is of aesthetic, social and historical significance for its association with the renowned Architect priest Monsignor John Hawes, and Bishop O'Collins. It was the first church in the town in 1937, demonstrating a period of development of the town. It is highly valued by the community for worship and community service and events that have taken place. It is a landmark example of the Romanesque Ecclesiastical design that makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Perenjori.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>James Patrick O'Collins, Bishop of Geraldton from 1929 to 1941 achieved considerable expansion of the parish and the activities of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Geraldton during his period of office, including St Joseph's Church in Perenjori in 1937, Monsignor Hawes who established a legacy of outstanding churches and associated buildings predominantly in the Midwest region.</p> <p>The Church was damaged by the Seroja Cyclone that swept through the Midwest region in 2021.</p>

<p>2</p>		<p>St Joseph's Parish Hall (former)</p> <p><b>Within the Registered site of St Joseph's Church</b></p>	<p>Carnamah-Perenjori Road southeast of St Joseph's Church</p>	<p>1 (3)</p>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former St Joseph's Parish Hall is of considerable significance for its direct association with St Joseph's Catholic Church and parishioners, and as the venue for the School run by the Sisters of the Dominican Order from Three Springs until 1974 and then the Country Women's Association.</p> <p>The CWA Rest room represents the considerable historical and social significance of the Country Women's Association (CWA) and its members.</p> <p>It evokes a sense of place for generations of women, particularly in the country, who have been involved in the CWA and experienced their ever-present support to the community. The CWA rest room was an important social and support service for mothers and children throughout the district.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>St Joseph's Church Presbytery and Parish Hall also provided a venue for the school.</p> <p>The Perenjori Branch of the CWA was formed in 1932 with 41 women. This is their 3<sup>rd</sup> site in Perenjori. It was important for socialising for the otherwise isolated women. They organised social events, established a lending library and rest room in 1934. They also lobbied for issues such as school buses for isolated children. The companionship and friendship for the women and support for them and families was important. Jean King rose to State President and travelled the world representing the CWA.</p>
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10		1938	<b>Bank of New South Wales (former) and residence</b>	18 Fowler Street	1	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Bank of New South Wales (NSW) is of aesthetic, social and historical significance for its association with the banking institution, value to the community as a place of commerce, and for the associations with bank managers who were respected identities in the community. It's response to the revival of gold mining in the district in the Interwar period, and specific design to hold gold from nearby mines is of considerable historic significance. It is a rare example of a timber framed bank building of the interwar period and example of regional design by Hobbs Forbes and partners Architects, that makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Perenjori.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The bank was built in 1935 to a design by the reputable architects Hobbs Forbes and partners. It was a replacement building for the Bank of New South Wales, which had established a branch in Perenjori in 1925, and was specifically suited to holding gold from the nearby mines before shipment to Fremantle. The bank building continued to provide financial facilities for Perenjori and surrounding districts until 1978, when it moved to new premises in the town. Since 1988, the bank building has housed the Tourist Information Centre and Perenjori &amp; Districts Pioneer Museum.</p>
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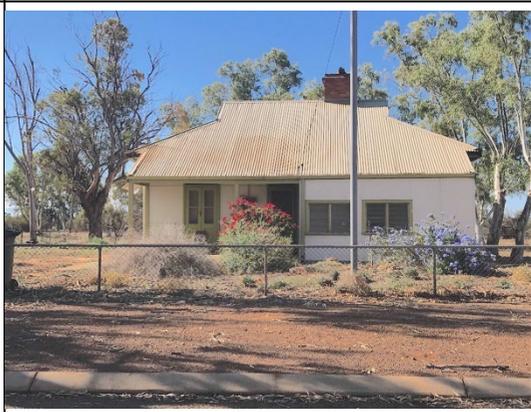
15	 	1937	Perenjori Hotel	34 Fowler Street	2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Perenjori Hotel has considerable social, aesthetic and historic significance providing hospitality and socialisation in the community since 1919. The aesthetic of the high level of authenticity of the Federation Filigree design that comprises reused building materials from a demolished hotel is uncommon and makes a considerable landmark contribution to the historic townscape of Perenjori.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Perenjori Hotel was built in 1919 for Mr Bert Johnson, designed by Architect Greble and constructed by Les Vann, incorporating material from a demolished hotel in Greenbushes. Mr Littlewood was the first manager of the original hotel with few rooms, an underground cellar, and an underground tank for water supply. In 1920 it had a full-size billiard table. The hotel was extended in 1930 and again in 1938, when accommodation was provided including lounge, toilet facilities for ladies and separate bedrooms. Barber shop in the pub?</p> <p>The hotel was severely damaged by the Seroja Cyclone that swept through the Midwest region in 2021, but continued to operate despite much of the two storey accommodation being uninhabitable due the damage.</p>
