



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY REVIEW 2024

SHIRE OF LEONORA





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

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View of Mount Leonora and Gwalia, 1930s, Courtesy SLWA image b2381879_1



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INTRODUCTION

Heritage plays a crucial role in enhancing both urban and rural environments by fostering a sense of place, providing landmarks that offer familiarity, and improving the overall quality of the built environment. (*State Planning Policy 3.5; Historic Heritage Conservation (SPP3.5)*)

The Shire of Leonora, in close collaboration with the community, plays a crucial role in identifying and safeguarding places of cultural heritage significance. The initial step in heritage management involves recognizing the value of these places, with the goal of preserving the qualities and characteristics that contribute to their significance.

The Heritage Act 2018 mandates that each local government identify places of cultural heritage significance through a Local Heritage Survey (LHS). According to the Act, the LHS serves several purposes:

- **Identifying and Recording:** Documenting places of cultural heritage significance or potential significance within the district.
- **Assisting Decision-Making:** Helping local governments make decisions that align with cultural heritage values.
- **Providing Records:** Offering a cultural and historical record of significant places within the district.
- **Public Access:** Creating an accessible public record of these heritage places.
- **Preparing Heritage Lists:** Assisting in the development of a heritage list or list of heritage areas under the local planning scheme.

While the Local Heritage Survey (LHS) is essential for identifying heritage places, it does not have statutory authority for planning and development decisions. Instead, the Heritage List established under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* provides formal recognition and protection. Inclusion on this list ensures that the heritage value of a place is considered in development applications and that specific approvals are required for alterations, demolitions, and other changes.

The Shire of Leonora, adhering to the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 2018*, uses the LHS to safeguard the historical and cultural significance of our community. The LHS acts as a comprehensive inventory of properties, sites, and landscapes of heritage value, capturing our Shire's unique character and history. It categorizes and documents these assets, providing a structured approach to their protection and conservation. This ensures that the Shire of Leonora's historical legacy is preserved for future generations and informs planning and development decisions to maintain our rich heritage.

Recently, the Shire of Leonora secured a grant from the Department of Planning, Lands, and Heritage to conduct a thorough review of its Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List (formerly the Municipal Heritage Inventory). This review aims to honour and protect our community's historical landmarks through a detailed assessment of existing records and new submissions. An external heritage consultant will oversee this review, underscoring our commitment to preserving the cultural, architectural, and environmental treasures of our region for future generations.



BACKGROUND

What is heritage?

Heritage is the places and objects that we have inherited from the past and want to pass on to our future generations. It defines us as a community: who we are and where we have come from.

Heritage is "**the things we want to keep**".

Heritage suggests 'keeping' aspects of the built and natural environment for future generations, those places which are of such value that they enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational connection to community and landscape, to the past and lived experience. They are historical records that are tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience.

Heritage significance is embodied in the place itself, in the whole of the building, and is defined in terms of the aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

What is a Local Heritage Survey?

A Local Heritage Survey (formerly called Municipal Heritage Inventories or Local Government Inventories) is a form of inventory for identifying local heritage assets in a systematic fashion. The inclusion of a place in the Survey alone does not mean that a property is 'heritage listed'. Heritage Surveys provide the base information needed for local heritage planning to achieve consistency, strategic direction, and provides information for the preparation of a 'Heritage List' under a local planning scheme.

Assessment of Significance

The overall level of significance and management categories recognise the varying degrees of importance of heritage places to the community. They reflect the:

Nature of Significance

Aesthetic Value – it is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics;

Historic Value – it is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district;

Research Value – it has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district; and

Social Value – it is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.

Degree of Significance

Rarity – it demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district;

Representativeness – it is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of



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cultural places or environments in the local district;

Condition – the current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed;

Integrity – the extent to which a building retains its original function; and

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

Management Categories

Each site within the Local Heritage Survey (LHS) is assigned a level of significance and a Management Category. These designations play a crucial role in the evaluation of development proposals and planning applications.

The level of significance reflects the historical, cultural, or architectural value of the site. For instance, some sites are acknowledged as highly significant due to their substantial historical or cultural importance. These might include landmarks associated with key events, influential figures, or unique architectural styles. Such sites are often protected with stringent measures to ensure their preservation.

On the other hand, some sites may be classified as historic locations that, while historically relevant, have minimal remaining physical evidence of the events or activities that once took place there. These sites still hold value but might not have the same level of preservation requirements as the more significant sites.

Accompanying the Levels of Significance for each place is a statement of Desired Outcomes. This essentially provides some degree of guidance to both Council and owners on issues such as the conservation, management, interpretation, retention and future development of the place specifically in relation to associated values. These outcomes are over and above those requirements that pertain to its level of significance as outlined in the following table.

The Management Category assigned to each site further defines how the site should be managed and maintained. It outlines the degree of protection required and any special considerations that should be considered during development. This categorization helps to guide how changes or new developments can proceed while balancing the need to preserve historical and cultural integrity.

In summary, the assignment of significance levels and Management Categories provides a structured framework for managing and protecting heritage sites within the LHS, ensuring that each site's historical and cultural value is recognized and preserved in accordance with its importance.



Levels of Significance and Management Categories

Cat	Level of Significance	Management Recommendation and Desired Outcome
1.	<p>Exceptional Significance</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora.</p> <p>Rare or outstanding example.</p> <p>Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>	<p>The place should be retained and conserved.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.</p> <p>Include on Heritage List</p>
2.	<p>Considerable Significance</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora.</p> <p>High degree of integrity/authenticity.</p>	<p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.</p> <p>Include on Heritage List</p>
3.	<p>Some / Moderate Significance</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora.</p> <p>Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>	<p>Conservation of the place is desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.</p> <p>The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.</p>
4.	<p>Little Significance</p> <p>Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora.</p>	<p>Conservation of the place in whole or part is not essential.</p> <p>The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.</p>
5	<p>Historic Site</p> <p>Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Leonora.</p>	<p>Recognise and interpret the site if possible.</p> <p>The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.</p>



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METHODOLOGY

The first Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) was adopted by Council at its Ordinary Meeting of 17 February 1998. It included 62 places.

Since the preparation of the first Local Heritage Survey (MHI) there are some places that have been demolished or changed significantly in condition. This review undertook an initial survey of the places to determine if they should be included in the review.

This Local Heritage Survey (LHS) has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys which outlines the process for reviewing existing places and assessing new nominated places.¹

The basic information included in the existing MHI will not have changed significantly however updated photographs were taken for accuracy and to determine if the condition, integrity and authenticity of the places had changed. All photographs were taken from the public domain.

Draft documents were provided to the Shire of Leonora for review and opportunity to provide the feedback and additional information. The archive collection of photographs held by the Shire of Leonora have been valuable for demonstrating the past form and use of some of the places

Since 1998 there have been no further additions or amendments to the MHI although the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage have identified a further 33 places in the database of Heritage Places (inHerit)². It is noted that some of these places are repetitions of the existing places. The Shire of Leonora also nominated some places for inclusion in this review process.

The following table is a summary of the initial desktop survey of the new nominations to determine if the places identified should be included in the review process. Those places not included in this review may be included in future reviews if further information becomes available.

New Nominations 2023

	Place	HN	Street Name	Locality	Origin of Nomination	Outcome
1.	Masonic Buildings		Gwalia St	Leonora	Shire of Leonora	Include in LHS Review
2.	Agnew townsite			Agnew	Shire of Leonora	Include in LHS Review
3.	Malcolm townsite			Malcolm	Shire of Leonora	Include in LHS Review
4.	Malcolm cemetery			Malcolm	Shire of Leonora	Include in LHS Review
5.	Malcolm Dam			Malcolm	Shire of Leonora	Include in LHS Review
6.	Lawlers Police Station			Lawlers	Shire of Leonora	Include in LHS Review
7.	Lawlers Cemetery			Lawlers	Shire of Leonora	Include in LHS Review
8.	Afghan Camp				Shire of Leonora	Inaccessible don't include in LHS Review.
9.	Agnew Magazine				Shire of Leonora	Inaccessible don't include

¹ [GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEYS \(www.wa.gov.au\)](http://www.wa.gov.au)

² Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, inherit online portal for information on heritage places and listings. <https://inherit.dplh.wa.gov.au/Public/>



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	Place	HN	Street Name	Locality	Origin of Nomination	Outcome
						in LHS Review
10.	Agnew-Lawlers Mine Group			Agnew	inHerit database	Not clearly defined and therefore not located. Not to be included in this LHS Review.
11.	Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group			Leonora	inHerit database	Included on the State Register of Heritage Places – include in LHS Review. Stone Tank and Station Reservoir already included in the MHI. Update those individual entries and create new group entry.
12.	Bakers Shop		Tower Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Already included in LHS as Place number 18: Shop. Not to be included in LHS Review.
13.	Christian Fellowship Church	30	Gwalia Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Church and School had been entered as separate places on the database, and as one place. School is now demolished. Rename as Presbyterian Church (fmr)
14.	Cobb & Co Building - site		Tower and Forrest Streets	Leonora	inHerit database	Demolished – remove from LHS
15.	Commercial Hotel (fmr) – site	82	Tower St	Leonora	inHerit database	Demolished – remove from LHS
16.	De Rubi Camp			Gwalia	inHerit database	Part of group listing for Gwalia Townsite Group. Retain separate entry.
17.	Exchange Hotel (fmr)		Tower and Rajah Streets	Leonora	inHerit database	Demolished – don't include in LHS
18.	Troopers' Barracks (fmr)		Gwalia Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Part of group listing for former Police Station. Do not include as a separate place.
19.	Gwalia Museum Group		Tower Street	Gwalia	inHerit database	Group listing for all places already individually listed. Refer to in individual listing and create simple separate place record form for group.
20.	Kathleen Valley Mine Group		Goldfields Highway		inHerit database	Not found – don't include in LHS
21.	Leinster Fire Station			Leinster	inHerit database	Recent construction – don't include in LHS
22.	Leinster Police		Munsbridge	Leinster	inHerit database	Recent construction – don't



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	Place	HN	Street Name	Locality	Origin of Nomination	Outcome
	Station		Street			include in LHS
23.	Leonora Fire Station		Tower Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Recent construction – don't include in LHS
24.	Leonora Police Station & Courthouse		Rochester Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Recent construction – don't include in LHS
25.	Leonora School Library		Gwalia Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Three entries over this site. Including library, classroom and group entry. Remove group entry from LHS.
26.	Leonora War Memorial			Leonora	inHerit database	Include in LHS
27.	Little Peter's Well				inHerit database	Not found – Do not include in LHS.
28.	Longa's Place		Tower Street	Gwalia	inHerit database	Part of group listing for Gwalia Townsite Group. Retain separate entry.
29.	Martinazolli's Camp			Gwalia	inHerit database	Part of group listing for Gwalia Townsite Group. Retain separate entry.
30.	Masonic Halls		Gwalia & Trump Streets	Leonora	inHerit database	Include in LHS
31.	Miners House			Gwalia	inHerit database	Part of group listing for Gwalia Townsite Group. Retain separate entry.
32.	No 1 Tram			Gwalia	inHerit database	Artefact in the Gwalia Museum – do not include in LHS
33.	Old Lock-up	Lot 49/50	Gwalia Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Part of group listing for former Police Station. Do not include as a separate place.
34.	Old school	Lot 2	Gwalia Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Demolished – was behind the former Presbyterian church – Do not include in LHS – refer to in Presbyterian Church (fmr) entry.
35.	Residence	Lot 49/50	Gwalia Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Part of group listing for former Police Station. Do not include as a separate place.
36.	Sir Samuel Mine Group		Goldfields Highway		inHerit database	Not found – do not include in LHS
37.	Small Miner's Camp			Gwalia	inHerit database	Part of group listing for Gwalia Townsite Group. Retain separate entry.
38.	Station Master's House, Leonora	20	Kurrajong Street	Leonora	inHerit database	State Registered place – include in LHS



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	Place	HN	Street Name	Locality	Origin of Nomination	Outcome
39.	Tank Stands & Storerooms		Tower Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Identified as part of Tower St West Side Group but not shown in any detail.
40.	Three Dwellings		Otterburn Street	Gwalia	inHerit database	Part of group listing for Gwalia Townsite Group. Retain separate entries.
41.	Three Wells			Leonora	inHerit database	Referred to in Leonora Gwalia Water Supply group. Not accessible. Do not include as separate entry.
42.	Tower Street (East Side) Group		Tower Street	Leonora	inHerit database	Originates with MHI which included both sides of the street in one entry. Now identified as two entries – east and west sides. Assess east side for its heritage value.
43.	Two Dwellings		Tower Street	Gwalia	inHerit database	Part of group listing for Gwalia Townsite Group. Retain separate entry for William's Cottage and Major's Boarding House.
44.	School Masters House	Lot 556	Otterburn Street	Gwalia	Shire of Leonora	Part of group listing for Gwalia Townsite Group. Retain as an individual listing.



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Note: The Thematic History has been prepared based on secondary source documents. Where possible primary research has been undertaken. However, the authors can take no responsibility for errors in secondary source documents.



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A thematic history is a time-lined thematic overview of developments within the Shire of Leonora from the time of European settlement to the present with the acknowledgement of Aboriginal occupation of the land for over 40,000 years. A thematic history was prepared in 1997 and since then has not been updated. It is timely to update the thematic history concurrently with the Local Heritage Survey to capture the major changes in the Shire since 1997. This review has adapted the text from the previous thematic history and extended it to the present [2025]. Acknowledgment is extended to the authors for their research and presentation of key stories.³

The most significant change in this version is the adoption of the themes in the 2022 Thematic History of Western Australia published by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.⁴ That document, prepared by historian Clare Menck, revised the themes developed in the 1990s which provided an overarching framework for the key events and phases which shaped, and continue to shape Western Australia. The revision of the themes was necessary as the understanding and practice of heritage has developed since the passing of the first Heritage Act in 1990. The understanding of what is a ‘heritage place’ has broadened and now commonly includes places of work and the experience of working people, migrants and the interactions with Aboriginal people.

The following themes and key stories have been included in the place record for each place. In addition, at the end of each time-period, the relevant themes are identified and the places which demonstrate these themes are included. These are arbitrary decisions, but they provide guidance for the reader.

Themes	Key Stories
Environment	
Peopling WA	Colonisation Demographic Development
Economy	Rural Occupations Natural Resources Mining and Mineral Resources Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Commerce Workers and Working
Infrastructure	Development of Settlements and Services Transport and communications
Social Services	General Social Services Education Health
Governing	Government and Politics Law, Order and Defence
Cultural Life	Religion Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment Recreation – Sport Domestic Life
International Links	

³ Shire of Leonora Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places, December 1997, Julia Ball Heritage & History Research Consultancy and Kelly Aris Conservation Architect.

⁴ Menck, Clare *Thematic History of Western Australia*, 2022, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2022, [THEMATIC HISTORY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA](#)



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Acknowledgment of Country

The Shire of Leonora acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land where we work and live. We pay our respects to Elders past, present, and emerging. We celebrate the stories, culture, and traditions of all communities who also work and live on this land.⁵

This thematic history does not include places solely of Aboriginal Cultural Significance as these places are best addressed under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. A database, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS), is maintained by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and provides some information about places nominated and identified through this process.⁶ It is acknowledged that there are likely many more places which have not been formally identified. In addition, there are of course places that have layers of history and stories relevant to Aboriginal people from the period after European settlement. Where possible reference to Aboriginal connection to places has been identified in the place record forms and this Thematic History.

⁵ Shire of Leonora, Annual Report 2023-2024, Shire of Leonora website.

<https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/documents/514/annual-report-2023-2024> accessed January 2025.

⁶ Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System, <https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/ACHIS/index.html?viewer=ACHIS>
This database has identified 792 Registered Places within the Shire of Leonora, 1192 Lodged Places and 203 Historic Places.



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Shire of Leonora Geographical Context

The Shire of Leonora is a mining and pastoral industries district, located in the northern part of the Eastern Goldfields, 730km east of Perth and 240km north of Kalgoorlie.

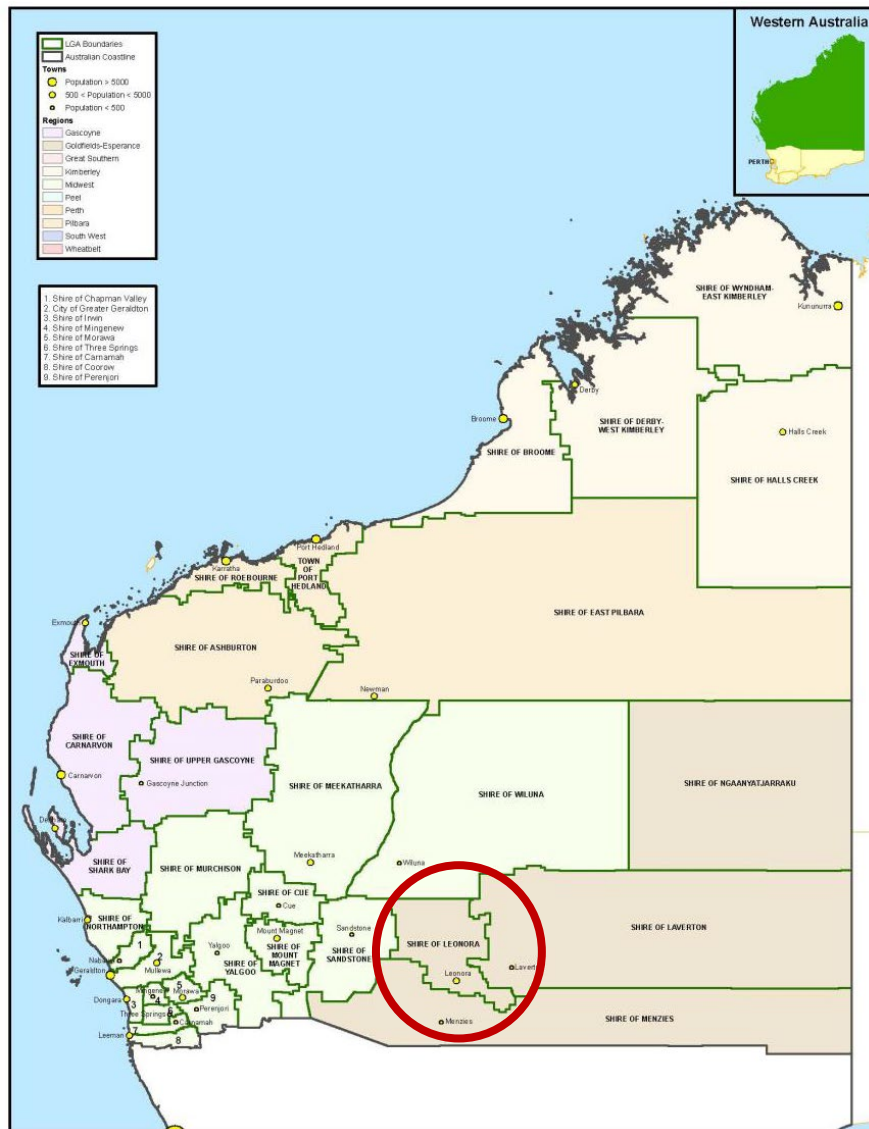


Figure 1 Regional location of the Shire of Leonora.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora website.

The Shire covers a total area of 31,743 sq.km. Situated on the main road north from Kalgoorlie, the town of Leonora is the administrative centre. There are five localities within the Shire of Leonora - Leonora, Gwalia, Leinster, Agnew and Malcolm.



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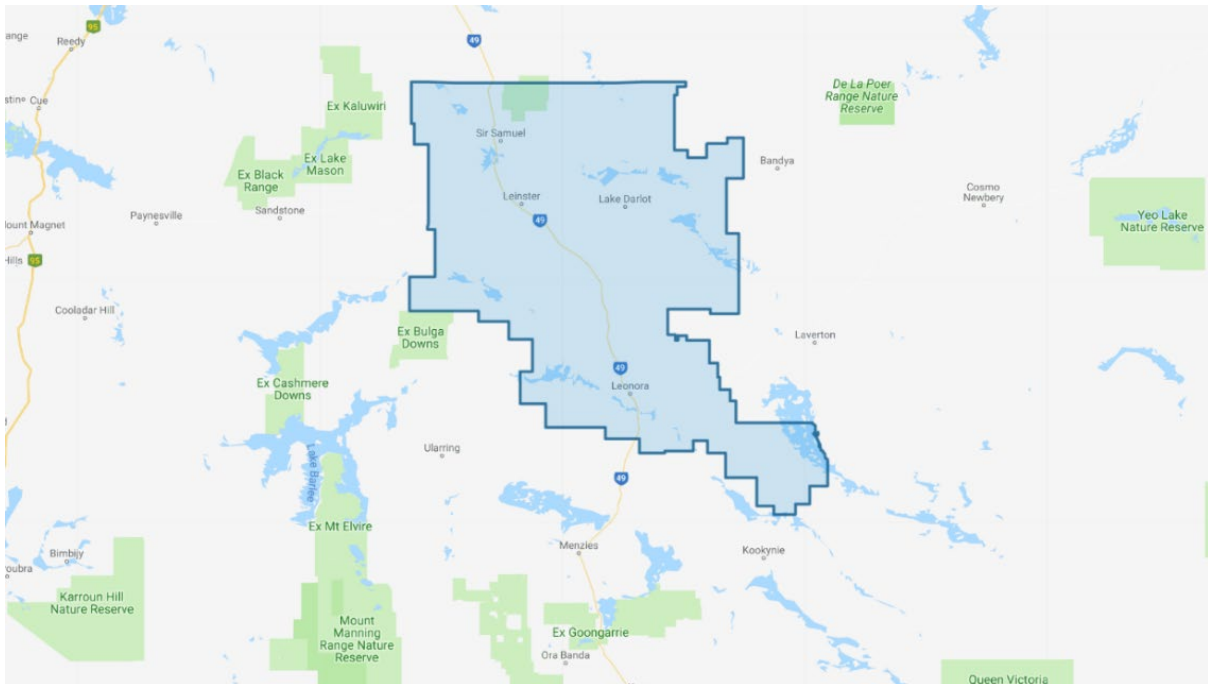


Figure 2 Shire of Leonora Boundaries.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora website.

Leonora was established primarily as an administrative centre and service town. During the peak gold mining days at the turn-of-the-century it was a busy regional centre. Gwalia, a typical mining town, has always had a different character to Leonora and today more closely resembles a ghost town. Leonora's role in the provision of State and Commonwealth government services and its function as the seat of municipal government have provided a continuing basis for the town's existence.

Leonora is situated three kilometres north of Gwalia. The site for Leonora was originally selected to avoid flooding and to be equidistant between the two mining operations, Mt. George to the north and Gwalia to the south. Only the mine at Gwalia became a major gold producer, leaving the business centre some distance north of its major support once smaller mines closed. The mine at Gwalia is situated at the southern end of the settlement and slightly to the east of the surveyed residential area. The residential areas of Leonora and Gwalia are based on a grid system with Tower Street connecting the two settlements.

The surrounding rural area is devoted mainly to mining and extensive pastoralism. The region is sparsely populated and characterised by a dispersed pattern of station homesteads and buildings.

In terms of the physical environment, Leonora lies in the southern portion of the Laverton Sub-region. The country is gently undulating, with relief broken by ranges of greenstone hills. Most of the tertiary land surface has been removed leaving only small relics of sandplains at high levels. Most of the country consists of mulga plains with low hills and extensive salt flats and playa lakes.⁷ Depending on the winter rainfall, wildflowers can give a brilliant display in August/September.

⁷ Shire of Leonora, Town Planning Scheme No 1, pp 8-10; as quoted in the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 1997.



To 1829: Aboriginal and Pre-European Settlement

Western Australia is an ancient physical environment. The oldest known minerals on earth, 4.4-billion-year-old zircon fragments, have been located at Jack Hills in the Midwest region. Stromatolite fossils in the Pilbara are earth's earliest signs of life, dating from 3.5 billion before present (BP). Small pockets of microbial stromatolites and thrombolites survive at Hamelin Pool and some metropolitan lakes. Glaciers levelled much of future Western Australia around 300 million BP, before the land began separating from the Gondwana super-continent around 150 million BP. A diverse and intricate ecosystem developed prior to the arrival of the first humans, over 50,000 years ago and possibly as much as 70,000 years ago. By 40,000 BP Australian megafauna had become extinct. Finally, around 5,000 years ago, seas reached their current levels and the environment of Western Australia settled into roughly the form it was in when other cultural groups began visiting in the 17th century.

Land has always been the basis of Aboriginal identity, knowledge, law and ceremony. From 'pre-history' to the present, Aboriginal people have lived within a holistic worldview where all elements of the environment are 'living', related, and have purpose and value. In Aboriginal practice, humans are part of the natural world and have a responsibility to it. The physical world is also linked intrinsically with the past, present and future spiritual world. Knowledge of the land has been crucial to survival, especially knowledge of water sources for arid-zone communities.

Early Dutch, French and British visitors to Western Australia were largely repelled by its harshness, but fascinated by its unique fauna and flora, collecting samples and making detailed records. They labelled the landscape with European words, usually applying the names of powerful European men to geographic features. European visits to observe and record Western Australia's ecology continued through the 19th century.⁸

Whilst the Shire of Leonora is a significant distance from the coast it is possible that through the networks of trading undertaken by Aboriginal groups, there was knowledge of other communities and cultures beyond the continent.

The history of the Aboriginal people in the region now within the Shire of Leonora is held by the Traditional Owners. For detailed understanding of the history of the people on this land and their relationship it is recommended that the Traditional Owners are contacted for further advice and information.⁹

Themes Peopling WA: Colonisation
Places Relevant to this Period Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System

1829 – 1895: Exploration and early settlers.

⁸ Menck, Clare *Thematic History of Western Australia*, 2022, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2022, p. 5. [A THEMATIC HISTORY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA](#) accessed March 2025.

⁹ Within the Shire of Leonora are several groups that work with the offices of the Shire of Leonora in relation to a diversity of Aboriginal projects and resources. For the contact details it is recommended that the Shire office is contacted for the relevant organisation or individual.



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The arrival of the first European colonists in 1829 brought a new relationship between humans and the Western Australian environment. Already, from around 1800, they had been taking from it for economic gain, hunting seals and whales.

The new arrivals immediately set about transforming the environment into something more like home. The landscape was foreign, and Europeans had to learn to befriend it in order to survive. The presence or lack of permanent water dictated settlement patterns, as water storage and wells were rudimentary. Aboriginal knowledge was crucial to the success of many early ventures. Although the environment sustained them, early colonists more often encountered it as a foe to be conquered. The natural world could attack as much as it could nurture, bringing fire, flood, drought and, after colonisation of the northwest from the 1860s, cyclone. The desert barrier to the eastern colonies was formidable and entered the Western Australian psyche as a defining feature of separation.¹⁰

In the future Shire of Leonora, the first documented exploration was an expedition led by John Forrest was undertaken in April 1869, to ascertain the fate of lost explorer Ludwig Leichardt, twenty years earlier. The journey commenced on 15 April 1869, and they set off in a north-easterly direction reaching and naming Lake Barlee on 25 May. Forrest mentioned the sighting of Mount Leonora on 20th June 1869, and he named it in honour of Miss Phillis Leonora Hardey of Grove Farm.

Sunday, 20th June, 1869. Saw a hill bearing N.81 30'E. mag, about twenty-five miles distant, which I named Mt Leonora; and another bearing N.67'E mag, about twenty five miles distant, which I named Mt George. Intend to proceed to Mt Leonora tomorrow.¹¹



¹⁰ Menck, Clare *Thematic History of Western Australia*, 2022, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2022, p. 5. [A THEMATIC HISTORY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA](#) accessed March 2025.

¹¹ John Forrest's diary: search for Leichardt, 20 June – 3 August 1869, ACC 1241AD/3474, SLWA b5527087_1. https://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/download/slwa_b5527087_1.pdf Further research determined that Phillis Leonora Hardey (1844-1881), was 25 at the time of Forrest's expedition.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Figure 3 Portion of the Plan of Expedition in search of Leichardt 1869 showing the first reference to Mt Leonora.
Courtesy SROWA Cons 3423 Item 079.

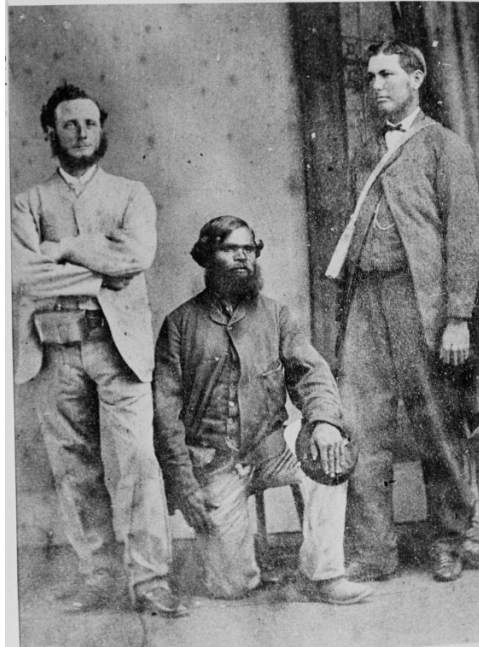


Figure 4 Members of the Forrest party, L-R, John Forrest, Tommy Windich and Malcolm Hamersley, 1869.
Courtesy SLWA b2960426_1.

In 1894, explorer and prospector Hon David Carnegie travelled through the Leonora district in the search for good pastoral land and potential mineral deposits. He was motivated to explore this area as prospectors were travelling to the vicinity from two main centres - the Murchison to the west and Coolgardie to the south, thereby passing over or very near the Mt Leonora area.¹² The trip made no significant discoveries of gold or good pastoral land but did assist in the mapping of the region.

¹² W.A. Mining History 8 December 1904, p. 8; as quoted in Barden J., 'Twin Cities: A Brief History of the Leonora - Gwalia Area' (unpublished thesis, Claremont Teachers' College, 1963), p. 3.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 5 Members of the Carnegie party, 1896.

Courtesy SLWA b2960426_1.

The search for viable mine deposits was driven by the success of the mines in the Coolgardie region which led to many prospectors trying their luck in the region. There was limited detailed geological surveys of the region although some attempts were made to identify the geology of the region. The first detailed geological survey was in 1904 and undertaken by C.F.V. Jackson, Assistant Government Geologist.¹³

Early in 1895, a prospector named Booden who had travelled from the Murchison, found alluvial gold in a gully below what was later known as the Little Wonder Mine at Diorite King, about 23 miles north-west of Leonora. Having had his camp burned and his provisions stolen, he set off for Cue. Once there, he struck up a partnership with Edward 'Doodah' Sullivan. It was Sullivan who is claimed to have been the first prospector to have found gold near Leonora. After leaving the Little Wonder late in 1895, he found gold about 4 miles north of Leonora and in March 1896 he pegged the Johannesburg Lease. He died later that year, and his grave is marked on the site of his lease near Mt. George.¹⁴

The Sons of Gwalia reef was discovered in April or May 1896 by prospectors Carlson, White and Glendinning, who were backed by the Tobias Brothers, merchants of Coolgardie.

¹³ Jackson, C. 'Geology and Auriferous Deposits of Leonora, Mount Margaret Goldfield'. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 13. Perth, W.A.: W. Alfred Watson Government Printer, 1904.

¹⁴ Edward Sullivan Gravestone, Place No. 28.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 6 Tobias Brothers Merchants of Coolgardie, outside the shop c1896 and potentially the expedition members.
Courtesy SLWA b2270136_2 (left) b5878642_2 (right)

The new find was only one of several reefs opened in the Mount Leonora district in that year but was to prove the most significant. The discovery was timely as the success of the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie mines established Western Australia's credentials on international stock markets at the very time when economic depression was making gold one of the more attractive avenues for investment, and promoters were scouring the goldfields in search of prospects. Normally, the vendors of mineral deposits faced a long struggle to secure capital backing, but Western Australia, in 1896, was awash with capitalists awaiting opportunities.

Another mine which raised great hopes was the Great Tower Hill found by Jim Breen in July 1896. However, results were not up to expectations and after producing nearly 18,000 oz. in 1906 it rapidly declined, no further mining being done after 1908.

Throughout this period of exploration and discovery there were interactions with the local Aboriginal people. The relationship between the European settlers and the Traditional Owners the Wongatha/Wangkathaa people became strained with the occupation of traditional lands. The concept of ownership was vastly different for each culture. These differences lead to disagreements, fighting and death. The impact of settlement on Aboriginal people was dramatic and there are documented stories of the deaths of Aboriginal people.¹⁵

Themes

Peopling WA: Colonisation
Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources

Places Relevant to this Period

Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System
Place No. 28 Edward Sullivan's Grave

¹⁵

More information can be found on the University of Newcastle Colonial Frontier Massacres Map Australia, 1780 to 1930. <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/ng-interactive/2019/mar/04/massacre-map-australia-the-killing-times-frontier-wars>.



1896 – 1929: Gold Discoveries, Mines and Settlements

By September 1896 the Sons of Gwalia syndicate had commenced small-scale extraction from a vertical shaft. Following further exploration and having proved the mine's potential, the mine manager George William Hall, sought further capital to back its large-scale development. Hall together with his partner Pritchard Morgan MP were keen to promote the potential of the mine and the district to attract investors.

About two months ago we took up a property at Mt. Leonora named the Sons of Gwalia. It is a good surface show; the area of the claims make up 90 acres altogether. They are fully manned and indeed over manned. We are paying £2060 a month in wages in the district altogether. We have struck fresh water 62ft, so strong that we cannot get through it with present appliances. The water is drinkable by stock and can be used for the generation of steam, but the men find it too aperient in character for drinking purposes. You must not be surprised if you find Mt. Leonora developing into a highly fashionable watering place – a West Australian Spa, in fact.¹⁶

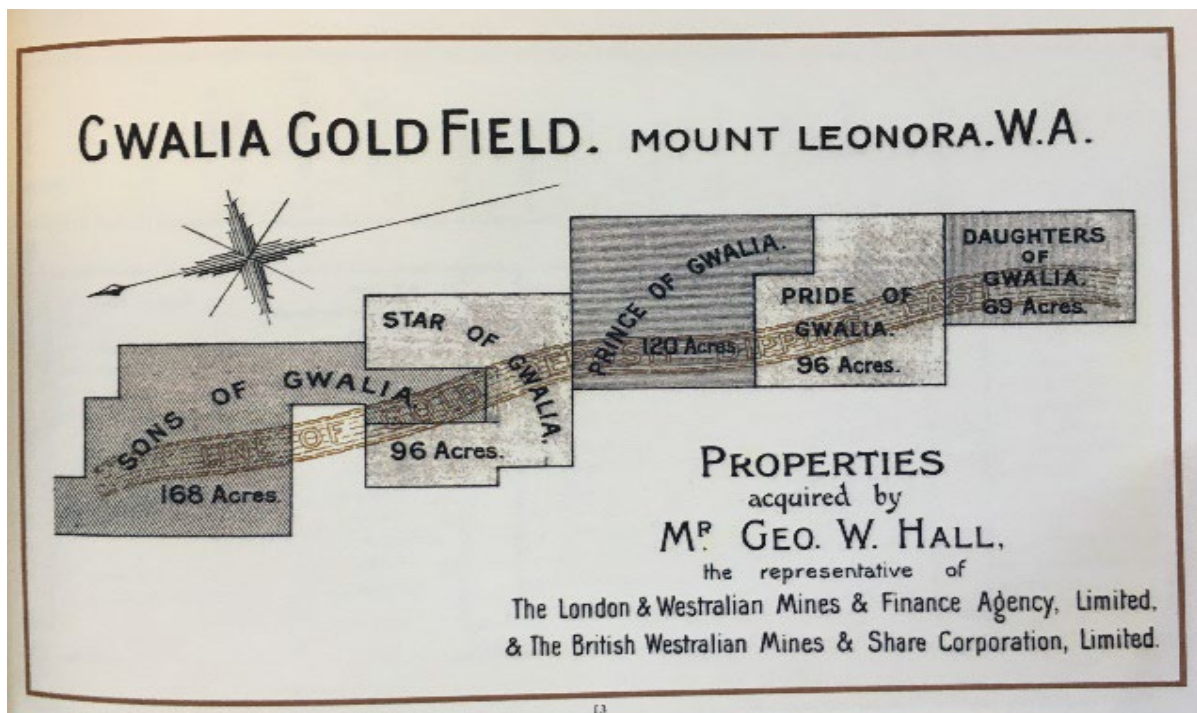


Figure 7 Sketch plan showing the Leases acquired by George W Hall.
Courtesy Gwalia Museum.

¹⁶ The Western Australian Goldfields Courier 24 October 1896, p. 7.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

The London based firm of Bewick, Moreing & Coy, were expanding throughout the Western Australian goldfields and sent a young mining engineer, Herbert Hoover, to investigate potential investments. In his own words Hoover described the decision to acquire the mine and its rapid development under his management.

On one of these early jaunts 150 miles into the interior I camped overnight near a prospect called the Sons of Gwalia, which was being worked by a group of Welshmen for owners in Wales. After supper I called upon them and was taken over their "show" and their small mill. I became much impressed with the evidences of a real mine and on reaching a telegraph office the next day, I cabled to Mr. Moreing that I thought the prospect well worth examination, if he could get an option from their Welsh financial backers. This was done, and a few weeks later I completed the examination and recommended the purchase of a two-thirds interest for \$250,000 and a provision for \$250,000 working capital. It was my first assumption of responsibility for what seemed to me a huge sum of money. However, the mine turned out well. The firm was naturally pleased with this venture. I was carried for a small percentage interest and was appointed its first manager at \$10,000 a year and expenses. I built a corrugated iron residence under the shadow of Mt. Leonora—one of the highest peaks in Western Australia. It rose 160 feet above the plain. I at once undertook vigorous development of the mine and the installation of a large metallurgical plant.¹⁷



Figure 8 Herbert Hoover, 1898.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

¹⁷ Hoover, Herbert *The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover Years of Adventure 1874-1920*, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1951, p. 33.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

In January 1898, the new company Sons of Gwalia Ltd., was launched in London. Most of its capital of £300 000 was issued to the London and Western Australian Exploration Company to acquire the property, with smaller parcels to a consortium of associated companies: the London and Westralian Mines and Finance Agency, the British Westralian Mines and Share Corporation, and the Union Financial Syndicate. Besides holding the controlling financial interest, Bewick, Moreing were engaged as managing consultants at the mine, and Hoover appointed General Manager from 1 May 1898.

One of the improvements Hoover implemented was the construction of the new inclined headframe constructed from Oregon timber imported from the USA.

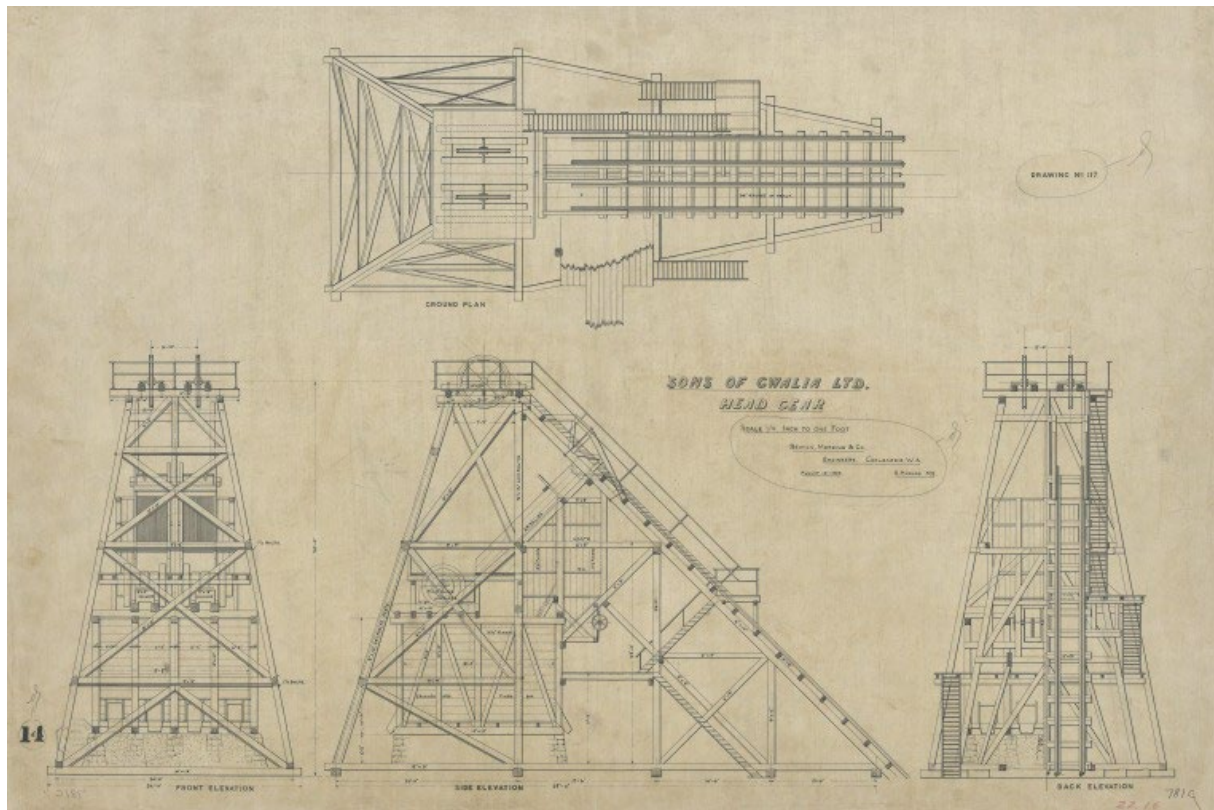


Figure 9 Plans and elevations for the Sons of Gwalia inclined Headframe, 1898.
Courtesy SLWA b2125807_4.

Hoover was also responsible for the construction of the metallurgical plant and the brick buildings which form the core of the Gwalia Museum Group, the Mine Office, Assay Building and the Mine Manager or Superintendent's House.

Although Herbert Hoover instigated the construction of the Managers House, he never occupied it while managing the mine. He did however visit the house whilst it was occupied by colleague, Mine Manager William J. Loring.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 10 *Herbert Hoover and William Loring outside the Mine Managers House, c1903.*
Courtesy Herbert Hoover Presidential Library.

Hoover was also responsible for the introduction of greater numbers of Italian workers to the Sons of Gwalia mine as part of a labour policy designed to bring down contract rates and to challenge prevailing working conditions. From about the same time, Bewick Moreing, increasingly employed Italians in other mines under their control in the goldfields of WA. This 'employment policy' was the start of a long association of Italians from the northern alpine areas of Val Seriana and Valtellina in Italy, in particular, the town of Gorno [Val Seriana] with Gwalia. A 1903 Royal Commission found that twenty seven percent of the workforce at Gwalia was non-British.¹⁸

For the men who worked at the mine, their accommodation were simple shacks built from available materials and clustered around the mine. These simple shacks or 'camps' were occupied by family groups, and single men often lived in boarding houses that provided a room and meals.

Gwalia never achieved the status of being its own townsite and is formally considered part of the Leonora townsite. However, the occupants of Gwalia considered themselves as different to the Leonora community and had a fierce sense of their own identity.

¹⁸ Patrick Bertola & Criena Fitzgerald & Pamela Sharpe, 2005. "Italian migrant lives in the Western Australian goldfields before World War II," Working Papers 5050, Economic History Society.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 11 View of the Sons of Gwalia Mine, staff houses and scattered mine workers accommodation, c1901. Courtesy SLWA image b1920136_1.

In the late 1890s, because of Booden and Doodah Sullivan's efforts the North Leonora Area was soon showing signs of active prospecting about 6km north of Mt. Leonora. The Gold Blocks Leases were applied for by A. McPhee in June 1896 and in July the Trump Leases were registered by Armstrong, Roach and Collins. The first ore from this mine was so rich it had to be taken by camels to Menzies for treatment. Ore from the Little Wonder was taken by packhorse to Southern Cross for treatment, but in 1898 a 10 head battery was erected near Mt George to provide urgently required facilities for the Four Mile Area. In 1899 other mines such as the Main Reefs and the Ping Pong were also producing 3,000 ounces of gold.¹⁹

To serve the growing number of mines in the region, the Leonora townsite was declared on 15 April 1898, the site having been selected because of its central position between the Gwalia Mines and the four-mile leases. The name Leonora originates with the nearby Mount Leonora.

Leonora was originally part of the North Coolgardie Road District when that entity was gazetted in 1898. Soon after settlement commenced at Leonora a progress committee was elected, for the control of public matters. The increase of population, however, necessitated the constitution of a body endowed with wider powers, and after some delay and a considerable amount of agitation the town was gazetted a municipality on 21 August 1900 with its own Mayor.²⁰

¹⁹ Turnbull, C.W.F. 'Gwalia-Leonora, WA – Random Notes, 1895-1963' Unpublished.

²⁰ *Government Gazette*, 21 August 1900, p. 3171.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

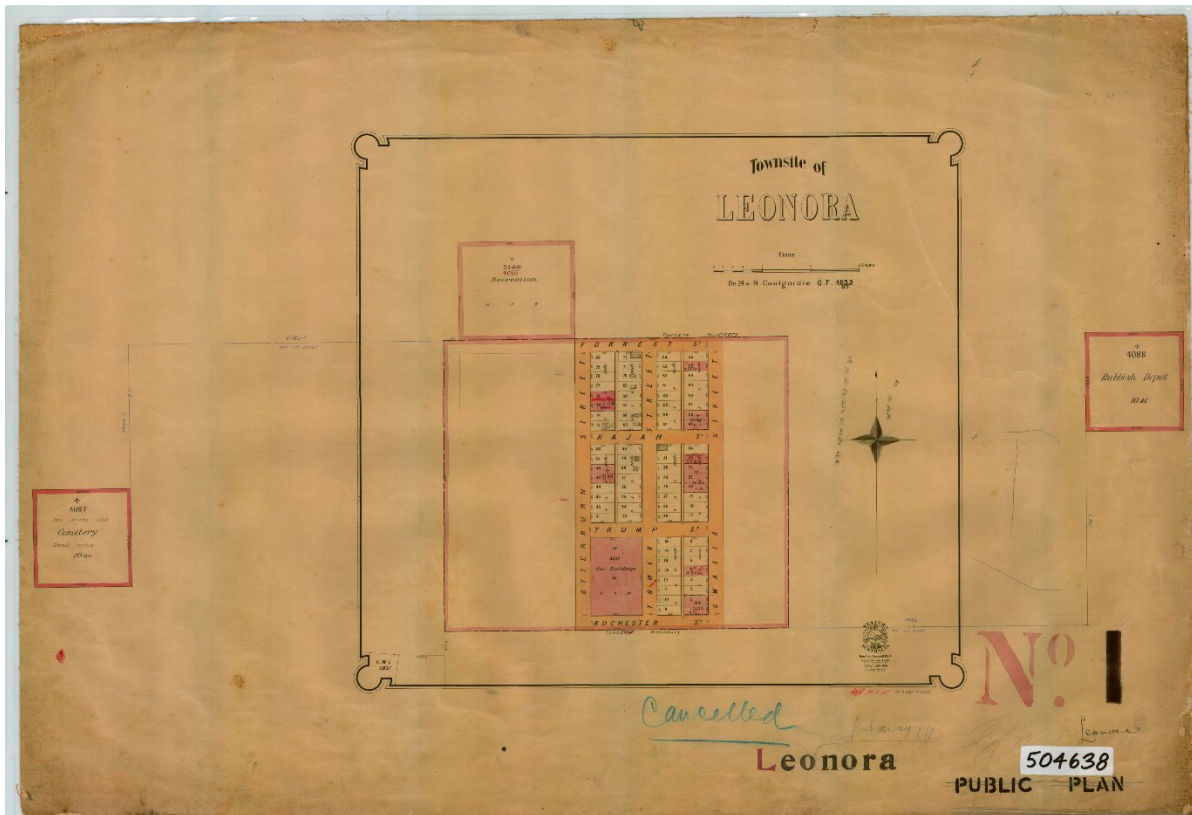


Figure 12 Leonora Townsite, 1898.
Courtesy SROWA Cons 5698 item 1039.

Thiel, writing in 1901, described the newly settled Leonora township:

Tower-street, the main thoroughfare, is well laid out and in every respect a credit to the municipality. Temporary premises have been obtained for Council offices, pending the erection of municipal chambers, preparations for which are in progress. The town is lighted by kerosene lamps and footpaths have been formed, gravelled and kerbed. The first view of the locality impresses the beholder with an idea of solidity and prosperity; for, although there are the customary iron and wooden structures which are to be found in all goldfields' settlements, the hotels and different large business establishments have a most imposing appearance, being constructed mostly of brick. The business establishments, which must be regarded as the barometer of the commercial element, undeniably indicate that Leonora is advancing by rapid strides.²¹

²¹ Theil P.W.H. [ed] *20th Century Impressions of Western Australia*, P.W.H. Theil & Co Melbourne, 1902, p. 659.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 13 Tower Street Leonora, 1905
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

In January 1898, the Mount Leonora Board of Health was formed. One of their first tasks was to improve the sanitation of the new town. A private hospital had existed in Leonora from October 1897. Early in 1899, the first public hospital was erected. It was of timber and hessian construction and there was one sister on duty. In December 1899, Dr Healy was appointed as the first Medical Officer. In February 1907, a new brick operating theatre was opened by Mayor Snell. In 1914, a major addition was opened being a maternity ward. In 1918, Malcolm hospital buildings were transported by jinker into Leonora and re-erected.²²

The first water scheme in Leonora was completed in 1902. It consisted of pumping water by a large windmill to a reservoir on top of Tank ('Smoodgers') Hill, and thence reticulated around the town. The first Mayor, Mr Snell, then initiated the Station Creek Water Scheme. Snell also got the Steam Tram Service running in 1903 between Leonora and Gwalia. The electric lighting system was installed by Noyes Bros in 1907, the constructing engineer being Mr W. Johns.

Other settlements were being established in the region as prospectors found traces of gold. The townsite of Lawlers was surveyed and gazetted in 1896 and named after prospector Patrick Lawler who found alluvial gold in the vicinity in 1894. Soon after several mines were established and in 1895 the London and Western Australian Exploration Company became active in Lawlers buying up several of the better mines. Among them Lawlers Donegal, the True Blue and Gibson's Great Eastern. They quickly amassed a total of 117 acres of very productive mining leases that became known collectively as the East Murchison United Limited (E.M.U.) under the management of London

²² Information from Gwalia Museum as quoted in the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places, 1997, p. 15.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

based Bewick Moreing and Co.²³

In 1896, E.M.U. brought in the first crushing plant, a ten-head battery and winding gear installing it at the Great Easton. To feed the ten-head battery E.M.U. built the first section of tramway in 1901 to haul ore from their Donegal lease. At its peak, Lawlers was a bustling town with a population of 8000 with its own Local Government until 1929. The community established a hospital, police station, school and cemetery, and today only the police station and cemetery remain.²⁴



Figure 14 Lawlers Townsite, 1896-1976
Courtesy SROWA Cons 5698 Item 1032.

²³ Sharp, Moya 'Lawlers – A Goldfields Town' Outback Family History, 12 July 2015, <https://www.outbackfamilyhistoryblog.com/lawlers-a-goldfields-town/> accessed January 2025.

²⁴ Sharp, Moya 'Lawlers – A Goldfields Town' Outback Family History, 12 July 2015, <https://www.outbackfamilyhistoryblog.com/lawlers-a-goldfields-town/> accessed January 2025.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 15 *Lawlers Hospital Committee and Staff, 1899.*
Courtesy SLWA image B2980902_1.

The mines operating in the 19th and early 20th century required large quantities of timber. The wood was fuel for boilers producing steam for the winder and to make producer gas for the engines in the powerhouse. These engines drove the alternators generating the mines electricity and compressors producing the compressed air required.

Timber cutters would source timber near the mine site and steers or camel drawn wagons laden with the cut timber, brought it back to the mine.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 16 Steers pulling load of timber to the Sons of Gwalia mine, c1901.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.



Figure 17 Camel team with load of timber for the Sons of Gwalia mine, c1901.
Courtesy SLWA image b4543613_1.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

In the early 1900s, a small railway, or tramway was constructed to bring timber to the Sons of Gwalia mine, the network of track was commonly referred to as the 'woodlines'. The total area covered by the woodlines was approximately 800 square miles. 400 miles of 20-inch gauge track. Only sufficient track was maintained to operate a few spur lines at one time. As an area became exhausted, the track was lifted (in sections complete with mulga log sleepers) and re-laid in another area. The spur lines were laid 2 miles apart so that woodcutters were always within 1 mile of the track. The mulga was the preferred fuel source for Sons of Gwalia Mine and approximately 30,000 tons of mulga was cut and used per year.



Figure 18 Woodline tram laden with timber, Sons of Gwalia mine, c1901.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 19 *View of the Sons of Gwalia mine, c1900 and the stacked firewood.*
Courtesy SLWA image b4539863_1.

The individuals who lived in the woodline camps had a very spartan existence. Each woodcutter had a small canvas hut with iron roof, which could be lifted onto a railway timber wagon and moved to the next campsite. Bough sheds were erected around the huts for additional shade and pens for chickens and goats were re-erected at each new campsite. Although a predominantly male occupation, some woodcutters were accompanied by their families.²⁵

Throughout the life of the mine the woodlines were also used by the management for social outings for staff and their families. Picnics and sports events were arranged at a venue accessed by the woodlines and family groups clustered onto the wagons for the excursion.

²⁵ Information from the Gwalia Museum.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 20 *Heading off for a picnic on the Woodline Train, 1940s.*
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

As the region prospered the WA Government was lobbied to build a railway line from Kalgoorlie. In 1896, the WA parliament approved the construction of a railway line from Kalgoorlie to Menzies which was completed in 1897 and formally opened in 1899. The extension of the line to Leonora was approved by parliament in 1899 and formally opened on 12 January 1903, although operating in 1902.²⁶

Before the railway line was completed goods and people travelled as best they could. Camel trains were vital to the establishment of many mines and communities as they could bring large loads over long distances.

Horse drawn Cobb & Co coaches provided the first passenger service in the region. The first of these ran from Coolgardie to Leonora and to Wiluna in 1898, gradually shortening their run as the railway was pushed out to the scattered settlements.

²⁶ Leonora Railway Line, Wikipedia, compiled August 2024, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonora_railway_line accessed January 2025.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

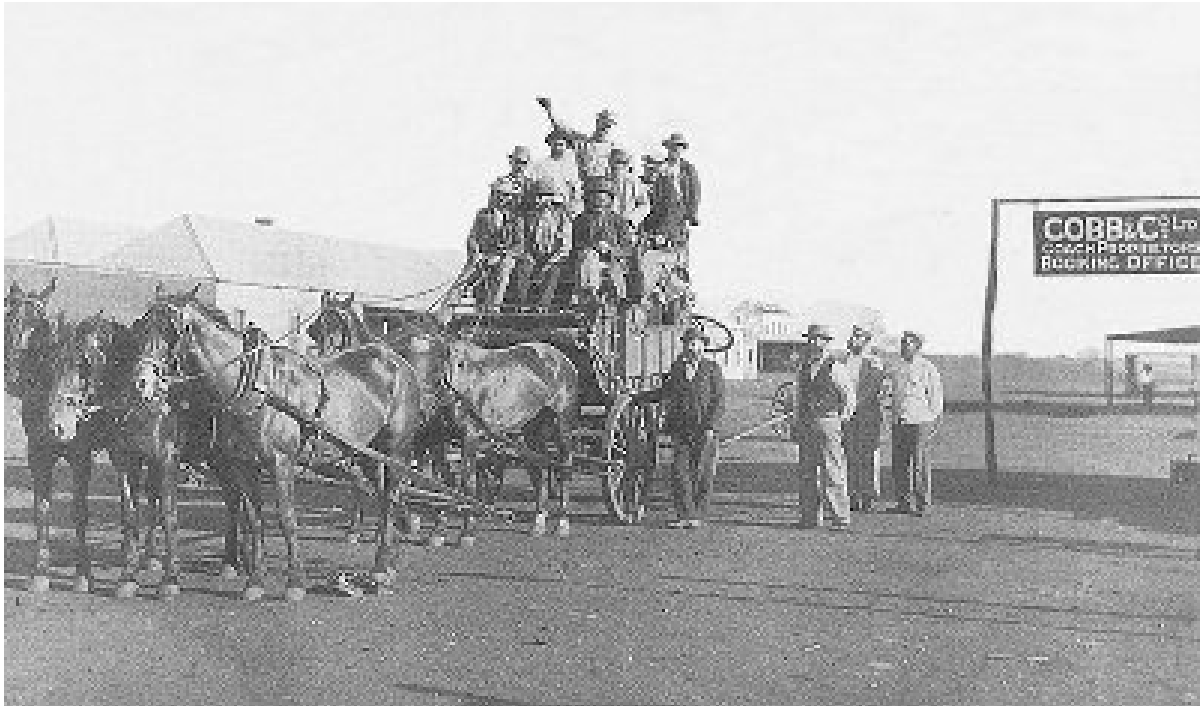


Figure 21 *Cobb & Co. Horse drawn coach, n.d.*
Courtesy Outback Family History.

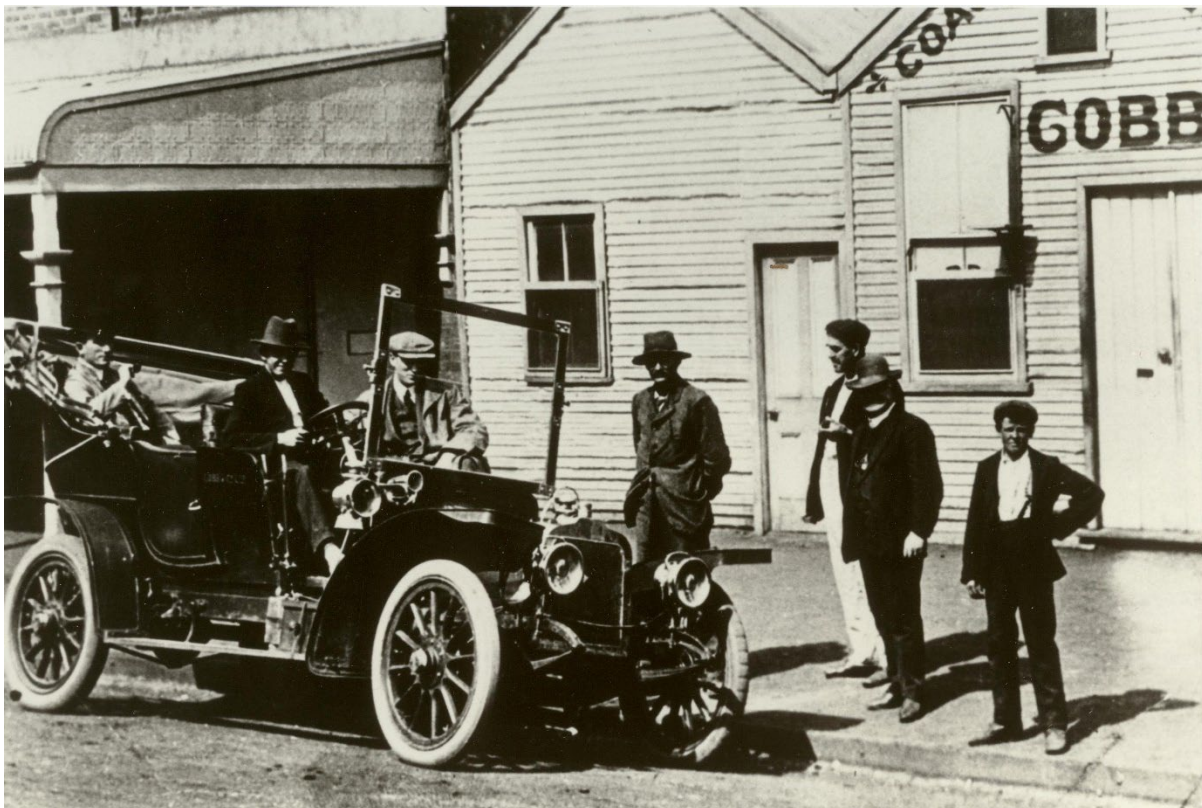


Figure 22 *Cobb & Co. transition to vehicle transport, Leonora to Lawlers, n.d.*
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

In 1901, Bob Field began the first motor transport service in with a single cylinder De Dion from the Murchison. He made such fast times that Cobb & Co bought him out and put two Talbot cars on the run. These cars cut six hours off the old coach times. Cobb & Co finally gave up the run in 1916.

In 1903, the Leonora Road Board established a steam driven tram service to link Leonora and Gwalia. With the opening of the electric powerhouse in 1907, an electric tram replaced the steam. This continued in use until a fire wrecked the powerhouse in 1915. The resourceful town council converted an Overland 30cwt truck to run on rails. However, the motor age won at last and in 1921 taxis took over the transport between the towns and later a motor bus was put on the run.



Figure 23 Opening of the Leonora Tram Service Tower Street Leonora, 1903.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

In Leonora and Gwalia, the communities established themselves and identified as different entities with separate schools, churches, sports groups and entertainments. The hard lifestyle led to a proliferation of sly grog manufactures and sellers. To address this problem, the State Government erected one of the first State Hotels in 1903 to manage the sale and distribution of alcohol. It is not clear that this ambition was entirely successful, but the hotel was well patronised and a dominant element in the small settlement.

At this time the townsites were under the management of the North Coolgardie Road District when that entity was gazetted in 1898. On 31 May 1912, the North Coolgardie Road District was abolished and broken up into three separate road districts: Mount Malcolm, Kookynie and Menzies. Mount Malcolm absorbed the Municipality of Leonora on 1 July 1917 and became the Leonora-Mount Malcolm Road District.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 24 Gwalia State Hotel, c1910.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

Migrants underpinned the gold boom of the late 19th and early 20th century, but World War I saw many goldfields workers interned for cultural links to 'enemy' countries. Others, without such links, enlisted in large numbers, and a lack of labour reduced mining productivity during the war. Decline spurred a Royal Commission, which in 1925 accused the industry of neglecting development work and failing to address multiple problems. From 1928, Kalgoorlie mining companies began modernising operations. However, employment in mining continued to slump to the end of the decade.

Specific problems were experienced in Gwalia when on 19 January 1921, producer gas leaking from one of the Sons of Gwalia powerhouse engines exploded. The powerhouse and mill buildings were ablaze. Effort was concentrated on saving the winder and external machinery. Insurance covered the loss, and a new plant was built. A lot of men were put off, however, by the time full production was resumed in mid-1922, nearly all the former workers regained employment.²⁷

Meanwhile at other mine sites the limits of the mineral resources lead to the abandonment of several mines. The E.M.U. mine at Lawlers declined and the town was effectively abandoned in 1929.

²⁷ Information from the Gwalia Museum.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 25 Leaving Lawlers, Outside the Lawlers Hotel, 1929.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

Whilst the mining industry underwent periods of rapid growth and then decline, the pastoral industry was established in the region by James Willis. Willis drove the first consignment of cattle to the district in 1896. He did this in association with a man named Tulloch. The sheep were sold to the prospectors but later to butcher shops established in the settlements. Stations in the early days were established for this purpose and not for wool production.

The first pastoral lease was taken up by a Mr Boyes who selected what is known as the Ten Mile on Clover Downs Station. It was not until 1925 that there came an influx of woolgrowers from the Eastern States, who purchased several properties for the purpose of raising sheep.²⁸

Themes

Peopling WA: Colonisation
 Peopling WA: Demographic Development
 Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources
 Economy: Rural Occupations
 Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
 Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
 Governing: Government and Politics
 Governing: Law, Order and Defence

Places Relevant to this Period Place No. 2 Leonora Post Office

²⁸

Barden, J.E. 'Twin Cities: A Brief History of the Leonora-Gwalia Area'



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place No. 3	Central Hotel
Place No. 4	Grand Hotel (fmr)
Place No. 5	White House Hotel
Place No. 6	Barnes Federal Theatre (fmr)
Place No. 7	Andresen's General Store (fmr)
Place No. 8	Leonora Fire Station & Quarters (fmr)
Place No. 9; 9a; 9b	Leonora Police Station Group (fmr)
Place No. 10	Warden's Court House (fmr)
Place No. 11	Mines Department Building (fmr)
Place No. 12	Leonora Hospital (old section)
Place No. 13	National Bank (fmr), Leonora
Place No. 14 and 17	Presbyterian Church (fmr)
Place No. 15	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church
Place No. 16	Printing Shop
Place No. 20	Tower Street (West Side) Group
Place No. 21	State Battery
Place No. 22	Residence, 14 Tower Street
Place No. 25	Stone Water Storage Building
Place No. 26	Stone Water Tank, Tank Hill
Place No. 27	Station Creek Reservoir
Place No. 30	Leonora Cemetery
Place No. 31	Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group
Place No. 33	Masonic Halls
Place No. 34	Station Master's House, Leonora
Place No. G2	State Hotel
Place No. G3	Mine Office (fmr)
Place No. G4	Mine Superintendent's House
Place No. G5.	Headframe and Winder House and Engine
Place No. G6	Assay Building (fmr)
Place No. LW1	Lawlers Police Station (fmr)
Place No. LW2	Lawlers Cemetery
Place No. M1	Malcolm Cemetery
Place No. M2	Malcolm Dam
Place No. M3	Malcolm Townsite
	All the Gwalia Camps, Patronis Guest house and Mazza's Store



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

1930 – 1963: Fluctuating Fortunes.

On 16 August 1929, a neighbouring district, the Lawlers Road District, was dissolved and split between Mount Margaret (later Laverton) and Leonora-Mount Malcolm. The Leonora-Mt-Malcolm Road District was renamed the Leonora Road District on 20 June 1930.

With the onset of the Economic Depression in the early 1930s many of the regional government initiatives were curtailed but mining continued relatively successfully.

One mine that found success in the 1930s was the Waroonga, six miles north of Lawlers. Between 1936 and 1948 the mine was worked by East Murchison United (EMU) Gold Mines Ltd. By the mid-1930s the shanty town near the mine had grown to such an extent that the Leonora Road Board requested that a townsite be created. The new town was named Agnew in recognition of New Zealand born mining engineer John Agnew who worked in the district in the late 19th and early 20th century with mining firm, Bewick, Moreing & Co alongside Herbert Hoover who developed the Sons of Gwalia mine.

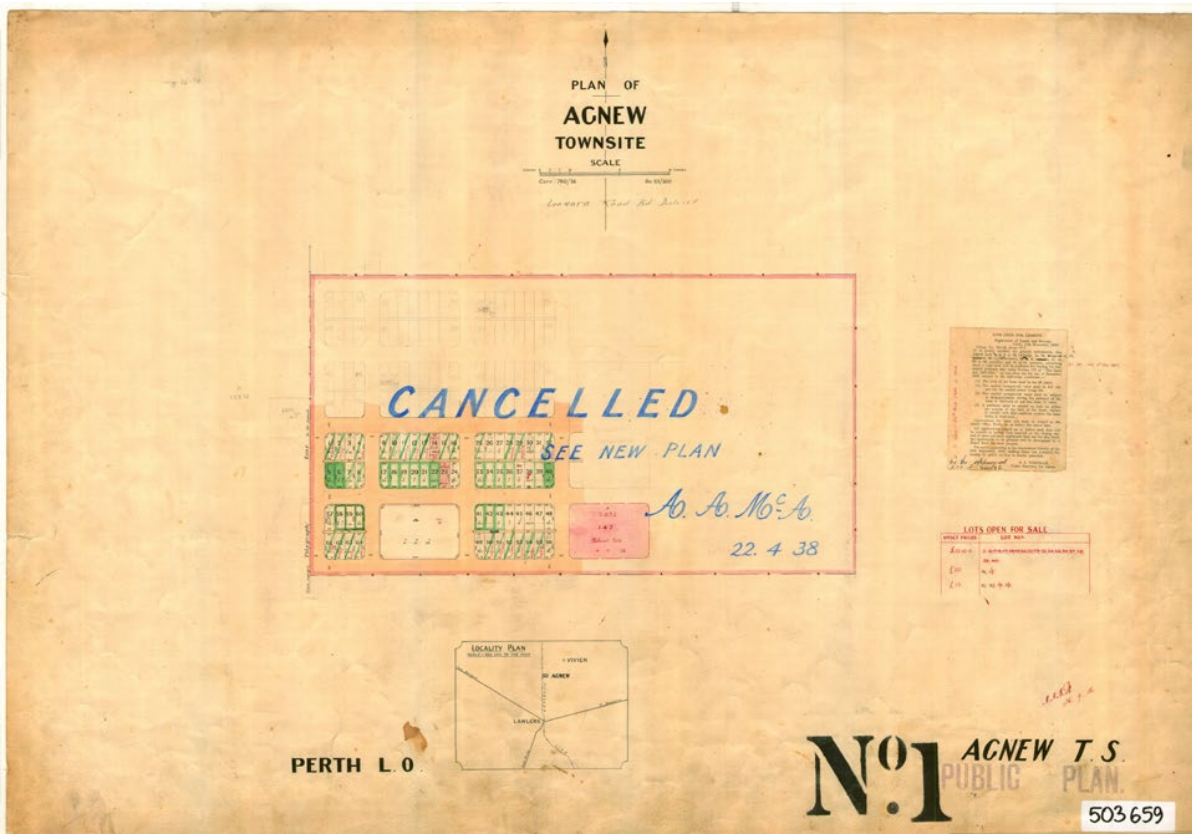


Figure 26 Agnew Townsite, 1938.
Courtesy SROWA Cons 5698 item 00007.

In 1949, the Agnew gold mine closed because of the high cost of production and the inability to secure capital for development work. Over 80 men were employed at the mine at the time. This was closely followed by the closure of the town's school as the number of enrolments dropped from 30 to 5. The population of the town fell from 150 to 25.

The mine was subsequently reopened in 1985 as an open pit mine and it continues to operate [2025]



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

as an open pit mine with some underground operations from 2002.²⁹

World War II brought labour shortages, exacerbated by the internment in 1940 of the Italian nationals amongst the work force. With the reduction in the price of Gold, production fell sharply.

The internal shaft at Sons of Gwalia was fitted with its own electric winder, and eventually reached 527ft in depth in 1948, making the mine's total vertical distance 3,778 feet.