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19		1941	Perenjori Post Office (former) and residence	48 Fowler Street	2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Perenjori Post Office has considerable historic and social significance for its important role in communications in the district since 1939, and as a place where people meet.</p> <p>Located central in the main street, opposite the railway station, the impressed cement block residence with attached shop front makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Perenjori.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The building was constructed as a residence that was altered to provide a front office to allow for a continuous 24 hour phone service which was operated by Tony Farrell. When he retired the Post Office was taken over by Mr and Mrs Austin Roach.</p>
20		14121	Perenjori War Memorial & Park	Fowler Street	2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The War Memorial and Park, established in 1956, has considerable historic and social significance as a remembrance for Australians in time of conflict. The place has considerable streetscape value as a landmark central on the main street of the town.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Memorial Park is prominently located on the main street of Perenjori opposite the Hotel and consists of a small grassed area with some flower beds, shade trees and the war memorial. Central is the memorial is a granite obelisk which has two brass plaques attached, one of which is in the shape of a wreath. The second plaque reads: 'This plaque is a memorial to the men and women of Australia who paid the supreme sacrifice during World War II. Let we Forget.' The obelisk is set on a brick base above which is engraved, 11-11-1956. The memorial was dedicated in 1957.</p>

					Immediately to the east is a small water fountain and plaque which commemorates the opening of the water supply from the Arrino Bores. It was unveiled by Sir David Brand in April 1969.
21		<p>Perenjori Railway group  Railway Station c.1970s  SITE of original station  Crane  <u>North end SITES</u>  Stationmasters' house  Gangers' houses  Railway water tower &amp; tank  <u>South end SITES</u>  Frank Walker's Garage &amp; Chamberlain Agency  Maurice's machinery Shop  East side of the line N-S  SITES: railway barracks, wheat bin, goods shed.</p>	Fowler Street	2	<p><u>Significance</u>  Perenjori Railway group is historically significant in representing the Wongan Hills-Mullewa railway through Perenjori in 1915, and the site of the original and subsequent station and sites of workers accommodations and service providers evidencing the importance of the railway in the development of Perenjori town and district.</p> <p><u>History</u>  In 1920, Government legislated the Wongan Hills-Mullewa line in recognition of the need for rail transportation of agricultural produce.  In March 1915, Wongan Hills-Mullewa railway line was opened to traffic.  In the post-World War Two period, there were major changes to the State's transport system as diesel replaced coal and as road transport gradually became predominant. With this transition, many rail lines were closed, passenger services ceased to operate and many station facilities became obsolete and numerous buildings were removed or demolished. In c.1983, West Australian Government Railways (WAGR) became Westrail. They abolished Station Masters and created Managers.- possibly built the existing railway station at that time. In 1992 Westrail closed the Perenjori Station.</p>

22		1939	Perenjori Shire Hall, administration, library, and Council chambers.	52-56 Fowler Street	2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Perenjori Shire Hall, administration offices, library, and Council chambers has considerable historic and social significance as the centre for local government since 1929 and as an important community venue for civic and community events. It is of aesthetic value as a fine example of Interwar Free classical style by a renowned architect of the period, Herbert Parry.</p> <p>Perenjori Shire Hall and Offices is a landmark with an expansive distinctive decorative frontage in the main street that makes a substantial contribution to the historic townscape of Perenjori.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Perenjori townsite was declared in February 1916 and the Morawa Road Board formed that year, and the original hall built. The 1917 Road Board office was destroyed by fire in 1924. In 1929, the foundation stone for the new Road Board Office, designed by Architect Herbert Parry was unveiled. The Hall has been used by the Anglican Church, talking pictures on Saturday nights during the 1930s, and movies in the 1950s. Perenjori Hall was extended and upgraded as part of the Shire's 50th anniversary celebrations in 1978, on the site of the Road Board Office.</p> <p>Herbert Parry was a highly respected architect of the late Federation and Interwar periods.</p>