Figure 27 View over Gwalia, 1941-42.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

The end of the war had not eased labour shortage. In an attempt to replace the Italians, few of whom had returned to Gwalia from the internment camps, the company shipped 67 miners directly from Italy in 1949, but only 31 of them were still at the mine a year later and recruitment of labour became a standing concern. For the people living in Gwalia, they maintained their strong sense of identity and the settlement boasted many sports and social clubs where the community came together.

²⁹ The mine is now operated by Genesis Minerals Limited who had acquired the mine from St Barbara Limited in July 2023. Genesis Minerals website <https://genesisminerals.com.au/our-assets/leonora-operations/gwalia-operations/> accessed March 2025.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



Figure 28 *Gwalia Youth Club.*
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

By the 1950s, Sons of Gwalia was in its final decline, battling hard to remain efficient. Mechanical scrapers and loaders appeared in the stopes, replacing men wielding shovels. In 1955, underground horses were retired, and replaced by electric locomotives.



Figure 29 *Working at the Sons of Gwalia, 1957.*
Courtesy SLWA image b2830467_15.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

In 1957, the Co-op closed in Gwalia, leaving Mazza's Store as the town's one shop. The picture theatre closed in 1958, and in 1960 the State Hotel was sold to a syndicate of local residents.



Figure 30 Mazza's Store, 1957, still with the previous owners' signage.
Courtesy SLWA image b3104327_22

On 1 July 1961, the Leonora Road Board became the Shire of Leonora under the *Local Government Act 1960*, which reformed all remaining road districts into shires.

By 1963, in a bid to stay afloat, the Sons of Gwalia company owed the State Government £366,000 and was running at a loss every year. On 6 December 1963, the directors met to consider the latest geological reports and learned that the ore in sight was of poor quality. There was no option but to close the mine.

On 13 December 1963, the announcement was made that the mine would close on New Year's Eve. An accident intervened on 27 December when an ore cart was overwound, damaging the headframe, and putting the southern shaft out of action. Ore haulage ceased immediately, and the mine was finished.

The population of Leonora and Gwalia was about 1,700, of whom at least two thirds were financially dependent on the mine. The closure caused dislocation, but little distress, for the workforce of 250 were rapidly absorbed by the mines of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The exodus began immediately, encouraged by concession railway fares and housing subsidies.

When it closed at the end of 1963, the Sons of Gwalia mine was probably the sixth-largest gold producing mine in Australia's history, and one of the only two mines outside the 'Golden Mile' of Kalgoorlie-Boulder which could measure its gold output at over two million ounces.



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Figure 31 *Leaving Gwalia, December 1963.*
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

Themes

Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources
Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
Governing: Government and Politics
Governing: Law, Order and Defence

Places Relevant to this Period

Place No. A1 Agnew Townsite
Place No. 18 Bakery (fmr)
Place No. 1 Bank of New south Wales (fmr)
Remnant camps at Gwalia

1964 – 1997: A new wave of mining

Closure of the Sons of Gwalia mine in 1963, substantially modified the pattern of population change. The total population of the two towns declined markedly, the 1966 population (338 persons) being only one-third of that in 1961 (970 persons). Gwalia's population fell to only 47 persons in 1966.

Cessation of the mine caused the departure of the mining population which in turn removed the need for commercial and business enterprises in Gwalia. Leonora remained much less affected by the closure of the mine. Leonora's population continued to decline at a similar rate as previously and



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in 1966 stood at 291.³⁰

On 17 January 1964, the State Hotel in Gwalia closed its doors on a town that was nearly deserted. Sons of Gwalia mine went into receivership within days of the closure. The major plant items on the mine site were bought by the State, and smaller plant and stores were sold at auction in October 1965. The site was progressively stripped of useful machinery and the remaining buildings fell into disrepair. There has since been a renewal of this mine utilising open-cut mining methods.

Since 1966, population statistics for Leonora and Gwalia have not been recorded separately due to the almost negligible population that has remained in Gwalia. Leonora and Gwalia are, today, only a fraction of their size in 1900. Although mining operations continued at Gwalia for much longer than in most mining centres established at the same time by gold mining, available exploration and extractive techniques of the time brought Gwalia to the same inevitable level of most other gold mining towns. Leonora has survived because of its role as the alternative economic base, district administration, rail head, and supply centre.

Leonora has been subject to the fortunes and misfortunes of the gold mining industry which is influenced by dramatic fluctuations in the World Mineral Market. The rise and fall of world mineral prices were reflected in the local population and economy. The tremendous rise in gold prices in 1980 led, in the eastern goldfields to a resurgence in gold exploration, expansion of operating mines and the re-opening of mines that had been closed. Although gold prices have fallen dramatically since their record high of January 1980, the boom did provide new impetus to settlements associated with the gold mining industry. In particular, the old Harbour Lights mine to the north of the town, the re-opening of the Sons of Gwalia mine and re-development of the Tower Hill mine to the west of the town.

The main nickel deposit in the vicinity of Leonora is 133km north-west at Agnew. Commercial production began in July 1979. The ore is processed on site into nickel concentrate. Mine and milling operations employ a workforce who are housed in the new town of Leinster. Leinster is located 13kms from the mine.

Leonora benefits from its function as a transport node but has no significant service function for this mining operation.

Another major mineral discovery in the Leonora area is at Teutonic Bore. This lead, silver and zinc deposit is located 60kms north-west of Leonora. A concentrator plant was completed in June 1981 and commercial production commenced later that year.³¹

In the 1970s the Shire of Leonora began to recognise the future of tourism in the region. More people began to explore less accessible places and the phenomenon of 'Grey Nomads' travelling across Australia became more common.

Gwalia Museum started in 1972 as a historical gallery in the Sons of Gwalia Mine Office. It was started by an enthusiastic group of locals who were keen to preserve the history of the mine and the people of the area. The driving force of this project was Donna Reid who together with her husband Don, lived at the former Mine Manager's house whilst Don Reid worked in the mining industry.

Tourist numbers started to increase in the 1980s and with gold booming again, Sons of Gwalia Ltd

³⁰ Shire of Leonora Town Planning Scheme No. 1, p.17.

³¹ Shire of Leonora Town Planning Scheme No. 1, p.24-26.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

arrived to mine the area again. With their involvement and tourism and heritage funding, Gwalia embarked on another phase of its life. In 1987, the headframe and winder were relocated to the Mine Precinct and several miner's camps were relocated to the townsite to save them from being swallowed up by the open cut pit.



Figure 32 Headframe on the edge of the pit, 1980.
Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

In 1995, with Leonora's centenary celebrations approaching, the community pulled out all stops to breathe new life into Gwalia. Under the direction of an enthusiastic curator and the Leonora Tourist Committee, rights to restore the miners' cottages and camps were auctioned off. The response was terrific with bids from \$20 to \$1,000. Over 100 people were involved, ranging in age from 8 to 72 years. The volunteers who bought the cottages were given guidelines for restoration. They were to use original materials and colour schemes. The Museum provided hessian and information sheets. Window frames, old newspapers and other collectibles were gathered with great energy and generosity. The volunteers found that each house had its own personality. Some were lived in until not so long ago. Most were left abandoned when the Sons of Gwalia Mine closed in 1963.

Purchasers were provided with guidelines as to how to undertake the works using as much of the original material as possible. 27 buildings were restored in time for the centenary celebrations held 18-30 September 1996.



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Everyone involved in the project received a green plaque to put on the building they restored. Some of these plaques can still be seen on these buildings.

Themes	International Links Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment
Places Relevant to this Period	Gwalia Camps Place No. G5. Headframe and Winder House and Engine

1998 – 2025: International mining and consolidated pastoral leases.

From 2001, a manager was appointed to oversee the work of the museum. The old Mine Manager's House was converted to a bed and breakfast.

In 2010, the Shire of Leonora took over ownership and management of Gwalia Museum.

The Shire of Leonora has been the location of a detention centre which has hosted refugees from a range of countries. In 2011, a group of 75 children who had arrived on Christmas Island without adult companions were sent to Leonora. Some of the children attended the local school.³²

On 31 May 2015, the Sons of Gwalia Headframe and Winder Engine were granted a National Marker from Australia's Engineering Heritage committee in recognition of their rarity. This award was significant in securing grant funds to restore the headframe which was in a degraded condition.

In 2017, the headframe was restored and reconstructed to ensure its longevity. The project required the dismantling of the headframe and its reconstruction with new timbers where necessary. Sourcing Oregon timber was not possible so local karri, harvested from Manjimup was used.³³

In the same period the Shire of Leonora oversaw considerable conservation works within the Gwalia Historical Precinct including the Mine Manager's House, Museum and the mine workers cottages. These restoration works were largely funded by grants from the State and Commonwealth Governments.

In addition to the conservation works the Shire of Leonora oversaw the construction of a new administration and community hub in Tower Street Leonora in 2016. The Community Resource Centre was subsequently named the J.G. Epis Centre in recognition of long serving Shire CEO Jim

³² 'Asylum Seeker children Heading for Leonora', ABC News, 26 September 2011. <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2011-09-26/children-headed-for-leonora-detention/2942272> accessed March 2025.

³³ Lucas, Jarrod 'Outback WA ghost town of Gwalia to live on thanks to multi-million dollar preservation effort', ABC News, 9 June 2017, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-06-10/outback-was-ghost-town-of-gwalia-to-live-on/8602274> accessed February 2025.



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Epis. The building designed by architects Donovan Payne and constructed with concrete wall panels, Blackbutt timber and spotted gum rafters, the building has extremely high insulation properties that protect it from the harsh Leonora sun. The structure was the 2017 winner of the Australian Timber Design Awards, in the Landscape category.³⁴

In 2018, a launch was held to acknowledge this considerable body of work and individuals who had contributed to the community over many decades were invited to the event. Donna and Don Reid were celebrated for their achievements and the Shire of Leonora received the Heritage Council of WA Heritage Award in 2019.



Figure 33 Donna and Don Reid, Outside Hoover House, 2018.
Courtesy ABC and Shire of Leonora archives.

Themes Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment
Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources
Social Services: General Social Services

Places Relevant to this Period Gwalia Museum Precinct
Gwalia Camps
Place No. 32 Leonora War Memorial

³⁴ J.G. Epis Centre 2016. Donovan Payne website, <https://www.donovanpayne.com.au/project/jg-epis-centre/> accessed March 2025.



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PLACE RECORD FORM TEMPLATE

Place record forms have been compiled for each of the places in the Inventory. The place record form contains the following information (if available) about each place:

- Place Number – *Local Heritage Survey number for the place originating with the 1995 Municipal Heritage Inventory. New numbers have been allocated consecutively.*
- State Heritage Office ID – *the number given to the place on the Inherit database*
- Place Name and Type – *Name of place, any other names and type of place*
- Ownership – *Designated as Local Government, State Government or private.*
- Location – *Property address, Lot Number, diagram or plan number and Reserve number and GPS if applicable.*
- Heritage Listings – *all relevant heritage listings for the place, including the State Register of Heritage Places (and assessment program) and the Shire's Heritage List*
- Use of Place – *Original and current use of the place*
- Construction Details – *Type of structure, construction date, architectural style, construction materials and condition*
- Integrity – *The extent to which the fabric is in its original state. Designated as high, moderate or low.*
- Authenticity – *The extent to which the original intention is evident, and the compatibility of current use. Designated as high, moderate or low.*
- Physical description of Place – *Brief description of the place from the exterior.*
- Historical Information & Historic Theme – *Historic theme of place, brief history of the place, references and any key individuals associated with the place.*
- Statement of Significance – *Identifies why the place is significant in terms of aesthetic value, historic value, research value and/or social value*
- Level of Significance and Desired Outcomes – *Identifies the overall significance of the place and outcomes that may assist in issues such as preserving values, ongoing conservation, interpretation and future development.*
- Management Category – *Defines how the site should be managed and maintained*

To assist the reader in locating a place record form for a particular place in the Survey, there are three indexes, as follows:

Locality Index

- The places are listed according to their locality in alphabetical order.

Place Name Index

- The places are listed by place name in alphabetical order.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Locality Index

Agnew						
Place No.	inHerit	Place Name	Street No:	Street Name	Man Cat	Page No.
A1		Agnew Townsite		Agnew-Vivien Rd	CAT 5	19

Gwalia						
Place No.	inHerit	Place Name	Street No:	Street Name	Man Cat	Page No.
G28	10972 1459	Aldoss	8	Manning St	CAT 1	39
G25	1460 1459	Art's Place	Cnr	Tower & Kane Sts	CAT 1	36
G6	24429 1465	Assay Building (fmr)		Tower St	CAT 1	65
G23	10968 1459	Banjo's Place		Kane St	CAT 1	33
G15	10960 1459	Camp 80, Gwalia	Lot 936	Gwalia St	CAT 1	30
G27	10971 1459	Chisholm's Cottage	Lot 487	Manning St	CAT 1	42
G20	10965 1459	Dwelling, Lot 1267 Tower St	Lot 1267	Tower St	CAT 1	89
G29	10973 1459	Dwelling, Lot 479 Station St	13	Station St	CAT 1	58
G32	24526 19074	Dwelling, Lot 541 Otterburn St	Lot 541	Otterburn St	CAT 1	46
G31	24413 10974	Dwelling, Lot 542 Otterburn St	Lot 542	Otterburn St	CAT 1	49
G30	24479 10974	Dwelling, Lot 544 Otterburn St	Lot 544	Otterburn St	CAT 1	52
G14	10959 1459 3810	Dwelling, Lot 577 Gwalia St	Lot 577	Gwalia St	CAT 1	27
G22	10967 1459	Dwelling, Lot 856 Otterburn St	Lot 856	Otterburn St	CAT 1	55
G17	10962 1459	Dwelling, Lot 873 Tower St	Lot 873	Tower St	CAT 1	112
G21	10966 1459	Dwelling, Lot 913 Tower St	Lot 913	Tower St	CAT 1	
G18	10963 1459	Edna Wilcox's Place	Lot 858	Tower St	CAT 1	108
G5	24523 1465	Headframe and Winder House & Engine	Lot 1128	Tower St	CAT 1	81
G16	10961 1459	Jim's House	Lot 524	Gwalia St	CAT 1	24
G26	1464 1459	Little Pink Camp and 9 relocated Buildings	Lot 1132	Tower St	CAT 1	85
G13	3807	Longa's Place	565 and 566	Tower St	CAT 1	69



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	1459 10958					
G7	1462 1459	Mazza's Store	Lot 518	Tower St	CAT 1	100
G12	1461 1459	Mick Omedi's Camp	Lot 521	Tower St	CAT 1	104
G3	24492 1465	Mine Office (fmr)	Lot 1127	Tower St	CAT 1	77
G4	4235	Mine Superintendents House	Loc 1127	Tower St	CAT 1	72
G8 and G9	1466 24490 24458	Patroni's Guest House	Lot 514 & 515	Tower St	CAT 1	96
G2	1463 1459	State Hotel (fmr)	23	Station St	CAT 1	61
G11	24397 10956 1459	William's Cottage	Lot 502	Tower St	CAT 1	92

Leinster

Place No.	inHerit	Place Name			Man Cat	Page No.
LW1		Lawlers Police Station (fmr)		Old Agnew Road	CAT 2	118
LW2		Lawlers Cemetery		Old Agnew Road	CAT 2	122

Leonora

Place No.	inHerit	Place Name			Man Cat	Page No.
7	10941	Andresen's General Store (fmr)	85	Tower St	CAT 2	228
18	3816 10946 1477	Bakery (fmr)	73	Tower St	CAT 3	223
1	1479	Bank of New South Wales (fmr)	67	Tower St	CAT 2	203
6	1474	Barnes Federal Theatre (fmr)	100	Tower St	CAT 1	185
3	1472 1477	Central Hotel	70	Tower St	CAT 2	216
28	10955	Edward Sullivan's Grave		Goldfields Hwy	CAT 2	131
4	1475	Grand Hotel (fmr)	56	Tower St	CAT 2	189
30		Leonora Cemetery		Memorial Dr	CAT 2	169
8	1468	Leonora Fire Station & Quarters (fmr)	56	Gwalia St	CAT 3	156
12	1482	Leonora Hospital (old section)	967	Sadie Canning Dr	CAT 2	176
9, 9a, 9b	1470	Leonora Police Station Group (fmr)	60, 62	Gwalia St	CAT 3	160
2	1476	Leonora Post Office	68	Tower St	CAT 2	207
32	13027	Leonora War Memorial	66	Tower St	CAT 2	199
31	10520 7171 10952 10954	Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group		Various	CAT 1	232
33	1481	Masonic Halls	45	Gwalia St	CAT 2	148
11	24421	Mines Department Building	21	Gwalia St	CAT 3	140



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	1480	(fmr)				
13	3815 1477	National Bank (fmr), Leonora	69	Tower St	CAT 1	211
14 and 17	1467 24498	Presbyterian Church (fmr)	30	Gwalia St	CAT 2	144
16	10944	Printing Shop	63	Tower St	CAT 3	196
22	10949	Residence, 14 Tower St	14	cnr Steel & Tower Sts	CAT 4	122
15	1469	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church	55	Gwalia St	CAT 2	152
21	10948	State Battery		Battery Place	CAT 2	125
27	10954 10520	Station Creek Reservoir		Station Creek Rd	CAT 1	179
34	15851	Station Master's House, Leonora	20	Kurrajong St	CAT 1	165
25		Stone Water Storage Building	72	Tower St	CAT 3	220
26	10952	Stone Water Tank, Tank Hill		Rajah St	CAT 1	172
20	1477	Tower Street (West Side) Group		Tower St	CAT 3	182
10	24494 1480	Warden's Court House (fmr)	21	Gwalia St	CAT 3	136
5	1478	White House Hotel	60B, 62	Tower St	CAT 2	192

Malcolm

Place No.	inHerit	Place Name			Man Cat	Page No.
M1		Malcolm Cemetery		Kookynie Malcolm Rd	CAT 2	242
M2		Malcolm Dam		Malcolm Dam Rd	CAT 2	245
M3		Malcolm Townsite		Kookynie Malcolm Rd	CAT 5	238



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Place Name Index

Place Name	Place No:	InHerit No:	Street No:	Street Name	Locality	Cat	Page No:
Agnew Townsite	A1			Agnew-Vivien Rd	AGNEW	CAT 5	19
Aldoss	G28	10972 1459	8	Manning St	GWALIA	CAT 1	39
Andresen's General Store (fmr)	7	10941	85	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 2	228
Art's Place	G25	1460 1459	Cnr	Kane St	GWALIA	CAT 1	36
Assay Building (fmr)	G6	24429 1465		Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	65
Bakery (fmr)	18	3816 10946 1477	73	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 3	223
Banjo's Place	G23	10968 1459		Kane St	GWALIA	CAT 1	33
Bank of New South Wales (Fmr)	1	1479	67	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 2	203
Barnes Federal Theatre (fmr)	6	1474	100	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 1	185
Camp 80, Gwalia	G15	10960 1459	Lot 936	Gwalia St	GWALIA	CAT 1	30
Central Hotel	3	1472 1477	70	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 2	216
Chisholm's Cottage	G27	10971 1459	Lot 487	Manning St	GWALIA	CAT 1	42
Dwelling, Lot 1267 Tower St	G20	10965 1459	Lot 1267	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	89
Dwelling, Lot 479 Station St	G29	10973 1459	13	Station St	GWALIA	CAT 1	58
Dwelling, Lot 541 Otterburn St	G32	24526 19074	Lot 541	Otterburn St	GWALIA	CAT 1	46
Dwelling, Lot 542 Otterburn St	G31	24413 10974	Lot 542	Otterburn St	GWALIA	CAT 1	49
Dwelling, Lot 544 Otterburn St	G30	24479 10974	Lot 544	Otterburn St	GWALIA	CAT 1	52
Dwelling, Lot 577 Gwalia St	G14	10959 1459 3810	Lot 577	Gwalia St	GWALIA	CAT 1	27
Dwelling, Lot 856 Otterburn St	G22	10967 1459	Lot 856	Otterburn St	GWALIA	CAT 1	55
Dwelling, Lot 873 Tower St	G17	10962 1459	Lot 873	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	112
Dwelling, Lot 913 Tower St	G21	10966 1459	Lot 913	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	115
Edna Wilcox's Place	G18	10963 1459	Lot 858	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	108
Edward Sullivan's Grave	28	10955		Goldfields Hwy	LEONORA	CAT 2	131
Grand Hotel (fmr)	4	1475	56	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 2	189



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Place Name	Place No:	InHerit No:	Street No:	Street Name	Locality	Cat	Page No:
Headframe and Winder House & Engine	G5	24523 1465	Lot 1128	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	81
Jim's House	G16	10961 1459	Lot 524	Gwalia St	GWALIA	CAT 1	24
Lawlers Cemetery	LW2			Old Agnew Road	LEINSTER	CAT 2	122
Lawlers Police Station (fmr)	LW1			Old Agnew Road	LEINSTER	CAT 3	118
Leonora Cemetery	30			Memorial Dr	LEONORA	CAT 2	169
Leonora Fire Station & Quarters (fmr)	8	1468	56	Gwalia St	LEONORA	CAT 3	156
Leonora Hospital (old section)	12	1482	967	Sadie Canning Dr	LEONORA	CAT 2	176
Leonora Police Station Group (fmr)	9, 9a, 9b	1470	60, 62	Gwalia St	LEONORA	CAT 3	160
Leonora Post Office	2	1476	68	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 2	207
Leonora War Memorial	32	13027	66	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 2	199
Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group	31	10520 7171 10952 10954		Various	LEONORA	CAT 1	232
Little Pink Camp and 9 relocated Buildings	G26	1464 1459	Lot 1132	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	85
Longa's Place	G13	3807 1459 10958	565 and 566	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	69
Malcolm Cemetery	M1			Kookynie Malcolm Rd	MALCOLM	CAT 2	242
Malcolm Dam	M2			Malcolm Dam Rd	MALCOLM	CAT 2	245
Malcolm Townsite	M3			Kookynie Malcolm Rd	MALCOLM	CAT 5	238
Masonic Halls	33	1481	45	Gwalia St	LEONORA	CAT 2	148
Mazza's Store	G7	1462 1459	Lot 518	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	100
Mick Omedi's Camp	G12	1461 1459	Lot 521	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 1	104
Mine Office (fmr)	G3	24492 1465	Lot 1127	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	77
Mine Superintendents House	G4	4235	Loc 1127	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	72
Mines Department Building (fmr)	11	24421 1480	21	Gwalia St	LEONORA	CAT 3	140
National Bank (fmr), Leonora	13	3815 1477	69	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 1	211
Patroni's Guest House	G8 and G9	1466 24490 24458	Lot 514 & 515	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	96
Presbyterian Church (fmr)	14 and 17	1467 24498	30	Gwalia St	LEONORA	CAT 2	144



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place Name	Place No:	InHerit No:	Street No:	Street Name	Locality	Cat	Page No:
Printing Shop	16	10944	63	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 3	196
Residence, 14 Tower St	22	10949	14	cnr Steel & Tower Sts	LEONORA	CAT 4	128
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church	15	1469	55	Gwalia St	LEONORA	CAT 2	152
State Battery	21	10948		Battery Place	LEONORA	CAT 2	125
State Hotel (fmr)	G2	1463 1459	23	Station St	GWALIA	CAT 1	61
Station Creek Reservoir	27	10954 10520		Station Creek Rd	LEONORA	CAT 1	179
Station Master's House, Leonora	34	15851	20	Kurrajong St	LEONORA	CAT 1	165
Stone Water Storage Building	25		72	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 3	220
Stone Water Tank, Tank Hill	26	10952		Rajah St	LEONORA	CAT 1	172
Tower Street (West Side) Group	20	1477		Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 3	182
Warden's Court House (fmr)	10	24494 1480	21	Gwalia St	LEONORA	CAT 3	136
White House Hotel	5	1478	60B, 62	Tower St	LEONORA	CAT 2	192
William's Cottage	G11	24397 10956 1459	Lot 502	Tower St	GWALIA	CAT 1	92



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

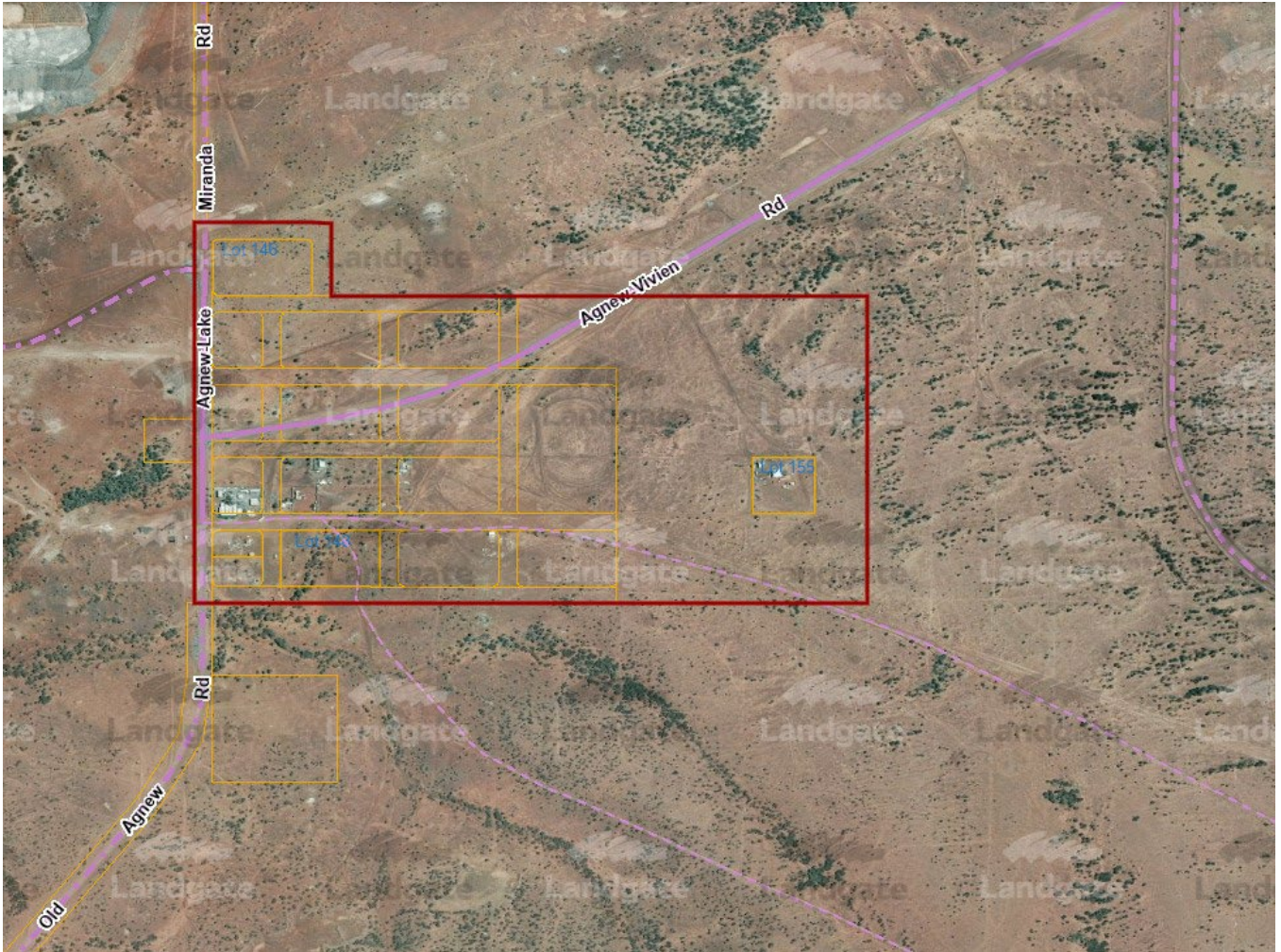
PLACE RECORD FORMS



Place Name: **Agnew Townsite, AGNEW**

Place No: **A1**

Management Category
CATEGORY 5



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Agnew Townsite	
Other Names:	Waroonga	
Place Type:	Historic Site	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Agnew-Vivien Rd	
Locality:	AGNEW	
Land Information:	Lot Various; Survey Various	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.010699mS 120.517072mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

**PLACE USE**

Original Use:	Townsite
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1936
Walls:	N/A
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A

Physical Description:

The former townsite is located 140kms north west of Leonora.

The townsite has been lost with the tavern, the last remaining structure of the townsite, being demolished in 2018.

A picnic area has been constructed utilising some of the fabric from the tavern together with interpretation panels.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Well known prospector, Tom Cue, set off from Cue in early 1895 along a well travelled road to the goldfields. On 3 October 1895, Cue and his party filed a claim for a 21 acre lease, about six miles north of Lawlers, which they named The Waronga. By 1902, the place had become known as Waroonga and was the forerunner of Agnew.

Initial mining of the deposit was conducted by Waroonga Gold Mines Ltd from 1897-1911. The mine declined until being worked from 1936-1948 by East Murchison United (EMU) Gold Mines Ltd. By the mid 1930s the shanty town near the mine had grown to such an extent that the Leonora Road Board requested that land be allocated for a townsite. The location was chosen by Surveyor Urbans so it would not limit expansion of the mine by restricting access to alluvial ground. This decision lead to problems in accessing water in the future.

The new town needed a name in order to formally establish a postal service. Suggestions from the locals included Vivien, the name of an old town nearby, Clifton in honour of A.C. Clifton the first Warden of the East Murchison Goldfield in 1895, or Waroonga. These names were all rejected because they were too close to existing townsite names.

The Post Master Generals Office proposed Agnew in recognition of New Zealand born mining engineer, John Alexander Agnew (1872-1939) who worked in the district in the late 19th and early 20th century with mining firm, Bewick, Moreing & Co alongside Herbert Hoover who developed the Sons of Gwalia mine. His roles included:

- Underground manager Sons of Gwalia Mine Leonora 1901
- Manager Golden Age Wiluna 1904
- WA Manager Bewick Moreing 1907-1912
- Vice President Chamber of Mines Kalgoorlie
- Mining consultant in London
- Director Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa 1922
- Chairman of WA companies Wiluna Gold Corp, Lake View and Star Ltd.
- Chairman of Consolidated Goldfields 1933



At one point the town had a population of 500. One former resident Harry Campbell who lived there as a child remembered that everything was 'carted from the railhead miles away at Leonora, food, building materials, mine supplies, every single thing except milk and meat and firewood. Most people kept goats which provided the milk.'

He recalled also the simple houses, 'All the houses were of corrugated galvanised iron, walls and roof, all painted white, linings and ceilings were of hessian, all heavily lime washed and floors of pine. The top staff houses sometimes had ceilings and linings of stamped metal. All stoves were wood burning and mulga or gum tree logs were supplied in 6 foot lengths by the mine. You had to cut them up, unless you were in the top hierarchy.'

The Agnew Hotel, was built in 1945 amongst a row of shops on the main street and was all that was left of the town until its demolition in 2018. An old head frame of a stamp mill and the large tailing dumps of the East Murchison United gold mine also remain just outside the town.

The town water supply failed in 1947, following six days of calm weather, the windmill was unable to pump water from the town bore and most of the town's tanks had run dry. The town's population at the time was about 200 including 33 children. Following the failure the residents refused to pay their rates to the Goldfields Water Supply Department.

In 1949, the Agnew gold mine closed as a result of the high cost of production and the inability to secure capital for development work. Over 80 men were employed at the mine at the time. This was closely followed by the closure of the town's school as the number of enrolments dropped from 30 to 5. The population of the town fell from 150 to 25.

The Agnew Gold Mining Company Pty Ltd a sub division of Western Mining Company (WMC) commenced exploration in 1976 after acquiring full ownership of the Lease. A trial pit was started in 1985 with large-scale open pit mining of the Waroonga Pit continuing in 1986 and concluding in 1992. Exploratory underground development commenced in March 1989 but sub-economic grades coupled with large development dimensions and historic stoping, ended underground mining in June 1990. Tragically the mine was severely flooded in 1989 resulting in the death of six men who were working underground at the time.

The Waroonga Pit underwent a cut back from March 2001 to February 2003, during which time (December 2001) ownership of Agnew Gold Mines Pty Ltd transferred from WMC to Gold Fields Limited. Underground operations also recommenced in March 2002 with decline access from the pit ramp.

The mine continues to operate underground and there is minimal evidence of the former townsite apart from interpretive panels at the site of the former hotel.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	Goldfields, Mineral resources overview 2009, https://www.goldfields.com/reports/rr_2009/tech_agnew.php John Alexander Agnew, Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Alexander_Agnew Outback Family History, Looking Back - Agnew Reminiscences by Harry F Campbell https://www.outbackfamilyhistoryblog.com/looking-back-agnew/ Palmer, Alex 'Agnew', Hesperian Press, 2000.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
John Alexander Agnew	Origin of name

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance

- The site has historic value for its association with the townsite which existed here in the mid 20th century and demonstrates the ephemeral nature of mining towns.
- The site has historic value for its association with John Agnew, Tom Cue and many others who contributed to the exploration and development of the mining industry in Western Australia.
- The site has social value for the individuals who lived and worked at this site for many decades.
- The site has social value for its connection to the Agnew Hotel which operated from 1945 until the 2000s.

Level of Significance

HISTORIC SITE

Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Leonora.

Management Category

CATEGORY 5

Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Agnew Shelter, 2022. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Agnew Hotel, 2017.



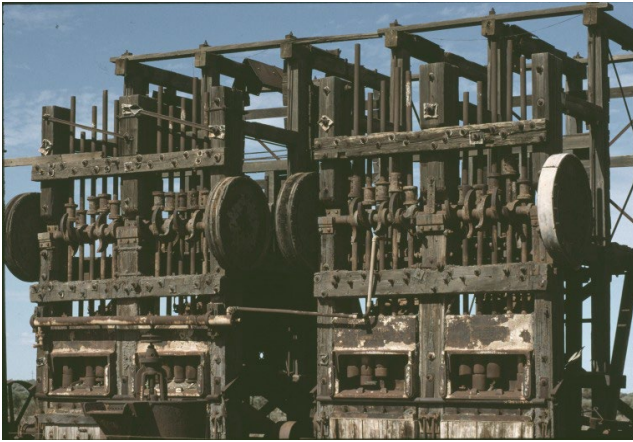
Agnew Hotel, 2017.



Agnew Hotel, 2017.



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Agnew State Battery, 1998. SLWA image b4285652.



Agnew Streetscape, n.d. Shire of Leonora



Agnew Townsite, 1938. SROWA Cons 5698 Item 0006.



Agnew Hotel, 1998. SLWA

Place Name: **Jim's House, GWALIA**Place No: **G16**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Jim's House
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 524 Gwalia St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 524; Survey DP222756	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.912557mS	121.332021mE

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10961; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Jim's Place is a twin gabled cottage located on the eastern side of the Gwalia settlement. The place is in a run down condition with missing windows and doors. An additional room with a skillion roof has been constructed to the south west corner of the main house. The garden contains a number of dilapidated outbuildings.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accommodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.

It is not known who built or occupied this cottage, nor where the name 'Jim' came from.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate miners. • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for miners. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for miners and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Dwelling, Lot 577 Gwalia St, GWALIA**Place No: **G14**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Dwelling, Lot 577 Gwalia St
Other Names:	Three Roofed Camp
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Private

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 577 Gwalia St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 577; Survey DP222756	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.912552mS 121.331868mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10959; 1459; 3810
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

An altered original Gwalia cottage. The original section of the cottage contains a steep pitched gable roof. A substantial enclosed verandah area extends across the façade obscuring the original detail of the cottage. The central door is flanked by aluminium sliding openings. An extensive arrangement of additions has been constructed to the rear of the house, covered by a continuous skillion roof.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accommodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.

It is not known who built or occupied this cottage.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance

- The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families.
- The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families.
- The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie.
- The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Camp 80, GWALIA**Place No: **G15**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Camp 80
Other Names:	Dwelling, Lot 936 Gwalia St
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 936 Gwalia St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 936; Survey DP181313	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.912440mS 121.332380mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10960; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Camp 80 is a typical Gwalia cottage with infilled front verandah area, gable roof and various additions to the rear, all clad with corrugated iron sheeting. A large garage has been constructed to the side of the house with pergola to the front. The place has had some alterations which impact on its authenticity.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accomodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.

It is not known who built or occupied this cottage.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance

- The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families.
- The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families.
- The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie.
- The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Banjo's Place, GWALIA**Place No: **G23**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Banjo's Place
Other Names:	Dwelling, Lot 500 Kane St
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Kane St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 500; Survey DP72966	Reserve: 25802
GPS:	-28.914598mS	121.329460mE

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10968; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Very poor
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

Derelict cottage located immediately to the east of the State Hotel. The place follows the local aesthetic being constructed with a timber frame and corrugated iron cladding. There are no discernible features to the street facing elevation apart from the entry into the place. There are additions to the rear. Part of the roof has collapsed.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accommodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.

It is not known who built this cottage, nor where the name 'Banjo' originates.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families. The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families. The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie.
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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Art's Place, GWALIA**Place No: **G25**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Art's Place	
Other Names:	Dwelling, Lot 500 Kane St	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Kane St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 500; Survey DP72966	Reserve: 25802
GPS:	28.914518mS 121.330641mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1460; 1459	
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 18 Sep 1992	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)	



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Oct 1980 Register of the National Estate Interim 14 Dec 1983 Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Recorded Classified by the National Trust Classif
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PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	c1920; 1980s; 2015
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Art's Place is located on the hill leading to the museum group. The timber framed and corrugated iron cottage is typical of the settlement with a partially enclosed verandah across the front of the building, gabled roof and skillion roofed addition to the rear. A further skillion addition was added along the eastern side of the building.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>'Art's Place' is a two bedroom cottage built on this site, c1920, by workers for 'Sons of Gwalia' mine.</p> <p>This cottage is more sophisticated than most as it was one of the few that was built with an internal small bathroom and toilet, accessed from the kitchen. It also features pressed metal linings on the verandah and internal walls which can still be seen.</p> <p>The cottages near the mine site were usually occupied by workers and their families as single men commonly lodged at boarding houses.</p> <p>The last occupant of the cottage abandoned it with the closure of the mine in 1963. The available information indicates that this was timber worker Romolo Lovi who arrived in Australia in 1952.</p> <p>A severe storm in the early 1980s damaged the cottage. Local resident Arthur de Klerk repaired the cottage and since that time it has been known as 'Art's Place'.</p> <p>The place underwent some restoration c.2015 following the previous works in the 1990s.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION	
Arthur de Klerk	Builder
Romolo Lovi	Occupant



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate miners. • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for miners. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for miners and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Aldoss, GWALIA**Place No: **G28**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Aldoss
Other Names:	Dwelling Lot 588, Manning St
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	8 Manning St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 588; Survey DP159355	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.912701mS 121.329548mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10972; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Aldoss is one of the few cottages in Gwalia that is still occupied. The place follows the typical Gwalia vernacular and is of single storey timber framed construction with corrugated iron cladding to the roof and walls. Timber lattice and corrugated iron clad fully encloses the front verandah obscuring the detail of the facade of the cottage. The corrugated iron clad roof is a hipped form which continues down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy which is supported on timber posts that have been clad in metal. A skillion roof extends over the rear section of the cottage. The windows are timber framed and are of the same style to both the north and south elevations.

The garden is enclosed and contains a number of outbuildings.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is one of a few cottages in its original location and continues to be used as a private residence.

Previous research has determined that there was a connection with the Omodei family from Tirano in northern Italy settled in Gwalia to work at the 'Sons of Gwalia' mine. Several members of the Omodei family lived in camps in Gwalia. Eraldo Omodei (1921-2013) lived at this cottage until at least the late 1990s. In 2006, the property was transferred to the State Government.

The cottages near the mine site were usually occupied by workers and their families as single men commonly lodged at boarding houses.

The origin of the name 'Aldoss' is not known.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association	Association Type
Omodei family	Owners and occupants

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate miners.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for miners. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for miners and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Chisholm's Cottage, GWALIA**Place No: **G27**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Chisholm's Cottage
Other Names:	Dwelling Lot 487, Manning St
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 487 Manning St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 487; Survey DP222756	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.913452mS 121.329583mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10971; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	c1910
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Chisholm's Place is located on the west side of Manning Street and is one of the larger of the miner's cottages. The place contributes to the Gwalia vernacular and is of single storey timber framed construction with corrugated cladding to the roof and walls. An enclosed verandah wraps around the façade and the south elevation obscuring much of the façade detail of the cottage. The roof is a N-S gable which extends towards the rear of the property at a declining pitch. Two external metal clad chimneys are located on the north elevation - one to the lounge and one in the kitchen. The windows are varied in their styles but predominantly timber framed.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage was the family home of Angus Broughton Chisholm (1865-1950), Gertrude Mabel Chisholm, nee Kemp (1889-1955) and their family of six. Angus and Gertrude met in Gwalia and married in 1913. Angus was a barman at the State Hotel before working in the mine plant house and serving on the Leonora Roads.

The Chisholm home was larger than most in Gwalia and includes two bedrooms, dining room and lounge, kitchen, bathroom and laundry.

It seems to have been a welcoming home with many celebrations at the house such as the birthday celebrations reported in 1934.

‘Beryl Chisholm one of Gwalia’s very popular young ladies turned 21 and her parents gave a party in her honour at their home. The Chisholm home was beautifully decorated with flowers, mignonette and Geraldton Wax sprays from the large tree in their front garden’.

The cottage underwent conservation works in 2018, stabilising the structure with minimal intervention.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Chisholm family	Owners and occupiers



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families. • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has historic value for its association with the Chisholm family who were long standing residents of Gwalia. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Dwelling, Lot 541 Otterburn St, GWALIA**Place No: **G32**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Dwelling, Lot 541 Otterburn St
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Private

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 541 Otterburn St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 541; Survey DP222756	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.910455mS 121.329195mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	24526; 19074
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	c1920
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The small cottage located on the eastern side of Station Street displays many of the characteristics of the Gwalia vernacular. The place is of single storey construction with a gabled roof which extends down to form the front verandah canopy. The corrugated roof continues at the back with a break of pitch over the rear additions. The windows are timber framed casements to the front elevation and the side windows in the gabled section are timber framed sashes with a metal window awning. The cottage has had a further addition to the rear and a carport constructed to the side.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accomodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.

This place has been substantially added to and modified since its original construction.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance

- The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families.
- The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Dwelling, Lot 542 Otterburn St, GWALIA**Place No: **G31**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Dwelling, Lot 542 Otterburn St
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Private

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 542 Otterburn St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 542; Survey DP222756	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.910669mS 121.329190mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	24413; 10974
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	c1920
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Lot 542 Otterburn Street is a larger example of the Gwalia cottage having had a series of extra rooms added to the rear of the original cottage.

The roof form is a steeper pitch gable to the front plane with a shallower pitch to rear as it extends over the rear rooms.

The front elevation is a combination of corrugated sheet cladding and asbestos sheet cladding and contains a central entry flanked by windows. A bullnose verandah extends across the facade and returns along the north elevation, and is in a state of collapse.

The rear elevation is a later addition and clad with asbestos sheeting with metal framed windows and a timber pergola extending into the garden.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accommodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.

This place has been substantially added to and modified since its original construction.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance

- The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place Name: **Dwelling, Lot 544 Otterburn St, GWALIA**

Place No: **G30**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Dwelling, Lot 544 Otterburn St	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Private	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 544 Otterburn St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 544; Survey DP222756	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.911024mS 121.329211mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	24479; 10974
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	c1920
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Very poor.
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Lot 541 Otterburn Street is located at the intersection of Otterburn Street and Johnston Street, and is on the western side of the road. The single storey timber framed and iron cottage is in a poor condition with a partially collapsed front verandah which also extends along the north elevation. Much of the front section of the verandah had previously been enclosed however the cladding has now been lost.

A N-S gable roof extends over the front rooms of the house with a shallower pitched roof extending over the rear section of the place. A series of additions have been erected which demonstrates the 'ad hoc' nature of these cottages.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accommodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.

This place has been substantially added to and modified since its original construction.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families. The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families.
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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Dwelling, Lot 856 Otterburn St, GWALIA**Place No: **G22**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Dwelling, Lot 856 Otterburn St
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 856 Otterburn St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 856; Survey DP135043	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.909837mS 121.329785mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10967; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	c1920
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Lot 856 Otterburn Street is a larger example of the Gwalia cottage, of timber framed construction with weatherboard and corrugated iron wall cladding and corrugated iron roof.

The original section of the cottage incorporates the gabled roofs and weatherboard cladding to the external walls. The windows to the west elevation of this section are protected by metal window hoods. The north wall of the cottage has been re-clad with corrugated metal sheeting, with four windows each with metal window hoods.

A skillion roofed verandah has been enclosed with fibro cement panelling.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accomodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families. The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Dwelling, Lot 479 Station St, GWALIA**Place No: **G29**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Dwelling, Lot 479 Station St
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	13 Station St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 479; Survey DPP222756	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.913265mE 121.328958mS	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10973; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Very poor.
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Joe Tagliani's house is typical of the Gwalia vernacular being a single storey timber framed and corrugated iron cottage. A bullnose verandah has been constructed across the front of the cottage, enclosed by corrugated iron balustrade and timber lattice.

The front plane of the roof is steeply pitched whilst to the rear, the pitch is reduced as it extends over the rear rooms.

The windows are predominantly timber framed sashes. Where the windows no longer remain extant, the openings have been retained clearly showing where they used to be. An external metal clad chimney extends up the north elevation.

A metal clad garage has been erected to the south side of the house and a number of dilapidated outbuildings remain in the garden.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accomodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.

This place has been substantially added to and modified since its original construction.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families.
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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place Name: **State Hotel (fmr), GWALIA**

Place No: **G2**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	State Hotel (fmr)	
Other Names:	Sons of Gwalia Mine Office	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	23 Station St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 474; Survey DP222756	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.914467mS 121.328870mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1463; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 29 Jun 1999
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997
 Classified by the National Trust Classified 16 Sep 1974
 Register of the National Estate Permanent 21 Mar 1978
 Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Record

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Mining: Mine Office

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1903
Walls:	Common Brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Filigree
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

The State Hotel is a two storey Federation Filigree style building located in the south western corner of Gwalia at the intersection of Kane and Station Streets.

The landmark building is of brick construction laid in stretcher bond. The corrugated iron hipped roof is concealed behind the moulded parapet wall. The two principal facades are similar in their presentation each with a central entrance with segmental arched pediment at roof level. The truncated corner provided an additional entrance which has a triangular pediment at the roof line. "State Hotel" and "Gwalia" are painted on the pediments.

The two storey timber verandah that wraps around the Kane and Station Street elevations is in poor condition. The bullnose verandah canopy is supported on timber posts predominantly arranged in pairs apart from at the truncated elevation where the verandah is supported on groups of three timber posts.

The single storey addition to Station Street was constructed eight years after the main building was built. The addition is similar in its architectural expression though more restrained than the main building. A triangular rendered pediment has been incorporated into the brick parapet wall. A skillion verandah extends across this section of the building.

The single storey addition to Kane Street again follows the architectural expression of the main building and incorporates elliptical arches with curved sashes. This section of the building was the kitchen and pantry and matches the adjoining dining room.

The upstairs rooms open out onto the balcony via timber and glazed French windows.

The staff outbuilding remains extant at the rear of the former hotel. The staff were accommodated in a single storey building which was divided into a series of rooms.

A cellar extends under the majority of the hotel.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Gwalia State Hotel was the first Government owned and built hotel in Western Australia. Its purpose was to control the illegal liquor, or "sly-grog" trade through strict rules and regulations around pricing, opening



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

hours, alcohol quality and behaviour. State Hotels were also an opportunity for the Government to promote local trades and materials as evident in the fine jarrah staircase.

Designed by architect William Edward Robertson, the hotel was constructed in 1903 by Leonora builders George Gamel and Edward Trim for £4,800 (\$9,600).

The State Hotel, opened on 3 June 1903 under the management of publican William Henry Robins and his wife Mary. The hotel's immediate success led to the addition of a billiard room and public bar alongside the hotel in 1911.

As one of the most substantial buildings in Leonora and Gwalia the hotel was used as a temporary hospital during the 1919, world-wide influenza epidemic.

In the late 1950s, a local community group leased the hotel but the venture had limited success and following the mine closure in 1963, the government offered the property for sale or lease.

The hotel was restored in 1972 by Western Mining Corporation and was used as offices and staff accommodation until 2000.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Governing: Government and Politics
References:	P1463 State Hotel (fmr) Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 1999.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
William E. Robertson Gamel & Trim	Architect Builders

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the most imposing building in Gwalia, it establishes the visual identity of the town. It is a fine example of the Federation Filigree style. It was the Western Australian Government's first venture into the construction and management of hotels, and as such the place demonstrates an important shift in government policy. The place is an important component of what has been described as a nationally significant townsite.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



State Hotel, 1900. SROWA_b2358323_1.



State Hotel, 1957. SROWA_b3104327_11.

Place Name: **Assay Building (fmr), GWALIA**Place No: **G6**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Assay Building (fmr)	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 1128; Survey P188906	Reserve: 46751
GPS:	-28.914946mS 121.334414mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	24429; 1465	
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 7 Sep 2006	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)	



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Mining: Assay Office
Current Use:	Educational: Museum
Other Use:	Mining: Mine Office

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	c1898; 1990s
Walls:	Painted Brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

The Assay Building is the third of the red brick buildings at the museum group, located to the west of the mine office and overlooking the mine. The place also reflects the Federation bungalow style creating unity between the three brick buildings.

The Assay Building is of single storey brick and iron construction, with an asymmetric plan form incorporating a small verandah to the south elevation. The roof is hipped with tall corbelled brick chimneys. The windows are all timber framed 4-over-4 sash openings and the entrance door in the south elevation is a traditional timber panelled door. A small storage room is adjacent to the main entrance.

A timber and iron enclosure has been built onto the north elevation enclosing the furnace. A small timber verandah has been constructed to the north west corner of the building, providing cover to the north entry.

The western side of the building incorporates two projecting rooms and a central verandah with concrete deck.

The building was extensively repaired in 1990 which saw the introduction of new brickwork to the north elevation.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Assay Building (fmr), was constructed from bricks made on site under direction of Herbert Hoover. It was described in July 1898 as 'Assay Building of three rooms including scale room £220'.

Some £27 was spent on minor renovations, possibly painting, during mine manager Harold Rowe's 1937-38 reconstruction and improvement programme. A fourth room was added at an early date, and there have been other additions made in the 1970s.

Assaying is the analysis of ore to determine its content, in particular its metal content. Regular assaying was necessary to determine if the current ore seam was worth mining and processing, and to plan future development of the mine.

Following the closure of the mine in 1963, the former Mine Office, Mine Manager's House and Assay Building were taken over by Western Mining Corporation who used the buildings as a mineral exploration base. The complex was vacated again, in 1971, when the company moved its operation to the former State Hotel.

In the 1980s, with the resurgence of mining in the area, funds were secured to restore some of the buildings. Part of this program included the restoration of the Museum and Assay Buildings.

In 1989/90, major conservation works were undertaken on the Assay Building (fmr), funded by the National Estate Program. The building was in a state of decay with crumbling brickwork. Work involved replacing the brickwork with new clay bricks, completely rebuilding the verandahs, reconstructing the enclosed timber-



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

framed workrooms with new timber and recycled corrugated iron, and installing new ceilings throughout. Items of mining and assay paraphernalia that had been removed over the years were reinstalled in the place. The place continues to be used for display purposes as part of the museum complex.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Social Services: Education
References:	P1465 Gwalia Museum Group, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2006.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Herbert Hoover	Mine Manager

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mine Managers House (fmr), Mine Office (fmr) and Assay Building (fmr) intact on their original site in close proximity to a modern mining operation. Together with the relocated Headframe and Winder they contribute to a greater understanding of the mining operations of 1898 to 1963 and present a unique cultural environment. • The place had a short, but significant, association with Herbert Hoover, later a President of the United States of America, who advised his employer, Bewick Moreing, to purchase the Sons of Gwalia mine, and who was manager of the mine in 1898. • The place is a part of the mining town of Gwalia, the establishment of which was a direct result of the operation of the Sons of Gwalia mine, one of the major underground goldmines in Australia, operating from 1896 to 1963. • The place is valued by the local and wider communities for its associations with the early goldmining history of the towns of Leonora and Gwalia, and for its ongoing value as a tourist attraction, as evidenced by the efforts of • the local community in restoration, preservation and presentation of the group and the development of the Mine Office (fmr) as a museum.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Longa's Place, GWALIA**Place No: **G13**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Longa's Place
Other Names:	Jack Longa's Camp
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	565 and 566 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 565, 566; Survey D222756	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.911614mS 121.331122mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	3807; 1459; 10958
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Educational: Museum
Other Use:	Vacant

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Timber framed Corrugated metal cladding
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

A larger timber framed and corrugated iron house located on the eastern edges of the settlement. The place has twin gables with skillion roofed additions to both the east and west elevations. The rear sleepout has louvered openings. A verandah extends along the north elevation. Various outbuildings remain extant in the garden including barrel vaulted roofed garden or animal shelters.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Jack Longa's Camp is a simple two bedroom cottage, with kitchen, bathroom and verandahs to front and rear. The patched nature of the corrugated iron panels to the external walls and roof are typical of the local construction.</p> <p>The building is named after its last occupant, Giovanni 'Jack' Antonio Longa (1893-1976). Jack was born in Gorno in the Province of Bergamo, Italy. He left his wife and children in search of work, arriving in Fremantle in September 1926 and found work as a miner in the Eastern Goldfields. His family never joined him in Western Australia and he made rare visits back to Italy.</p> <p>From 1940 to 1943, Jack was interred as many Italians were during World War Two. On his release he returned to work as a miner. Following a diagnosis of silicosis, Jack went prospecting at Linden (near Laverton) before retiring to this cottage Gwalia in the 1960s where he lived until his death in 1976.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Giovanni Longa	Owner and occupant

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate miners. The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has historic value for its association with the many European men who migrated to Gwalia to work, in this instance Giovanni 'Jack' Antonio Longa. • The building contributes to the community's sense of place as surviving evidence of early settlement in the Leonora area.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Mine Superintendents House, GWALIA**Place No: **G4**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Mine Superintendents House
Other Names:	Hoover House Mine Manager's House
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Loc 1127 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 1127; Survey DP188906	Reserve: 46751
GPS:	-28.914967mS 121.335071mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	4235
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 7 Sep 2006



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora) Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Mar 1978 Classified by the National Trust Classified {Lscope} 21 Mar 1978
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PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1898
Walls:	Face Brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The Mine Manager's House (Hoover House) is located at the highest point of the Gwalia settlement with views over the open pit mine from the verandah and the gardens.

The single storey brick and iron residence displays characteristics of the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The brickwork has been painted brick red and has a tuckpoint finish and contrasting yellow painted quoining around all the openings.

The principal facade faces south incorporating a traditional entrance of timber panelled and glass door with matching side lights and three section fanlight. Large three section sash window arranges flank the entrance with a further sash window to the east. The verandah extends across the facade with a return along the part of the west elevation.

The house is of asymmetric plan form to the west elevation with part of the verandah being enclosed to form the music room and laundry area. French doors from the dining room and lounge open out onto the verandah.

En suite bathrooms were added to two of the bedrooms which has impacted on the original design of the eastern elevation of the house. The additions were of red brick construction and are similar in design to the original part of the house. French windows from two of the bedrooms open onto the eastern verandah.

The breakfast room at the rear of the property opens out onto the northern verandah, which wraps around to the eastern side of the house.

The Mine Manager's House was extensively restored in the early 2000s including the reconstruction of the verandah which was based on the original design of the feature. The house was further restored c.2016 which included replacing the roof, re-tuckpointing the facade and window repairs.

The garden is separated from the house by way of timber picket fence with rendered pillars, a feature which also extends around the western side of the garden forming a boundary between the house and gravel driveway.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Mine Manager's House was constructed to a design approved by Herbert Hoover and completed in 1899 after he had left Gwalia. The site he chose was on a rise, where it would catch the slightest breeze, and was



adjacent to the Company's Mine Office and Assay Building. The area occupied by these buildings was known to the miners and local residents as 'Staff Hill'.

Although the bricks for the Assay Building (fmr) and Mine Office (fmr) were made on site, Hoover called tenders for the bricks for the Mine Manager's House (fmr). On 31 May 1898, the tender of J. Morton of Kalgoorlie was accepted for two guineas per 1000. The bricks were made from Kalgoorlie clay/slimes. The brickwork was most likely completed before Hoover left for China. On 25 November 1898, his successor Harry James ordered window frames, glass, cornice mouldings, ripple iron and spouting from Allen & Peat, Menzies. Other items purchased included a domestic water condensing plant ordered in December. The place would have been ready for occupation early in 1899.

Gwalia was a company town and the Mine Manager's House (fmr) reflected the position of the incumbent as the occupant of the most senior position on the largest mine. Important visitors to Gwalia, including various Governors, Premiers and Bishops, were entertained and often accommodated at the place. Herbert Hoover and his wife, Lou Henry, stayed at the Mine Manager's House (fmr) in February 1902, when R. M. Atwater and his family were in residence.

In 1903, William Loring became joint manager for Bewick Moreing in WA and it was possibly at this time that the Mine Manager's House (fmr) was extended to reflect his higher position. The work undertaken appears to have included completing the verandahs to the east, the addition of the room to the north, the study addition under the west verandah, the bathroom addition under the east verandah and enlargement of the main bedrooms.

John Adam was manager from 1918 to 1926/7. He and his wife had three sons. The house was renovated at this time, possibly to accommodate changing domestic fashion, which would have included fewer servants. A utilities room was enclosed on the verandah to replace the original laundry and many ceilings were replaced. In 1927, Victor Thomas Edquist, the mine metallurgist, became manager. He occupied the Mine Manager's House (fmr) with his wife and four children, although the children were away at school for much of the time. The Bishop of Kalgoorlie visited occasionally during their residence.

In 1935, Edquist was appointed Director of Bewick Moreing in Australia, and his place was taken by Harold Vipend Rowe, the former underground manager of Sons of Gwalia. In 1937, expenditure on cementing the verandah floors was authorised. In 1947, Rowe became Australian Manager for Bewick Moreing & Co and moved to Perth. William Cayser, the Mine's chief engineer, was appointed Manager in 1947. He was succeeded by Reginald Barden (1949-63).

The garden was a particular feature of Mine Manager's House (fmr). It was established early, as Harry James is recorded as providing flowers and greenery from his garden for the opening of the Methodist Church in 1899. The garden was tended by Italian gardeners over the years.

When Western Mining took over the buildings in 1965, Mine Manager's House (fmr) was occupied by the Company's regional geologist.

The place was occupied until February 2002, when the site was gazetted Reserve 46751, as an historic precinct, and vested in The Leonora Gwalia Historical Museum Inc. The Mine Superintendents House is used for accommodation and a café.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Social Services: Education
References:	P1465 Gwalia Museum Group, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2006.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Herbert Hoover	Mine Manager



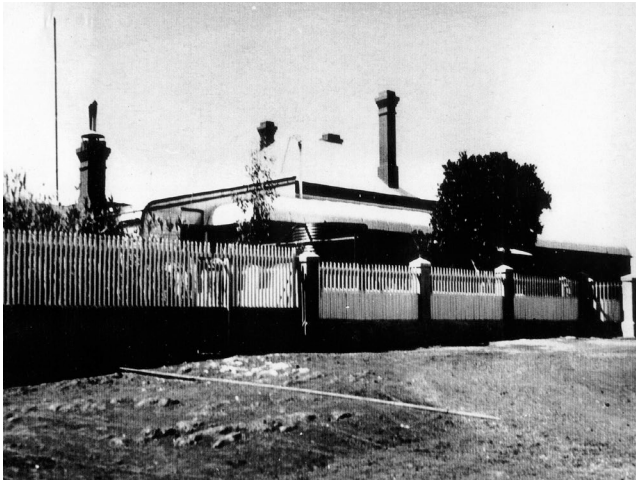
SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mine Manager's House (fmr) is a simple elegant example of mining accommodation for a senior employee, in a garden setting. • The Mine Managers House (fmr), Mine Office (fmr) and Assay Building (fmr) intact on their original site in close proximity to a modern mining operation. Together with the relocated Headframe and Winder they contribute to a greater understanding of the mining operations of 1898 to 1963 and present a unique cultural environment. • The place had a short, but significant, association with Herbert Hoover, later a President of the United States of America, who advised his employer, Bewick Moreing, to purchase the Sons of Gwalia mine, and who was manager of the mine in 1898. • The place is a part of the mining town of Gwalia, the establishment of which was a direct result of the operation of the Sons of Gwalia mine, one of the major underground goldmines in Australia, operating from 1896 to 1963. • The place is valued by the local and wider communities for its associations with the early goldmining history of the towns of Leonora and Gwalia, and for its ongoing value as a tourist attraction, as evidenced by the efforts of the local community in restoration, preservation and presentation of the group and the development of the Mine Office (fmr) as a museum.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Image courtesy Shire of Leonora.</p>	

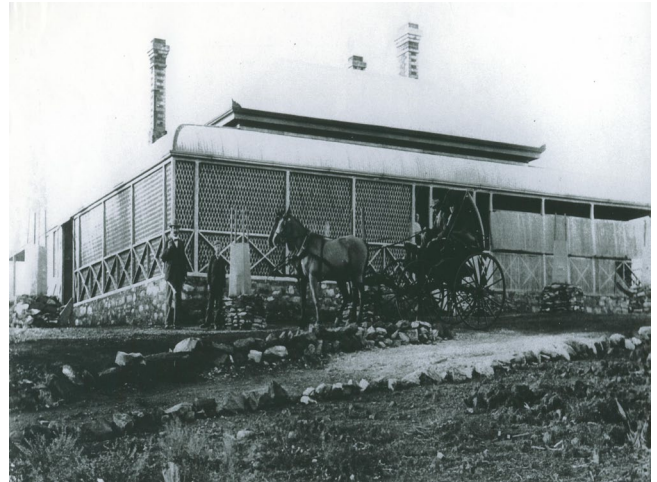


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Mine Manager's House, 1920s. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Mine Manager's House, 1900s. Courtesy Shire of Leonora

Place Name: **Mine Office (fmr), GWALIA**Place No: **G3**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Mine Office (fmr)
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 1127 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 1128; Survey DP188906	Reserve: 46751
GPS:	-28.914963mS 121.334663mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	24492; 1465
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 7 Sep 2006
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Mining: Mine Office
Current Use:	Educational: Museum
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1898
Walls:	Painted Brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

The Mine Office (fmr) is located to the west side of the Mine Manager's House and overlooks the open cut mine. The building is surrounded by a gravel driveway.

The Mine Office (fmr) demonstrates the style of a Federation domestic building being a single storey brick and iron building. The Mine Office (fmr) was constructed in two stages with the northern section being built first and the southern two rooms creating a "T" shape plan form added in the early 1900s and closely resemble the original section of the building. The brickwork has been painted white.

The north elevation is the principal elevation and presents in a symmetrical planform with two entrance doors located in the centre of the wall. A verandah extends across the north, east and west elevations terminating at the two later rooms. The windows are all timber framed double hung sash openings. The doors are four panelled timber doors with toplights.

The roof is hipped with part being clad in heritage corrugated galvanised sheeting whilst the southern section is clad with white colorbond sheeting.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Assay Building (fmr) and Mine Office (fmr) were constructed in 1898 to a design approved by Herbert Hoover, using bricks made on site.

By 18 June 1898, the brick making was underway and Hoover wrote to R. D. Hortop of Menzies requesting him to put in a bid for the bricklaying of four buildings. In July, his monthly report stated that 'the first kiln of bricks has been completed and the various buildings are under way'.

The Mine Office (fmr) was listed as 'General office of four rooms, including strongroom with safe door £340'.³² The strongroom door for the Mine Office is recorded as being ordered from Sandovers.

The Mine Office (fmr) provided offices for the mine administrative staff including the mine manager and the accountant. Gold would have been held in the strong room along with mine records.

The four-room Mine Office (fmr) was extended later with the addition of another two rooms. It is not known when this was done, but was most likely in the early 1900s when the Mine was at its busiest, and most profitable. During the 1937-38 reconstruction and improvement programme, when mine manager Harold Rowe 're-organised the layout of the mine and remodelled, repainted and generally cleaned up', £258 was spent on the Mines Office (fmr), but no details of the work have been found in the remaining records.

When Western Mining took over the buildings in 1964, it occupied Mines Office (fmr) as its offices. In 1971, the Company moved its operation to the much larger and grander Gwalia State Hotel. Don and Donna Reid,



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

who were occupying Mine Manager's House (fmr) at that time, established a small museum in the Mine Office (fmr).

The Museum was opened in May 1972, by Peter Coyne, MLA. Included in the museum is a section on Herbert Hoover as a 23-year old mining engineer, a display of photographs showing the history of Sons of Gwalia mine and the way of life in the goldfields including the woodlines, camel teams and trams, items such as patterns and moulds, homemade household utensils, and Edwardian furniture including a Mazzoletti Delebio automatic piano. A woodline locomotive, 'Ken', is also part of the museum display, housed in a separate shed.

In 1986/87, conservation works were undertaken on the Mines Office (fmr), funded by the National Estate Program, Sons of Gwalia Company and The WA Tourism Commission. The project comprised general repair and maintenance of the building.

In February 2002, the site was gazetted Reserve 46751, as an historic precinct, and vested in The Leonora Gwalia Historical Museum Inc. The Mine Office (fmr) continues to be occupied as a museum.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Social Services: Education
References:	P1465 Gwalia Museum Group, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2006.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Herbert Hoover	Mine Manager

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mine Managers House (fmr), Mine Office (fmr) and Assay Building (fmr) intact on their original site in close proximity to a modern mining operation. Together with the relocated Headframe and Winder they contribute to a greater understanding of the mining operations of 1898 to 1963 and present a unique cultural environment. The place had a short, but significant, association with Herbert Hoover, later a President of the United States of America, who advised his employer, Bewick Moreing, to purchase the Sons of Gwalia mine, and who was manager of the mine in 1898. The place is a part of the mining town of Gwalia, the establishment of which was a direct result of the operation of the Sons of Gwalia mine, one of the major underground goldmines in Australia, operating from 1896 to 1963. The place is valued by the local and wider communities for its associations with the early goldmining history of the towns of Leonora and Gwalia, and for its ongoing value as a tourist attraction, as evidenced by the efforts of the local community in restoration, preservation and presentation of the group and the development of the Mine Office (fmr) as a museum.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Management Category

CATEGORY 1

The place should be retained and conserved.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Place Name: **Headframe and Winder House & Engine,
GVALIA**

Place No: **G5**

Management Category
CATEGORY 1



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Headframe and Winder House & Engine	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Other Structure	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 1128 Tower St	
Locality:	GVALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 1128; Survey P188906	Reserve: 46751
GPS:	-28.914644mS 121.334544mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	24523; 1465	
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 7 Sep 2006	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)	



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Industrial/Manufacturing: Other
Current Use:	Educational: Museum
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1899; 1913;
Walls:	Oregon
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Low

Physical Description:

The headframe and winder were relocated in 1987 to their current position and underwent some repair work at the time. The headframe was further conserved in 2015 which saw the further introduction of karri replacing the original Oregon timbers.

The headframe is located on the northern edge of the site and features in long views to the museum group from Tower Street, Gwalia as well as being a landmark feature of the museum group.

The winder house was constructed at the time the winder was relocated and is a steel framed shed with timber framed windows and timber sliding door. The building has no heritage significance.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>The inclined timber Headframe, containing an ore bin and inclined ramp; was constructed mainly of oregon timber. It was built in 1899, extended in 1913 to accommodate a larger winder engine, and relocated to the current site, in 1987. The relocation of the Headframe and Winder House was carried out by the Western Mining Corporation because they needed to extend their mining operations over the site.</p> <p>The Winder House is of timber framed construction with oregon timber and steel tie trusses for the main roof spans and corrugated galvanised iron cladding and roofing. It was built in 1913, and relocated to its present site in 1987. The Winder House houses steam winder claimed to be the largest such machine remaining in Australia. The winder was made by Fraser and Chalmers of Erith, Kent, shipped to Fremantle, railed to Gwalia and pulled by donkey team from the rail siding to the site. It was rated at 1,000hp and capable of hauling at 1,500 feet per minute. To accommodate its larger size and power, and also to accommodate larger ore skips and bins, the existing headframe was extended in height.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Social Services: Education
References:	P1465 Gwalia Museum Group, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2006.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Herbert Hoover	Mine Manager

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1912 Fraser & Chalmers Winder is the largest of its type in Australia and one of only three surviving. It is a fine example of a large, steam powered winding machine and an example of technological achievement of the period.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Headframe is the only large timber headframe surviving in Australia. • The Mine Managers House (fmr), Mine Office (fmr) and Assay Building (fmr) intact on their original site in close proximity to a modern mining operation. Together with the relocated Headframe and Winder they contribute to a greater understanding of the mining operations of 1898 to 1963 and present a unique cultural environment. • The place had a short, but significant, association with Herbert Hoover, later a President of the United States of America, who advised his employer, Bewick Moreing, to purchase the Sons of Gwalia mine, and who was manager of the mine in 1898. • The place is a part of the mining town of Gwalia, the establishment of which was a direct result of the operation of the Sons of Gwalia mine, one of the major underground goldmines in Australia, operating from 1896 to 1963. • The place is valued by the local and wider communities for its associations with the early goldmining history of the towns of Leonora and Gwalia, and for its ongoing value as a tourist attraction, as evidenced by the efforts of the local community in restoration, preservation and presentation of the group and the development of the Mine Office (fmr) as a museum.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Place Name: **Little Pink Camp and 9 relocated Buildings,
GVALIA**

Place No: **G26**

Management Category
CATEGORY 1



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Little Pink Camp and 9 relocated Buildings
Other Names:	Martinazzoli's Camp Shift Boss Camp Miner's Camp De Rubeis Camp Tony Baletich's Camp Garage Function House Murrin Murrin Lock Up Sly Grog Shop Little Pink Camp
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 1132 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 1132; Survey DP188940	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.913546mS 121.330248mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1464; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora) Register of the National Estate Interim 21 Oct 1980 Classified by the National Trust Classified 03 Aug 1981 Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Oct 1980

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Timber framed Corrugated metal cladding
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The Little Pink Camp forms part of the main camp settlement which contains a number of relocated structures.

Little Pink Camp is painted pink and is a rare example of a miner's cottage that was built around two tents linked by a skillion passage with an enclosed front verandah. The place today still resembles the original form however the tents were replaced by timber framed gabled structures which are linked together by the skillion passage. There is an external metal chimney to the north elevation. The garden/yard is enclosed by a fence made from iron bedsteads.