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24		11607	<p>St Christopher's Anglican Church</p> <p><b>SITE</b> Agricultural bank and Bank managers House</p>	62 Fowler Street	2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>St Christopher's Anglican Church has social and historical significance for the associations with the Anglican denomination. The worship, events and community service since 1953 are of significance for the role in the religious life of the community. The aesthetic of the church is significant for the design by William Bennet, a respected Architect of the Interwar period. It makes a significant contribution to the main street and historic townscape of Perenjori.</p> <p>The site also represents the Agricultural Bank of Western Australia that provided services to new settlers; ways of life no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The early settlers relied on the Agricultural Bank of Western Australia set up by the Premier Sir John Forrest in 1894 for the purposes of making advances to farmers wishing to develop new farms to assist and support regional settlers. After a Royal commission in 1934, was restructured and again on 1945 when the Rural and Industries (R&amp;I) Bank was formed. The bank and Managers residence were demolished prior to 1953.</p> <p>Before the construction of St Christopher's Church on this site, Anglican services were conducted in the Perenjori Hall. The foundation stone for the new church was laid by the Rt Rev C.E.B. Muschamp, Archdeacon of Northam, in October 1953. At this time the local Rector was Rev J.B. Albany. Designed by architects W.G. Bennett and Associates, the church was built by F.T. Robinson. It opened in May 1954. Some additions/alterations in 1969, and damage from Seroja Cyclone in 2021.</p>
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35		5289	Perenjori Cemetery	North Road	2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Perenjori Cemetery is a significant record of the early settlers and generations of residents of Perenjori town and district.</p> <p>The memorials and palisades and evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The first burial took place before the cemetery was opened, was William Allen in December 1913, identified as Plot No. 1.</p>
37		1935	Perenjori Police Station (former)	10 Russell Street	2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The former Police Station has historic significance for its association with law and order in the district between 1926 and 1985. The modest building has some aesthetic appeal enhanced by features such as French doors and the corbelled chimney and makes a contribution to the historic townscape of Perenjori.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Police Station was built in 1926 and opened in January 1927. It was replaced in 1985 by a new Police Station. Later it housed the Perenjori District Arts and Crafts.</p>
			<b>BUNJIL</b>			
D23		6463	Liebe Sheds Precinct	515 Tremlett Road Liebe Shed 1 Lot is located at 515 Tremlett Rd, Latham; Shed 2 Lot is located at 1314 Lampard-Tremlett Rd, Latham	2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Liebe Sheds Precinct on the former Liebe Estate, constructed between 1925 and 1927 is of considerable historical and aesthetic significance for the direct association with the acclaimed designer and builder, Friederich Wilhelm Gustav Liebe and the sheds he designed and constructed.</p>

						<p>In 1929, he held the world record for wheat production for a single producer.</p> <p>The Liebe Estate is also historically significant for the post World War Two's West Australian Government acquisition and subdivision to form smaller farms for ex-servicemen.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Between 1925 and 1929 Liebe purchased over 50,000 acres of land from the Midland Railway Company to form what was known as the Liebe Estate, encompassing parts of the shires of Coorow, Carnamah and Perenjori. He cleared the land and built several large sheds using huge bush timbers and corrugated iron. His fences were noted for their size and precision, being 6 foot high boundary fences with 3 foot 6 inch rabbit wire below and 2 foot 6 inch dog wire above, topped with a single barbed wire.</p> <p>In 1929 he achieved the world record wheat production for a single producer, being 106,000 bags from 21,000 acres.</p> <p>After his death in 1950, the 53,000 acre property was purchased by the West Australian Government for subdivision into smaller farms for ex-servicemen.</p> <p>Friederich Wilhelm Gustav Liebe is the noted designer and builder of His Majesty's Theatre in Perth. He also built the Ambassadors Theatre, the Australia Hotel and the Peninsula Hotel in Maylands, and the Moora Hotel. He also designed and constructed a number of substantial homesteads in the Dalwallinu district.</p>
<b>D24</b>		14155	Liebe's Gates	Liebe & Wadd and Bunjil-Carnamah Roads	<b>2</b>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Liebe's gates at the entry onto the former Liebe Estate, are of considerable historical and aesthetic significance for the direct association with the</p>

					<p>acclaimed designer and builder, Friederich Wilhelm Gustav Liebe and as a significant landmark in the region.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Between 1925 and 1929 Liebe purchased over 50,000 acres of land from the Midland Railway Company to form what was known as the Liebe Estate. He cleared the land and built several large sheds using huge bush timbers and corrugated iron. His fences were noted for their size and precision.</p> <p>After his death in 1950, the Estate was subdivided.</p> <p>Liebe's white gate was quite a landmark on the corner where the Bunjil road forked to either Carnamah or Coorow. While most farmers' gates were merely five wires between the fence post and a support with droppers preventing tangling, these heavy timber double gates were about eight feet high. The support posts were approximately ten feet high, six to seven in circumference and had a knob carved on the top of each.</p>
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			CARON			
D27			SITE Caron railway siding		2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Caron Siding has historic significance for its important role in rail transportation through the district as an essential watering point on the route until the decline when diesel engines were introduced and steam trains were phased out.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Recognising the need to provide rail transport to facilitate the transportation of agricultural produce, the Government introduced legislation for the Wongan Hills-Mullewa line in 1910. The railway line route was surveyed in 1912 and work on its construction commenced in 1913. The railway lines were built by government railway crews north from Wongan Hills and south from Mullewa.</p> <p>Caron siding emerged as the main railway centre because of its good natural water catchment area. Subsequently a dam was built at Caron in c.1914.</p> <p>Train crews were changed at Caron instead of at Buntine where water was not readily available. The tank stand at Caron, which could hold 40-50,000 gallons, was built by Francis Garth Butler in c.1914 to provide water for the steam trains. The refreshment room and bar at Caron were built in 1936, but were destroyed by fire in 1949. In addition to the coal chute, there was also an engine turntable, railway barracks, and four railway cottages, one of which was for the stationmaster.</p> <p>In 1957 diesel engines commenced operating on the railway line. It had a big impact on the town as water and coal were no longer required, and the town declined.</p> <p>Remnants of Caron siding include the coal stage and a large tank stand.</p>

D32		4562	<b>Caron Coal Stage</b>	Wubin-Mullewa Highway	<b>1</b>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Caron Coal Stage is of considerable historic significance as the last remaining remnant of the Caron Railway operation centre to inform of the important role in rail transportation through the district as an essential watering point on the route until the decline when diesel engines were introduced and steam trains phased out of operation. It is the only concrete mechanical coaling plant in Western Australia and is a landmark in the otherwise flat landscape.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Wongan Hills-Mullewa line was fully operational in September 1913.</p> <p>Caron siding emerged as the main railway centre because of its good natural water catchment area. Subsequently a dam was built at Caron in c.1914. Train crews were changed at Caron. The tank stand at Caron siding provided water for the steam trains. The refreshment room and bar at Caron were built in 1936, but were destroyed by fire in 1949. In addition to the coal shute that provided the handling of the coal for fuelling the steam trains, there was also an engine turntable, railway barracks, and four railway cottages, one of which was for the stationmaster.</p> <p>In 1957 diesel engines commenced operating on the railway line and steam engines no longer operated and Caron's railway centre and town declined.</p>