The relocated buildings are: Martinazzoli's Camp, Shift Boss Camp, Miner's Camp, De Rubeis Camp, Tony Baletich's Camp, Garage, Function House, Murrin Murrin Lock Up, Sly Grog Shop and Little Pink Camp.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This group of structures represent the miners camps which were left on site when the mine closed in 1963. The majority were relocated from locations which are now part of the mine site.

These little abandoned miners camps were in a very derelict condition until the Leonora Tourist Committee auctioned them off in 1995, for the right to restore. The highest price was \$1,000 and bottom price was \$20. The volunteers that 'bought' the camps were given titles authorising them to restore the camps under guidelines, using as much of the original materials and colour schemes as possible, at their own cost. Hessian and information sheets were provided. The response was terrific with the involvement of over 100 people from ages ranging from 8 to 72 years old.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

The local support for the idea was very strong. We had people doing the actual restoration as well as people boring holes, collecting bits and pieces, painting, allowing access to station rubbish tips for window frames and such, gardening, giving us old newspapers for the walls, perspex and windows. The support was unbelievable and we are very proud of each and every one.

Each house has its own personality. Some were lived-in until not so long ago. Most were left abandoned when the original Sons of Gwalia underground mine closed in 1963. The people that have restored each camp have reflected these moods. Some have restored the houses as they imagine them being still lived in. Others have restored them as though the families have just walked out.

Interpretive panels have been added to each of these structures to provide some history of the occupants.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This group of buildings are representative examples of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate miners. • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century. • The group of buildings has social value for the community as it demonstrates their commitment to the celebration and recognition of the past occupants of these camps and the role they played in the establishment of the Gwalia community.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Dwelling, Lot 1267 Tower St, GWALIA**Place No: **G20**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Dwelling, Lot 1267 Tower St
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 1267 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 1267; Survey DP028160	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.907688mE 121.331544mS	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10965; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	c1920
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

A small cottage located at the northern end of the Gwalia on the western side of Tower Street. The place presents in a typical Gwalia vernacular with a deep verandah across the front and south elevation, a symmetrical façade with central entrance and non-original flanking windows. The gable roof changes pitch on the rear plane as it extends to cover the rear rooms. Some loss of original fabric has occurred but original design intent of a simple miner's cottage remains extant.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accommodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.</p> <p>This place has been substantially added to and modified since its original construction.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families. • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **William's Cottage, GWALIA**Place No: **G11**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	William's Cottage	
Other Names:	Dwelling (502)	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 502 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 502; Survey DP222756	Reserve: 25802
GPS:	-28.912521mS 121.330597mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	24397; 10956; 1459	
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 18 Sep 1992	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)	



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Major's Boarding House demonstrates the Gwalia vernacular in its presentation being a single storey timber framed building clad with corrugated metal sheeting. The cottage is small with a symmetrical façade containing a central single entrance flanked by timber framed sash windows. A bullnose verandah extends across the full width of the facade, supported on timber posts with corrugated iron balustrade.

The rear plane of the gable roof extends towards the rear of the building at a lower pitch, with a break of pitch over the rear addition. The windows to the north elevation are timber framed sash openings.

A fully enclosed addition has been added to the north west corner of the house. A separate outbuilding for boarders is located to the north west corner of the house, which is of similar construction to the main house.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>This cottage was built in the early 1920s and was largely used as a rental property for the population of workers who moved through the town.</p> <p>During the 1920s, the cottage was owned by Lawrence (Larry) Reginald Crampton (c1874-1946). Larry Crampton was a successful local businessman who operated for many years the local store and four other shops on the Gwalia Block.</p> <p>During the 1940s the cottage was owned by Tom Williams who worked in the Sons of Gwalia Mine gold treatment plant. He rented out the cottage to teachers appointed to the Gwalia School. It was his association with the cottage that gave the cottage its name.</p> <p>This cottage is more sophisticated than most built in Gwalia in the early 20th century, it has a lounge with a fire place, a bedroom and kitchen at the rear and all the floors were concreted.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Larry Crampton	Owner
Tom Williams	Owner



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate miners. • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for miners. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The building contributes to the community's sense of place as surviving evidence of early settlement in the Leonora area.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



WILLIAMS FAMILY
(1950 - 1963)
In this little house a family lived - They were happy, loved, cried and worked.
Fond spirits and memories still linger in our minds.
TOM and OLL WILLIAMS - with
children KEN, MARY, SALLY and JOHN
Lot No. 902 TOWER STREET
GVALIA



Place Name: **Patroni's Guest House, GWALIA**

Place No: **G8 and G9**

Management Category
CATEGORY 1



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Patroni's Guest House	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 514 & 515 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 514, 515; Survey DP222756	Reserve: 35047
GPS:	-28.913314mS 121.331181mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1466; 24490; 24458
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007



Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified 03 Aug 1981 Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Oct 1980
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PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	c1920
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Patroni's Guest House is located to the south of Mazza's Store on the eastern side of Tower Street. The place is of single storey timber framed and corrugated iron construction with gabled roofs clad in corrugated metal sheeting. The roof continues down to form the verandah roof across the front of the building which has a corrugated iron balustrade and lattice across the upper section of the verandah. The south elevation of the main building presents with a symmetrical plan with a central entrance flanked by timber framed sash windows.

The east elevation contains a skillion roofed verandah supported on timber posts. A door leads into the kitchen and the rear side of the oven.

The north elevation resembles the form of the majority of the cottages in Gwalia with a central gabled roof over the front rooms with the front plane of the roof forming the front verandah. The east plane of the roof continues down at a shallower pitch over the kitchen area. There are two small timber framed windows, one of which has a metal awning canopy. Three corrugated metal water tanks are placed close to the the elevation.

To the rear of the main building are a series of gabled roof structures used for guest accommodation. There are three ranges of rooms with the central range being connected to the main building and has a verandah across the north elevation. The central range of rooms consists of five rooms, four of which have gabled roofs whilst the eastern most room has a skillion roof.

The northern range is situated to the north of the main building and consists of seven rooms. The roofs are a combination of separate gables to three of the units and a larger roof over the eastern four rooms.

The southern range consists of four units, each with its own gable roof.

The rooms are small measuring approximately 2.5m x 4m and are simply presented with timber floors and hessian lined walls and ceilings.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Built circa 1920, Patroni's Guest Home was one of a number of boarding houses in Gwalia which provided accommodation and meals for single men working at the Sons of Gwalia Mine. The Boarding House was established by Mrs Cappelli and later managed by Mrs Ryan.

In July 1929, Bernadina (Dina) Patroni (c1891-1970) acquired the boarding house. Many of her residents were immigrants from Italy and Yugoslavia, earning Patroni's the nickname "the migrant's hostel".
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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Dina Patroni skilfully managed the boarding house with her 'larger than life' personality and shrewd business acumen and soon also held the lease the adjacent lot, where quarters for single men were constructed. The 16 rooms could each accommodate two men and meals were provided at the communal dining rooms. On the weekends there could be 70 men to be fed at each meal, and often there were two shifts to be fed each day.

The close quarters and the diversity of men living there often led to disagreements which featured in the local papers.

Dina Patroni She supported the local community during times of need and had the distinction of owning the first car in the district. Dina Patroni closed Patroni's Guest Home and left Gwalia in 1956.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Patroni Family	Owners and business managers

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value for a good and intact example of a simple early 20th century commercial boarding house that was extended as needs demanded. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement at Gwalia which thrived in the first half of the 20th century and demonstrates the ephemeral nature of mining towns. • The place has historic value for its association with the Patroni family who made a significant contribution to the Gwalia and Leonora community. • The place has social value for the members of the Gwali community and their families who lived and worked in Gwalia until 1963. This boarding house was the home for many of the workers at the mine and contributed to the its sense of place.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Mazza's Store, GWALIA**Place No: **G7**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Mazza's Store
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 518 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 518; Survey DP222756	Reserve: 39909
GPS:	-28.912723mS 121.331095mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1462; 1459
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	c1900; c1910; 1958; 1964;
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

Mazza's Store is a single storey timber framed and iron structure with verandah extending across the full extent of the façade together with a short return along the south elevation. It is the only commercial building remaining in the settlement and occupies a prominent position on the eastern side of Tower Street.

Mazza's Store is a long range of a building which provided space for various commercial uses. The facade (west elevation) contains two large shop frontages with the display windows flanking each of the two recessed doorways. A third shop unit is located to the south west corner of the building with its entrance located on the south elevation together with an additional shop window for that s retail area and a fourth shop unit is located in the centre of the south elevation. The northern and central shop frontages have flat metal kick plates with painted advertising which is a feature that is replicated on the southern shop frontages.

The roof is a complex form of gables with twin gables above the northern shop frontage and a further gable above the southern shop frontage. The gable roof to the central section runs on a N-S axis which has .

A skillion roofed lean-to runs along the full extent of the rear elevation which includes loading doors, small high level windows and a glass and panelled single door.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The building was originally located at Laverton and was moved c1910 to the 'Gwalia Block', an area located south of the mine which was gazetted as a business site. The store was initially operated on the 'Block' by J.A. Wilson & Co. which sold it to Larry R Crampton, who later sold it to Mr Burt Rowe.

When Mr Victor Mazza and his family bought the store in 1949 all that remained at the Gwalia Block, once a thriving business centre which had peaked between 1920 and 1923, was the barber shop and the general store. After trading on the former site for eight years, Mazza's Store was moved by jinker to its present location, where it continued to trade until its closure in 1964. For more than 50 years the store had provided nearly all the town's supplies.

In recent years the Shire of Leonora have undertaken restoration works to enable the place to be safely viewed by visitors.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Mazza family	Owners and business managers

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value for a good and intact example of a simple early 20th century commercial building in regional WA. • The place has aesthetic value a landmark in the streetscape of the former Gwalia community. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement at Gwalia which thrived in the first half of the 20th century and demonstrates the ephemeral nature of mining towns. • The place has historic value for its association with the Mazza family who made a significant contribution to the Gwalia and Leonora community. • The place has social value for the members of the community and their families who lived and worked in Gwalia until 1963. This store was the hub of the community and contributed to the its sense of place.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Inside Mazza' Store, n.d. Courtesy Shire of Leonora.



Mazza's Store, 1957. SLWA b3104327_22.

Place Name: **Mick Omedi's Camp, GWALIA**Place No: **G12**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Mick Omedi's Camp
Other Names:	Burglar Bill's place
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 521 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 521; Survey DP222756	Reserve: 39909
GPS:	-28.912129mS 121.331318mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1461; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 18 Sep 1992
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	Classified by the National Trust Classified 03 Aug 1981 Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Oct 1980 Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Recorded Register of the National Estate Interim
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PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1940
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

A typical timber framed and corrugated iron cottage demonstrating the local vernacular. The place has an asymmetric frontage with a gable feature over the western half of the frontage. The verandah extends across the full extent of the façade with a skillion roof canopy supported on timber posts and partially enclosed with a corrugated iron balustrade. The west elevation is featureless, and the north elevation has a small window with a corrugated iron sheet canopy supported on timber brackets. The east elevation contains two further windows and an external metal clad chimney.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>This cottage was built by Michele 'Mick' Omodei in 1940 and is one of a few cottages in its original location.</p> <p>Several members of the Omodei family from Tirano in northern Italy settled in Gwalia to work at the 'Sons of Gwalia' mine, two of whom were named Michele Omodei. One died in 1942 and is buried at the Leonora cemetery. The other Mick Omodei found fame in 1949 when he and three others made a gold discovery not far from the Gwalia Railway Station.</p> <p>Inside, the kitchen walls are covered with newspaper and a home-made shower was in an alcove in the same room. The lighting system is believed to have been powered by a car battery.</p> <p>A later occupant of this camp was Milano 'Burglar Bill' a well-known character and socialist who would 'distribute' property amongst the community. Milano was responsible for the eclectic front fence of found objects.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Michele 'Mick' Omodei	Owner, builder and occupant



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate miners. • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for miners. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has historic value for its association with the many European men who migrated to Gwalia to work, in this instance Michele Omodei. • The building contributes to the community's sense of place as surviving evidence of early settlement in the Leonora area.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place Name: **Edna Wilcox's Place, GWALIA**

Place No: **G18**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Edna Wilcox's Place
Other Names:	Dwelling (858)
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 858 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 858; Survey DP135043	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.909992mS 121.330538mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10963; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register of Heritage Places 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1910s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Edna Willcox's cottage is a larger cottage which still demonstrates the Gwalia vernacular. The front and rear gabled sections of the cottage are separated by a central skillion roofed section which creates a different aesthetic to the majority of the extant cottages in the settlement. The place is clad with corrugated iron to the walls and roof. The windows are a mix of timber framed and aluminium framed openings. A car port has been constructed to the southern side of the house.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This simple cottage was occupied by turner Robert Patrick Irving (1877-1958) and his wife Emily Martha Norton (1885-1959). The Irvings and their five children lived here from 1913 until 1936. Bob and Emily relocated to Kalgoorlie with three daughters leaving Bob Junior working at the mine. Their youngest daughter was a student in Perth.

Bob had the misfortune to lose the top half of his thumb whilst operating a lathe in the Fitting and Turning Shop but after a quick trip to Leonora Hospital he was back to work in a few days.

Since its original construction, the cottage has been added to with skillion (lean-to) additions across the front and rear elevations. The cottage now has five rooms with timber floors throughout and the cladding of corrugated iron and hessian is typical of the camps.

The last owner of the cottage was recorded as Edna Wilcox a probable relative of station hand Robbie Wilcox who lived in this cottage until the 1980s.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Irving family	Occupants
Wilcox family	Owners and occupants



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families. • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Dwelling, Lot 873 Tower St, GWALIA**Place No: **G17**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Dwelling, Lot 873 Tower St
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 873 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 873; Survey DP135043	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.909992mS 121.330538mN	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10962; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register of Heritage Places 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1910s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The original cottage was a simple timber and iron form which has been subsequently altered with the legibility of the original section becoming confused and almost indistinguishable apart from its roof form. The 1995 assessment of the place that was undertaken as part of the current Municipal Heritage Inventory stated that the original building has a high pitched roof with rear additions and a verandah across the façade. Original doors and windows remain to the side elevation. Since that assessment was undertaken significant alterations resulting in the loss of all original external fabric, the internal fabric and only one section of the roof form resembles its original form.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accomodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.</p> <p>It is not known who built or occupied this cottage.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families. The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Dwelling, Lot 913 Tower St, GWALIA**Place No: **G21**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Dwelling, Lot 913 Tower St
Other Names:	Gwalia Produce
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Lot 913 Tower St	
Locality:	GWALIA	
Land Information:	Lot 913; Survey DP144234	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.907212mS 121.330595mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10966; 1459
State Heritage Register:	State Register of Heritage Places 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

A single storey cottage demonstrating the Gwalia vernacular style. The timber framed and corrugated iron cottage has a two room frontage with central entry. The verandah is a skillion roof structure, supported on timber posts and has not been enclosed. The windows to the front of the cottage are timber framed sashes. A skillion roof section has been constructed to the rear. A metal clad chimney extends up the north elevation.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>This cottage is one of the many cottages or camps built by the workers at the mine for their accomodation. It was common practice for the occupants to build their own homes, and then passed to other workers once they moved on.</p> <p>This cottage is still occupied and is well maintained with an expansive garden.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P1459 Gwalia Townsite Precinct, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families. • The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for mine workers and their families. • The place is historically significant for its relationship with mining operations that took place at Gwalia between 1898-1963, one of the most productive gold mines outside Kalgoorlie.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>



Place Name: **Lawlers Police Station (fmr), LEINSTER**

Place No: **LW1**

Management Category
CATEGORY 3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Lawlers Police Station (fmr)
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government Private

LOCATION	
Street Address:	Old Agnew Road
Locality:	LEINSTER
Land Information:	Lot 176; Survey DP222740 Reserve: 9134
GPS:	-28.086136mS 120.521859mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Governmental: Police Station
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1901; 1912
Walls:	Face brick
Roof:	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

The police station, residence and lock up displays elements of the local federation vernacular style. The police station is of brick construction with corrugated metal roof and verandah across the front of the building. Timber framed double hung sash windows remain extant.

The brick lock up is accessed from within the police station building and is a single storey skillion roofed structure with high level openings with bars allowing some light and air into the cells.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Ned Heffernan, Julius Anderson and Charles Hall set of exploring from Cue in November 1892. On their 240 mile return trip to Cue, they found traces of gold in a place that was to become known as Lawlers. Although the traces had been found, Heffernan’s party decided it was too dry and isolated to warrant further investigation.

It was not until 1894 when Patrick Lawler and his party of prospectors found plenty of alluvial gold at Lame Horse Creek and pegged it as the Donegal Reef, the first mine to be established in the area. Within weeks of this pegging, Lawlers began to be established as a settlement. The government surveyed a townsite at Lawlers in April 1896, gazetting the townsite later that year.

Lawlers began as a canvas town. Tents were clad with canvass, hessian and calico. As the mine became more successful and the camp became more established, the tents gave way to timber framed butts and houses originally clad with white washed hessian and later with tin to the external walls, tin roofs and hard-packed earth floors. Only the management, government services and public service sectors had permanent buildings constructed from stone and brick. The temporary character of the workers cottages demonstrated a shortage of materials but also the transient nature of the mining industry and could be easily packed up and relocated to the next mine site.

At its height, Lawlers was a fully equipped town including doctors, cemetery, school, postal service, six hotels, bakers, butchers, bootmakers, grocers, hairdressers, drapers, auctioneers and general stores. It published its own paper and had its own brewery and aerated water factory. At its peak, the population was 8,000 and was the third largest town in the state.

The town of Lawlers started to experience decline in the early 1900s following the death of three miners in 1903 which impacted on the viability of the mine. The mining company entered liquidation in 1913. A bad storm in 1916 partially destroyed the town from which it never recovered with services being relocated to Agnew with no use for Lawlers. Only the Police Station (1896) remains as the only extant reminder of the Lawlers townsite.



The Police Station was built c1901 for the growing community with a regular rotation of constables. In 1912, tenders were called for additions to the station.

The station was opened and closed in response to the success of the gold mines in the region. In 1937, the station reopened after being closed for some years.

Eventually the station closed and was left to decay for many decades before undergoing restoration by the Shire of Leonora. The most significant element was the new roof cladding in 2017.

Historic Theme:	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Governing: Law, order and defence
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. State Records Office Lawlers Police Station Western Argus, 7 December 1937, p. 29.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a regional Police Station and Quarters built in 1901 to serve the rapidly growing community of miners and their families in the region. • The place is a landmark in the landscape as the only remnant of the former townsite of Lawlers. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of Lawlers and development of the region for mining. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of the ephemeral nature of some towns established for mining in regional Western Australia. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of police stations and the quarters offered to officers and their families in the early 20th century. • The place has social value for the travellers in remote Western Australia as destination.
Level of Significance	<p>SOME/MODERATE</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 3</p> <p>Conservation of the place is desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Lawlers Hotel, 1921. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Lawlers Brewery, c1898. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Place Name: **Lawlers Cemetery, LEINSTER**

Place No: **LW2**

Management Category
CATEGORY 2



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Lawlers Cemetery
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Other Structure
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Old Agnew Road	
Locality:	LEINSTER	
Land Information:	Lot; Survey	Reserve: 4538
GPS:	-28.067847mS 120.514580mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Cemetery
Current Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Cemetery
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1896 - 1944
Walls:	N/A
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Original cemetery for Lawler's townsite and one of only a few elements left of the former townsite. The cemetery was active from 1896 until 1944.

Many of the gravestones remain extant and in fair condition whilst others have been lost or are in a state of disrepair.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Gazetted in 1896, Lawlers was named after prospector Paddy Lawler. By the early 1900s Lawlers was a significant town amid a host of smaller settlements, with five hotels, a variety of shops as well as banks, schools, a resident mining warden, brewery, blacksmiths, cordial factory and Cobb & Co coach service. By 1905 the district's population peaked at almost 2,000, but five years later the mines began to close and by the 1920s Lawlers was a ghost town.</p> <p>The cemetery, old police station and the marked town site are all that remain.</p> <p>The cemetery was used from 1896 to 1944 but only formally gazetted in 1899. Of the 164 burials in Lawlers Cemetery, 41 were aged under 2yrs with several stillborn or only living a very short time. There are only 8 burials for women in the cemetery and three of these died in childbirth.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Cultural Life: Religion Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Landgate Reserve Report 4538

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

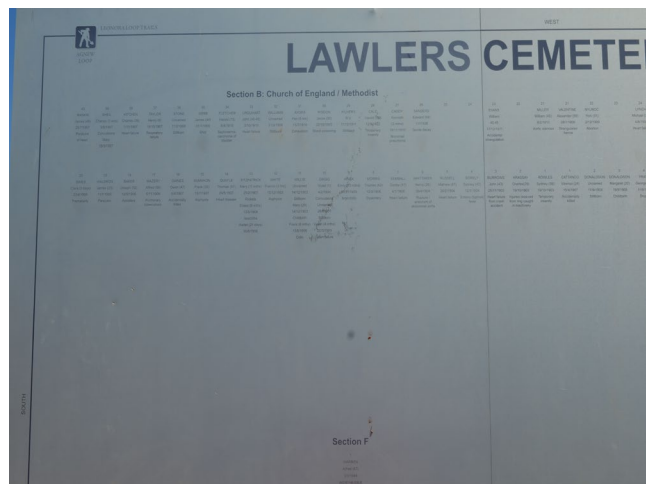
SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cemetery has aesthetic value for its combination of old and new headstones in an open bushland setting. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of Lawlers and development of the region for mining. • The Lawlers Cemetery has historic value as a poignant demonstration of the toll of the harsh and remote environment on children and women.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place has social value for the community as it continues to be a location for ongoing reflection and acknowledgement of the early settlers who have died.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2</p> <p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **State Battery, LEONORA**Place No: **21**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	State Battery	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Private	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Battery Place	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 977; Survey DP215257	Reserve: 37087
GPS:	-28.890030mS 121.325389mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10948
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Industrial/Manufacturing: Other
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1898
Walls:	Timber
Roof:	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Poor to fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The State Battery is located to the western side of the railway line and to the west of the main centre of Leonora. The site contains primary and secondary crushers, hoppers, sloping copper plates for the extraction of amalgam, conveyor belts, water tanks and associated light industrial buildings clad in corrugated metal sheeting.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The State Battery machinery was manufactured by Messrs Forward, Down and Co of Adelaide. It was shipped to Fremantle in October 1898 and forwarded to Leonora by rail and road. The erection of the Battery was undertaken by Mr J. Whitelaw and completed in January 1899.

The opening, of the Battery was a major event in Leonora, A public holiday was granted and the Minister for Mines, Mr Lefroy opened the battery attended by local MLA Mr Gregory. The official opening was apparently a dry affair as the Minister was late arriving and the locals consumed all the celebratory liquor before he arrived.

Although the opening of the battery was much anticipated doubts had been expressed even before completion of the battery about the ability of the well to provide enough water for successful operation. Indeed within weeks of opening the battery had to close for want of water. Fortunately a new well was rapidly constructed on the site by J. Phillips and Co which enabled the battery to restart. In addition, management problems surfaced during 1899 in regard to the running of the battery and an inquiry resulted. The water and management problems meant that the first year of operation of the battery was not a financial success. However, prospectors did feel that it was to be of undoubted benefit in the future.

Public batteries became less and less viable and were a source of constant debate in the mining industry. Leonora was one of the few remaining batteries that came under the control of the WA Mint in 1984 but eventually all were closed in 1989.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997.

ASSOCIATION

Association	Association Type
J. Whitelaw	Builder

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the utilitarian structure built to house the mechanics of the battery.
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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the townsite of Leonora. • The place has historic value for its association with the thriving mining industries that was established and developed in Leonora in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of techniques of treatment of ore and the provision of government managed batteries. • The place has social value for the community as its presence in the townsite since 1899 contributes to the community sense of place.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2</p> <p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Residence, 14 Tower St, LEONORA**Place No: **22**

Management Category

CATEGORY 4**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Residence, 14 Tower St	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Private	

LOCATION

Street Address:	14 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 885; Survey DP135090	Reserve: 37087
GPS:	-28.889228mS 121.330003mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10949	
State Heritage Register:		
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)	



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1920s
Walls:	Corrugated sheet metal
Roof:	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The building is single-storey covered in a gabled roof with front and rear additions under lean-to roofs. The exterior of the building features a metal chimney, and small metal window awnings.

Further additions and alterations include a weatherboard clad outbuilding, aluminium framed windows at the rear of the residence, and new sheds to the rear of the property and a carport.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cottage is typical of the residences built for working families. It is not known who constructed this place or who was the first occupant. It is relatively rare within the Leonora townsite as it shows greater similarity to the dwellings in Gwalia.

Since the place was identified in 1995 it has been extensively restored with new cladding on all elevations. The form of the original construction can still be determined.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is a representative example of the architectural improvisation of structures built to accommodate workers and their families. The place has historic value for its representation of the development of the Australian goldfields and associated social conditions for workers and their families. The place has social value for its demonstration of the typical simple scale and form of accommodation for workers and their families in the first half of the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>LITTLE</p> <p>Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Management Category

CATEGORY 4

Conservation of the place in whole or part is not essential.
The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Edward Sullivan's Grave, LEONORA**Place No: **28**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Edward Sullivan's Grave
Other Names:	'Doo-dah' Sullivan's Grave
Place Type:	Other Built Type
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Goldfields Hwy	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 87; Survey P243239	Reserve: 7521
GPS:	-28.862613mS 121.320793mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10955
State Heritage Register:	Heritage Listing
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Monument
Current Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Monument
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1896; 1899; 1937; 1953
Walls:	N/A
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Edward Sullivan's grave is located to the north of Leonora in a small area of bushland off the main highway. The grave stone is laid flat on top of the raised grave, with stone edging. The site is enclosed by tall link-mesh fencing and includes a number of interpretive signs. The lid to the grave is plain and is without a headstone. An inscription is carved into the grave top.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This gravesite is for Edward 'Doo-dah' Sullivan died 2.7.1896 aged 36 years. He was a prospector and barrow-man, and was the first to discover gold near Leonora in March 1896.

Born c1860 in South Africa. Sullivan first found gold near Leonora in 1896. Together with Harry Weddeck, he sank a shaft on a big quartz outcrop on the Johannesburg Lease, which they had pegged in March 1896.

An article in the Western Mail, 21 October 1937 described the events leading up to Sullivan's death.

'Any old prospectors who may remember Doo dah Sullivan, who, with mates pegged the Johannesburg, may be interested to know that he took his last camel ride with me from Leonora to Menzies, where we had to go for provisions. I got my stock and loads ready to leave and, went hunting for Doo dah. There were only six possible places to find him and at last, I ran him down. Although we had been 24 hours in Menzies he had not got all the dust out of his throat and he wanted me to wait a further 24 hours. As my mates were short of tucker I could not agree, so he said: "Go on, I'll catch you up." He got to Leonora a week after my arrival and of course, his mates roused on him. He never said a word, walked into his tent, then out into the bush. A shot and Dooda never saw Africa again (he was a Boer). His grave is or should be found, where he went out.'

For some years Sullivan's barrow and some of his equipment were located by his grave, but gradually they disappeared. In 1899, the place was visited by Sir John Forrest who expressed surprise that something had not been done to mark the grave. He funded the erection of a headstone and fence.

The Leonora Road Board repaired the grave in 1953 as described in the Coolgardie Miner, Thursday 20 August 1953.

'The grave of Edward Sullivan, the original prospector of Leonora, is being repaired by the Leonora Road Board. At the request of the Goldfields Historical Society the secretary of the board (Mr. Cuthbertson) has just made an inspection of the grave nearly 2 miles north of Leonora. He found the headstone pitted with .22 calibre bullets and the grave torn about. Mr. Cuthbertson said that he could not understand such callous vandalism on the sacred ground of the district's pioneer....The road board will repair the grave and cement the stones around it.'

The grave continues to be maintained by the Shire of Leonora.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Historic Theme:	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Religion
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Outback Family History, Edward 'Doo Dah' Sullivan, GraveTales 31/07/2021 By Moya Sharp. https://www.outbackfamilyhistoryblog.com/edward-doo-dah-sullivan-grave-tales/ Western Mail, 21 October 1937, p.13; 2 Dec 1937, p.11. Coolgardie Miner, Thursday 20 August 1953, p. 11.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Edward Sullivan Sir John Forrest	Gravesite Financial donor

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grave is a simple headstone and marker that reflects the period and the character of Edward Sullivan in which it was constructed. • The gravesite has historic value for its association with the hardships endured by the early prospectors and settlers. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of Leonora following the discovery of gold by Edward Sullivan. • The gravesite has social value as a demonstration of the high esteem in which Edward Sullivan was held by his friends and the Leonora community.
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Edward Sullivan's Grave, 1899. Western Mail, 2 Dec 1937, p. 11.

Place Name: **Warden's Court House (fmr), LEONORA**Place No: **10**

Management Category

CATEGORY 3**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Warden's Court House (fmr)
Other Names:	Leonora School Library
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	21 Gwalia St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 555; Survey DP403343	Reserve: 6721
GPS:	-28.883534mS	121.33255mE

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	24494; 1480
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Governmental: Courthouse
Current Use:	Educational Library
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	c1900; relocated 1909; 1978
Walls:	Timber framed weatherboard cladding Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

Relocated building which is now located on the northern boundary of the Leonora High School site, facing Gwalia Street and adjacent to the relocated classroom. The building is of timber framed construction clad in painted corrugated metal sheeting.

The roof has been reclad with zincalume which continues down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy which wraps around the building and supported on cylindrical metal posts.

The elevations are activated by a large number of timber framed sash windows, with single doors leading into the buildings on most of the elevations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This lot was designated as a reserve for the purposes of a school in 1906. It is not known if the school operated from this time, or what structures were on the site in the early 20th century.

This building was relocated from the townsite of Malcolm which was the initial centre of the Mount Margaret Goldfields but with its decline in the early 1900s, the state government reallocated the services which had been established there. This included the relocation of buildings to places where the need was demonstrated.

The townsite of Leonora, adjacent to more viable mines, became the centre of the Mount Margaret Goldfields and the administrative hub for the region. Consequently this building formerly the Warden's Court House in Malcolm was relocated to Leonora in 1909 and the first sitting of the Leonora Warden's Court was on 7 April 1909.

The Warden in 1910 was P.L. Gibbons and his role was the administration of mining leases in the Mount Margeter Region. The adjacent building, now a classroom, was the office of the Mines Inspector and it was relocated to the site in 1911. Together the two buildings were important for the effective management of the mining industry leases and exploration until 1978.

The two buildings were adapted for educational purposes soon after and continue to serve that function.

Historic Theme:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Shire of Leonora Heritage Trail https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a good and intact example of a Federation Bungalow style government building executed in timber with corrugated sheet metal cladding. • This building and the adjacent former Mines Department Building on this corner since the early 1900s have been prominent elements in the streetscape. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and decline of the Malcolm townsite c1900, in contrast to the growth of Leonora due to the success of adjacent mining ventures. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of the common practice of relocating government buildings as circumstances and demands changed. • The place has social value for the many members of the Leonora community who have attended this building as part of the School facilities
Level of Significance	<p>SOME/MODERATE</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 3</p> <p>Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible. The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.</p>



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Court House and Mine Office, 1982. Courtesy Heritage Council of WA.



Inside the courthouse, 1982. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



View of the Courthouse and Registrar's office, 1948. Courtesy Shire of Leonora.



Place Name: **Mines Department Building (fmr),
LEONORA**

Management Category
CATEGORY 3

Place No: **11**



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Mines Department Building (fmr)
Other Names:	Leonora School Classroom
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	21 Gwalia St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 555; Survey DP403343	Reserve: 6721
GPS:	-28.883525mS 121.332741mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	24421; 1480
State Heritage Register:	



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)
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PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Governmental: Office
Current Use:	Educational: Classroom
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	c1900; relocated 1911; 1978
Walls:	Timber framed weatherboard cladding Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

Relocated building which are is located in the north west corner of the Leonora High School site, facing the relocated classroom. The building is of timber framed construction clad in corrugated metal sheeting painted with a mural.

The timber framed building is built on timber stumps though the entry is now accessed via a concrete ramp. Much of the building is obscured from clear view from the street due to the deep street verge, school gardens and plantings, and other structures. The hipped and gablet roof continues down to form a wide verandah canopy that wraps around the structure. The roof is clad in colorbond corrugated sheeting with the verandah canopy supported on cylindrical iron posts. The walls of the school room are clad in horizontal profile colorbond sheeting. The timber framed sash windows appear to have been retained.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>This lot was designated as a reserve for the purposes of a school in 1906. It is not known if the school operated from this time, or what structures were on the site in the early 20th century.</p> <p>This building was relocated from the townsite of Malcolm which was the initial centre of the Mount Margaret Goldfields but with its decline in the early 1900s, the state government reallocated the services which had been established there. This included the relocation of buildings to places where the need was demonstrated.</p> <p>The townsite of Leonora, adjacent to more viable mines, became the centre of the Mount Margaret Goldfields and the administrative hub for the region. Consequently this building formely the Warden's Court House in Malcolm was relocated to Leonora in 1909 and the first sitting of the Leonora Warden's Court was on 7 April 1909.</p> <p>The Warden in 1910 was P.L. Gibbons and his role was the administration of mining leases in the Mount Margeret Region. The adjacent building, now a classroom, was the office of the Mines Inspector and it was relocated to the site in 1911. Together the two buildings were important for the effective management of the mining industry leases and exploration until 1978.</p> <p>The two buildings were adapted for educational purposes soon after and continue to serve that function.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	Shire of Leonora Heritage Trail https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail
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ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a good and intact example of a Federation Bungalow style government building executed in timber with corrugated sheet metal cladding. • This building and the adjacent former Mines Department Building on this corner since the early 1900s have been prominent elements in the streetscape. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and decline of the Malcolm townsite c1900, in contrast to the growth of Leonora due to the success of adjacent mining ventures. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of the common practice of relocating government buildings as circumstances and demands changed. • The place has social value for the many members of the Leonora community who have attended this building as part of the School facilities
Level of Significance	<p>SOME/MODERATE</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 3</p> <p>Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible. The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.</p>

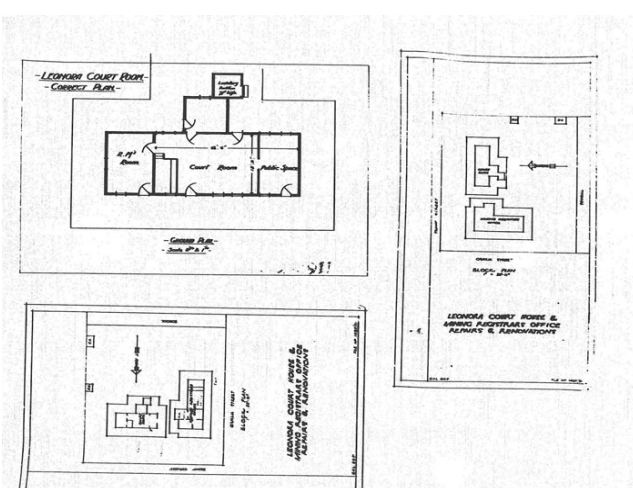
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Court House and Mine Office, 1982. Courtesy Heritage Council of WA.