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<p><b>D33</b></p>			<p>Caron Dam</p>		<p><b>2</b></p> <p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Caron Dam Reserve has historic significance for its important role in the catchment, damming and supply of water as an essential watering point for the rail transportation through the district. It is historically significant for the non-mechanised construction of the dam, no longer practiced.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The Wongan Hills-Mullewa railway line was constructed from both ends, connecting in September 1913.</p> <p>Caron siding emerged as the main railway centre because of its good natural water catchment area. Subsequently a dam was built in c.1914 by 50 men shovelling dirt into a dray that was hauled by horses. No mechanical devices. In 1920 the dam was leaking. A trench around the interior perimeter was dug and filled with clay. The dam was later fully roofed.</p> <p>The tank stand at Caron siding, which could hold 40-50,000 gallons, pumped from the Caron Dam provided the water for the steam trains.</p>
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		LATHAM			
D42		Latham District Hall	Mullewa- Wubin Road	2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Latham District Hall is historically and socially significant as the centre of the social and recreational gatherings and evokes a sense of place for the communities of the town and district of Latham. It is a good example of Post World War Two austerity design with a simple stepped parapet frontage in face brick and a timber framed corrugated iron clad hall building behind, that is a landmark in Latham townsite.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>The original timber framed and weatherboard clad Latham Hall was built in 1917 and served the community until 1955 when it was demolished. The Latham School was housed in the hall until 1929. The new Latham District Hall was built in 1957. Post World War Two overcrowding of Latham School had many younger students relocating temporarily to the hall.</p>
D50		Latham Cemetery		2	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>Latham Cemetery is a significant record of the early settlers and generations of residents of Latham town and surrounding district.</p> <p>The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions that contribute to the reverence and sense of place.</p> <p><u>History</u></p>

D51		14143	<b>SITE</b> Grave of Florence Minnie Taylor	Taylor & Rabbit Proof Fence Road (50 metres north of the intersection)	<b>2</b>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The 1916 grave has historic significance as evidence of the lonely and isolated way of life in the 1910s, and as the burial place of one of Latham's early pioneer settlers in Latham.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Walter Harry Taylor, his wife Florence Minnie, and their four children came to Australia from England in 1909. They travelled from Perth to Coorow by train, arriving in September 1909. The Taylor family took up land near the Rabbit Proof Fence becoming one of the original settlers in the Latham district. Originally sleeping in tents, they soon built a hessian hut with an iron roof and later a six-roomed house made of earth rammed between boards. The Taylors established their farm, clearing land, sinking wells and cropping.</p> <p>In 1916 Florence Minnie Taylor died and was buried in a corner of the home paddock by the Rabbit Proof Fence. Mr Stevens, a settler from Maya who was a J.P., read the service. Walter Taylor made the coffin from jarrah boards and marked it with a brass tea-tray fastened on the lid, her name and date hammered out with a nail. Her children gathered quartz stones to outline the grave and mark a cross on the earth. Years later a conventional headstone was erected on the grave with surrounding white poles linked by a chain, near a pepper tree.</p>
			<b>ROTHSAY</b>			
D57		14135	Rothsay Cemetery	Boonerong Road	<b>2</b>	<p><u>Significance</u></p> <p>The Rothsay Cemetery, established in 1895 has considerable historic significance for its association with a number of early residents of the Rothsay town and mining areas. The memorial elements and</p>

					<p>emotive inscriptions contribute to the reverence and sense of place. It is representative of isolated cemeteries in rural areas.</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <p>Situated amongst trees and shrubs is the small Rothsay Cemetery which contains five graves, two of which are marked. One grave features a large headstone with an ornate wrought iron grave surround mounted on concrete bases. The headstone reads: "Sacred to the memory of Alfred Chopin who died 19th December 1898 aged 23 years." A second grave located nearby is marked with a border of white quartz, and given its small size could possibly be the grave of a child.</p>
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