Floor Plan, Courtesy Shire of Leonora.



Mine Registrar's Office and Court House, 1948. Shire of Leonora.



Place Name: **Presbyterian Church (fmr), LEONORA**

Place No: **14 and 17**

Management Category
CATEGORY 2



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Presbyterian Church (fmr)
Other Names:	Christian Fellowship Church & Old School
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Private

LOCATION

Street Address:	30 Gwalia St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 2; Survey DP222749	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.884588mS 121.331934mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1467; 24498
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current Use:	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other Use:	Educational: Primary School

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1902
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Gothic
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

A small church building which closely resembles the Sacred Heart Catholic Church further along Gwalia Street. The place has a small porch entry facing the street with entrance door to the north and windows to the east and south. Three pointed arch lancet windows line both the north and south elevations. The roof is s a steep pitched gable roof with vented gablet to the eastern gable. Both the roof and walls of the church are clad with corrugated iron sheeting.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Town Lot 2 was granted to the Presbyterian Church in 1898, and the church was erected in 1910.

The plans for the church were drawn by Herbert W Collins, an engineer at the Sons of Gwalia Mine. After tenders for the church were called in October 1910, the contract was awarded to local contractors Gamel & Trim. The work was carried out under the supervision of Joseph Semken.

The building was described in the Leonora Miner newspaper on 10 December 1910 as having a galvanised iron exterior, with the interior featuring jarrah dados and stamped metal. An electric fan donated by a member of the congregation helped alleviate the fierce summer heat.

The church was officially opened on Sunday 4 December 1910 by the moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Western Australia, the Right Reverend William Agnew, assisted by the local minister, Rev John R Thrum.

Before the church was built, services for the Leonora Presbyterian congregation were conducted from 1905 in the Mechanics Institute. The first sermons were delivered by Rev J Haynes who travelled from Kookynie.

Leonora’s first resident minister, Rev Thomas Gray, arrived in Leonora from Victoria with his wife Isobella and their daughter Isobell on 3 April 1906.

The minister and his wife worked hard to raise funds to build the church, however they left Leonora in early 1908. Mrs Gray and her daughter Isobell were renowned for their beautiful singing voices and these were greatly missed when Rev Gray and his family left Leonora. The Grays returned to Leonora in 1918 for another 4 years of service to the church.

In the 1930s the church was often used for Anzac Day services. A public service was conducted next to the post office, the mine whistle giving the signal for the minute’s silence. After this, a church service was held in the Presbyterian Church.

In 1938 the Armistice Day service was conducted in the evening at the Prestbyterian Church by the Moderator, the Right Reverend Dr JA Munro-Ford.

This church was utilised as the Australian Inland Mission Church and it is now the Christian Fellowship Church.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

The building is a rare example of the type of Federation Churches built in the northern part of WA's Eastern Goldfields in the early days. There are only approximately 7 iron-clad churches left in existence in Western Australia and Leonora is privileged to have 2.

The Sons of Gwalia School was moved to Leonora in June 1906. New quarters were built and the school was fenced for a total of £399. It is assumed that the relocated building was the classroom located behind the church until its demolition in 2003. This building was likely to have been used by the church community for events and potentially Sunday School.

Historic Theme:	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Shire of Leonora website, image gallery. Presbyterian Church. https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/image-gallery/presbyterian-church/42

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Gamel & Trim Joseph Semken	Builder Building supervisor

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is a good and rare example of a Federation Gothic church clad with corrugated iron built in the early 20th century. The place has historic value for its association with the Presbyterian Church community of Leonora which built the church through fundraising. The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Leonora and the region in the early 20th century as a response to the success of the mining industry. The place has social value for the Leonora community as it has been the ongoing venue for social and spiritual events since 1910. Its ongoing presence in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place.
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Masonic Halls, LEONORA**Place No: **33**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Masonic Halls
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Local Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	45 Gwalia St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 503; Survey DP420900	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.882979mS	121.332538mE

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1481
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Other Community Hall
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1907
Walls:	Face Brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Queen Anne
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

A pair of red brick single storey buildings with pitched corrugated metal roofs.

The Masonic Hall has a plain frontage incorporating double entry doors, a rendered circular gable vent in the apex of the gable and a rendered name plaque with "Masonic Hall" painted on it. The north and south elevations are blank, with only brick pilasters breaking up the massing. A timber framed corrugated metal clad lantern is located in the middle of the roof.

The adjacent building is similar in design with double entry doors to the west elevation plus two high level timber framed openings above the door. The name plaque of the building has been removed.

Unlike the Masonic Hall next door, this building has small high-level windows along both the north and south elevations. A small porch is located on the east (rear) elevation.

A small concrete obelisk is sited between the two buildings with masonic inscribed capping.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

These two buildings were constructed in 1907 for Alexandra Lodge 64 as a Masonic Temple and Masonic Club at a total cost of £1,200 (\$2,400). The buildings were officially opened on 22 May 1907. No detail of the architect or building have been found in the current research.

The temple, situated on the left of the site, comprises a large hall with a foyer. Although virtually unused today, the temple still retains many of its original furniture and fittings. The building on the right, the Masonic Club, comprises a members' room, a visitors' room and the secretary's office.

Freemasonry began in Leonora on 19 September 1900 when Leonora Lodge 913 was formed under the Scottish Constitution with a membership of 14. Before the Masonic Lodge was constructed, local Lodges held their meetings in the Mechanics Institute. Thereafter, the various Lodges met in the new complex.

Freemasonry was very strong in the Goldfields until the outbreak of World War 2, but during the war many mines closed, the population diminished and Lodge membership declined.

The Lodges focused on community fundraising to benefit many local institutions including the hospital and schools. The Leonora United Lodge is the last remaining Masonic Lodge in the Northern Goldfields region. Members now meet in Kalgoorlie-Boulder, where the majority of members live.

Historic Theme:	Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment. Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: General Social Services
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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

References:	Shire of Leonora Heritage Trail https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail
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ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two buildings have aesthetic value as simple, intact examples of community halls built in a simple expression of the Federation Queen Anne style. • The two buildings are a landmark in the streetscape. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and growth of the community in Leonora. • The place has historic value for its association with the Freemasonry organisation which was popular in the Goldfields until World War Two. • The place has social value for the members of the community and their families who had attended events and meetings in the buildings throughout the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2</p> <p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





ARCHIVAL IMAGES



View of the Masonic Buildings, n.d. Shire of Leonora



Lodge Members, n.d. Shire of Leonora



Place Name: **Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church,
LEONORA**

Place No: **15**

Management Category
CATEGORY 2



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	55 Gwalia St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 142; Survey DP222750	Reserve: 6733
GPS:	-28.881946mS 121.332556mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1469
State Heritage Register:	



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)
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PLACE USE

Original Use:	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current Use:	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1901; 1909
Walls:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Gothic
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

A rectangular shaped building with small porch located on the eastern side of Gwalia Street. The timber framed building displays elements of the Federation Gothic style including the steep pitched roof and pointed arch lancet windows.

The entry to the church is via the front porch through a single timber door on the southern side of the porch. The porch contains two lancet windows which have been partially boarded up.

The north and south elevations of the church are identical. Four pointed arch lancet windows are regularly placed on each elevation, a number of which have been boarded up. To the eastern end of both elevations, are two small projecting rooms with shallow pitched skillion roofs.

The steep pitched gable roof is clad with painted short sheet corrugated iron cladding with metal ventilators positioned on the ridge line.

The bellcote remains extant to the front of the building, constructed from jarrah with the bell suspended from the top rail.

The priests living quarters are located to the rear of the church but are not of heritage significance.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Sacred Heart Church has hosted many a wedding, funeral and christening since its doors opened for the first time on Sunday 28 August 1901. It was the first Roman Catholic Church erected in the Mt Margaret district and the large congregation was served by the Reverend Father E O'Malley.

The 22 x 58.5 feet (6.71 x 17.83 metre) church was constructed of corrugated iron and timber by contractor Charles W Smallhorn. In September 1901 tenders were called for the erection of a Presbytery at the rear of the church.

Two Dominican Nuns opened a primary and secondary school in the church in August 1903. They also provided "finishing classes" for young ladies who had left school. These classes included music, painting, needlework, singing and art.

The church bell, cast by the well-known Mathew Byrnes bell foundry in Dublin, Ireland, was hung on St Patrick's Day 1906.

Three years later, in early 1909, local builder George Wilson was contracted to renovate the church. New interior walls and ceilings were added with stamped steel in 3 ecclesiastical patterns, while ruby and green glass windows were added in the sanctuary. The roof was fitted with 3 patent Boyle ventilators to reduce the



interior air temperatures in summer. Reverend Dr Graber was the priest during the time these alternations were made.

Today [2024], the Sacred Heart Church has no resident priest and is served by the Mullewa Parish.

Historic Theme:	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Shire of Leonora Heritage Trail https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Charles W. Smallhorn	Builder
George Wilson	Builder
Rev Father E. O'Malley	First Priest

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a good and rare example of a Federation Gothic church clad with corrugated iron built in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the Catholic Church community of Leonora which built the church through fundraising. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Leonora and the region in the early 20th century as a response to the success of the mining industry. • The place has social value for the Leonora community as it has been the ongoing venue for social and spiritual events since 1910. • Its ongoing presence in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2</p> <p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Sacred Heart Church, 1910s. Courtesy Shire of Leonora.



Sacred Heart Church, 1902. Courtesy Shire of Leonora.

Place Name: **Leonora Fire Station & Quarters (fmr),****LEONORA**Place No: **8**Management Category
CATEGORY 3**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Leonora Fire Station & Quarters (fmr)	
Other Names:	Residence	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Private	

LOCATION

Street Address:	56 Gwalia St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 1114; Survey DP222749	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.881970mS 121.331830mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1468
State Heritage Register:	



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Other Listing:	Fire & Rescue Service Heritage Inventory Adopted 30 Aug 1997 Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)
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PLACE USE

Original Use:	Governmental: Fire Station
Current Use:	Residential: Single storey residence
Other Use:	Governmental: Quarters

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	c1901
Walls:	Corrugated sheet metal
Roof:	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Low

Physical Description:

Now a single residence, the former Leonora Fire Station and Quarters were two buildings, constructed at different times and for different uses.

The southern half of the property was the original Mechanics Institute which was converted to a residence with the fire station occupying the northern section.

Both sections of the building have gables to Gwalia Street with replacement sunburst timber bargeboard details to both.

The roller shutter doors which originally dominated the façade of the fire station have been removed and replaced with a much smaller window. The bullnose verandah that originally only extended across the façade of the residence has been extended across the former fire station section to create unity in its presentation. Due to the changes, the original fire station function of the northern section of the building is no longer clearly discernible in the buildings' presentation.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1898, a simple building was constructed to serve as the Mechanics Institute for the community of Leonora and Gwalia. The Mechanics Institute was an international movement to provide education and networking for the members of the community who could not access formal learning.

During the financial year 1901-02, £250 was allocated to the Fire Brigade at Leonora. A new building was constructed alongside the Mechanics Institute building for the Fire Station, and the original building was converted to a residence.

One of the main instigators of the Leonora Fire Brigade was Mayor William Snell. He augmented the town water

supply from his own well and constructed an iron tank which was intended to be placed on a stone elevation. The intention was to raise the water pressure to 50 tons and ensure that all the buildings in Leonora would be safe from fire. The Brigade was first lead by Captain Critchley and funded through donation to from the community.

In 1911, the Fire Station underwent alterations and additions, and the Town Clerk was Mr C. Avard was fundamental to securing funds for the works.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

The Leonora Fire Station was served by a crew of volunteers when needed. The group of volunteers formed a strong bond and were the basis for sports teams and many social events. The Fire Station operated from this site until the new station was built in Tower Street c1986.

These premises were then converted for use as a private residence.

Historic Theme:	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Cultural Life: Domestic Life
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Leonora News, 3 January 1947, p. 2. Leonora Miner, 14 January 1911, p. 3.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Captain Critchley Mayor William Snell	Fire Brigade captain Promotor of the Fire Brigade Service

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building has aesthetic value as it demonstrates the form and detail of its original in a simple expression of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the town and region of Leonora. • The place has historic value for its association with the Mechanics Institute movement and volunteer Fire Brigades which all have a strong connection with the community. • The place has social value for the community for its continuing presence in the community since the early 20th century. • The place has social value for its association with the Fire Brigade which is a vital part of any regional community.
Level of Significance	<p>SOME/MODERATE</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 3</p> <p>Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible. The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Leonora Fire Station, 1908. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Leonora Fire Station, 1903. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Leonora Fire Station, 2010. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Leonora Fire Station, c1911. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Place Name: **Leonora Police Station Group (fmr),
LEONORA**

Management Category
CATEGORY 3

Place No: **9, 9a, 9b**



Image courtesy Shire of Leonora.

SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Leonora Police Station Group (fmr)
Other Names:	Residence Barracks Stables Leonora Police Station & Magistrate's House
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Private

LOCATION

Street Address:	60, 62 Gwalia St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 49, 50; Survey DP222749	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.881247mS 121.331879mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1470
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Governmental: Police Station or Quarters
Current Use:	Residential: Single storey residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1899; 1900; 1902; 1903; 1906; 1909; 1911
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Walls:	Timber framed weatherboard cladding Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Low

Physical Description:

The group of buildings include the former Police Station and Magistrate's House, the former troopers' barracks, lock-up and stables. The former police station and Magistrate's House face Gwalia Street with the other buildings located to the rear forming a significant complex in a mainly contemporary residential setting.

The former Magistrate's House is of single storey timber framed and weatherboard construction and has a symmetrical planform to the facade.

The hipped and gabled roof continues down to form the verandah canopy at the same pitch, and clad with short sheet corrugated iron sheeting. The verandah canopy is supported on timber posts. A tall painted corbelled brick chimney is positioned at the southern end of the roof. The facade has a central entrance flanked by French windows. The south elevation contains timber framed sash windows with timber framed canopies over. No inspection of the interior was undertaken.

The complex forms part of a private residence and is enclosed by high fencing and clear view of the various buildings is not possible from the street.

The former barracks are located to the rear of the house, the lockups are located to the west (rear) of the barracks. It is unknown whether the stables remain extant.

The Troopers' Barracks located behind the house, is a single storey timber framed rectangular pavilion comprising five rooms side by side. Each room has a double hung sash window, and a door opening onto a verandah along the east side (Gwalia Street frontage). There is also a verandah along the western length of the building it was not visible from the street, so unsure of openings on that wall) The building is clad with horizontal corrugated iron that has been painted. The gable roof extends over the verandahs along the east and west walls.

The single lock-up was most visible from the road. It is a tall square structure with a skillion roof, highest on the front (east), with horizontal louvred vents in the high section of the skillion wall. The structure is clad with horizontal corrugated iron. It adjoins a square corrugated iron fenced yard with a timber gate central on the eastern wall. There is a steel framed low pitched gable roof structure over the square fenced yard area.

The four-person lock-up was obscured from view, but visible elements suggested a similar structure form and materials to the single cell and yard, located in line with and more to the north of the single cell. Elements at the rear of the site were obscured by the fence and trees.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Prison life in Leonora in 1896 was very simple – the prisoner was chained to a log, according to an article in the Kalgoorlie Western Argus on 13 July 1899.

Leonora's first police officer, Constable Gerald Uniacke, initially lived in a small hessian camp on this site.

When Western Australian Premier Sir John Forrest visited the town in April 1899 he was met by a delegation of local residents in the Mechanics Institute in Gwalia Street. One of the requests put to the Premier was for an adequate lock-up and police quarters.



The request was granted and tenders were called in July 1899 for a new lock-up and police quarters for Leonora. Initially consisting of 2 cells, a charge room and storeroom with verandahs on either side, the lock-up was built by Thomas H Parsons at a cost of £360 (\$720).

New quarters for the police staff were added to the building the following year. Erected by Mr Mackesy and completed in May 1900 for the cost of £342 (\$684), the quarters consisted of 1 bedroom, a living room, kitchen and charge room. The new building incorporated the original 1899 lock-up cells.

In March 1900 the stables situated at the rear of the block were completed to provide stabling for 3 horses and a harness and feed room. Added to this was a shower room for the prisoners. The cost of these additions was £170 (\$340).

A court room with a small public gallery was added to the police building in 1902. It provided far better conditions than the first court session in Leonora on 21 June 1899, which is believed to have been held in Constable Uniacke's hessian camp.

Harry James JP presided over the first case – against a young man named William Phillips who had been charged with wilfully damaging property at a French brothel in Tower Street.

In November 1902 tenders were called for 2 new cell blocks with an exercise yard for male and female prisoners. These were erected at the rear of the police building by contractor Joseph Hart for the sum of £313 (\$626) and completed on 9 March 1903.

In 1906 another men's cell was added to the existing cell block with a new kitchen and bathroom added to the police quarters for the cost of £250 (\$500). In 1909 tenders were called for the conversion of the old police court to police quarters for a married Constable.

In 1911 the weatherboard Sergeant's quarters were erected on the corner of Rajah and Gwalia streets. The quarters consisted of 2 bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom and lounge.

All these buildings, including the original cells, stables and exercise yards, still exist on the site and may be observed from Rajah Street. The women's cell block is nearest the fence and the men's lockup, with its four chimneys, is visible behind it. The stables are at the rear of the men's block.

After a new police station was erected in 1973 in Tower Street, the former police complex was sold and is now a private residence.

Historic Theme:	Governing: Law, Order and Defence Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Shire of Leonora Heritage Trail https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Thomas Parsons	Builder
Mr Macksey	Builder
Joseph Hart	Builder

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The former Police Station and Magistrates House, together with the old Lock-Up and Troopers Barracks, form an historic precinct that contributes to the aesthetic qualities of the landscape.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The buildings in this group demonstrate simple forms of construction used for government buildings in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the town of Leonora, and the district, in the early 20th century. • The place demonstrates the facilities used for the maintenance of law and order in the first half of the 20th century. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who attended to the police station until its closure in 1973. • Its ongoing presence in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place.
Level of Significance	<p>SOME/MODERATE</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora.</p> <p>Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 3</p> <p>Conservation of the place is desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.</p> <p>The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

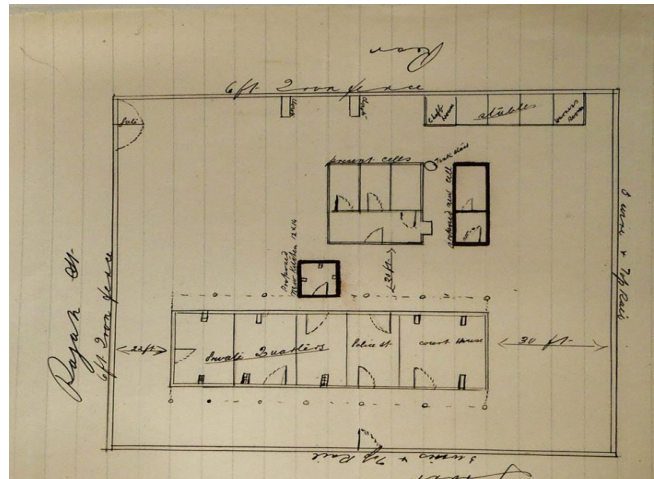




ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Police Station Group 1962. Courtesy Shire of Leonora.



Mud map of the station, pre-1911. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Place Name: **Station Master's House, Leonora,**
LEONORA

Place No: **34**

Management Category
CATEGORY 1



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Station Master's House, Leonora	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Private	

LOCATION

Street Address:	20 Kurrajong St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 501; Survey DP058896	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.885546mS 121.326323mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	15851
State Heritage Register:	Heritage Agreement YES 10 Dec 2013 State Register Registered 17 Oct 2003
Other Listing:	Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Recorded



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Transport/Communication: Rail - Housing or Quarters
Current Use:	Residential: Single storey Residence
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1902
Walls:	Timber framed weatherboard clad
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Goof
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Station Master’s House, Leonora is a vernacular interpretation of the Federation Bungalow style. It also displays some characteristics of Victorian Georgian style, such as a simple rectangular form, symmetrical façade, unsophisticated details and sash windows.

Station Master’s House, Leonora is a single storey timber framed weatherboard clad construction on timber stumps which has been meticulously restored. The main gable roof is clad with corrugated iron. The roof continues at the front and rear over the front and rear verandahs, and hips around the north side verandah. The original weatherboard walls are painted. The front verandah is enclosed by a timber framed vertical profile corrugated iron dado. The verandah floor is concrete. The verandah ceiling is unlined but the corrugated iron has been painted on the under side. The verandah is supported by evenly spaced square timber posts. The verandah ends on the south side, the west bay on the north side, and the north bay on the east side, are enclosed with vertical sheets of corrugated iron. The original twelve-pane double hung sashes and timber frames are still in place.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The township of Leonora in the Mount Margaret goldfield, was gazetted on 15 April 1898, the site being between the Sons of Gwalia mine and other mining leases four miles to the north. Menzies was the railhead for the Mount Margaret goldfield until February 1901, when the Railways Construction Branch of the Public Works Department began construction of the line from Menzies to Leonora. This section of the northern branch of the Eastern Goldfields line was constructed

with basic buildings in galvanised iron or timber, in contrast to the stone residences and station buildings on the Kalgoorlie to Menzies section, constructed in 1897-1898. Early Railway Department policy had been to construct permanent buildings of stone on the goldfields lines, but it soon became apparent that such structures were an unnecessary expense, as goldfields generally had a short life span and the buildings quickly became redundant.

The Menzies-Leonora line was taken over by the Railway Department on 12 January 1903. Leonora then became the railhead for the Mount Margaret goldfield and outer settlements, and for the pastoral industry that had developed in the region to supply meat to the prospectors and mining towns. The Station Master’s House, Leonora was constructed in 1902 by the PWD as part of the contract to construct the railway line. Other elements of the railway complex were probably also built at this time. The first station master at Leonora was Robert McFarlane.

In 1910, an extra room and a washhouse are recorded as being added to Station Master’s House, Leonora. The extra room may have been the cabin, which was used as a kitchen, possibly to free the kitchen for use as extra living or bedroom space or to prevent the house heating up excessively in the summer.



From 1903, when the Leonora station yard opened, gold production in the goldfields generally began to decline, with a resultant drop in population. The success of the Sons of Gwalia mine, however, meant that Leonora continued as an active town while many other goldfield towns disappeared altogether. The Station Master's House, continued to be occupied by the Leonora Station Master, who had the added facility of a tennis court at his residence in the 1930s.

On 23 February 1958, the house was damaged by fire, caused by an exploding kerosene refrigerator. The refrigerator was situated in the passage and the explosion and resulting fire caused 'complete demolition' of floor and ceiling in the passage, and 'a lot' of burnt trimmers, bearers and rafters, with scorching of walls and architraves. Two sheets of fluted iron were blown through into the adjoining room by the detonation. Glass in the fanlights of the front and back doors were broken. Relieving Station Master M. Parnell was the occupant of Station Master's House, Leonora at the time of the fire, as Station Master A. Sharpe was on leave. He was out when the explosion occurred. Repairs to the place cost £208. Wider floorboards were used in the passage, relacing the original narrow profile boards, and plasterboard wall lining replaced the damaged fluted iron.

In December 1963, the Sons of Gwalia mine closed. There was an immediate exodus of residents as the mine workforce of about 250 moved to the mines at Kalgoorlie-Boulder, and supporting businesses closed. Leonora however survived as the railhead and the centre for supply and district

administration. The Station Master's House, Leonora continued to be occupied by the Station Master.

In the mid 1960s, the standard gauge line was put through from Kalgoorlie to Fremantle, and nickel was discovered nearby. Leonora's function as railhead, and administration and supply centre

was enhanced by these developments. A standard gauge line was laid from Kalgoorlie to Leonora in 1974, terminating north of the narrow gauge station yard, which was then redundant.

In 1975, the Station Master was provided with a transportable house with garage, as befitted his position. Station Master's House, Leonora was occupied by other railway employees. From 1979 to 1982, the place was rented privately at \$15 a week. Extra power points and light points were added during this period. The price of gold rose dramatically in 1980, leading to resurgence in gold mining in the region. The Sons of Gwalia mine reopened in 1984, to be mined by open cut, and the Tower Hill mine was re-developed. These activities meant more traffic for the railway and steady occupancy of the place.

The former station Master's House has undergone repairs and renovations and continues to be used as a private residence.

Historic Theme:	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P15851 Staion Master's House, Leonora Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2003.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Public Works Department	Architects

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place, together with the loading ramp, is all that remains of railway structures in the former railway station yard and is a landmark in the streetscape. The place is a simple demonstration of the Federation Bungalow style executed in timber and corrugated sheet metal. The place was part of a railway complex constructed by the Public Works Department as a result of the extension of the narrow

	<p>gauge Eastern Goldfields line from Menzies during the gold boom period in the early 1900s, and continued to operate into the late twentieth century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is the only remaining example of early railway accommodation in Leonora, which was once a large community of railway employees. • The place has been continuously occupied by railway workers since its construction in 1902, and is one of the longest serving station master's residences in the state.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Leonora Cemetery, LEONORA**Place No: **30**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Leonora Cemetery
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Other Structure
Ownership:	Local Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Memorial Dr	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 138; Survey DP106005	Reserve: 7827
GPS:	-28.898703mS	121.345260mE

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Cemetery
Current Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Cemetery
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1902
Walls:	N/A
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The cemetery is located some distance from the Leonora townsite and is accessed by a sealed road. The cemetery is fenced with a simple post and rail fence and a gate is located on the main entrance.

A sealed parking area and public toilets are located adjacent to the main entrance.

The cemetery includes a diversity of headstones and markers, aligned in a grid with a central sealed path that is lined with trees.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The reserve for the Leonora cemetery was gazetted in 1902 as this was the period in which the town was being established.

The cemetery demonstrates the periods when the population ebbed and grew as the Gwalia mine was in peak production.

The cemetery continues to be used by the Leonora community for burials.

Historic Theme:	Cultural Life: Religion Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
References:	Landgate Reserve 7827 Report

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cemetery has aesthetic value for its combination of old and new headstones in an open setting. The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the region and the people who contributed to it. The place has social value for the community as it continues to be a location for ongoing reflection and acknowledgement of family and friends who have died.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>

Management Category

CATEGORY 2

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Stone Water Tank, Tank Hill, LEONORA**Place No: **26**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Stone Water Tank, Tank Hill	
Other Names:	Tank Hill Smoodger's Hill	
Place Type:	Other Structure	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Rajah St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 451; Survey DP055295	Reserve: 8575
GPS:	-28.881546mS 121.335975mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10952
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)

**PLACE USE**

Original Use:	Governmental: Other
Current Use:	Governmental: Other
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1903; 1914; 1935;
Walls:	Stone
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The stone water tank is located on Leonora Hill and can be seen in views eastwards from the town. The rectangular water tank is of stone construction reinforced by the regular rhythm of buttresses. Metal railings have been placed around the top of the structure. The flat roof which cannot be seen from ground level is a later addition.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Leonora was gazetted a municipality on 21 August 1900. Residents and businesses in Leonora relied for their water supplies on wells, rain and water vendors, who sold water that had been purified in condensers or drawn from their own wells. The mines supplied water from their workings, and also generally supplied their workers with several gallons a day.

As the town grew and prospered, the Municipal Council considered the possibility of establishing a reticulated town water system that would provide a supply with sufficient pressure for fire fighting and water for the streets (to keep the dust down). A report on such a scheme was presented to the Council at a special meeting on 4 November 1901 by former town clerk P.G.D. Lavater. The scheme required: '... that a tank to be placed on the summit of the hill in Rajah-street, a main be attached and run down the said street and up again and down Tower-st'.

In February 1902, the Colonial Treasurer made available a grant of £250 toward the water scheme. Tenders for construction of tanks and pipe laying were called. H. McLeod won the work of erecting two 5,000 gallon iron tanks on Smoodger's Hill with a price of £37/10 and E. A. Anderson's quote of £80 for pipe laying was accepted. The initial water scheme was opened in June 1902, and comprised the two tanks on Smoodger's Hill filled by water pumped from the Municipal well (previously known as the Alabama well) by a large windmill.

On 14 March 1903, tenders were called for construction of the Stone Tank reservoir on Smoodger's Hill. The Tank was to measure approximately 60 feet by 14 feet and hold 50,000 gallons of water, which would be a sufficient storage supply for fire fighting and street watering. The tender of Mr McCulloch was accepted for the construction, with a price of £269. The Stone Tank was completed several months later and covered with wire netting, presumably to prevent the water being fouled by birds drowning in it.

By late 1904, the situation regarding the water supply was described as serious. Condenser water was still being used to fill the tanks at considerable cost to the Council. Part of the problem was lack of maintenance on the windmill at the Municipal Well, which was not pumping efficiently even when water was available. To supplement the supply to the tanks, a new well was sunk and fitted with a steam pump acquired from one of the mines.

Leonora Municipal Council held discussions with the Mines Department and an engineer's report was prepared on the feasibility of a weir on Station Creek, about seven miles (11 km) north of Leonora. Station



Creek was a popular picnic ground for local residents, having permanent water and shady trees and the area was known to produce 'beautiful fresh water at a depth of 10ft'. Following the engineer's favourable report, the Mines Department proposed a storage weir and several wells at Station Creek, from which water would be pumped to tanks on Mt George and then reticulated by gravitation to the tanks on Smoodger's Hill. The weir in the natural Creek basin could not be made deep enough to supply all the water needed, unless it was excavated at great cost, so the wells were necessary to supplement the supply. The Sons of Gwalia and Tower mines both agreed to take minimum daily amounts of water from the scheme.

Following the sinking of test bores and the selection of the pipeline route from several alternate proposals, work on Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group finally commenced in 1907. A 1908 map of the water supply scheme shows the Station Creek Reservoir, four wells, pump house, six circular tanks in two groups of three on the north hill of Mt George on Reserve 7146 and a rectangular timber tank on the south hill. Physical evidence indicates that both the circular (iron) tanks and the timber tank were supported on Stone Tank Stands.

Leonora Municipal Council held discussions with the Mines Department and an engineer's report was prepared on the feasibility of a weir on Station Creek, about seven miles (11 km) north of Leonora. Station Creek was a popular picnic ground for local residents, having permanent water and shady trees and the area was known to produce 'beautiful fresh water at a depth of 10ft'.

Following the engineer's favourable report, the Mines Department proposed a storage weir and several wells at Station Creek, from which water would be pumped to tanks on Mt George and then reticulated by gravitation to the tanks on Smoodger's Hill. The weir in the natural Creek basin could not be made deep enough to supply all the water needed, unless it was excavated at great cost, so the wells were necessary to supplement the supply. The Sons of Gwalia and Tower mines both agreed to take minimum daily amounts of water from the scheme, the figure agreed to varying from 15,000 to 40,000 gallons a day, depending on the source of the information. The involvement of the mines was vital to the economic success of the scheme.

Following the sinking of test bores and the selection of the pipeline route from several alternate proposals, work on Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group finally commenced in 1907.

A 1908, map of the water supply scheme shows the Station Creek Reservoir, four wells, pump house, six circular tanks in two groups of three on the north hill of Mt George on Reserve 7146 and a rectangular timber tank on the south hill. Physical evidence indicates that both the circular (iron) tanks and the timber tank were supported on Stone Tank Stands.

Reticulation was provided throughout the township of Leonora and in 1911, the main pipeline was extended to the Gwalia township.

On 1 October 1913, the Public Works Department Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department (WSSDD) took over the management of the Leonora water supply at the request of the Municipal Council. About 100,000 gallons of water were being pumped daily in the summer of 1913/14, including 70,000 gallons to the Gwalia Mine.

In 1914, the Stone Tank required repairs. Its continued use was deemed necessary to prevent a shortage of water supply in the town. The tanks on Smoodgers Hills were still owned by the Municipal Council and, after negotiations, the MSSDD purchased them for

Historic Theme:	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
References:	P10520 Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Mr McCulloch William Snell	Builder Mayor of Leonora



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE

<p>Statement of Significance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a fine and rare example of an early 1900 Stone Tank that demonstrates strong aesthetic values. • The Stone Tank is a landmark commanding views over the town of Leonora and surrounds. • The place was constructed to address the scarcity of water in the area, a problem common in inland regional Western Australia, and to provide a regular water supply to sustain the local mining industry, supplying water for Leonora and Gwalia and their associated mining operations, including the Sons of Gwalia Mine. • The place was closely associated with William Snell, Mayor of Leonora, whose experiences in the goldfields prompted his lifelong interest in improving water supplies in the arid regions of the State.
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Leonora Hospital (old section), LEONORA**Place No: **12**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Leonora Hospital (old section)
Other Names:	Leonora Health Services
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	967 Sadie Canning Dr	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 1350; Survey DP10433	Reserve: 7524
GPS:	-28.894278mS 121.337429mN	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1482
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Health: Hospital
Current Use:	Health: Other
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1907
Walls:	Painted brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Single storey brick building being the remnant of the original hospital and now incorporated into the site of the current hospital.

The building is of simple rectangular design with steep gabled roof and a later verandah that extends around three sides of the structure with a concrete deck.

The east and west ends of the building have a corbelled parapet wall. The west wall has no features whilst the east wall has a large window.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

It was noted in December 1897 that a private hospital opened in Leonora halfway between Leonora and Gwalia. The rapid growth of the town in the next few years saw the need for a more community based hospital. An outbreak of typhoid in March 1899 accelerated concern and a public meeting was held in July 1899 to establish a hospital committee. Local magistrate Mr H. James offered a loan of £100 and Dr Blackburn was appointed the head of the new hospital. Dr Healy took charge of the hospital in July 1900.

It is unclear whether new buildings were constructed for this hospital or the old facilities were used. However; misfortune struck in November 1899 when the kitchen was burnt down, luckily the wards escaped.

The people of Leonora continued to agitate through their local MLA Mr Gregory, to receive the same funding as other hospitals.

In July 1900, a special request was made to move the hospital to a more convenient site. A Grant-in-Aid of £250 was forwarded to the Leonora Public Hospital on 18th July 1900, most probably for this purpose. The following year, £325 was sent to Leonora hospital for buildings and furniture.

It seems most likely that the building shifted to the more convenient site of the original private hospital located half way between Leonora and Gwalia.

The building is still used for medical services and is currently [2024] the premises of Leonora Health Services Home and Community Care.

Historic Theme:	Social Services: Health
References:	Municipal Heritage Inventory 1998.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of a simple expression of the Victorian Georgian style.
- The place has historic value for its demonstration of the growth of services in a town associated with the gold boom in the early 1900s.
- The building contributes to the community's sense of place as surviving evidence of early settlement in the Leonora area.

Level of Significance

CONSIDERABLE

Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora.
High degree of integrity/ authenticity.

Management Category

CATEGORY 2

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



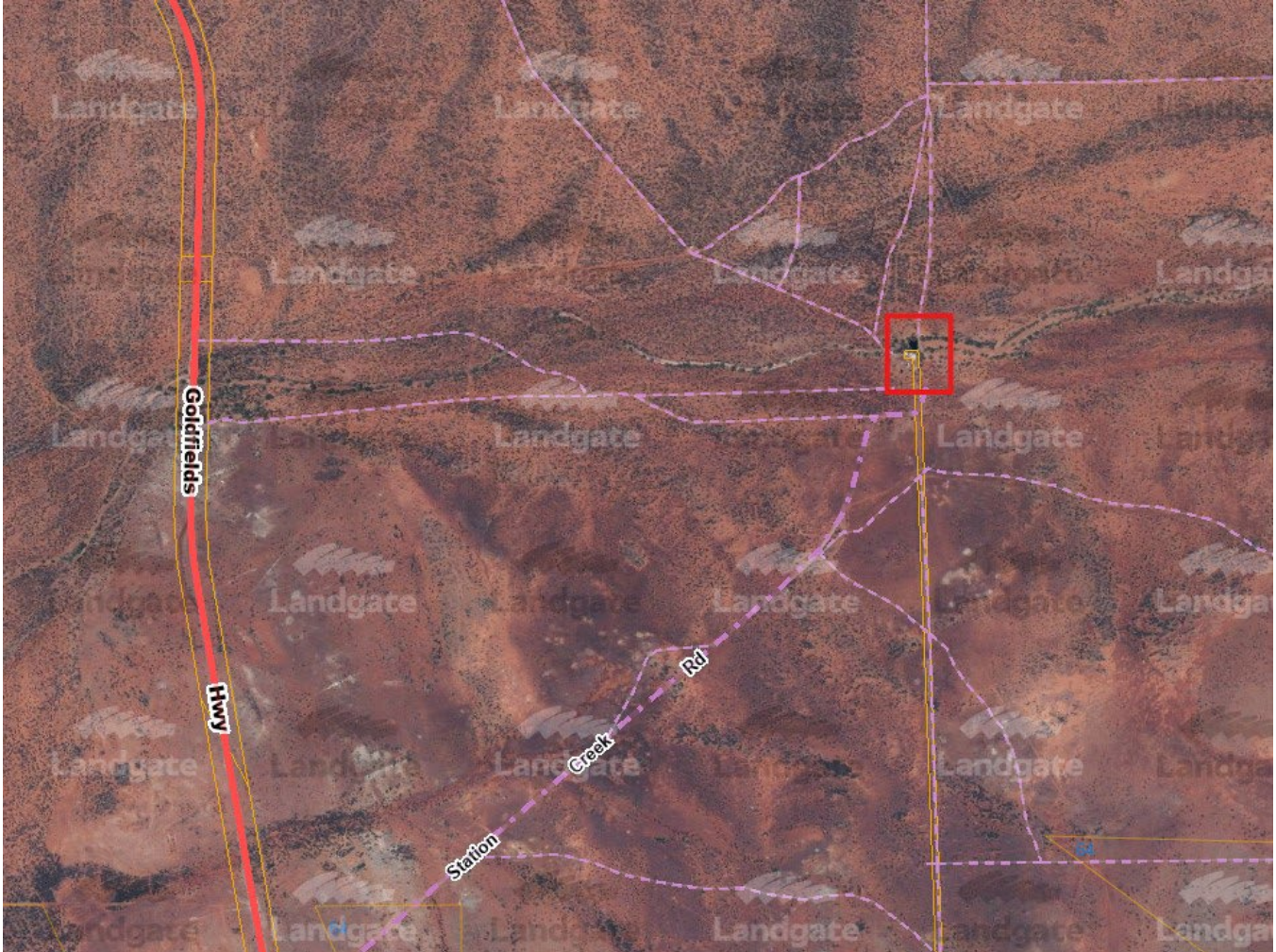


LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place Name: **Station Creek Reservoir, LEONORA**

Place No: **27**

Management Category
CATEGORY 1



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Station Creek Reservoir	
Other Names:	Old Dam	
Place Type:	Other Structure	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Station Creek Rd	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 143; Survey DP035052	Reserve: 10867
GPS:	-28.775129mS 121.299558mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10954; 10520	
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)	



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Governmental: Reservoir
Current Use:	Governmental: Reservoir
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1907
Walls:	N/A
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

No access due to being private land. Refer to Place 10520 Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group for detail of construction as it existed in 2007.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Refer to the documentation for Place 10520 Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group for history of the place.

Historic Theme:	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	P10520 Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

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SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The form and proportion of the Station Creek Reservoir in the arid landscape demonstrates strong aesthetic values. • Together with the other elements of the Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group they are a fine and rare example of a group comprising an entire early 1900 water supply system in a remote north eastern goldfield. • The place was constructed to address the scarcity of water in the area, a problem common in inland regional Western Australia, and to provide a regular water supply to sustain the local mining industry, supplying water for Leonora and Gwalia and their associated mining operations, including the Sons of Gwalia Mine. • The place was closely associated with William Snell, Mayor of Leonora, whose experiences in the goldfields prompted his lifelong interest in improving water supplies in the arid regions of the State. • The reservoir has social value for the the members of the community who continue to use the venue for passive recreation.
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place Name: **Tower Street (West Side) Group, LEONORA**

Place No: **20**

Management Category

CATEGORY 3



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Tower Street (West Side) Group	
Other Names:	8 shops & Central Hotel, Tower Street streetscape	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Private, State and Local Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot Various; Survey Various	Reserve:
GPS:		

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1477
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora) Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Oct 1980 Classified by the National Trust Classified 03 Aug 1981



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Commercial: Shopping Complex
Current Use:	Commercial: Shopping Complex
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1890s-2016
Walls:	Brick Corrugated sheet metal
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Various
Condition:	Mainly good to the street frontage
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The west side of Tower Street forms a coherent group of commercial buildings, many of which still present in a traditional manner with large shop windows and recessed entries. All the shops feature decorative parapet walls with pediments, a continuous bullnose verandah canopy across three of the shops before turning into a continuous skillion verandah canopy from the cafe northwards.

Whilst some materials have been replaced and the buildings painted in non-original colour schemes, the group provides an insight into what Tower Street looked like in the early 1900s.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This group of shops some buildings that are individually but all largely date from the early 1900s and whilst the individual retail functions have changed there is a continuity of retail purposes.

Originally the premises would have probably comprised a shop at the front and residential rooms at the rear.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997.

ASSOCIATION

Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group of commercial properties have aesthetic value for their demonstration of the form and detail of the Federation Free Classical style with intact shop fronts. The place is an important aspect of the Leonora streetscape. The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Leonora townsite and its community in the early 20th century. As a landmark in the streetscape this place is valued by the community for its continuity since the early 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>SOME/MODERATE</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Management Category

CATEGORY 3

Conservation of the place is desirable.

Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Tower Street, 1903. Shire of Leonora



Tower Street, 1972. Courtesy Shire of Leonora

Place Name: **Barnes Federal Theatre (fmr), LEONORA**Place No: **6**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Barnes Federal Theatre (fmr)
Other Names:	Leonora Community Telecentre Leonora Town Hall
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Local Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	100 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 502; Survey DP417100	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.880161mS 121.330564mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1474
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 26 May 2006
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Theatre
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1899
Walls:	Painted stone
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Free Classical
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The Barnes Federal Theatre is set back from the building line of Tower Street. The asymmetric front elevation is painted tuck-pointed brickwork divided into bays by square pilasters that extend to a rendered parapet.

The centre of the facade features a wide flat arched section that bears the name of the building, "Barnes' Federal Theatre".

The parapet conceals a gabled roof with four roof skylights along the ridge, and skillion roofs to the north section above the bathrooms and above the stage to the west.

Each of the facade windows is divided into three lights with curve-headed fanlights that are now boarded over. Some panes have been replaced with wire reinforced glass. Door fanlights are also boarded and all street windows are protected by security grilles.

The side and rear external walls are constructed of random rubble stone with brick quoins and heavily recessed openings. A section of the north elevation is rough-rendered.

A timber-framed gabled porch, clad in fibro-cement, has been constructed to the south elevation.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Barnes Federal Theatre building is a product of the optimism, enthusiasm and energy of David and Philip Barnes who also owned the Leonora Hotel that once stood next door.

In September 1900 it was announced in the Mount Leonora Miner newspaper that David Barnes was "erecting a structure which would fill the long felt want in the town of a large hall, suitable for community activities".

Built to accommodate 1000 people and opened in April 1901, the Barnes Federal Theatre was known as the best hall outside Perth. The building was utilised for many community concerts, Poster Balls, dances and meetings. At Poster Balls, a form of fancy dress ball popular in the early 20th century, patrons dressed as poster advertisements to promote well-known products. Regular films were also screened at the theatre.

The theatre's hall measured 80 x 30 feet (24.38 x 9.14 metres), with the depth of the stage area approximately 20 feet (6.10 metres). The roof was domed with moveable skylights and the original flooring was of Kauri pine.

Access to the front seats was gained from the southern entrances while the rear seats were accessed from the main Tower Street entrance. A separate entrance led to a private parlour which was connected with a saloon bar 18 x 20 x 13 feet high (5.49 x 6.10 x 3.96 metres high).

The façade was of dark-hued bricks with the cornices, mouldings and facing rendered in Portland cement. The pediment consisted of an iron frieze. The work was carried out under the supervision of Will Kelly, a well-known architect and also a popular comedian and dancer. The stone for the building was most likely procured



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

from Frederick Fessey's Leonora Quarry, situated on the Menzies Road a quarter of a mile (0.4 kilometre) from the Leonora Post Office.

In 1911 David Barnes opened the Glideaway roller skating rink adjacent to the theatre and skating became a popular past-time in Leonora.

The Leonora Roads Board bought the building and Glideaway Rink in May 1927 for £325 (\$650), when it officially became the Leonora Town Hall. As the Town Hall, the building was used by a variety of community groups. In the mid-20th century the roof blew off during a storm and was only rebuilt in 1981, but with a gable roof. A fire in 1986 caused damage to the kitchen, floors and ceiling.

In 1988, the Leonora Tourism Committee Inc. became the owner and the Leonora Community Telecentre occupied the building from 2000-2007. It has been unoccupied since early 2007. A proposal to restore the Barnes Federal Theatre is under consideration.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment
References:	P1474 Barnes Federal Theatre (fmr), Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2006. Leonora Heritage Trail, https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
William Kelly	Architect
W.J. Kirby	Architect

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is an unusual and distinctive example of a West Australian theatre designed in the Federation Free Classical style, and the only remaining building in Leonora constructed of local stone. The place is important in demonstrating the establishment and subsequent development of a public entertainment hall and associated activities in the small remote northeastern goldfields town of Leonora in 1899 and is valued by the Leonora community for its provision of recreational and entertainment activities from 1899 to 1926. The place was constructed as a result of the discovery of Gold in the Leonora District in 1894 and the subsequent increase in the population of Leonora. The place is a landmark building on account of its prominent location on Tower Street and its distinctive architectural style, contributing to the streetscape and townscape of Leonora, and the sense of place of the local and wider communities.
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved.</p>

Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Barnes' Federal Theatre c1901. Shire of Leonora.



New Federal Theatre n.d. Shire of Leonora.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place Name: **Grand Hotel (fmr), LEONORA**

Place No: **4**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Grand Hotel (fmr)	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Private	

LOCATION

Street Address:	56 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 123; Survey DP222750	Reserve: -----
GPS:	-28.884618mS 121.330570mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1475
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Oct 1980



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	Register of the National Estate Nominated 14 Dec 1983 Classified by the National Trust Classified 03 Aug 1981 Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997 Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shirof Leonora)
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PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use:	Commercial: Restaurant
Other Use:	Transport/communication: Road - Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	c1900
Walls:	Painted brick Rendered brick Face brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Free Classical
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The Grand Hotel is a former hotel of single storey construction with an ornate pediment to the parapet wall along the Tower Street frontage. The pediment contains floral and scroll details above 'Grand Hotel'. The parapet wall is divided into sections, each containing three porthole style decorative elements. The roof cannot be seen from the main road however it is formed by a series of hipped roofs clad in red corrugated metal with a lantern on the southern side of the roof which was originally placed above the dining room.

The frontage has a split aesthetic with twin shop windows with traditional kick boards and angled entrances into the former shops to the north of the central entrance and sash windows to the south of the entrance. The original doors have been replaced with flush timber doors with original fan light above.

A bullnose verandah extends along the Tower Street frontage with a short return to the south, supported on timber posts. The front elevation has been painted obscuring the brick detail. The north wall retains its face brick finish. The place has been partially adapted for a shop connected to the fuel station.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>This hotel was opened in October 1900 by John Moher and 'the West Australian' stated that the building surpassed anything on the northern goldfields.</p> <p>Applications for two licences were made in June 1900 one of which was by William Lowes the proprietor of the Central Hotel the other was by Mr R.L. Thompson who was probably the proprietor of the Grand it being the only other new hotel in operation by 1901.</p> <p>The architects of the Grand Hotel were most likely Robinson and Reid of Malcolm.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment
References:	The West Australian, 25 October 1900, p. 5.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
John Moher	Original licensee and owner



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the Federation Free Classical style. • The former hotel contributes to the streetscape of Leonora. • The place has historic value for its association with the rapid growth of the Leonora townsite in the early 1900s when the region was developing with the discovery of gold in the vicinity. • The place has social value for its contribution to the commercial precinct of Leonora since 1900.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2</p> <p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Grand Hotel, n.d. Courtesy Shire of Leonora

Place Name: **White House Hotel, LEONORA**Place No: **5**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	White House Hotel	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Private	

LOCATION

Street Address:	60B, 62 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 120, 350; Survey DP222750; DP300475	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.884059mS 121.330580mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1478
State Heritage Register:	



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora) Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997 Classified by the National Trust Classified 03 Aug 1981 Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Oct 1980
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PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use:	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1903
Walls:	Painted brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Italianate
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The single storey White House Hotel forms a distinctive element of the Tower Street streetscape. The ornate pediment stands above the parapet wall, decorated with classical style scrolls and contains the name "Johnson's" under the cornice. The Italianate inspired parapet contains regular spaced balusters creating a rhythm to the frontage. A prominent decorative cornice separates the parapet wall from the plain frieze has "White House Hotel" painted above the verandah.

The bullnose verandah which extends across the facade has been painted in contrasting cream and green panels to the corrugated metal canopy, supported on metal columns.

The facade has been painted obscuring the original tuckpoint finish. A painted dado has been created breaking the massing of the elevation up. The regular placed openings along the facade are alternate doors and windows. The windows are paired timber framed sash openings, positioned under an semi-circular window head and have scrolled aprons below the sills. The main entrance doors is located in the centre of the facade and consists of a single traditional styled timber panelled door with sidelights and fanlight in the semi-circular opening. Single timber panelled doors are located at the north and south ends of the main facade features. The southern section of the front elevation is a later addition and is without any decorative features. Large timber double doors in an arched opening dominate this section of the elevation. Whilst the verandah continues across this section of the facade, the parapet wall above the verandah is shallow in comparison with the main parapet wall and is of plain brick construction.

The north side of the hotel clearly shows the pitch of the roof, clad with short sheet corrugated iron sheets with a corbelled brick chimney. The windows are regularly place large sash openings. A single door provides access into the rear of the hotel.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The White House Hotel was built in 1902 for Thomas and Annie Webb by contractor Mr CW Arnott and opened on New Year's Day 1903.

In 1896 the Webbs ran the Menzies White House Hotel which had been constructed of local white stone. When the family moved to Leonora to build a new hotel, they took the name with them.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Leonora's White House Hotel was built from locally-made burnt mud bricks and featured a decorative parapet in the Italianate style. The hotel consisted of 25 rooms – 11 were bedrooms with 3 set aside as quarters for the Webb family.

The saloon bar was known for its unique wall decorations and Wunderlich pressed metal ceilings which can still be seen today in the hotel. The cellar, situated directly beneath the front bar, measures 18 x 18 feet (5.49 x 5.49 metres) with very thick 8 foot (2.44 metre) walls.

Thomas Webb and his stepson Herbert George Webb ran the hotel until 7 August 1912 when Mr Webb (Senior) died from an accidental gunshot wound to the head. He was just 49 years old. Herbert Webb continued to run the hotel until his own death in 1959. Herbert also served on the Council from 1916-1920.

The dining room and kitchen are still in the same position as when the hotel was first erected.

Ever since, the White House Hotel has continued to be a popular family-run business.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment
References:	Shire of Leonora Heritage Trail https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
C.W. Arnott Thomas and Annie Webb	Builder Original owners

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Federation Italianate style in brick. The place contributes to the streetscape character of Tower Street, the main commercial street within the town. The place has historic value for its association with the rapid growth of the Leonora townsite in the early 1900s when the region was developing with the discovery of gold in the vicinity. The place has historic value for its association with the Webb family who were prominent citizens in Leonora in the first half of the 20th century. The place has social value for its contribution to the commercial precinct of Leonora since 1900 and its provision of hospitality services.
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Printing Shop, LEONORA**Place No: **16**

Management Category

CATEGORY 3**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Printing Shop
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Private

LOCATION

Street Address:	63 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 14; Survey DP222749	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.883804mS 121.331093mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10944
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Transport/Communications: Communications - Newspaper building
Current Use:	Residential: Single Storey Residential
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	c1900
Walls:	Corrugated sheet metal
Roof:	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Low

Physical Description:

The Printing Shop is located on the eastern side of Tower Street and forms part of the commercial aesthetic of the street. The place is of single storey construction with twin gabled roof and shallow pitched skillion roofed verandah extending across the full width of the facade.

Originally the building was constructed as two single commercial buildings which have been converted to a single residence. The northern section of the building is the larger of the two sections and has a symmetrical arrangement of windows flanking a single entrance door. The facade to the smaller southern section only contains a single window. The roof and the gables have been reclad with colorbond. The facade is clad with corrugated metal sheeting whilst the side elevations are weatherboard. Much of the original fabric has been replaced.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This building was the site of the former local newspaper. The paper was launched by Walter Barker in July 1899 as the Mount Leonora Miner. In 1901 the printing officers were said to be very well equipped and able to satisfy the demands of future expansion.

The name of the newspaper was changed in 1910 to the Leonora Miner and remained under that name until 1928 with Sydney Charles Fowler leading the paper.

In 1929, the newspaper changed its name to the Northern Grazier and Miner and operated until 1944 from these premises under that name. The newspaper was printed and published firstly by Alan Kirke and then James Clarke.

In July 1944, the publication was changed to the Leonora News, under the guidance of Robert W. Williamson until December 1950. It is presumed to have operated from the same premises.

The publication ceased in 1950 and it appears there were no newspapers published in Leonora after that date.

It is not known what function the premises served after that date, or who occupied it. In recent years the place has been converted to a residence whilst retaining the form and detail of the original building.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. State Library of WA information on Leonora (WA) Newspapers. https://encore.slwa.wa.gov.au



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Walter Barker Sydney Charles Fowler Alan Kirke James Clarke Robert W. Williamson	First Proprietor Printer and Publisher Printer and Publisher Printer and Publisher Printer and Publisher

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building has aesthetic value as it demonstrates the form and detail of its original in a simple expression of the Federation Bungalow style. The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its prominent position on the front of the lot and its ongoing contribution since the early 20th century. The place has historic value for its association with the provision of services to the growing community of Leonora in the early 20th century. The place has historic value for its association with the important role that the local newspaper had in regard to informing and connecting all members of a diverse community. The place has social value for the community as its presence in the townsite since 1899 contributes to the community sense of place. The place has social value for the members of the community who recall the publication of the newspaper until its closure in 1950.
Level of Significance	<p>SOME/MODERATE</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 3</p> <p>Conservation of the place is desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Leonora War Memorial, LEONORA**Place No: **32**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Leonora War Memorial	
Other Names:	Memorial Park	
Place Type:	Other Structure	
Ownership:	Local Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	66 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 50; Survey DP58998	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.883660mS 121.330581mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	13027
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Statewide War Memorial Survey Completed 01 May 1996



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Monument
Current Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Monument
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	2005
Walls:	Marble
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The Leonora War Memorial is located within the heart of Leonora, just to the south of the post office. The War Memorial is set within landscaped grounds and enclosed by a low wall with palisade railings above. The marble memorial is located towards the rear of the garden with lawns to the majority of the space. A gun is located to the south of the memorial and seating is provided at the eastern end of the garden area.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This site was designated as a reserve in 1907 and vested in the Shire of Leonora in 1922. Its original purpose was stated as a Town Hall but this did not happen and the site was used as the Road Board Offices.

In December 1921, an Honor Board for the people from the Malcolm - Leonora Road Board District who had enlisted with the AIF was unveiled. It is not clear where that Board was located. In 1948, a memorial for members who had lost their lives in World War Two was unveiled on 12 September 1948.

The Road Board offices were set back from the street and a small memorial was established in front of the offices. A photograph of the memorial from 1957 shows that the memorial comprised a simple open sided structure with a simple fence, and inside a vertical board on which the names of those who served was inscribed.

In c1966, the Leonora Shire offices were destroyed by fire and presumably the memorial also. The site was designated as Memorial Park and in 2005 the current memorial was dedicated.

In 2007, the vesting in the Shire of Leonora was revoked and the land was transferred from the State Government to the ownership of the Shire of Leonora.

From the available information, there has been a memorial at this site from sometime after 1922 when the site was the responsibility of the Shire. The 1920s were the period in which many Local Road Boards chose to honour the servicemen from their district.

Historic Theme:	International Links Governing: Law, Order and Defence
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Monument Australia Landgate Reserve Report 10868 Kalgoorlie Miner, 9 August 1948, p. 2. The Leonora Miner, 31 December 1921, p. 3.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monument and its setting have aesthetic value as a simple and elegant design within the main street of Leonora. • The memorial has historic value for its association with the members of the Leonora community who served during conflict outside Australia. • The memorial has social value as it demonstrates the level of commitment to acknowledge the contribution of servicemen and women from the Leonora community.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2</p> <p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Leonora War Memorial, 1957. Courtesy SLWA image b3104498_2



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place Name: **Bank of New South Wales (Fmr), LEONORA**

Place No: **1**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Bank of New South Wales (Fmr)
Other Names:	Leonora Shire Offices
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Local Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	67 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 16; Survey P222749	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.883073mS 121.330614mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1479
State Heritage Register:	Heritage List
Other Listing:	Statewide Bank Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997 Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Commercial: Bank
Current Use:	Commercial: Office
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1939; altered internally c.1966, 1993-1994
Walls:	Cement blocks, rendered and painted
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Inter War
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

The single storey building is located on the corner of Tower Street and Trump Street and forms a dominant aspect of the local streetscape.

The place demonstrates some late inter-war architectural characteristics though these have been somewhat compromised by the alterations to the building. The original face brickwork finish has been rendered and painted over compromising the original aesthetic to the place. The complex hipped roof has been reclad with colorbond resulting in the removal of the chimneys and alteration to the gable detail to the facade together with the addition of timber finials to the apex of the gable elements. wide battened eaves with exposed rafters extend around the building.

The windows to the facade are timber framed with three-light awning sashes and traditional 1-over-1 timber framed sashes to the side and rear elevations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

These offices are the former Bank of New South Wales building built in 1939 by contractors Mortimore and Thompson for £3758 to a design by architects Hobbs, Forbes and Partners. At this time the shire offices were on the site of the Memorial Park until they burnt down in 1962-63.

In April 1939, an item in the Northern Grazier and Miner described the building as follows:

The building, which will be completed in September, will be constructed of cement blocks and have a frontage of 80ft. to Tower street and a depth of 80ft. The bank portion will comprise a banking chamber, manager's rooms, and a strong-room; the residential section will include a lounge, dining-room, tow bedrooms, maid's room, kitchen, laundry, servery, bathroom, sleep out and garage.

In 1962-63, the interior of the building was substantially altered when the building was converted to offices for the shire of Leonora.

A major refurbishment of the buildings took place between October 1993 and May 1994. These works included demolition of an asbestos fence, erection of a low boundary wall, and the re-roofing of the entire building in corrugated iron. During that time the shire occupied the former National Bank buildings.

The original layout of the place is no longer evident, and many original finishes have been covered. The building continues to be used by the Shire of Leonora administration team.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development Governing: Government and Politics
References:	Municipal Heritage Inventory 1998. The Inland Watch, 6 May 1939, p. 6.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	The Northern Grazier and Miner, 29 April 1939, p. 1.
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ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Shire of Leonora Bank of New South Wales Mortimore & Robinson Hobbs, Forbes & Partners	Owners and occupiers Original Owner Builder Architect

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the Inter War Stripped Classical style. • The place contributes to the streetscape character of Tower Street, the main commercial street within the town. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the shire and townsite of Leonora in the Inter War period. • In its current function as the Shire of Leonora council offices, the place continues to play an important role in the town of Leonora.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Leonora Post Office, LEONORA**Place No: **2**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Leonora Post Office	
Other Names:	Mount Leonora Post Office	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Commonwealth Govt	

LOCATION

Street Address:	68 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 2; Survey D72435	Reserve: -----
GPS:	-28.883446mS 121.330677mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1476
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Oct 1980



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Classified by the National Trust Classified 03 Aug 1981
Statewide Post Office Survey Completed 01 Mar 1992
Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Transport/Communications: Post Office
Current Use:	Transport/Communications: Post Office
Other Use:	Commercial: Retail

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1903; 1906
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Free Classical
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

Single storey brick and iron building located at the corner of Tower Street and the western end of Trump Street that presents with the character of a domestic building.

The hipped roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting which extends down to form the verandah canopy at a slight change of pitch, supported on timber posts. A brick corbelled chimney is located towards the rear of the roof.

The entrance to the Post Office is in the angled wall with double doors.

Post Office boxes have been installed in the north wall. Sash window openings remain extant in the east elevation.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The building without living quarters was completed in September 1897. The office section of the Post Office is virtually identical to the Norseman Post Office, designed by Government Architect George Temple-Poole. The living quarters were added in 1906.

The Mount Leonora Post and Telegraph Station opened for business on 22 September 1897. The Station Master and Assistant operated from a wood frame and galvanised iron building that consisted of a public office, mail room, operating room and Post Master's room with surrounding verandahs. This building was constructed by Muir and Wright for a cost of £599.

The rapid growth of the town in the following few years saw more staff employed and more delivery services. In 1900, the Public Works Department drew up plans for more a substantial Post Office. This brick and iron construction consisted of a public office, mail room, post master's room, money order office and savings bank, telegraph room, operating room and battery room. The old office was to be adapted for living quarters. In December 1900 these plans were being considered by the Post Master Generals Office and £500 was allocated for their construction in the financial year 1900/1901. (I have been unable to verify the exact completion date of the post office but assume that it was in the first half of 1901. The Leonora Miner would probably clarify the date.)

Further additions of the living quarters were completed on 31 May 1906 for a total of £344. A new storage shed was built in January 1911 and apparently the old post office no longer exists in any form on the site.

Historic Theme:	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997.
ASSOCIATION	Association Type
George Temple Poole Joseph Hart Peter McInnes	Architect Builder - Post Office Builder - Residence

SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Post Office is located on the corner of Tower Street and the western end of Trump Street and due to its prominent position, the place demonstrates landmark value in the streetscape. • The architectural form of the Post Office is rare in the streetscape further contributing to the places's landmark value. • The place is associated with the establishment and development of Leonora as one of the town's earliest buildings which is still partially used for its original purpose. • The attached residence demonstrates a former way of life for postmasters at the time. • The place is associated with George Temple Poole, a former Government architect and one of Western Australia's most prominent architects of the late-19th century. • Through its longevity and continuity of function in this location, the place contributes to the community's sense of place.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2</p> <p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Leonora Post Office 1905. Courtesy NAA K1209.



Leonora Post Office 1957. Courtesy SLWA image b3104498_3.



Leonora Post Office 1905. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Leonora Post Office 1950. Courtesy NAA K1209.

Place Name: **National Bank (fmr), Leonora, LEONORA**Place No: **13**

Management Category

CATEGORY 1**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	National Bank (fmr), Leonora	
Other Names:	Leonora Information Centre	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Ownership:	Local Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	69 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 1; Survey DP47136	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.883089mS 121.331119mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	3815; 1477	
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 23 Jan 2009	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)	



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Commercial: Bank
Current Use:	Governmental: Office
Other Use:	Residential: Single Storey Residential

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1898; 1943; 2005
Walls:	Timber framed weatherboard and corrugated sheet metal cladding
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Free Classical
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The former bank building has been adapted for use as the Leonora visitors centre in the front section and library towards the rear. The building is of single storey construction with verandah across the façade. The return north elevation is built to the pavement of Trump Street.

National Bank (fmr), Leonora, is typically Goldfields vernacular architecture of timber framed construction, with a front wall clad with weatherboards, the side and rear walls with ripple iron, and a corrugated iron roof, in a simple form. However, the decorative symmetrical verandah frontage shows influences of the classical elements of Federation Free Classical style.

Typical of the style is the symmetry of the frontage, and the use of classical motifs, such as the moulded pediments and cornice line valance to the exterior walls. The style epitomised the prosperity of the period and was relevant to commercial buildings, as evidenced by National Bank (fmr), Leonora.

National Bank (fmr), Leonora, is timber framed, on stumps, although they are not visible. The hipped gambrel roof is clad with short sheets of corrugated iron roof cladding. The hipped roof extends to form a skillion over the former rear verandah where the kitchen and work area are located, and further extends over the small rear entry porch. There is a single face brick corbelled chimney evident towards the rear.

The front verandah is a separate skillion roof with matching gabled pediments on the outer edges. The rear extension has a skillion roof high at the rear and is pitched down to meet the gutter line of the rear verandah. The roof has a single decorative metal vent on the ridgeline and flat tin decorative elements on the front corners of the ogee gutters. The pediments are detailed in moulded timbers and feature small flat tin decorative elements on the apex.

The verandah is supported by stop chamfered square timber posts in pairs for the flanking pediments, and single narrower plain posts the remainder. The pediment posts are further detailed on boxed bases and decorative top collars, with vertical grooved detailing on each side of the posts between the chamfers. The balustrade along the front boundary is a replica of the original. It has spaced timber rods honed to points at the top. There is a gate of the same construction in the vicinity of the main entry at the south end of the frontage. The verandah has a timber deck floor. The external front and two side walls feature a framed cornice line valance on the exterior walls. The valance frame is curved out to the gutter board detail, and the ripple iron valance is detailed in vertical configuration and painted a complementary colour to the remaining external walls.

The front wall of the building is detailed in simple shiplap weatherboards while the remaining external walls show the original ripple iron sheeting, in horizontal configuration. The external walls have been painted. The windows are mostly timber framed double hung sashes and have vertical steel bars fitted on the interior.



The interior of the building was not inspected as part of this assessment however a full description of the internal spaces can be found in the register documentation prepared by Heritage Council.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The National Bank of Australasia Ltd opened in Leonora as an Agency in November 1897, with the Mt Malcolm branch manager Mr J. Laughton visiting weekly to deliver a banking service. In May 1898, with Mr Leslie J.C. Magennis as manager, a permanent Leonora branch opened in a hessian and iron building transported from Mt Malcolm.

A more solid structure was built after a bank heist in October 1902 when daring robbers, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the teller, leaned over the counter and stole £400 (\$800).

The new building, designed by architectural firm Porter & Thomas, was constructed by Joseph Hart. Tenders were called in late September 1903 and work started in October on the Federation Free Classical style building. A month later, on 1 November 1903, the new National Bank building opened for business. The façade of the building has remained unchanged over the years and is the only known example of a weatherboard and corrugated iron clad bank building in Western Australia.

While the Leonora National Bank had initially been established as a sub-branch of Mount Malcolm, it very quickly took over as the main branch, and then became the only National Bank branch for both towns.

In the early 1900s, fire regulations banned the use of weatherboard as building material. The local council made an exception for the National Bank as the blocks on either side of the building were vacant and it was considered unlikely that a fire would spread. However, rate notices of 1904 show that buildings had by then been erected next to the bank.

As was common at the time, the manager's residence was at the rear of the bank. The turnover of managers in Leonora was steady, with 19 serving between 1897 and 1944. In 1944, Mr E.A. Thackrah was appointed manager; he would become the longest serving manager of the Leonora branch, staying for 16 years. W.E.J. (Bill) Harris was appointed manager in 1961 and remained until the National Bank ceased operations in Leonora in 1966.

The Sons of Gwalia Ltd was a major client for the National Bank, which provided an escort service for the mine's output of gold bars from Leonora to London at one shilling and ninepence (19c) per oz. The bank manager and the local police constable accompanied the bullion on the Cobb & Co coach to the railhead at Kalgoorlie, from where shipment to the London Mint was organised.

In c1943 the National Bank acquired the former Bank of New South Wales premises (the current Shire Office) as a bank and manager's residence and moved across the road. The former National Bank building was sold and then rented back to the National Bank as staff accommodation.

The following year, 1944, the former Leonora National Bank building was sold to Noel Francis William White, and rented back by the National Bank as accommodation for its staff.

In 1944, E.A. Thackrah was appointed manager at Leonora. With his family, he remained in the town for the next 16 years until his retirement, making him the longest serving manager of the Leonora branch.

Bank managers and their staff were prominent in the social and community life of country towns. They came into contact with the majority of residents through their work, and socialising, particularly by the manager, was part of the job promoting the bank. Staff held positions in local community groups and were members of various sporting organisations. In 1960, Noel White died and the title to National Bank (fmr), Leonora, passed to his family.

In 1961, W.E.J. (Bill) Harris was appointed manager at Leonora. National Bank (fmr), Leonora, was at that time occupied by bank teller Jim White and his wife. Ledger keeper Michael Limmer was the third staff member. The Bank continued to provide banking facilities for local businesses and the miners, most of whom worked at



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

the Sons of Gwalia mine, which was the major employer for the district. A sub-branch of the Bank operated at Gwalia from 5 October 1962 to 14 February 1964.

On 27 December 1963, the Sons of Gwalia mine closed. The miners left to find employment elsewhere with resulting closure of businesses and further loss of population. The Leonora National Bank ceased operations on 4 May 1966.

After the closure of the National Bank, the building was leased as accommodation until 1981, after which it had successive owners until the Shire of Leonora purchased the property in 2003. Two years later the building reopened as the Leonora Information Centre and Library.

In June 2003, the Shire of Leonora purchased both parts of Lot 25, which included National Bank (fmr), Leonora, and a more recent cement block building on the northern section of the lot. The property was acquired specifically to house a number of essential services in the town centre. These included the Leonora Community Telecentre, the Leonora Information Centre and the West Australian Library Service.

In September 2005 it was reported that the Information Centre was to move into the restored National Bank (fmr), Leonora, the following month. Approximately 50 tourists a day were calling in at the Centre. The Library Service, which was also housed in the place, was reported to be well used by the locals. The new premises allowed more space, extended opening hours and new telephone and computer systems. The Telecentre occupied the cement block building on the northern section of the site.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. P3815 National Bank (fmr), Leonora, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2009 Leonora Heritage Trail, https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Porter and Thomas Joseph Hart	Architects Builders

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is rare as one of only few examples in the State of corrugated iron clad bank buildings, and is the only known example to incorporate both weatherboard and corrugated iron cladding. The place has aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of Goldfields vernacular architecture with some influence of the Federation Free Classical style. The place is representative of the early stage of bank buildings constructed in the mining areas of the State in the 1890s, most of which were initially of lightweight materials and were later replaced or removed. The place is highly valued by the local community, making a significant contribution to the main street character of Leonora.
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

	Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Place Name: **Central Hotel, LEONORA**

Place No: **3**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Central Hotel
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Private

LOCATION

Street Address:	70 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 33; Survey DP222749	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.883040mS 121.330590mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	1472; 1477
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified 03 Aug 1981



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997
Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use:	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1900
Walls:	Painted brick Rendered brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Free Classical
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The Central Hotel is located on the north western corner of Trump Street and Tower Street. The place is of single storey construction with prominent arched pediment to the truncated entrance. A parapet wall extends around the two principal frontages of the building, obscuring the hipped roof. The original bullnose verandah extending across the two main elevations has been replaced with a corrugated metal skillion canopy, supported on metal posts.

The brickwork has been painted over in two colours to create the impression of a brick dado to the lower section. Two of the openings to the Tower Street elevation have been retained, framed with rendered surrounds. Other openings to the frontage have been blocked up however the placement of the openings have been retained thereby retaining the rhythm of the openings.

The side elevation to Trump Street presents with a mixed aesthetic. The rear section is plain with a single sash window opening with rendered surround. The front section retains a more traditional aesthetic with the verandah and sash windows. A large advertisement and non-original doors have also been added to the elevation.

Whilst alterations to the presentation of the building have occurred, the original design intent of the place remains evident and the place retains a landmark presence in the Tower Street streetscape.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Central Hotel was built for its first owner Linton R Ritchie and opened by the first lessee, John J Williams, on Tuesday 3 July 1900.

One of the finest buildings in Leonora, the Central was constructed of burnt bricks and was the fourth hotel to be built in the town. It boasted a beautifully furnished spacious dining room, a billiard room and a large kitchen manned by a first-class chef who had the latest appliances at his disposal.

Accommodation was provided in a separate timber building almost 5 metres away containing 7 bedrooms, each with 2 large single beds, a washstand and chest of drawers. Patrons could also hire a horse and buggy from the hotel's livery stable situated behind the building.

In late 1903 the Central Hotel was purchased by Peter Hill. Born in 1861 in County Wexford, Ireland, Mr Hill was the first Mayor of Mt Malcolm and a prominent local identity with interests in hotels, mining and horse racing before he turned his business focus on Leonora. The following year he carried out extensive alterations



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

to the hotel, including the raising of the front parapet by 5 feet (about 1.5 metres). Fire damage in later years led to further alterations.

Peter Hill became the Central Hotel's longest serving licensee, retaining the freehold of the building until his death in Kalgoorlie in 1945 at the age of 84 – at the time, he was one of the oldest hoteliers in the Northern Goldfields.

Since then, this hotel in the heart of Leonora has passed through many hands and remains a popular meeting place.

Historic Theme:	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment
References:	Leonora Heritage Trail, https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Linton Ritchie	Owner
Peter Hill	Owner and licensee

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a good and largely intact example of the Federation Free Classical style executed in brick. • The place contributes to the streetscape character of Tower Street, the main commercial street within the town. • The place has historic value for its association with the rapid growth of the Leonora townsite in the early 1900s when the region was developing with the discovery of gold in the vicinity. • The place has social value for its contribution to the commercial precinct of Leonora since 1900 and its provision of hospitality services.
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Central Hotel, n.d. Shire of Leonora



Central Hotel, n.d. Shire of Leonora

Place Name: **Stone Water Storage Building, LEONORA**Place No: **25**

Management Category

CATEGORY 3**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Stone Water Storage Building	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Other Structure	
Ownership:	Private	

LOCATION

Street Address:	72 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 201; Survey DP63110	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.881546mE 121.335975mN	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE

Original Use:	
Current Use:	
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	
Walls:	Stone
Roof:	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Poor to fair
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

The water storage building is a small two storey structure located to the rear of lot 72 Tower Street (lot 201). The upper section of the place can be seen from the rear laneway but there is no visual access to the lower level from the street.

The building is constructed from rubble stone with red brick quoining to the corners of the building. Previous assessments have stated that the walls are 500mm thick and 6m tall.

The pitched roof is clad with rusted corrugated iron sheets, with plain metal sheeting to the gable element. There is a small timber framed opening to the upper level of the west wall and a single storey lean-to along the north elevation.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This two storey structure is believed to have been built to provide water for the residents of Leonora and water for the fire brigade.

Detail of the owner or builder are unclear but it is known that the Mayor of Leonora, William Snell, was passionately interested in the provision of good water supplies in the regions following a disastrous personal experience.

An item in the Mt Leonora Miner in May 1902 demonstrates how local residents were influential in the provision of water.

From Messrs W.A. Snell & Co's large storage tanks, water will be laid on to the Challenge Hotel shortly, and from Mr Lamont's storage tanks water is being laid on to several premises in Tower St. With the municipal water pipe running down the main streets, and the foregoing supplies available, the risks through fire will be greatly minimised in those quarters. It is expected that shortly a fire brigade will be formed in the town and a competent captain named.

The municipal water scheme was finalised in 1903 with the large reservoir on Tank Hill built to serve the town. It is possible that there was less demand for these privately owned sources of water after this date.

At some time the building was converted to a residence with windows and doors inserted. It is believed that it still serves this purpose.

Historic Theme:	infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
William Snell	Mayor of Leonora

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place is rare as a two storey stone construction within the town and district of Leonora. It demonstrates the construction methods, simple form and detail of the early 20th century Victorian Georgian style. The place was closely associated with William Snell, Mayor of Leonora, whose experiences in the goldfields prompted his lifelong interest in improving water supplies in the arid regions of the State. The place was constructed to address the scarcity of water in Leonora, a problem common in inland regional Western Australia, and to provide a regular water supply to sustain the local residents and the fire brigade.
Level of Significance	<p>SOME/MODERATE</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 3</p> <p>Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Bakery (fmr), LEONORA**Place No: **18**

Management Category

CATEGORY 3**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Bakery (fmr)
Other Names:	Company Store
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Private

LOCATION

Street Address:	73 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 27; Survey DP222749	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.882704mS 121.331070mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	3816; 10946; 1477
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)



PLACE USE

Original Use:	Industrial/Manufacturing: Bakery
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Commercial: Shop

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1936; 1938
Walls:	Timber framed corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Vernacular
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

The former bakery building is constructed to the building line of Tower Street with a verandah extending over the pavement and a residence located to the north east of the former shop.

The former bakery shop is a small building of timber framed construction clad with corrugated metal sheeting. The front of the former shop has been boarded up.

The roof is steeply pitched clad in corrugated metal with a timber framed parapet wall.

The original bakery is located to the rear of the shop, is of timber framed construction with corrugated metal sheet cladding.

The pitched roof is clad with metal sheeting and still incorporates a metal ventilator and a brick chimney.

The attached residence is not of heritage significance.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Leonora pioneer James Clarke purchased this site on 3 March 1897 and erected a sun-dried brick and iron building on it. Several years later he sold the property to Edward Trim who erected a new building in May 1905 and applied for a liquor licence.

In 1906 Mr Trim rented the premises to Agnes Kelleher who opened the Cosy Tea Rooms. Two years later the building was refitted as a boarding house which was run by Louisa Maria Frearson. In 1916 Caroline and Michael McAppion purchased the property, which is understood to have continued to operate as a boarding house until the early 1930s. The McAppions were originally from New South Wales and relocated to Leonora with their family of four children in the early 20th century.

It is likely that the family lived on the property but it has not been established whether the existing house is that which remains on the site. The McAppion family were very active in the sport and social life of Leonora. When the eldest son Michael Henry McAppion died in 1920 because of the injuries received when serving during World War One, flags flew at half-mast in Leonora.

In 1936, the property was transferred to baker John Michael Rodgers (1903-1959). Rodgers designated his place of residence as Leonora on the Certificate of Title when he acquired the property, but the Electoral Rolls record him as living in Kalgoorlie. Prior to the purchase of the property, in 1933, John Rodgers announced that he was setting up business as a baker in Leonora.

Mr. J Rodgers makes the announcement in this issue that he will be commencing business as a baker in premises situated in Tower Street, Leonora, on Wednesday next, 1st Proximo.



It is unclear if this bakery was at these premises or at another location in Tower Street but is probable that it was at this site.

During the 1930s, Leonora, like other gold mining regions experienced a better economy than other areas of Australia suffering through the Great Depression. Consequently, the population of the town grew and many small business flourished in the 1930s.

In 1935, John Rodgers and Hunt Brothers, the baker of Gwalia, announced a price increase for bread.

Price of 2lb LOAF – Messrs., Hunt Bros, and J. Rodgers, bakers of Gwalia and Leonora, respectively, announce by advertisement in this issue that, commencing on Monday next, the price of the 2lb loaf will be increased by ½d. This has been deemed necessary on account of the Flour Tax and increased flour prices.

By March 1936, presumably, business was going well for John Rodgers as he acquired the property from Caroline McAppion. However, Rodgers retained ownership only for a few weeks when it was transferred to baker, George Albert Willey (1881-1966) in April 1936.

To purchase the property Willey obtained a mortgage from Great Southern Roller Flour Mills at the time of purchase but the amount is not specified. It would seem to have been a logical relationship as the Flour Mills would therefore have a ready purchaser for their products.

In 1937, the Department of Health charged Willey with selling underweight bread. Inspector Wilson said it was one of the worst offences of his experience with Willey’s loaves being 22% underweight. The Gwalia bakers were also charged, but their bread was only about 2½oz light on an average.

An item in the local press in July 1938, indicates that the current shop was built at that time. The new hairdressing salon was built in front of the bakery which is consistent with the position of the current shop at the front of the block. The form and detail of the shop is also appropriate with this period of construction.

George Willey (c1881-1966) and his wife Jean, nee Gibb (c1917-2006) lived in Leonora until the late 1940s and retained ownership of the property until 1961.

The Willey Brothers purchased the Gwalia Bakery from the Hunt Brothers in 1950. They operated their bakery business from Gwalia while doing extensive renovations and extensions to their Leonora premises, including the installation of a new oven and mechanical dough mixing machine. When the Leonora bakery reopened, the Gwalia premises closed and the Willey Brothers Bakery supplied baked goods to residents in both Leonora and Gwalia.

A few years later, the brothers decided to concentrate on their Kalgoorlie branch and leased the Leonora premises.

In December 1961, the property was transferred to Ernest Edward Balaam, master baker and his wife Nancy Kathleem Balaam. The couple owned the property until 1975 when it was transferred to bakers, Timothy and Peter Piggot, both of Hannan Street Kalgoorlie.

The Piggots owned the property for only four years and then it was passed to a number of owners.

There has been a long association with bakers on the site most recently it was used as a café although it has not been operating for some years.

Historic Theme:

Economy: Commerce
Peopling WA: Demographic Development

References:

Certificates of Title 659/82; 1408/82.
The Kalgoorlie Miner, 2 Sep 1920, p. 1; 28 Jan 1937, p. 6.
The Northern Grazier and Miner, 28 March 1933, p. 2; 2 March 1935, p. 2.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
John Micheal Rodgers George Willey and family Balaam family Piggot brothers	Owner, occupier and business owner Business manager and occupant Business manager and occupant Business manager and occupant

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value as a simple but intact example of an Inter War Stripped classical style. • The location of the shop on the front property boundary gives it prominence in the streetscape of Leonora. • The shop, former baker and residence have historic value as a demonstration of the common business practice in the mid 20th century of people living and working in the same place. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Leonora in the Inter War period which lead to the growth of services in the town. • The former shop and premises has social value for the community for its longevity of function in the streetscape.
Level of Significance	<p>SOME/MODERATE</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 3</p> <p>Conservation of the place is desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Bakery c1955. Courtesy of Shire of Leonora.



Bakery 1979. Courtesy of Shire of Leonora.

Place Name: **Andresen's General Store (fmr), LEONORA**Place No: **7**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Andresen's General Store (fmr)
Other Names:	Leonora Christian Centre Druids Society Hall United Aborigines Mission
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
Ownership:	Private

LOCATION

Street Address:	85 Tower St	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 57; Survey DP222749	Reserve:
GPS:	-28.881269mS 121.331112mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	10941
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LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 17 Feb 1998 (Shire of Leonora)

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Current Use:	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other Use:	Social/Recreational: Community Hall

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1899
Walls:	Brick
Roof:	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style:	Federation Free
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

The simple building is of sundried brick construction with parapet wall to the frontage. Originally constructed as a general store, the façade contains a centrally placed entrance consisting of timber double doors with arched fanlight above, flanked by an arched window opening to the north of the entrance and a large display window to the south. The prominent parapet contains a central sign with "Leonora Christian Centre".

The parapet wall conceals a gabled roof clad with corrugated iron sheeting, with red brick chimney.

Rusticated pilasters create a distinguishing feature of the elevation, acting as dividing elements between the windows and door as well as extending up the edge of the facade.

The south elevation is very simple in its presentation with a single door in a rendered opening towards the eastern end of the wall and "JESUS IS THE WAY THE TRUTH THE LIFE" painted on the elevation.

There is a red brick single storey addition to the rear.

The original verandah across the façade has been removed.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Constructed of sun-dried bricks in July 1899 and situated on the same lot as the now demolished Challenge Hotel, this building was erected for Christian Alfred Andresen and his brother and business partner, John Andresen.

The foundations were constructed to accommodate a second storey to be erected when finances permitted, but this never eventuated. The heavily-reinforced foundations may have ensured the survival of this building, which was originally a general store with a liquor licence selling fermented and spirituous liquor.

Christian Andresen left the business in 1900 and his brother John continued running the store and transport firm for many years. By 1919 the store was used as a barber's and tobacconist with billiard saloon at the rear. John Andresen died in Leonora in September 1929 at the age of 64.

The interior of the building features timber floorboards throughout, pressed metal ceilings with decorative ceiling roses and the original wall vents.

The former general store was owned by the local Druids Society between 1959 and 1965 and used as a meeting hall.



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

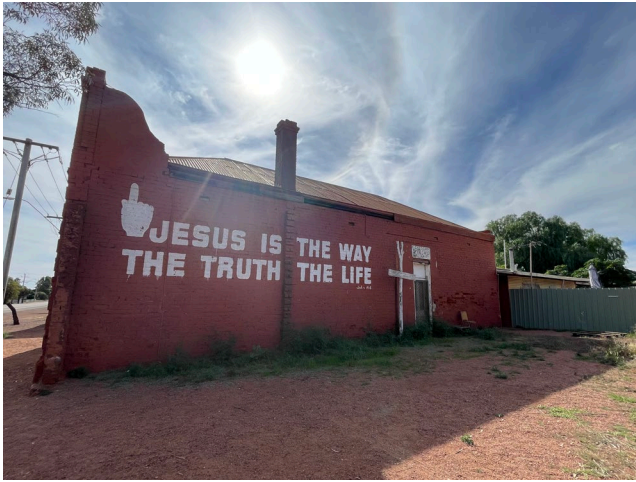
In 1965 the United Aborigines Mission purchased the building and utilised it as the Leonora Christian Centre. Although the building is no longer used for this purpose, it is still owned by the United Aborigines Mission.

Historic Theme:	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Sciences: Education
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Shire of Leonora Heritage Trail https://www.leonora.wa.gov.au/mapping/trails/heritage-trail

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
John and Christian Andresen United Aboriginal Mission	Original Owners Owners and occupiers

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of its construction in the Federation Free style. • The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its prominent position on the front of the lot and its ongoing presence since the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the provision of services to the growing community of Leonora in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the Andresen brothers who were prominent businessmen in the early decades of Leonora. • The place has social value for its ongoing presence in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place. • The place has social value for the members of the community who have attended the place during its range of uses throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.
Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2</p> <p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



View of Andresen's Store, 1907. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



View of Andresen's Store, n.d.. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Place Name: **Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group,**

LEONORA

Place No: **31**

Management Category
CATEGORY 1



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group	
Other Names:	Stone Tank, Smoodger's Hill Station Creek Reservoir Mt George Tanks	
Place Type:	Other Structure	
Ownership:	State Government	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Various	
Locality:	LEONORA	
Land Information:	Lot 451; 81; 30; Survey DP055295; DP92003; DP183478	Reserve: 8575; 11267; 9699; 7146 36387
GPS:	Various	



HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	10520; 7171; 10952; 10954
State Heritage Register:	State Register Registered 19 Jan 2007
Other Listing:	

PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Government: Other
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1903; 1907
Walls:	Stone Corrugated metal sheeting
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Moderate

Physical Description:

The following descriptions are drawn from the physical inspections in 2007 undertaken to include the group in the State Register of Heritage Places. Access was not possible during the May 2024 site visit for the LHS Review. It is assumed further degradation has occurred of the elements in exposed locations.

The group listing comprises the Station Creek Dam and pump house and two wells (1907), Three tank stands at Mt George (1907) and the rectangular Stone Tank in Leonora (1903).

The Stone Tank is located in a prominent location atop Smoodgers Hill (Tank Hill) on the east side of the residential Queen Victoria Street, within and overlooking the Leonora townsite. The stone walls are coursed and mortared, and have been rendered over. There is evidence that bricks are quined into the corners of the structure. Substantial buttresses are also stone construction and have been rendered, although it is a different material and finish than the render of the tank walls. The buttress elements around the perimeter of the tank are not engaged to the tank. The tank is entirely roofed with steel sheeting in a high profile rib. There is an access hatch and ladder down into the tank, which was empty. No inspection of the tank interior was undertaken. The tank appears to be steel lined.

The bore field in which Station Creek Reservoir and the wells are located are a pastoral grazing environment except for the gravel tracks and water supply elements. The wall construction of the Station Creek Reservoir is a concrete gravity wall tapered outwards towards the base that is submerged by the catchment water on the west side. The dam wall extends in a direct line across Station Creek, north from the pump house, and also extends some 100 metres or so to the south, before extending in an easterly direction in the form of a low concrete wall. There are the remains of a pillar at the corner junction at a site symmetrical about the main reservoir wall, corresponding with the pillar on the north. The reservoir wall has a pipeline attached along the west side immediately adjacent to the ledge, approximately 0.45 metres wide, along the top of the wall. The metal balustrade along the east side of the top of the wall is a pipe rail with supports bolted to the concrete reservoir wall. It is detailed with rounded knuckle joints and two horizontal wire lines.

The wells are isolated in the landscape. The site at Well 4 comprises the pump house associated with the bore production operation, and a steel framed fuel tank and stand. The Well is located central within a concrete slab. There is a concrete plinth with remains of bolt fixings at the side of the Well, indicating a pump or other equipment previously being attached. The Well has a steel sheet cover fixed over it for safety reasons. Due to the subsidence of the concrete slab, it was possible to view the interior of the Well under the steel cover. The



Well is lined with horizontal timbers around the square shaft. There is a steel framed ladder to the depth of the well. Well 5 is similar to Well 4; there is a pump house, but no fuel facility. The Well 5 site is central on a mound, retained by sheets of corrugated iron along one side. The slab surrounding the well remains intact, with

evidence of other fittings. The steel sheet cover is fixed and immovable.

Mount George Stone Tank Stands are a series of stone walls parallel to each other, in three groups, on two hills, with a central valley in between where the operational water storage tank is located. The north hill is elongated on a north south alignment, and the south hill is on the same alignment. There are two groups of stone walls on the north hill, one to the north and one to the south with a random stone pile that is the trig station and marker central between the two. The Stone Tank Stands walls all run on an east west alignment. Each wall is a random stone construction, predominantly in a horizontal coursing with mortared joints, and stands approximately 1.5 metres in height, depending on the fall and structure of the natural ground, and many elements are of a considerable size.

The walls are constructed of local stone on the natural earth, on and around rock outcrops. The tops of the walls are all the same level. On the north group on the north hill there are timber remnants, possibly the platforms that spanned the Tank Stands. The platforms would have supported the corrugated iron tanks that are no longer insitu (remnants remain on both sides of north hill). There are approximately 12 walls in each of the three groups, although the south most wall of the south group on the south hill is a series of three piers rather than a wall.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following description is drawn from the documentary evidence prepared in 2007 undertaken to include the group in the State Register of Heritage Places.

Leonora was gazetted a municipality on 21 August 1900. Residents and businesses in Leonora relied for their water supplies on wells, rain and water vendors, who sold water that had been purified in condensers or drawn from their own wells. The mines supplied water from their workings, and also generally supplied their workers with several gallons a day.

As the town grew and prospered, the Municipal Council considered the possibility of establishing a reticulated town water system that would provide a supply with sufficient pressure for fire fighting and water for the streets (to keep the dust down).

In February 1902, the Colonial Treasurer made available a grant of £250 toward the water scheme. Tenders for construction of iron tanks and pipe laying were called. H. McLeod won the work of erecting two 5,000 gallon iron tanks on Smoodger's Hill with a price of £37/10 and E. A. Anderson's quote of £80 for pipe laying was accepted. The initial water scheme was opened in June 1902, and comprised the two tanks on Smoodger's Hill filled by water pumped from the Municipal well (previously known as the Alabama well) by a large windmill.

On 14 March 1903, tenders were called for construction of the Stone Tank reservoir on Smoodger's Hill. The Tank was to measure approximately 60 feet by 14 feet and hold 50,000 gallons of water, which would be a sufficient storage supply for fire fighting and street watering. The tender of Mr McCulloch was accepted for the construction, with a price of £269. The Stone Tank located adjacent to the iron tanks, was completed several months later and covered with wire netting.

By late 1904, the situation regarding the water supply was described as serious. Condenser water was still being used to fill the tanks at considerable cost to the Council. To supplement the supply to the tanks, a new well was sunk and fitted with a steam pump acquired from one of the mines.

Leonora Municipal Council held discussions with the Mines Department and an engineer's report was prepared on the feasibility of a weir on Station Creek, about seven miles (11 km) north of Leonora. Station Creek was a popular picnic ground for local residents, having permanent water and shady trees. Following the



engineer's favourable report, the Mines Department proposed a storage weir and several wells at Station Creek, from which water would be pumped to tanks on Mt George and then reticulated by gravitation to the tanks on Smoodger's Hill.

Following the sinking of test bores and the selection of the pipeline route from several alternate proposals, work on Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group finally commenced in 1907.

In September 1907, Reserve 11267 of some 25,755 acres on Station Creek was reserved for the purpose of water at the request of the Mines Department, and the Leonora water scheme was opened on 19 December 1907. The scheme was managed by a Water Board comprising members of the Leonora Road Board.

A 1908 map of the water supply scheme shows the Station Creek Reservoir, four wells, pump house, six circular tanks in two groups of three on the north hill of Mt George on Reserve 7146 and a rectangular timber tank on the south hill. Physical evidence indicates that both the circular (iron) tanks and the timber tank were supported on Stone Tank Stands.

Reticulation was provided throughout the township of Leonora and in 1911, the main pipeline was extended to the Gwalia township. On 1 October 1913, the Public Works Department Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department (WSSDD) took over the management of the Leonora water supply at the request of the Municipal Council. About 100,000 gallons of water were being pumped daily in the summer of 1913/14, including 70,000 gallons to the Gwalia Mine.

In 1914, the Stone Tank required repairs. Its continued use was deemed necessary to prevent a shortage of water supply in the town. The tanks on Smoodgers Hills were still owned by the Municipal Council and, after negotiations, the MSSDD purchased them and repointed the outside and applied a coat of hot tar and bitumen to the inside.

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s the scheme suffered financially when mining was curtailed. Maintenance of the wells in the harsh environment also led to decline of the infrastructure.

In 1935, the stone tank on Smoodger's Hill was extensively renovated, and the following year a cover was installed over the tank.

In the 1940s, the scheme was upgraded with new pipe and the installation of diesel motors and electric pumps. This work was delayed because of the difficulty of securing materials in the post war period and it was not until the mid 1950s that improvements were completed.

The closure of the Sons of Gwalia mine in 1963 led to an exodus of residents and a reduction in water supply demands.

In the mid 1970s, there was an increase of the population in the region because of greater mining activity and the water scheme was upgraded including the installation of diesel powered pumps at the bores, and the wells were gradually decommissioned. The stone tank at Leonora was fitted with a metal liner at around this time.

During the 1980s, the price of gold escalated and the Sons of Gwalia mine reopened leading to independent sourcing of water for the mines.

In 1993, a new storage tank was erected to replace the stone tank and it was decommissioned.

By 2004, all elements of the original Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group were no longer in use, having been replaced by modern bores, tanks and pumping equipment. However the current scheme still functions in the same manner, with water pumped from Station Creek to a tank at Mt George and then to a tank on Smoodger's Hill in Leonora.

Information from 2007 stated that three of the five wells at Station Creek had been filled in, and the remaining two were covered and no longer in use. The Reservoir continued to provide water to livestock and is used by the public for passive recreational purposes. The Stone Tankstands on Mt George were unused and devoid of



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

tanks and the Stone Tank on Reserve 8575 has been unused since 1993.

Historic Theme:	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	P10520 Leonora-Gwalia Water Supply Group, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type
Mr McCulloch William Snell	Builder Mayor of Leonora

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place is a fine and rare example of a group comprising an entire early 1900 water supply system in a remote north eastern goldfield, including Stone Tank Stands and a Stone Tank that are rare examples of their type. • The form and proportion of the Stone Tank, the Station Creek Reservoir and the Stone Tank Stands demonstrate strong aesthetic values. • Mt George is a strong natural element in the landscape and is enhanced in its landmark quality by the Stone Tank Stands. • The Stone Tank is a landmark commanding views over the town of Leonora and surrounds. • The place was closely associated with William Snell, Mayor of Leonora, whose experiences in the goldfields prompted his lifelong interest in improving water supplies in the arid regions of the State. • The place was constructed to address the scarcity of water in the area, a problem common in inland regional Western Australia, and to provide a regular water supply to sustain the local mining industry, supplying water for Leonora and Gwalia and their associated mining operations, including the Sons of Gwalia Mine. • The group has social value for the Leonora community as it is a demonstration of the efforts and achievements of early settlers who resolved challenges in the environment to create the community and its economy.,
Level of Significance	<p>EXCEPTIONAL</p> <p>Essential to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 1</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Station Creek Weir, 1960s. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Station Creek Pumping Station, 1904. Courtesy Shire of Leonora



Place Name: **Malcolm Townsite, MALCOLM**

Place No: **M3**

Management Category
CATEGORY 5



SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Malcolm Townsite	
Other Names:	Mount Malcolm Lake Raeside	
Place Type:	Historic Site	
Ownership:	State Government; Private	

LOCATION

Street Address:	Kookynie Malcolm Rd	
Locality:	MALCOLM	
Land Information:	Lot Various; Survey Various	Reserve: Various
GPS:	-28.934361mS 121.516174mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE USE

Original Use:	Townsite
Current Use:	Vacant
Other Use:	Transport/Communications: Rail - other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1897
Walls:	N/A
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A

Physical Description:

There are no physical remnants of Malcom Townsite remaining. Interpretative signage marks the location of the former townsite alongside the railway.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Malcolm was the regional centre for the Mt Margaret Goldfields with the first gold discovery being pegged in November 1896. The townsite was declared in 1897 and was named after Mount Malcolm which in turn had been named by John Forrest during his explorations of 1869, taking the name of his fellow explorer and friend, Malcolm Hamersley.

An excerpt from the Colonial Goldfields Gazette, 2 January 1897, recorded: "Three months ago Malcolm was only pegs jammed into Jam and Mulga scrub. Morgan and Hall were the first to take up leases there in 1896..."

In April 1897 a further report in the Colonial Goldfields Gazette recorded: "An incredible growth occurs at Malcolm, site of the North Star Gold Mine, which includes 3 hotels, several Bakers and Butchers and 2 banks."

The Warden's Office was opened in May 1897 and in November 1897 the first edition of the "The Malcolm Chronicle and Leonora Advertiser" was printed.

Its position as an administrative centre and boasting a railway junction constructed 1902 was not enough to stop the town from declining as gold ran out. The government transferred the warden's headquarters to the more central town of Mount Morgans in 1902. In 1903 despite the glowing account of the town, Malcolm began to show signs of decline, even the hospital was threatened with closure. Businesses closed, the local paper ceased publication in April 1905 and by 1925 only 29 people lived in Malcolm and all the miners had moved on. The town was eventually completely abandoned.

Historic Theme:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Peopling WA: Conoisation Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources
References:	Outback Family History https://outbackfamilyhistory.com.au/records/record.php?record_id=299&town=malcolm

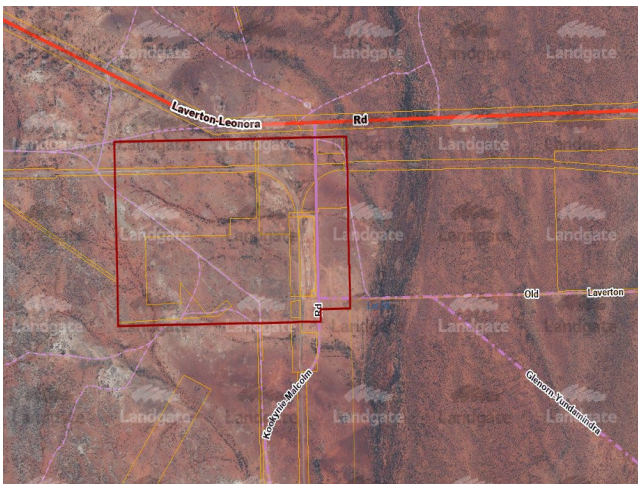
ASSOCIATION	Association Type



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

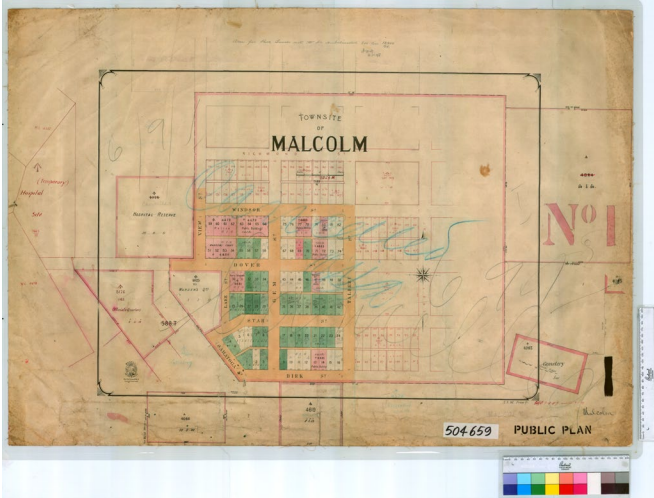
SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has historic value for its association with the townsite which existed here in the mid 20th century and demonstrates the ephemeral nature of mining towns. • The site has social value for the individuals and their families who lived and worked at this site in the 20th century.
Level of Significance	<p>HISTORIC SITE</p> <p>Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Leonora.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 5</p> <p>Recognise and interpret the site if possible.</p> <p>The place is NOT on the Heritage List of the local planning scheme.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Malcolm Townsite Plan 1897. Courtesy SROWA Cons 5698 Item 1058



Malcolm Townsite, n.d. Courtesy Studia Photos [Images of Mining & Life from the Past – IV – STUDIA PHOTOS](#)

Place Name: **Malcolm Cemetery, MALCOLM**Place No: **M1**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Malcolm Cemetery
Other Names:	Malcolm Salt Lake Lake Raeside Cemetery
Place Type:	Other Structure
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Kookynie Malcolm Rd	
Locality:	MALCOLM	
Land Information:	Lot; Survey	Reserve: 4083
GPS:	-28.967500mS 121.485556mE	

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Cemetery
Current Use:	Monument/Cemetery: Cemetery
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1897
Walls:	N/A
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

A small cemetery enclosed by a wire fence and featuring a decorative wire gate. Within the cemetery there are only a few headstones in evidence. The space is overgrown with shrubs and trees.

Markers designating those buried in the cemetery have been installed in rows, not necessarily aligning with the location of the original graves.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>There are two cemeteries at Malcolm; Malcolm Salt Lake aka Raeside 1897 – 1922 and Malcolm Kookynie Road Cemetery.</p> <p>This site is the Malcolm Salt Lake cemetery (Raeside) which was superseded in 1910 by the establishment of the Malcolm Kookynie Road cemetery gazetted on 25 November 1910 with an area of five acres.</p> <p>The last burial at that site was in 1915 after which burials took place in the Leonora Cemetery.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Cultural Life: Religion Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
References:	Shire of Leonora Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997. Outback Graves website https://outbackgraves.org/burial-records/location/134

ASSOCIATION	Association Type

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cemetery has aesthetic value for its combination of old headstones in an open bushland setting. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of Lawlers and development of the region for mining. • The Lawlers Cemetery has historic value as a poignant demonstration of the toll of the harsh and remote environment on children and women. • The place has social value for the community as it continues to be a location for ongoing reflection and acknowledgement of the early settlers who have died.

Level of Significance	<p>CONSIDERABLE</p> <p>Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
Management Category	<p>CATEGORY 2</p> <p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place Name: **Malcolm Dam, MALCOLM**Place No: **M2**

Management Category

CATEGORY 2**SITE INFORMATION**

Place Name:	Malcolm Dam
Other Names:	Malcolm Dam Reservoir
Place Type:	Other Structure
Ownership:	State Government

LOCATION

Street Address:	Malcolm Dam Rd	
Locality:	MALCOLM	
Land Information:	Lot 164; Survey DP036326	Reserve: 8946
GPS:	-28.874824mS	121.443913mE

HERITAGE LISTING

State Heritage Office ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	



PLACE USE	
Original Use:	Transport/Communications: Rail - other
Current Use:	Park/Reserve
Other Use:	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date:	1903
Walls:	N/A
Roof:	N/A
Architectural Style:	N/A
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High

Physical Description:

A large water source constructed to provide water for steam engines and now a nature reserve used as a camping site and visitor spot.

Adjacent to the body of water is a parking area and some limited services for travellers.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

With the discoveries of gold in the 1890s settlers were drawn to the area. With no permanent water holes in the vicinity for the growing population every opportunity was sought to source water.

Approximately 2km south of the current Malcom Dam on the same creek a soak was discovered in 1869 by explorer John Forrest. He named it Malcolm Soak and in 1896 a water reserve was created at the site and a well sunk. A collection of buildings and services soon gathered around the well, including a staging post for Cobb & Co coaches as this was then on the main road between Leonora/Gwalia and Malcolm.

A railway line was constructed from Kalgoorlie to Malcolm, Laverton and Leonora and the first train arrived in Leonora in June 1902. The steam trains required water and the site of Malcolm Dam was chosen to build a dam for the railway line.

The dam was under construction in 1903 by the State Government and consisted of a circular hole with near vertical sides approximately 90m wide. The hard Wiluna pan was excavated by camels dragging scoops to construct the dam wall, giving the dam a finished depth of 8.5m.

When constructed the dam held approximately 450,000m³ which has gradually silted up to reduce the capacity. Yabbies were introduced to the dam in the 1960s, and Spangled Perch and Koi Carp were introduced to the Malcolm Dam in the early 1990s. The introduced fish have infested the waterways and the yabbies which had no protection against the fish are no longer found.

The Shire of Leonora established facilities for travellers alongside the dam and it is a popular location for campers and visitors.

Historic Theme:	Infrastructure: Transport and Communication Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Peopling WA: Demographic Development
References:	History of Malcolm Dam by Glenn Baker, 22/02/2013, held by the Shire of Leonora.

ASSOCIATION	Association Type



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

SIGNIFICANCE

<p>Statement of Significance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dam has aesthetic value for the contrast of the generous water source located in an arid landscape with indigenous vegetation. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of the district in the late 1890s following the discovery of gold. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the provision of services by the State Government to enable the expansion of mining in the region. • The place has social value for the community as a popular place for visitors and locals for passive recreation for many decades.
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>CONSIDERABLE Very important to the heritage of the Shire of Leonora. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.</p>
<p>Management Category</p>	<p>CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place. Include on Heritage List</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

